

# Brandeis Review

Summer 1990

Volume 10

Number 1





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## Brandeis Review

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by Charles Dunham

A few months ago, three letters from alumni serving in the Peace Corps happened across my desk. At the same time, I had been chatting with Rowena Pineda, a senior (now a graduate), who had done a stint the summer before as a volunteer in a grass roots organization in the Philippines. Coincidentally, I read that Peace Corps applications were up nationwide 22 percent in 1988 and a further 33 percent in the first months of 1989. I began to wonder if Brandeis students too were answering their impulses to do more philanthropic work after graduation. My hunch was that a new spirit was in the air.

In early May, I called around campus to learn from socially committed seniors what they had in mind after graduation. "I'm joining Teach for America for two years," Sharon Roth, a history major told me. "I've requested New York's inner city, either Harlem or Bedford-Stuyvesant." She said that six Brandeis students had attended the organization's interview. Teach for America is a kind of domestic Peace Corps but funded by corporations, basically a partnership between college students and business leaders trying to combat the crisis developing in our public education system.

Her classmate, Angie Rollet, a politics and ancient Greek major, had applied for the Peace Corps, her choice being Africa or the Middle East. "A summer on an archeology dig in Ashkelon, Israel, confirmed what I had intuited — I love to work physically as well as mentally and I enjoy diverse cultures." If you tie that propensity together with her deep involvement in a variety of Waltham Group projects, a tour in the Peace Corps does make sense for Rollet. At Brandeis, this spring, nine seniors scheduled interviews with Peace Corps recruiters.

Another member of the Class of 1990, Michael Cohen, who was on his way to Israel right after Commencement, has an abiding interest in the environment. Between junior and senior year he donated his labor to help build a bridge in New Hampshire and reroute a trail that was being overused. In Israel, he will probably help Soviet immigrants, an activity that drew some of his attention while he was at Brandeis. "I am young and not tied down: at this juncture in my life I'd prefer to spend my time helping," Cohen said. A good number of seniors, Cohen claims, are headed for Israel to help in community projects.

This is not to assert that Brandeis graduates are not mainstreaming by droves into corporations or the professions. Indeed they are. And the University still has dozens of alumni pouring into graduate schools. But many people on campus agree that enthusiasm for a life of service, or at least a period of service, is waxing.

I know you will be touched by the sense of immediacy in the three letters from the Peace Corps volunteers and the article by Pineda published in the first several pages of this magazine. To add to the global reach of this issue, we interviewed three Bulgarian students, the first ever to study at Brandeis. Their impressions of the United States and their attitudes toward their own way of life offer unique insight into a people undergoing changes. In another vein entirely, poet Alicia Ostriker '59 grants us permission to print some of her unpublished poems. On a different note, the *Review* tunes in to how some Brandeis students fiddle around in their spare time. In the last of the lead articles Sylvia Fishman explains the impact of the feminist movement on Jewish life.

Brenda Marder  
The Editor

# Brandeis Review

Summer 1990

Volume 10

Number 1



## Peace Corps Volunteers Write Home

*Letter from Lesotho* **8**  
Steven Saltman '87  
*Letter from the Dominican Republic*  
Monica Klehr '88  
*Letter from Cameroon*  
Ariane Lisann '88

## A Return to the Philippines

Rowena Pineda '90

A student revisits her native land and learns startling lessons **18**

## Update from Bulgaria

Brenda Marder  
Jodi Freedman '90

An exchange with the first Bulgarian students to study in the United States **24**

## Light's Garden

Alicia Suskin Ostriker '59

A strikingly original poet transforms domestic life **30**

## Students Go for Baroque (and Renaissance)

Clea Simon

The fun of early music **34**

## I'm Not a Feminist, but...

Sylvia Barack Fishman

American Jewish women reshape their beliefs through feminism **38**

## In Memoriam

Jack Goldstein

A tribute to the Bernsteins **44**

## Around the University

**2 Alumni**

**54**

## Bookshelf

**48 Class Notes**

**61**

## Faculty Notes

**51**



# Around the University

## Thirty-ninth Annual Commencement Exercises



Approximately 900 degree recipients along with hundreds of their family and friends gathered on a chill and rainy Sunday, May 20, as Brandeis celebrated its 39th annual Commencement exercises. The University awarded 708 undergraduate degrees, 85 Master of Arts degrees, 26 Master of Fine Arts degrees, nine Master in Management of Human Services degrees and 64 Doctor of Philosophy degrees.

The University also awarded nine honorary degrees. Commencement speaker Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii), known for his leadership on both the Watergate and Iran-Contra arms investigation hearings, received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree; former United States Surgeon General C. Everett Koop received an honorary Doctor of Science degree. Honorary Doctor of Humane Letters degrees went to Trustee Emeritus Nathan S. Ancell, founder of Ethan Allen Inc.; "Mother" Clara McBride Hale, who works with



*Commencement: President Evelyn E. Handler presents an honorary doctorate to Mother Clara Hale (top); Senator Daniel K. Inouye delivers the keynote speech*

AIDS-infected children; Don S. Hewitt, executive producer of NBC News' "60 Minutes"; architect Philip Johnson; Norman Leventhal of The Beacon Companies; author Cynthia Ozick; and Simone Veil, the first president of the European Parliamentary Assembly, former minister of Health and Family Affairs of France and currently deputy to the European Parliament. (For additional Commencement and Reunion Weekend news, see Alumni section.)

## Sports and Convocation Center Ground Breaking

On a blustery afternoon, March 29, President Evelyn E. Handler and visiting dignitaries broke ground for the \$25 million Joseph and Clara Ford Sports and Convocation Center. The mayor of Waltham, William Stanley, joined President Handler and University Trustees Robert Shapiro '52 and David Squire in saying a few festive words to mark the occasion.

The Center, one of the region's largest, multipurpose indoor athletic facilities, will house a track, convocation seating for 6,000, squash courts and the 70,000-square-foot Abraham Gosman Field House, which will include the Red Auerbach basketball arena, named after the president of the Boston Celtics. The entire complex, named in honor of Joseph Ford, the late founding Trustee of Brandeis, and his late wife, Clara, will stand next to the University's Abraham Shapiro Athletic Center and the Joseph Linsey Sports Center. Completion is expected in the spring of 1992.

## Music Students Win Two AMS-50 Fellowships

Michael Schiano and Ray Komow, two Brandeis doctoral candidates in musicology, have been named recipients of the American Musicological Society's prestigious AMS-50 Dissertation Fellowships. Schiano and Komow, who will each receive a \$10,000 award, won for dissertations on "Arnold Schoenberg's *Grundgestalt* and Its Influence" and "The Genesis of Wagner's *Die Meistersinger von Nürnberg*," respectively.

Both students are completing their doctorates in different areas of musicology, Schiano focusing on music theory and Komow on music history. A Princeton University graduate with a master's degree from the

## Tuition, Financial Aid, Rise

New students who enter Brandeis in the fall will find undergraduate tuition and room and board increasing 6.6 percent, from \$19,600 to \$20,900. This compares to a 7.6 percent increase in each of the last two years and remains the lowest percentage increase in six years. The breakdown of the 1990-91 term bill, approved April 5 by the Board of Trustees, includes tuition of \$14,940, room and board charges of \$5,960 and student health and media/activity fees of \$380. The

## Jehuda Reinharz Awarded President of Israel Medal

Jehuda Reinharz, Richard Koret Professor of Modern Jewish History and director of the Tauber Institute for the Study of European Jewry at Brandeis, was awarded the first President of Israel Prize recently for his biography of Chaim Weizmann, *Chaim Weizmann: The Making of a Zionist Leader*, as well as his other studies on Weizmann. Reinharz, who received his Ph.D. from Brandeis in 1972, has won several awards for his Weizmann biography, originally published in 1985.

## Two Watson Fellowships Won by Class of 1990

A top-ranked national fencer and the Class of 1990 student Commencement speaker have both been named recipients of Thomas J. Watson Foundation Fellowships that will allow them to travel and study over the next year. Terrence L. Gargiulo '90, an anthropology major as well as champion fencer, and Hillary Mann '90, a Near Eastern and Judaic studies major, will each receive \$13,000 as winners of a national competition by the Foundation, which supports independent foreign research and travel for recent college graduates.

Gargiulo, who will spend his fellowship year in Paris and Budapest, will conduct a study of the psychology of peak performance in fencing. He plans to interview coaches and players as well as monitor training sessions to learn how individuals train for a peak, or extraordinary, performance, what personality characteristics



*Jehuda Reinharz (left) with President of Israel Chaim Herzog*

He is the recipient of the Joel H. Cavior Literary Award, the Kenneth B. Smilen Literary Award and the National Jewish Book Award. *The New York Times* cited the biography as one of the most notable books in history for 1985. In 1988, he was awarded the Shazar Prize, named in honor of the third president of Israel, at a special reception in Jerusalem. He is currently working on the second volume of the Weizmann biography, which he hopes to complete within the next two years.

The President of Israel Prize was created by an act of the Knesset two years ago and is presented to an individual of an institution who has commemorated the past achievements of an Israeli president or prime minister. The award was presented to Reinharz at a special reception at the residence of the president of Israel. Attending the ceremony, along with other dignitaries, was Israeli president Chaim Herzog, who received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from Brandeis in 1987.

University of London, Schiano is especially interested in the use of computer science for music analysis. Komow, who received his bachelor's degree from the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, spent last year studying sketches and plans for *Die Meistersinger* in the Wagner archives in Bayreuth, West Germany, with funding from the Sachar International Scholarship Competition.

The AMS-50 fellowships, which are named for the 50th anniversary of the American Musicological Society, are awarded annually to the winners of a nationwide competition. Competitors must have completed all formal degree requirements except the dissertation at the time of application. It is expected that a fellowship recipient will complete the dissertation within the fellowship year.

comparable figures for the 1989-90 term were \$13,780, \$5,820 and \$370.

To offset this rise in fees, next year Brandeis will increase its student financial aid budget by 18 percent. The University will also continue "need blind" admissions to offer admission to the best-qualified applicants regardless of their ability to pay. At present, approximately 40 percent of Brandeis undergraduates receive financial aid from the University.



*Terrence Gargiulo, a champion fencer among other distinctions*

are associated with peak performance and the physiological effects of such a performance.

The Monterey, Calif., native, who has fenced since the age of 10, learned about peak performances firsthand. The top-ranked U.S. junior fencer in 1987, he played in the World University Games in Yugoslavia in 1987 and was a member of the U.S. Junior National Team in 1984, 1986 and 1987. In 1989 he finished fourth in the foil competition at the National College Athletic Association Division III Championships, earning All-America honors. His 1990 meet record is 42-4.

Mann, who was also offered a Fulbright Fellowship, will use her Watson Fellowship to conduct an in-depth exploration of the Palestinian issue in the Middle East. Fluent in Hebrew and Arabic, the Washington, D.C., resident studied last year in Egypt and Israel and traveled in Syria, Jordan and the West Bank and Gaza Strip of Israel. Over the next year, she will travel through Egypt, Syria, Jordan, Tunisia and Israel to learn the attitude of Arab governments toward the Palestinian issue.

Although the Watson Foundation requires no formal reports from fellows, Mann has high expectations for her work. "I would hope at the end that I could come up with some options that would contribute to stability and peace in the region."

## Glenn Branch '90 Wins Mellon Fellowship

Glenn L. Branch '90, of Columbus, Ohio, has been named a recipient of a 1990 Mellon Fellowship in the Humanities. The fellowship, designed to encourage college graduates to enter careers in higher education, carries with it an award of up to \$27,000, including tuition, fees and a stipend of \$11,500, for each of the first two years of graduate study at an institution of the student's choice.

Branch, who majored in philosophy and served as captain of Brandeis' College Bowl team, plans to pursue graduate study in metaphysics, philosophy of language and philosophy of science. He gained teaching experience at Brandeis as an undergraduate fellow in the University's faculty mentor program and decided to work toward a career as a university professor. He is one of 122 Mellon fellows chosen this year from among 2,009 candidates nominated by their teachers as showing unusual promise for teaching and scholarship.

## Obituaries

### Benjamin Halpern

Brandeis University mourns the passing of Benjamin Halpern, professor emeritus of Near Eastern studies, who died May 5 at the age of 78. Halpern, who was born April 10, 1912, in Boston, Mass., received his A.B. from Harvard University, a second bachelor's degree in Jewish education from Hebrew Teacher's College and a Ph.D. from Harvard University. He taught in the Near Eastern and Judaic studies department at Brandeis from 1960 to 1980. The recipient of many honors and awards, he was a Guggenheim Fellow in 1961-62, and was awarded honorary degrees from Gratz College and Tel Aviv University. A prolific author, he wrote *The American Jew: A Zionist Analysis*, *The Idea of a Jewish State*, *Jews and Blacks* and, most recently, *A Clash of Heroes: Brandeis, Weizmann and American Zionism*.

Jehuda Reinharz, Richard Koret Professor of Modern Jewish History and director of the Tauber Institute at Brandeis, said, "Even before he published *The Idea of the Jewish State*, which became an instant classic in the field, he had been a much-respected essayist and historian who had written trenchant and sometimes controversial pieces. In his 20 years at Brandeis, he trained a whole generation of young scholars, many of whom are now leading figures in the field of modern Jewish history."

Halpern is survived by his wife, Gertrude (Gumner); children, Elkan Halpern of Newton and Joseph Halpern of Brookline; and brother, Samuel Halpern of Israel.

### Ludovico Borgo

Ludovico Borgo, Robert B. Mayer Memorial Professor of Fine Arts and an



Benjamin Halpern

authority on Italian Renaissance art, died May 9 of cancer at his home in Wellesley, Mass. He was 59 years old. Best known for his work on Florentine art, including a book on the artist Mariotto Albertinelli, he was preparing a monograph on the painter Fra Bartolommeo at the time of his death.

Born in Italy, Borgo was educated at the University of Rome and Washington University in St. Louis and received his Ph.D. in art history from Harvard University in 1968. A fellow of the Villa I Tatti, the Harvard University Center for Italian Renaissance Studies in Florence, Italy, he taught at the University of Michigan and Washington University before coming to Brandeis in 1969. During his career at Brandeis, Borgo served the University in a number of capacities, including chairing the fine arts department.

The author of numerous articles in American and foreign scholarly journals and encyclopedias, Borgo had most recently published works dealing with Fra Bartolommeo. For his studies on Italian Renaissance art he is listed in *Who's Who in America*. He is survived by his wife, Margot Blue Borgo, and two sons, Damon of Maynard, Mass., and Louis Avon of New York City.

### Harold F. Davis

Trustee Emeritus Harold F. "Hal" Davis died at his home in Sarasota, Fla., on May 13 at the age of 73. Davis, who joined the Board

in 1976 and became emeritus in 1981, was a retired New York advertising executive and publicist and a leading national patron and promotor of jazz. At Brandeis, he was the driving force behind the Louis Armstrong memorial concerts, which bring national jazz artists to campus each fall.

"To say that Hal Davis loved Brandeis, that he took a keen interest in all aspects of life on campus and that he was beloved by all of us here who were fortunate enough to have worked closely with him is to seriously understate the situation," said President Evelyn E. Handler. "We have lost a tireless and cherished friend."

Davis' long career in communications began in the 1930s as a publicist at the Columbia Broadcasting System in New York and spanned more than 40 years. From CBS, he moved to Columbia Records where he served as director of publicity. Later, he established his own public relations firm, which handled the Benny Goodman Orchestra and other leading musical organizations. After service in the Navy during World War II, Davis held several positions in advertising and retired from that field in 1978 as president of Grey and Davis, Inc.

His life-long love affair with jazz continued after his retirement. He was founder and president of the Jazz Club of Sarasota and vice president of the American Federation of Jazz Societies. In addition, he was the founding president of the Sarasota County Arts Council and served on the board of the Professional Alliance for the Performing Arts. He is survived by his

wife, Evelyn; two sons, Kenneth E. and Richard P. Davis; a daughter, Marcy Ellon; a sister, Lee Schanbam; and three grandchildren.

**Dudley F. Kimball**

A founding Trustee of Brandeis, consulting engineer and long-time resident of Winchester, Mass., Dudley F. Kimball died April 8 at Clay Memorial Hospital in Green Cove, Fla., after a lengthy illness. He was 88 years old.

Kimball, who had served on the Board of Trustees of Middlesex University, was a key participant in the transfer of that institution's charter, land and buildings to Brandeis in 1947. "As a founding Trustee of Brandeis, Dudley Kimball was one of a small group of men of great faith and vision who labored tirelessly to transform a dream into reality," said Brandeis President Evelyn E. Handler. "Over the years he maintained a keen interest in Brandeis and its achievements and helped it come of age."

Born in Boston, Kimball received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Harvard College and an M.B.A. from the Harvard Business School. His professional career included positions with Container Corp. of America, Firestone Tire and Rubber Co. and Southwest Wheel and Rim Co. Kimball was also active in civic and community affairs. He served on the Friends of the Harlan Chapel at Brandeis and was awarded an honorary degree from the University in 1959. Kimball is survived by a daughter, Mrs. Janet Webber of Cos Cob, Conn.; a sister, Mrs. Ruth Partridge of Carver, Mass.; and four grandchildren.



*Stephen Fletcher '93 poses with Coach Bob Brannum*

**Brandeis Shines in UAA**

Stephen Fletcher '93 shot a 76 in the second round to win the University Athletic Association Golf Championship, hosted by Brandeis University at the Marshfield Country Club in late April. His two-day total of 155 topped the field of 35 golfers from seven of the University Athletic Association (UAA) schools and led Brandeis to a best-ever fourth-place finish. After shooting a 79 the first day, Fletcher was paired with the best golfers on the final day and bested two former UAA champions enroute to his first collegiate title.

Golf coach Bob Brannum was pleased with Fletcher's performance on the coach's home course. "Steve played exceptionally well and he beat some outstanding players to win the Championship. Our team performed well on the whole and showed a lot of improvement, beating three teams that we lost to last year."

The youthful Brandeis golf team featured one senior, Neal Spitzer, a junior, Mark Pearlstein, and three freshmen, Fletcher, Paul Ballam and Gregory Marks, in its top five and its fourth-

place finish at the UAA Championship, a standing that bodes well for the future. Spitzer won the long drive championship for Division III at the New England Golf Tournament a week after the UAA Championship.

Along with the Brandeis golfers, the track team also triumphed in UAA competition. In her first two seasons performing for the Brandeis track team, June Parks '92 has not been a stranger to the winner's stand. She made the trip again recently, earning the award as the Most Outstanding Performer at the UAA Outdoor Track Championships, held in late April at Emory University.

Parks had already garnered five first-place medals from previous UAA Championship meets. At Emory, she added three more, winning the long jump, high jump and 400-meter hurdles and also placed second in the triple jump. Her winning time in the finals of the 400-meter hurdles was 1:04.53, but she also set a UAA record of 1:03.84 in the preliminaries of that event.

Other winners for Brandeis included Jean Olds '92 who won the 10,000-meter run in a UAA record time of 39:08.10 and sophomore Robyn Goby, who won the

400-meter dash in a time of :59.08 and also placed second in the 200-meter dash in a time of :26.11. Coach Mark Reytblat's team came in third at the meet.

The Brandeis University men's team, competing without long-time coach Norm Levine, who spent the spring recuperating from an operation on his foot, placed second at the meet. Senior Erich Reed qualified for the NCAA Division III Championships in the 1500-meter run after winning that event in a UAA record time of 3:51.99.

A pair of other runners also recorded first-place finishes at the UAA meet. Jamie Chisum '91 won the 3,000-meter steeplechase in a time of 9:34.72 and Ken Forde '91 won the 800-meter run in a time of 1:54.50.

*President Evelyn E. Handler has sent to the Board of Trustees and released to the Brandeis community for comment "Blueprint for Renewal," a draft five-year strategic plan for the enhancement and restructuring of the University.*

*Copies of the 42-page report plus appendices have been sent to all academic department chairs, vice presidents and deans, and members of the faculty and student senates, the chairs of school councils and the academic planning committee of the faculty. In addition, copies are available for review at the library.*

*Over the summer, a faculty committee named by the provost is expected to review the plan and make recommendations to President Handler. The Executive Committee of the Board has already reviewed earlier drafts of the strategic plan and unanimously authorized release of the current draft.*

*The full Board is expected to consider the plan formally in the fall. In transmitting the document to the Board on May 16, President Handler attached a message that read as follows:*

Strategic planning is a process of setting or affirming long-term goals, identifying means by which the goals can be achieved and selecting the best path to follow. Through strategic planning an institution can make informed decisions concerning how to best direct available and potential resources to achieve its mission over time. For the process to succeed, it must be rooted in a clear idea of the institution's historical mission, traditions and values. It also must reflect a clear vision of what role the institution aspires to play in the future.

With this in mind, Brandeis has undertaken a comprehensive strategic planning effort, which enters a critical stage with the release of the report that follows. Our aim is to assure that the University can maintain and enhance its academic quality and its position of leadership in American higher education at the dawn of the new century. The process has demanded a self-analysis and an assessment of the external environment in which the University exists. It has required us to set priorities and make choices, and it has resulted in a "Blueprint for Renewal," a multi-year academic and financial plan for the enhancement and restructuring of Brandeis University.

The plan endeavors to integrate the University's past, present and future with the resources necessary to accomplish ambitious goals. It is defined on the one hand by our dreams and aspirations while it is guided on the other by a realistic appraisal of our academic and financial resources so that the course we chart for the future will promote and enhance institutional health

and vitality. Judgments are made regarding who the University serves, why students come to Brandeis, how we can serve students better, what can be done to enhance faculty support, and how the University can best position itself so that it can continue to recruit and retain the very best students and faculty and attract the necessary financial resources.

The overarching conclusion of all recent strategic planning efforts at Brandeis is that, academically, Brandeis University is an extraordinarily strong institution. It possesses a faculty of established excellence, a student body that continues to demonstrate outstanding promise and achievement; a research program of internationally recognized distinction; and a modern physical plant and campus of remarkable beauty, located within a metropolitan area that is a national and international center of culture and learning.

Even so, Brandeis, like other institutions of higher learning across the country, exists in a rapidly changing and challenging environment of external forces. These forces are causing many colleges and universities to undertake significant changes in their academic programs and financial structures. The challenges are particularly intense for small research universities like Brandeis that need to maintain an economical balance with regard to both their capital base and the long-term trend

of their annual operating costs and revenues. The ability to maintain this balance relates directly to the relative size of an institution's graduate and undergraduate enrollments, the size of its endowment relative to its operating costs, its relative price and student financial aid positions, and its programmatic, demographic and fund-raising appeal in a changing market.

The planning process has been long and difficult, but when it is completed, I am confident that it will create a climate for constructive change and instill among all members of the Brandeis community a willingness to accept the challenges and short-term dislocations that will be required to maintain excellence and achieve long-term strength and stability. For Brandeis, change is both necessary and inevitable. It can come in one of two ways. We can remain passive and permit external forces to shape our University's future. Or — and this is by far the preferable course — we can plan our own destiny by initiating fundamental changes that will sustain and strengthen the University to meet the challenges of a future whose outlines are clearly visible. All change entails risk, but for Brandeis the greatest risk of all would be to maintain the *status quo* at a time of rapid change in higher education.

In October 1985 I presented to the Board of Trustees a report on *Institutional and Academic Strategic Planning*. In it I outlined 10 specific initiatives that I considered essential to the future health and vitality of the University, and I expressed the conviction that Brandeis must take steps to ensure that its programs at the

undergraduate and graduate levels are responsive to the needs and interests of today's students. I noted that:

*"Brandeis has distinguished itself as a research University with a deep commitment to the liberal arts. The simultaneous commitment that has been made to undergraduate education and scholarship and creative endeavor at the leading edge of intellectual inquiry must remain firm. We must make the difficult choices required to ensure the quality of curriculum at both the undergraduate and graduate levels. We must maintain the quality of the faculty and enhance the stimulation of the academic environment for both faculty and students. We must ensure a curriculum, at both the undergraduate and graduate levels that is challenging, responsive to changing interests and needs, attractive to current and potential students and possessed of a high degree of academic integrity."*

The current report builds upon the October 1985 report and the August 1989 Report of the Strategic Planning Committee, prepared under then Provost and Dean of the Faculty James Lackner. While the present report reflects a *de novo* review and assessment of options for the future, it embraces concepts and ideas presented in the earlier works. Some of them have been modified to reflect the accomplishments of the intervening years, the insights provided by the 1989 report and a more detailed analysis of the academic and financial structure of the University and its environment.

While many senior members of the administration participated in the process that has resulted in the preparation of this new report, I am especially indebted to Provost and Dean of the Faculty Robert Sekuler, Dean of the Heller School Stuart Altman, Executive Vice President for Finance and Administration C. William Fischer and my executive assistant, Dr. John Hose.

The report analyzes the present academic program and financial structure of Brandeis. It assesses our institutional strengths and weaknesses and analyzes dominant environmental and marketplace factors. Finally, it presents recommendations and proposals embedded in a comprehensive strategic plan for addressing the most fundamental issues facing Brandeis, thus providing a coherent framework that can facilitate critical decision-making by the Board of Trustees, the administration and the faculty.

In January of this year, at the Board's request, I discussed with the Board's Executive Committee a working draft of this report that explored five major strategic options for Brandeis. That document analyzed the advantages and disadvantages of each of those options. After lengthy discussion and evaluation, the Committee and the administration determined to prepare a comprehensive implementation proposal and detailed financial analysis for one of the options. I presented this information to the Committee on March 3. On April 22, the Committee met again and after lengthy discussion adopted the following resolution:

*RESOLVED: That, the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees endorses the basic elements of the "Blueprint for Renewal: A Strategic Plan for Restructuring and Enhancement" for consideration, approval and support by the University community and the Board of Trustees; and*

*Authorizes the President to communicate the above together with supporting documentation to all University constituencies for the purpose of eliciting discussion and receiving comments with the intention of bringing the plan, as modified, to the full Board in June for discussion and September for final action.*

The strategic plan that follows is a blueprint for renewal that will enable Brandeis to meet the challenges of the 21st century by strengthening the University's academic and financial base over a five-year period. To achieve this goal, the plan outlines a restructuring and enhancement of programs, a continued expansion and diversification of undergraduate enrollment geographically and culturally, an enhancement of undergraduate recruitment and retention efforts, an enrichment of undergraduate programs, and the addition of a new graduate professional business institute coupled with selective reductions and consolidations in graduate arts and sciences programs.

The plan also requires a major reinvigoration of Brandeis' fund-raising efforts to support the program

enhancements and additions and to maintain excellence in those programs that are already in place.

In implementing the plan, Brandeis need not and must not change its historic mission or abandon its rich traditions. On the contrary, as this report demonstrates, the University must renew its mission and remain true to its traditions as it adapts in a purposeful manner to the demands and needs of a changed and changing environment. It must preserve its roots and push them deeper, but it must also grow new branches so that it can continue to flourish.

For the strategic plan to succeed, it must reflect a shared vision and mutual commitment of the several constituencies that comprise the University — the Board of Trustees, faculty, students, administration, alumni and inner family. During the next five months, members of the administration and of the Executive Committee of the Board will review the plan with the University's major constituencies, and the faculty will play a special role in helping to formulate the details of those elements of the plan that relate to academic programs and departments. The full Board of Trustees is expected to act on the plan in the fall.

The challenges we face are formidable, but so too is our collective will and strength. Working together I am confident that we shall succeed and that our legacy will be an even richer university that will maintain its position of excellence among the pre-eminent institutions of American higher education.

Evelyn E. Handler  
President

# Letter from Lesotho

by Steven Saltman '87

## Peace Corps Volunteers Write Home

*Steven Saltman's letter from Lesotho was excerpted by the Brandeis Review from a to-whom-it-may-concern letter, which had been sent to President Evelyn E. Handler.*

*The views presented here are solely the views of the author and do not necessarily represent the views of the U.S. Peace Corps.*

February 5, 1990

To those of you who kept me busy with puzzles and books or just advice, my thanks goes out for giving me a rearview mirror to see where I'm coming from, while I'm wandering away. I call it wandering, because that's why I'm here and not back in Chicago. And I have to say that my wanderlust is not quenched. That will come with time no doubt.

It has been a busy year. I saw five countries, including one that became a country within six months of my visit (Namibia), ate 17 kilograms of oatmeal (shared with my cat), read 42 books (including *The Gulag Archipelago* and *The Covenant* at over 1,200 pages), flew on twin engine planes approximately 20 times (only twice fearing for my life), refused countless proposals for marriage on the grounds that I haven't enough cows to pay the brideprice, hitch-hiked across the Caprivi Strip (reading *Presumed Innocent* by Scott Turow and *The Tin Can Tree* by Anne Tyler), learned a moderate amount of Sesotho, installed solar panels, built a chicken house (which promptly collapsed), helped arrange for food-aid to reach Lesobeng after an early frost and a cutworm infestation devastated the harvest, taught rural mountain students how to make paper airplanes, ate bland and uninteresting food (like maize-meal gruel), ate scary and exotic food (like dried horse meat roasted over a dung fire), planted the first oak tree in Lesobeng, learned to make my own bread and much, much

more. That's just a snippet of things I've done or seen during this past year. I can't say I was never bored or I never considered quitting. I did, but slowly I gained perspective, certainly one of the more important parts of the maturation process. So I chose to stick with it.

I know some of you think it is somehow dangerous to go off like this with the Peace Corps. It's not. I had hoped to live a little dangerously and experience some adventure. I was wrong. They sent me to Lesotho, which is one of the safest countries on Earth. Entirely above 5,000 feet, it has no weird diseases — no malaria, no Bilharzia, nothing. Shucks. And even the air is clean. When I got here I asked for the absolutely most remote spot in Lesotho, specifically requesting Lesobeng because I had heard it was nowhere. Well, I got it and Lesobeng is nowhere. No road to speak of, just an airstrip. But it turns out that the water is cleaner here than in Maseru. At least, I never seem to get sick except when I am in the capital. I am really not that remote since the local clinic is across the path from my room and the radio transmitter is only 20 feet away. I'm probably easier to contact than any volunteer in the country except those with phones. So much for my dreams of African adventure.



*Steven Saltman '87, who served on the Justice and was deeply involved in student government at Brandeis, majored in economics. As a student, he decided that some day he'd like to go in the Peace Corps. But after graduation he went to Chicago to work for a year as an independent trader on the Options Exchange and then entered the Peace Corps. When his two-year stint with*

*the Peace Corps ends in December, Saltman, who hails from Bethesda, Maryland, will go on to graduate school, possibly in law. He is a second generation Brandeisian (mother Lenore is Class of 1958).*



There are benefits to living in Lesotho since I live right next to the Republic of South Africa, a country in the midst of change. Only Peace Corps volunteers in the Philippines are located perhaps in an arena as important as Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

As far as my job goes, I don't like teaching. I don't want to lie or anything. I can't blame Peace Corps for giving me a job I don't like since they also offered me beekeeping. I can suffer through this next year with no problem, knowing I'll never have to teach sine and cosine again to kids who have never seen a paved road. I have certainly learned to respect good teachers, though. If you think a job is tough, try doing a job you don't like — that's the toughest. Maybe that's why they call the Peace Corps "The toughest job you'll ever love."

When I first arrived in Lesotho, on a bus from Jo'burg, I looked at the treeless landscape and the cinderblock, tin-roofed huts and I thought, "This place is the ugliest hole on Earth. This place is really poor." I wasn't completely correct, I think Botswana is nearly the ugliest place on Earth, though beauty is mostly subjective anyway. A shiny corrugated tin roof is beautiful to people who live in grass-thatched huts and cinderblocks.

The treelessness I have not become used to. I dream of the big oaks in Bethesda and my Boy Scout trips to the C and O Canal and the Appalachian

Mountains. The views in Lesotho are beautiful, but only because there are no forests to block the horizon. From the top of Mulati Mountains, I can look half-way across Lesotho. But how I do miss trees.

So I planted three acorns, which I had carried in my pocket to Lesobeng from Maseru. So far, two have germinated. I also planted a small plot of peach pits, and now I have 10 trees, which I will transplant this coming winter (your summer). Before I saw Lesotho, I never knew there were so many types of treeless grassland. It has flat pastures like the Midwest, barren stretches like the Dakotas and gorge-riddled mountains where I live, which I have been told look like Bolivia, Switzerland and Colorado. They call all of this highveld, which in forestry parlance is Alpine.

By far the most beneficial result of my year overseas and under the Tropic of Capricorn has been my expanded understanding of human nature. People do not do things that do not fit into their little world-views. For instance, Americans do not use solar ovens or grow their own vegetables: it is not our style or in our culture. The same is true of most people, including rural villagers. A villager would rather walk an extra 10 kilometers to gather firewood

than use a solar cooker. Americans find that strange, yet we'd rather pay an extra dollar than switch to alternative fuels. "But Americans can afford the extra dollar," you say. My response is that a villager can afford the time it takes to walk the extra 10 kilometers for the firewood. Time is money, remember? Most people seem to have one or the other, not both.

Another element of human nature I've grasped is that to tell someone to do something else is pointless. "Don't drink," "Don't smoke," "Just say no," "Wear your seatbelt." Does that work? Only slightly. A better way is to teach by example and let people choose. Shelly (the other volunteer at my site) and I planted some apple seeds in cans in our rooms. We each had one seed germinate. Visitors constantly asked us what we were growing. Apple trees, we said. Holy Jesus! they invariably responded, though in Sesotho. None of them had known that apple trees could be grown from seeds. There is no Mosotho Johnny Appleseed. (Twenty years of development. Millions of tax dollars, partially

yours, and no one told these people that apple trees grow from seeds. You figure it out.) There are a few Basotho now who are growing apple trees in their rondavels. One woman has four little seedlings. All Shelly and I did was plant the seed.

A friend of mine teaches carpentry at a vocational school in the lowlands. I'll give you a moment to figure out what's wrong with that fact. That's right, he's teaching carpentry in a country with no wood. A genius idea if I've ever heard of one. There used to be a stone-cutting program, but it was stopped. You figure it out.

Sometimes I think that basic laws of nature are different in Africa, rendering most Western technology useless. Pumps don't work, crops don't grow, products don't sell, vehicles break, roads wash away. It's amazing how the simplest idea just can't be implemented here. At the Agricultural College, a big pump system was installed to irrigate some fields. The system was designed by experts from USAID. Then, as soon as the rains came, the system failed because of silt buildup, something that wasn't taken in account, then the riverbed washed away, carrying some of the equipment with it, then the backup pumps were stolen. You figure it out. Trees get eaten by cattle, hail destroys vegetables if mice or frost don't get them first. Schools fall down because the

cement would not harden. Everything gets stolen. Vegetables in the lowlands rot while people in the mountains starve because there is no transport. Millions of dollars are spent on curriculum development, but still no one seems to teach about the necessity of latrines. Students are forced to learn about electricity in the syllabi, but there is no electricity nor will there be for 100 years, and still they think that using the river banks as toilets is ok, but then how else could we complete that good ole oral-fecal route.

Ah, but there's always a good side. The people are as friendly as anyone I've ever met. It's part of the culture to take in strangers. And they sing like you would not believe. Four-part harmony from third graders. My school choir could challenge any in the States, and I think they all have perfect pitch.

I hiked from Lesobeng to Semonkong through some of the remote areas of the country. It took two days. On the second day we got to an area above the Lesobeng River where a big outcropping of pinkish rock covered the hillsides. And as we turned a bend in the river, we saw the most elegant little village. It was made entirely of this pink rock. Little pink houses, all round in the traditional way — about seven of them clustered in harmony. The path passed through them and we entered a tiny magical kingdom of order and tranquility, the pink rondavels complementing the pink ground and the tiny green lawns jutting from the houses like tongues wagging a welcome. Magnificent.

So that's how it's hanging with me. Things could be worse, though my spinach was decimated by hail and mice. My chicken coop was condemned. My hens won't lay. I missed a major movement in the market. But things could also be better, though my sunflowers are coming up roses and my potatoes are endless.

# Letter from the Dominican Republic

by Monica Klehr '88

*Monica Klehr's letters from the Dominican Republic were written to her mother and excerpted by the Brandeis Review.*

March 27, 1989

Guess what? The Dominican Republic is terrifically gorgeous.

I am not actually a volunteer yet! I'm training for 14 weeks and will be sworn-in on June 21st or thereabouts. So, I live with a very poor family in a barrio about 22 kilometers outside of Santo Domingo, and go to a training site every day for about eight hours. There are about 50 other trainees and about 140 situated volunteers here. I have about five hours of Spanish classes per day and three hours of cross-cultural sessions. Weeks nine-14 will be spent with foresters in the field, *all* taught in Spanish. I knew that having lived in India, with its conditions, would help me adapt here.

Resource catalyzer — community organizer (women/church groups, too) — extensionist (health, business) — method demonstration on conservation activities (soil, water, etc.) — establishing school nurseries — establishing school/home gardens — establishing energy plots — working on reforestation campaign — establishing fruit tree plantations — environmental education — establishing/improving agro-forestry systems — building improved cooking stoves. That's a list of the kinds of things I will be doing as a volunteer. Apparently the Peace Corps has more trained foresters than any other agency in the country. Forestry volunteers are highly sought after by both

government agencies and private organizations. Peace Corps volunteers are working with development associations, the Dominican Forest Service, several private volunteer and government organizations and community groups. Evidently, conservation and appropriate technology are what seem to be lacking. Volunteers work with possible/tangible projects that are desperately needed. One big one that I'm learning about is soil conservation and production. Yes, it is possible to produce healthy soil, just ask any avid gardener. The Dominicans know all about their plants and crops and trees, but have very little knowledge about soil. So I'm learning all about soil and gardening now. I'm excited about *all* that I'm learning. It's an unbelievable opportunity for me.

Yesterday we gardened all day. We prepared some plots doing both double-digging and triple-digging. The soil here has to be sterilized because it is always so moist and there are many creepy-crawlies. You know how you can sterilize soil? Pour boiling water over it! Of course, there are other methods, but that's the one I know of offhand. We messed around with compost piles, too. You have to shift those around and make sure that there are no

animal products in it (by-products are fine). We also cleared a garden for a very poor old lady next door. It was *totally* overgrown and we had to go in there with lots of insect repellent and sharp machetes. I can't wait to get my own machete.

May 2, 1989

This is about the second Saturday night that I've spent at home in the barrio since I got here. The barrio is a suburb 22 kilometers N.W. of the capital. My barrio is called La Guayiga and it's a very friendly place. That's not true of some other barrios. I live on the main street and so I enjoy sitting on the porch on a rocker just watching the world go by. There is a huge barn-type disco just down the road and on the weekends the majority of people in the barrio get dressed up and parade up and down right in front of me. The Dominicans, in general, are extremely good-looking people. It seems that the favorite color here for getting dressed up is white. Tonight there is a volleyball game going on right next to the disco. I went over to take a look with my family. I stick out like a *major* sore thumb. Mom, I don't like my skin color compared to theirs. The atmosphere in the barrio is of contentment and relaxation tonight. Naturally, I like it a lot.

My Spanish is coming along well, I'd say. My exposure to other languages and my teaching are really lending me a helping hand.



August 15, 1989

By luck of a few minutes coincidence I have managed to rent an amazing *casita* (little house). You just wouldn't believe the difference between the house I was going to rent at first and this one. The first had been made of wood years ago with no electricity and no running water. One can see out between the slats of wood that made up the walls and Rats Rats Rats everywhere. It was damn scary. A crazy man lived next door and I would have had to bathe outside in the trash dump of a backyard shared with the whole block practically and broken glass — in my swimming suit, that is, because it was only a spigot. Just as I was moving in, gritting my teeth, I was told about this new house. And we're talking new. Newly made cement with electricity (when the electricity is running, that is). I share a bathroom with the landlord's family, which is enclosed at least and from the bathroom I can get my water. I have three rooms and a *porch!* I'm too thrilled: I mean the corners meet the corners in this house, and I'm crossing my fingers about the *rats*. I just can't handle rats. They'll eat your dirty laundry and hang out in the beams above your bed just staring at you. For dinner I just splurged on Sosua cheese and (gag) sausage. Mom, it was

rotten. The cheese was like Velveeta and I don't think that many of you could have stomachached the sausage. Sigh. I'll have to admit that the food generally *stinks* here compared to the food in India. What's good are the beans n' rice and the fresh juices and the coffee, and some fresh veggies. Lots of chicken, which I stay away from anyway. But most everything else is processed beyond belief. USA just dumps big time on this market. I think that the saddest thing about the country is the USA influence. In India I saw many tragically poor people. Here I have been in the poorest areas and comparably they are eating and living much better; but as far as customs, identity and tradition go — this place is nearly a wasteland/garbage can of U.S. pap. The merengue and salsa music and, I think also, the incredible warmth and optimism of the people are the finest things going here.

I really feel alone tonight. This is rather an awesome feeling. I wander from room to room looking at the blank cement walls and all of my things piled around. I think I have some noisy neighborhood *muchachos* (young men). When there is electricity they blast their radios and when there is no electricity they have a friend who parks his car on the corner and blasts the stereo. I didn't even have the guts to sit out on my porch yet today. When they have caught a glimpse of me there was a lot of hissing. Actually, hissing is just an attention-grabber here. It's not "sexual." Still once you look at a hisser, you are under

his control for even that split second. Hissing is generally used when someone doesn't know your name; so I have learned to ignore hisses, no matter how incessant they are. I'd rather meet someone face to face with words and a handshake.

December 4, 1989

Presidential elections are going to take place in May of 1990. Already I get to see lots of demonstrations and groups of people running around parks banging trash can lids and burning tires. In the next months it's going to be imperative to sort of lay low and avoid large crowds. I'm telling you this because it's on my mind to be safe and smart — not to alarm you.

I'm excited about a new work that I'm doing. My Dominican boss in the Peace Corps in charge of forestry has just formed a Dominican inter-institutional committee to work on the promotion of environmental education throughout the country. My Peace Corps friend, Linda, and I have been invited to be the two Peace Corps representatives in the committee of 30, which includes people working with retarded children, women's groups, the governmental secretary of education and secretary of agriculture, etc. There is actually a law here that

environmental education be taught in the schools and yet one finds very little being done about it.

This committee has at its disposal a large amount of U.S. dollars, which it just received from AID (Agency of International Development), and I'm not quite sure what's going to happen with the money, but Linda and I have started a succession of one-day seminars that we called *jornadas* (round-ups) in her and my school districts. We gather teachers and parents (PTA-type groups) together on the school grounds and discuss environmental issues and actions and teaching ideas. Our Dominican counterparts always take part and we have lots of fun.

January 9, 1990

A cool wind that chills my now-adapted Caribbean blood shoves dry leaves down the street toward my house. The only house around with a gas lantern lit, because I am reading late into the night.

Stretching and stepping out into the street in front of my house, I peer hesitantly, sniff the air for danger because only two nights ago a man was stabbed in town in a vengeance killing and my *dona* always reprimands me for leaving my towels out at night to dry because they will be stolen along with gas tanks. If I can't leave my house at night even to use the latrine, of course, I'm wary of opening up my front door. But...I have. The nearly full moon is calling me as is the rustling of the leaves .

Since Monica Ruth Klehr '88 was sworn into the Peace Corps in June 1989, she has served as a forestry volunteer in the mountains of the Dominican Republic near Cambita. Her responsibilities include establishing school nurseries, school/home gardens and energy plots, improving agro-forestry systems and working on a reforestation campaign. Klehr attended Culver Girls Academy

in Culver, Indiana, and after graduation participated in the Oklahoma Rotary International Exchange Program in Walkenried, West Germany, where she lived with a forester's family in the Harz Mountains. The West German government awarded Klehr a full-tuition scholarship to attend

Brandeis. Through a special studies program she spent one semester of her junior year in a Burmese Monastery in Bodh Gaya in Bihar, India. Klehr majored in anthropology and was graduated cum laude. Before entering the Peace Corps, she taught English at the English Language School in Norman, Oklahoma. She also worked on the Spinal Cord Injury Research Project conducted by the University of

Oklahoma Health Sciences Center at the O'Donoghue Rehabilitation Institute in Oklahoma City. The Peace Corps has named her chairperson for the 1990-91 volunteer medical clinics in the Dominican Republic.

The first thing I notice in the streets is that the electricity has come back on. It's only 12:30 and everyone is asleep. The chill air dictates a sleeping pattern. Now we look like a ghost town — wooden houses boarded and locked up. I follow a goat up the street. I am looking for a mother goat and her new baby.

Now she comes toward me from the opposite direction unexpectedly. Her baby is hopping along nuzzling through scraps of food in the gutters. Tomorrow is market day, I remember. In a few hours the *campesinos* from the mountains will be loading up their mules with plantains and oranges to make the long trek downward toward market.

A lone man goes walking by in the distance. I sure hope that he doesn't notice me.

Appropriately, he is singing "*Caramba, caramba ja viene Lunes*" ("Oh dear, Monday is on its way"). Today is Monday — actually it's 12:30, it's already Tuesday. I wonder if he accidentally drank all the way through Monday, too. It's a Dominican custom to drink away most Sundays.

A rat runs from one house to another where wooden doors don't quite reach the cement of the pavement. All this I can see because of the bright moonlight by which those *loco* (crazy) roosters are crowing now. One starts and all the others join in, confused by the seeming daylight.

Now, I really started out to say that it's always nature that gives me the freedom to be happily alone. A bright moon with thin clouds rushing by and this chill wind have put nearly everyone to bed — the roosters, the goats, the rats, the drunks and the lovers. (Yes, they wandered by too, at a close distance not noticing me. And when he returned by again after presumably dropping her off at home, he did notice me but was too distracted with his own thoughts to even care about me — oh what a relief, oh such an abnormal night.)

January 20, 1990  
I have lots of things happening for me these days. Most exciting to me is the upcoming plastic surgery clinic. Apparently every year a team of plastic surgeons comes from Kansas to perform work on folks in the course of two weeks. They charge little to no money and do the work in an American clinic in Los Alcarrizos where I am visiting at the moment. It's a barrio north of the capital at highway kilometer number 14 1/2.



The doctors work with Peace Corps volunteers who translate and help out in other ways. I volunteered to translate some and was approached by the coordinator to work full-time as assistant coordinator and to be trained as the coordinator next year. Imagine a clinic that's free and open to the public and now imagine how many people come to such a clinic! I don't really know why, considering how it makes me shudder to even think of hospital halls, that I really want to do this kind of work.

March 8, 1990

The clinic runs on a low-cost/nonprofit basis. It is directed by an evangelical couple from the USA and is staffed completely by Dominican evangelicals, of whom there are quite a few (don't know the percentage but it is a lot), and Spanish-speaking intern-volunteers from other Latin countries. People come from all over the country to be treated at the clinic because it is well run and will not turn anyone away for financial reasons. Mostly, vision operations are performed. For the past six or seven years a plastic surgeon with a big heart and a big pocket-book has formed his own private team of doctors and nurses to come down and volunteer their vacation time to

do interesting surgeries. For example, instead of doing noses, breasts and thighs, they do harelips, cleft palates and goiter balls. The team of surgeons comes from Kansas City, Missouri! A different team of eight-10 comes each week without families. I found their work extremely interesting and important. The team worked alongside the Dominicans 24 hours a day.

A 70-year-old construction worker in our barrio has had a huge ball (the size of a baseball) growing out the side of his neck for the past 10 years. I tried repeatedly to talk him into getting it at least looked at by the surgeons and I was never sure if it was actually a plastic surgery case. He lived only eight kilometers away from the clinic, but you can imagine trying to break a very poor workman's schedule. He finally decided to go to the clinic because his wife wanted him to, because it did hurt him. He decided to get up at 5:00 am to walk there to be the first in line on his scheduled morning. I got the keys for one of the surgeon team's vans and drove him and his wife. One doctor looked at him and stuck a huge needle into the ball and started to suck out this nasty yellow-red liquid. After about one huge syringe-full the pain really bothered my poor friend Pinchon and he involuntarily jerked his elbow right into the surgeon's face, who got angry/frustrated (rather a tired and immature one out of the bunch I learned) and stomped off to call another doctor. Well, the head-surgeon came around and

at least anesthetized the area before he tried the same thing. The truth was, they'd never seen anything quite like it and weren't sure what to do with it. After sucking out a bit more, the blood started to clot so they asked me to bring him back for surgery to cut it out. Pinchon seemed ready to kill us all as it was, but I talked him into it again and when I picked him and his wife up for surgery they were in their Sunday clothes.

I got to go into the operating room to watch the whole procedure. And it was a beaut. To a tape player playing the Rolling Stones, they just sliced the ball out like a lump of dough. It turned out to be a very thick-skinned ball of blood and mucus, which would have continued to grow and grow and grow if it had not been cut out. Well, waking up from general anesthesia for Pinchon, his wife, me, the nurses and the rest of the recovery room was a very trying experience.

He woke up with wild eyes calling for me repeatedly even when I told him everything was fine and over and his wife was standing right next to him. He was crying and saying, "Monica did it all." He was jerking around and since the nurses were busy I with his wife had to hold him down. After a while he figured out what was going on and wasn't so angry, but continued to call my name, but with more appreciation and relief than terror. Can you imagine how terrible I felt? Then he got hungry and frustrated because I couldn't give him even water to drink so soon after surgery. I finally talked a nurse into letting me give him juice because he was so miserable. He drank it and then his whole body revolted; he got up on his knees in the bed like some creature from the black lagoon and sort of knee-walked to the end of the bed and went into a spasm of throwing up all over everybody and everything including yours truly herself who was quite an emotional wreck by this time. Well, that was the final straw; he curled up like a puppy and finally went to sleep relaxed. He was one of very few patients who were allowed to spend the night in the clinic. The surgery was a clear success. Gosh, it was emotionally very stressful for both Pinchon and myself.

# Letter from Cameroon

by Ariane Lisann '88 Dear Linda,

*Ariane Lisann's letter was written to Linda Nathanson, Brandeis' associate director of international programs, and excerpted by the Brandeis Review.*

March 8, 1990

It's been quite a hectic three months. I was happy to receive news of Brandeis, though it all seems so far away now!

We spent our first three months in training in a village called Batié, and I only last week just arrived at my post, Bankim. Bankim is a small town located at the crossroads of Cameroon, meaning it has a mixture of several different cultures, a microcosm of the whole country, which has been itself called "All of Africa in one triangle."

Everything is still pretty new to me, so I'm still feeling my way around. The past three months in training was almost like Club Med, hardly good practice for a future Peace Corps volunteer! We were in a beautiful mountainous location, and my every last need was met while I acquired the skills I would need for the next two years of my life. Our group of 22 trainees had eight health volunteers (that was me), nine community development volunteers and five fisheries volunteers. Most of us were in our twenties, but there was one married couple, two senior citizens and one 31-year-old woman. There are roughly 150 volunteers in Cameroon right now.

While I did feel we were coddled a bit, our training was a pretty intense experience. We had classes from 8:00 am to 6:00 pm every day, with Wednesday and Saturday afternoons and all day Sunday off. We were together constantly, so that by the end, even the people I didn't

particularly like were like family to me. I guess the most challenging part of training for me, since I already spoke French, was learning to ride a motorcycle. I took a slight spill, near the beginning, which gave me this horrible fear of getting back on. The bike was like a terrible beast with a mind of its own. But if I didn't do it, who was going to do it for me? Now, needless to say, I love riding it. But I really felt that it was an accomplishment for me to get to that point. And it seems in so many ways, that that's what the next two years are going to be all about. Even though I can't really say I've been "out in the field" yet, I feel that I'm being presented with so many little challenges that force me to question just who I am, what I can and can't do, how I react to certain situations, how I deal with other people, etc. I guess if you do nothing else in Peace Corps, you at least come out with a positive personal growth experience.

I can't tell you how many times I've thanked my lucky stars that I already felt comfortable in French. That permitted me to start learning Ffulde (one of over 200 other languages

spoken in Cameroon). My postmate, who came in with basically zero French, but has nonetheless learned a lot in the last three months, will still have a lot of communication problems. Most of her frustrations will stem from that, whereas mine will probably mostly center around my job.

As a health volunteer I will be working closely with a USAID project called Project SESA, centering around maternal and child health. It handles malaria control, diarrhea control, vaccination programs, health education, community financing and getting village health posts started and functioning. As this is only my first week on the job, I have not yet done anything earth-shattering. In fact, I've really done nothing at all except sit around and watch the nurse do his consultations. It's frustrating, because I don't think he really has anything specific in mind for me to get involved in. Heck, maybe he doesn't even know what I'm doing here. I've been questioning that myself a lot lately. I'm posted at the capital of an *arrondissement* (roughly like a county), and therefore this particular institution is supposed to be a hospital. I'm supposed to be working under a *medecin-chef* ("doctor-boss") with a highest-degree nurse as my counterpart. But as there is no doctor here, the

Ariane Lisann '88 entered the Peace Corps in late 1989. A Peace Corps health volunteer in Cameroon who is bilingual in English and French, she works closely with Project SESA, a USAID project that handles malaria control, diarrhea control, vaccination programs, health education, community financing and the establishment of village health posts. A cum laude graduate, Lisann majored in politics at Brandeis and spent

her junior year studying in Paris. She was active in volunteer work as a member of the Waltham Group and a visitor-companion for a Waltham nursing home. After the Peace Corps, Lisann hopes either to attend graduate school or pursue a career in international development. She was graduated with honors from Rockville High School in Rockland, Maryland.



Ariane Lisann, from her yearbook picture

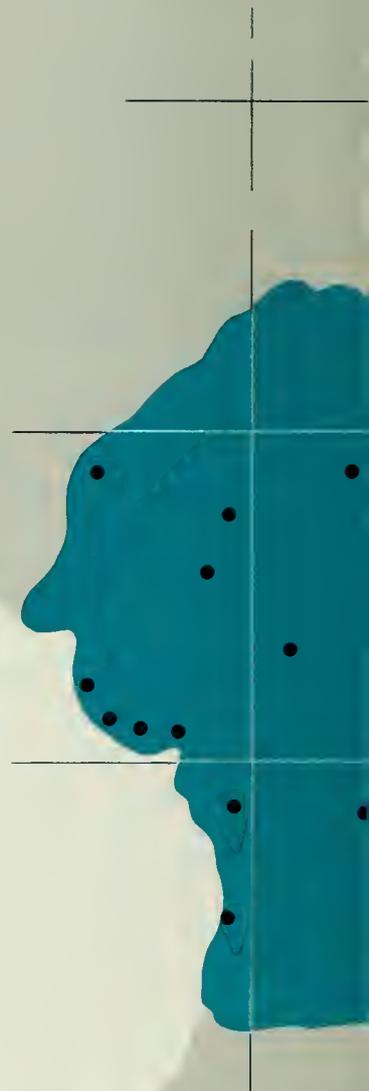
nurse is the *infirmier-chef* and I have no counterpart. The building is composed of five rooms centered around a waiting room. As far as hospitals go, I'd say this one is pretty ramshackle. There are no beds here, so if people need to be hospitalized they must go to the Protestant Mission Hospital up the street to be accommodated. I've certainly changed my views on missionaries since I got here. They're just as big a part of Cameroon's history as colonialism, and these people are really dedicated to their work, which includes health and community development as well as preaching. But actually this "hospital" (where I am) really isn't as bad as other places I've seen. They do sterilize their needles regularly, and the nurse treats his patients like human beings. After spending a week with a volunteer in the South Province and seeing how little value they placed on human life down there, I was almost ready to call it quits and go home. At least here in Bankim they care, although it does make me wonder just what exactly it is that I can offer them. Hopefully, once things get underway, we'll be going out to villages in the bush (*en brousse*), and from what I hear, there's a lot to be done. And I've also been told over

and over again during training that it's perfectly normal to feel useless and frustrated during the first couple months. So I imagine that if I can get through this, I can get through anything.

What my *infirmier-chef* lacks in direction, the *sous-préfet* makes up for. Protocol in Cameroon is extremely important and must by all means be respected. The *sous-préfet* is the government's representative at the *arrondissement* level. He is the most powerful man in town and was probably the one responsible for getting two volunteers posted here, where there have never been volunteers before. (Allison, my postmate, is a community development volunteer.) I've seen a lot of corruption in the government, with *fonctionnaires* pocketing money and looking out for their own interests. But we are extremely lucky to have this particular *sous-préfet* in Bankim. He is one of the most down-to-earth people I have ever met. He

joins in the local pick-up soccer games, which caused quite a scandal when he first arrived, apparently. And one of the first evenings we were here he invited us over to watch the Algeria-Nigeria soccer game on TV. When we got there, half the town was already seated on his floor, eyes glued to the set. In how many other towns could this happen? Not many. The *sous-préfet* also pretty much has his finger in every development activity in the *arrondissement*, so I imagine he'll be a good ally to have. Last weekend he took us out to the dam nearby where we played tennis with some of his friends. The people who work on the dam have these incredibly modern houses, with electricity, running water, TVs, VCRs, stereo systems and best of all, air conditioning. I couldn't believe it. Our house, on the other hand, has no water or electricity, although we are told we should be getting it soon. Right now, our neighbors bring us buckets of water from a pump up the street, and during the night we see by kerosene lantern. But so far it's been manageable. The only bad thing is the cockroaches in our latrine, the spiders in our kitchen and the mice in my bedroom. But heck, you'd be surprised at what you can get used to!

My big challenge now is learning how to cook using some of the local foods. I'd like to have a more varied diet than just pasta and rice. We do get lots of fruit like bananas, oranges, the sweetest



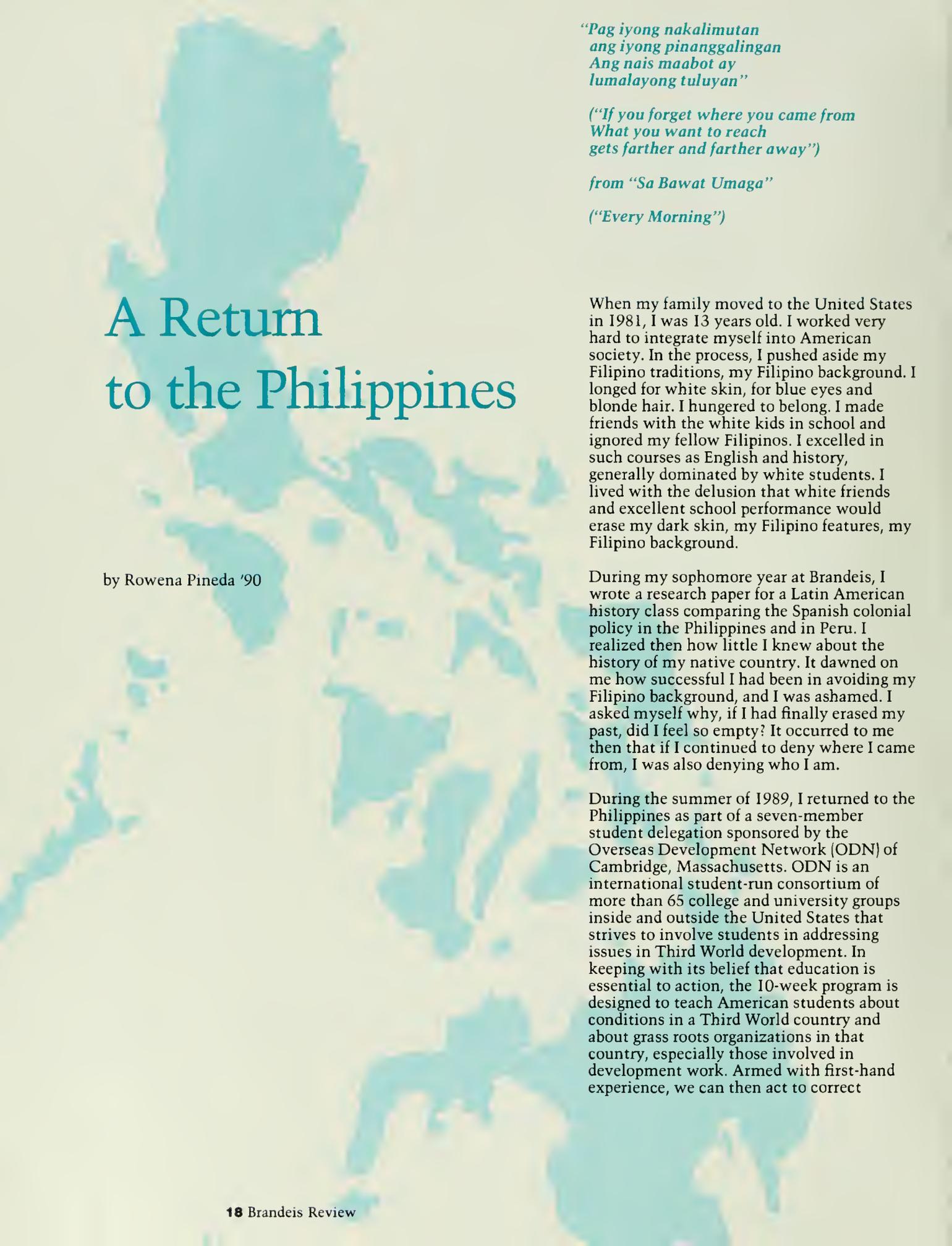


pineapples you've ever tasted and supposedly mangoes, once the season arrives. We do our shopping at the local market, and every Friday outside merchants come in to sell as well. They don't seem to do as much bargaining here as in the big cities, which was a little disappointing. I've become quite good at it. There's always the fear that we'll be ripped off due to the color of our skin. You really stand out. Just walking down the street, little kids stare at you as if you were some kind of monster.

The people watch everything you do, they know your activities, your comings and goings. All the missionaries and ex-pats around here have their own vehicles, which isolate them a bit from the community. But Allison and I have forced ourselves to walk to and from work every day so we can have more contact with people and, hopefully, eventually be accepted as one of them. It's hard because they think all Americans are rich like on "Dallas" and "Dynasty," and they expect things from you. They think the U.S. has no problems at all and sometimes I find myself putting down my own country rather than let them think I come from some sort of privileged background, which for all intents and purposes, I do. It's difficult to know where to draw the line.

But really, Cameroon has a beauty all its own. Sometimes when I walk down the road and see the banana trees swaying in the breeze, barefoot women with scuffed feet dressed in brightly colored cloths, carrying huge baskets of whatever, effortlessly on top of their heads, with their babies tied onto their backs, I think, "Wow! I'm in Africa. I'm really in Africa!" And it's the same with the other new volunteers. Though we've been here for three months already, we still get a thrill when we look around us and realize where we are.

Love, Ariane ■



# A Return to the Philippines

by Rowena Pineda '90

*“Pag iyong nakalimutan  
ang iyong pinanggalingan  
Ang nais maabot ay  
lumalayong tuluyan”*

*(“If you forget where you came from  
What you want to reach  
gets farther and farther away”)*

*from “Sa Bawat Umaga”*

*(“Every Morning”)*

When my family moved to the United States in 1981, I was 13 years old. I worked very hard to integrate myself into American society. In the process, I pushed aside my Filipino traditions, my Filipino background. I longed for white skin, for blue eyes and blonde hair. I hungered to belong. I made friends with the white kids in school and ignored my fellow Filipinos. I excelled in such courses as English and history, generally dominated by white students. I lived with the delusion that white friends and excellent school performance would erase my dark skin, my Filipino features, my Filipino background.

During my sophomore year at Brandeis, I wrote a research paper for a Latin American history class comparing the Spanish colonial policy in the Philippines and in Peru. I realized then how little I knew about the history of my native country. It dawned on me how successful I had been in avoiding my Filipino background, and I was ashamed. I asked myself why, if I had finally erased my past, did I feel so empty? It occurred to me then that if I continued to deny where I came from, I was also denying who I am.

During the summer of 1989, I returned to the Philippines as part of a seven-member student delegation sponsored by the Overseas Development Network (ODN) of Cambridge, Massachusetts. ODN is an international student-run consortium of more than 65 college and university groups inside and outside the United States that strives to involve students in addressing issues in Third World development. In keeping with its belief that education is essential to action, the 10-week program is designed to teach American students about conditions in a Third World country and about grass roots organizations in that country, especially those involved in development work. Armed with first-hand experience, we can then act to correct

Americans' misconceptions about the Third World or educate them about the conditions faced by the inhabitants of this part of the world.

ODN's Philippine program revealed to me the harsh conditions Filipinos confront and what the people are doing to change this. The program made me face misconceptions I grew up with and how the Western culture I had adopted had hardened my heart. I was taught to believe that the slum dwellers living behind my grandmother's house were lazy, no-good scum who deserved to live in poverty. Now I realize that many of those slum dwellers were poor because they never had the opportunities I did.

The economy of the country is so bad that employment is difficult to come by. This means that children of the slums can not go to school because their families can not afford to send them. Although the Philippines offers free public schools, students buy their own books, school supplies and uniforms. Moreover, poor children usually have to work to supplement their parents' meager incomes. Thus, a multitude of children are growing up illiterate and repeating the vicious cycle their parents were trapped in.

During my first couple of weeks in the Philippines, I had the chance to visit two slum areas: one in Quezon City, Manila, and the other in Pasil, Cebu City, located to the south of Manila. Many of the inhabitants of the Quezon City slum depend on the nearby garbage dump for their livelihood. I met a woman who together with her husband earns a maximum of 2½ dollars a day. They work from as early as three in the morning until around eight in the evening. Unfortunately, 2½ dollars is not enough to feed them and their four children even two meals a day. The couple work hard to send their children to school. The woman told me that she does not want her children working in the dump, but times are getting tougher and she does not know how much longer she and her husband can afford to keep them in school.

I remember the children of Pasil in Cebu City the most. They are everywhere: playing, swimming, working. They love attention and surround anyone with a camera. A group of children I encountered when I was passing by a school immediately pointed at my camera and posed for a picture. They present a haunting image. In a home run by the Sisters of Charity for abandoned children and children who have serious diseases, I was moved to tears by the cruelty of the social system that benefits a few and impoverishes the majority. Most, if not all, of the children I met there are or had been malnourished. A boy sitting in the middle of the room had skeletal arms and a bloated stomach. In one corner there was a crib where a girl with an incurable lung disease lay. At the other end of the room a boy with tuberculosis slept. According to one of the nuns I spoke to, a great majority of the parents who left their children with the Sisters of Charity cannot afford to take care of them. The parents believed that in the home their children have a fair chance of surviving.

The future seems bleak for many of the country's children. They will bear the burden of repaying the country's \$28 billion debt, most of it incurred during the Marcos regime. The Aquino government already spends 44 percent of the country's annual income to service interest alone. After removing an additional 26 percent for the military, little remains for education, social services and other development programs.

Meanwhile, the wealthy live in luxurious houses surrounded by thick walls and protected by armed guards. Many of them choose to ignore the poverty that is all around them. I remember walking around a subdivision where the houses are majestic, while a block away people live in shacks. It is difficult to comprehend how the rich can





ignore the poverty around them. The majority of the country's small middle class seems to react the same way. Then, I thought, that perhaps blocking out the poverty is a form of self-defense for many in the wealthy and the middle classes. They are afraid to see their fellow Filipinos barely having enough for one meal while they enjoy five courses; they would have to justify that. The wealthy and the middle classes will be forced to see the gross inequality present in the system and that the solutions required to correct this situation will not be in their favor.

As I began to correct my misconceptions, the country and the culture that I had pushed aside in order to incorporate myself into American society began to take on, in my eyes, a new form. I became immersed in the plight of the poor. I became angry at the country's wealthy and at foreign powers for exploiting the Filipinos. Filipinos deserve to eat, to have proper shelter, to have control over their destinies. I felt helpless at times because I could not do anything to alleviate the children's hunger.

Then, I met Filipinos living in the midst of poverty themselves working to change their situation. They are actively participating in a growing number of grass roots organizations, also known as nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), working for change. NGOs are founded and run by Filipinos on the fringes of poverty with a sprinkling of middle- and lower-middle-class citizens. They offer an alternative to governmental organizations that are oftentimes unable to meet the needs of the people due to bureaucratic red tape and lack of funding. Government agencies are also beleaguered with internal conflicts and corruption. More importantly, NGOs empower the masses. Filipinos from the urban and the rural areas are organizing themselves and working together to find solutions to their problems.

Slum dwellers are buying land where they can build decent homes. Farmers are establishing cooperatives to better market rice and other produce.

NGOs are scattered throughout both the urban and the rural areas. They have community organizers who are trained to go into communities and organize the people. Most of them come from the poor, thus they experience the same conditions as the people they help. I was fortunate enough to spend time with an organization from each area and to observe a community organizer at work. First, I spent four weeks with Pagtambayayong Foundation, Inc. in Cebu City, the second largest city in the Philippines. It can only be reached by plane or by boat. Pagtambayayong — a foundation for mutual aid — helps slum dwellers and renters acquire decent homes.

Pagtambayayong began to function as a nonprofit in 1982. The idea for the organization evolved from a successful experience of a group of community organizers. The group had jointly purchased an inexpensive property that they developed on an incremental and cooperative basis. The idea caught fire and the Foundation was set up to respond to requests for similar projects. The group organizes slum dwellers and renters either directly or indirectly. Direct organizing means that the NGO's community organizers go into squatter areas and discuss with the people the possibility of buying the land their houses are standing on. During the time I spent with Pagtambayayong, I had an opportunity to go with one of the community organizers into a slum area she is organizing.

The area, which Pagtambayayong labeled Batch 13, is owned by the provincial government. Its inhabitants have built houses on the land, but they, with the help of Pagtambayayong, are working to buy the property from the province. Most of the "houses" in Batch 13 are just shacks, but for many squatters, the idea of owning their own land is a dream they have had for many

Rowena E. Pineda '90, who majored in history, spent the first 13 years of her life in the Philippines. She moved to the United States with her family in 1981, and settled in Alameda, California. She went back to her native country last summer under the auspices of the Overseas Development Network of Cambridge, Massachusetts. During the 10 weeks she was in the country, she learned about the activities of two grass roots organizations, which she describes in the article.

While at Brandeis, Rowena was active in various organizations working for peace and social justice both in the United States and in the Third World. She worked on the issue of nuclear disarmament as a canvasser for SANE/FREEZE. She was an intern for the New England Central America Network (NECAN), a nonprofit organization concerned with human rights abuses in El Salvador, Honduras,

Guatemala and Nicaragua. Her responsibilities in NECAN included writing quarterly reports and updating congressional representatives on the state of human rights in the region. In addition, Rowena coordinated the Brandeis chapter of Amnesty International.

She was graduated with honors for her thesis entitled "American Instituted Public Education in the Philippines 1900-1910: A Manifestation of Benevolent Assimilation." Rowena now hopes to continue her involvement with grass roots organizations both in the United States and abroad. Graduate school looms large in her mind, but she will put that off for at least a year.



Rowena Pineda

years. The community organizer I was with was preparing the community to approach the provincial government to negotiate for the sale of the land. If the government said no, Pagtambayayong would help the group find a vacant lot it could buy and would assist the members in developing it and building houses on it.

In addition to organizing communities, Pagtambayayong is sometimes approached by smaller groups of individuals who are interested in acquiring property. This is called indirect organizing, a principle that can be demonstrated by two of the Foundation's current housing projects. Five individuals initially approached Pagtambayayong to express their desire to buy a piece of land they could develop and eventually build houses on. Pagtambayayong encouraged them to include more people, thus making land acquisition more affordable. These five individuals gathered together at least 400 more people, formed a housing association, bought two lots and are now in the process of site development and house construction.



Besides organizing, Pagtambayayong also has a technical staff responsible for surveying vacant lots and designing houses that can be built on the land. It has income-generating projects, or IGPs, that produce housing materials, such as hollow blocks, window and door jambs and wooden products. IGPs help lower the cost of the houses and provide employment to men and women in a country plagued with an unemployment rate of 50 percent or more. The organization's loan department helps the beneficiaries (those whom Pagtambayayong organized) secure the necessary funds for purchases of land and for construction of houses. Loans come from a government agency called the National Home Mortgage Finance Corporation (NHMFC). President Aquino's government organized the NHMFC to provide low-interest loans to poor families wishing to purchase land and/or construct houses.



The key to Pagtambayayong's success is the people's initiative and participation. The beneficiaries control the development of the housing site, and the design and construction of the houses. If the beneficiaries do not want to use the designs of Pagtambayayong's architects, they can go elsewhere. Pagtambayayong gives the beneficiaries the independence to act, and I believe this to be very important. If it simply took over, the beneficiaries would become dependent and would expect to be directed every step of the way.

Filipinos, I think, are already too dependent. For over 400 years the country was a colony, first of Spain, then of the United States. And an additional 41 years as a neocolony of the United States helped foster a feeling among many Filipinos that the outside world would come in to save them every time things go wrong. Fortunately, they are gradually coming to realize that only they can solve their own problems. It is good to see Filipinos take issues into their own hands.

Later, I went northeast of Manila to the town of Infanta in the province of Quezon for three weeks and learned about the activities of the Infanta Community Development Administration, Inc. (ICDAI). Infanta can only be reached by going through the Sierra Madre Mountains. This involves driving for five hours, two on a dirt road that is dusty during the dry season and muddy during the wet season. The town itself has barely three miles of paved road. ICDAI has been serving eight municipalities, including Infanta, in the province of Quezon and an additional eight municipalities in the adjacent province of Aurora for 20 years. During that time, it has proven that mobilizing the energies and resources of the rural poor is essential in increasing their productivity and self-reliance. ICDAI combines faith with political action in addressing the problems encountered by the rural poor, acting as an umbrella organization for various sectoral associations, each registered with the Security Exchange Commission. While visiting Infanta, I had an opportunity to learn more about five sectoral groups under the wings of ICDAI: river fisherfolks, ocean fisherfolks, farmers, teachers and women.

Together Infanta's various sectoral groups continue to fight for ecological conservation. From 1977 to 1987, they went from one government official to another asking for an end to the illegal fishponds appearing in their midst that were destroying mangrove swamps, the source of livelihood for many in the community. In addition, unregulated sea water, needed by the fishponds, sometimes found its way to the rice paddies, thus destroying the crops. After 10 years of fighting, the government finally put an end to illegal fishponds. Another issue on the agenda is illegal logging. Soil erosion caused by logging has become one of the farmers' biggest problems. Every year there are floods that destroy acres and acres of rice. This sends the price of rice, the staple food for

Filipinos, beyond the reach of many people. The destructive forces unleashed on the country's natural resources caused the country to import rice in order to feed its population. Victory against the illegal logging industry is far from sight but the members of ICDAI and other citizens of Infanta have succeeded in halting the transport of forest products and in closing illegal sawmills in their areas.

Individually, each sectoral group has its own projects. The women's organization, known as Buklod-Ina, is responsible for the implementation of a nutrition program sponsored by ICDAI. According to its president, volunteers from the group facilitate a supplementary feeding program for Infanta's children, as well as supervise the mothers' food production projects. Mothers are taught to feed their children properly. To make this possible, mothers are encouraged to use their own resources, such as planting vegetables so they do not have to buy them.

Buklod-Ina also instructs women on their rights inside and outside the home and, as a result, women are becoming more aware of their political rights. They are beginning to stop taking for granted that their husbands can beat them, as more and more women fight back by taking their husbands to court. The division of labor inside the home is slowly changing, too. Husbands are beginning to partake in household chores. However, most of the work still falls on the wife. For many of the women in Buklod-Ina and the Infanta community, the food production projects are sources of empowerment. Through them, women can prove that they are capable of contributing to the betterment of the household.

Another sectoral group, the Teachers' Team, is composed of the community's public school teachers. Its biggest project and public service is the free tutorial sessions held every Saturday for students performing poorly in school. Most, if not all, of these children come from very poor families where three meals a day are a luxury, not a necessity. The teachers I spoke to attribute poor school performance to poor eating habits. One of the teachers told me that she has students who come to school without having dinner the previous evening and without any breakfast.

Public school teachers in Infanta are paid as low as \$25 a month. They themselves can barely make ends meet. To supplement their meager incomes, the Teachers' Team began a piggery that is worked on a cooperative basis. The group had just started their project when I was there, but its members had high hopes for it.

Pagtambayayong and ICDAI are helping Filipinos realize what they can do. Neither organization is a panacea. Some of the land bought by Pagtambayayong's beneficiaries is far from the city where they work, creating a transportation problem for them. ICDAI's funds are limited, therefore projects, such as a farmers' cooperative, have to wait until sufficient funds are available. Even with these drawbacks, NGOs demonstrate that together Filipinos can improve their situation. These two organizations and others like them help diminish the wretched conditions of my native country.



courtesy Davis Baltz

Do not get me wrong, the feeling of not being able to do more to alleviate the miserable conditions most Filipinos are experiencing still plagues me once in a while, but I am more optimistic now that I have witnessed some progress. NGOs also make me proud to be a Filipino. They serve as an illustration to the world that Filipinos are not dependent on the Western world's benevolence to improve their quality of life; they are taking control of their destinies.

My return to the Philippines this past summer helped me to get closer to myself, to my own feelings. I appreciated that I have no reason to escape my Filipino background. To the contrary, I should treasure it because it makes me a richer and a stronger human being.

The Philippines is the land of my birth. I am the prodigal daughter who left it and then came back and was welcomed by the people with open arms. They resented to some extent that I had the opportunity to leave, but they were grateful that I returned to witness their struggle and strived to be part of it. ■

*View of a flooded rice paddy is in fact a demonstration farm in Laguna Province — a project of the Philippine Business for Social Progress*

# Update from Bulgaria

by Brenda Marder  
and Jodi Freedman '90

The three Bulgarian students interviewed here are the first from their country to study at Brandeis. They are part of a highly selective group of 15 undergraduate and graduate scientists — biologists, chemists, physicists and mathematicians — the first ever to come to the United States. The two undergraduate students, Ivan Derzhanski and

Nickolai Chavdarov are here thanks to Brandeis' Wien International Scholarship Program, while the graduate student, Svetlozar Enev, received one of the University's international visiting scholarships. The other 12 are studying at various universities throughout the United States.

Jodi Freedman '90, student assistant in the Office of Publications, and Brenda Marder, editor of the *Brandeis Review*, talked with three Brandeis students from Bulgaria in

May. The talks were carried on in two sessions, with Freedman absent during the first session. The Bulgarians want to emphasize that all of their comments about their country were based on the situation in Bulgaria before they came to the United States in August 1989. They have returned to their homes for the summer vacation, where they can actually evaluate the changes.



**Brenda:** You arrived at Brandeis last August. What was going on in Bulgaria before you left?

**Svetlozar:** As far as I knew there was nothing going on in Bulgaria when I left. We heard the news of the big change on November 10 on radio and TV here in the States.

**Nickolai:** I was surprised to hear the news because Zhivkov had been in power for 30 years. I knew that if he didn't leave nothing would change.

**Brenda:** Was there any sort of student unrest in Bulgaria in 1989? Could you point to any organizations or student movements that might have tipped us off to a change?

**Nickolai:** I understand why you ask that question because you are thinking of how the students in China were a leading force for change. Unlike China, Bulgaria is a small country. The police are very strong in Bulgaria as a political force. In a small country like ours it is easy for the police to exert

control. Of course, people talked a lot in private and there were a few organizations: but they had a lot of difficulty operating. There was a group called Independent Unions, which tried to establish independent groups. Some of the leaders were arrested and imprisoned for several months, although they didn't commit any crimes.

**Ivan:** Definitely there were no overt organizations. Bulgarian students are not very politically active as a general rule. But, remember we three are scientists, involved in activities far removed from political studies so we aren't representative.

**Svetlozar:** Since November, though, student activism probably has heightened. I think that one of the driving forces in the process of democracy right now in the country is the students.

**Brenda:** The question that intrigues me is that there are no indigenous democratic institutions or deeply imbedded democratic traditions in Bulgaria. How do you as intellectuals go about constructing a new Bulgaria?

**Svetlozar:** I think you need a social science major for this question. I don't really think we can answer it.

**Brenda:** I'm not asking you as an expert but suggesting that you put yourself for a moment in the position of a person living in a democratic society. Democracy by definition has to come from the people. Democracy is participating. Let me ask it another way. Will it be the responsibility of the young, educated people of Bulgaria to construct a new society?

**Svetlozar:** Yes, eventually. But right now, our country needs people who have the background and knowledge to develop a theory of how to improve the political, social and economic situation.

**Brenda:** Maybe we haven't gotten to the root question. Is there a drive in Bulgaria for democracy or is the emphasis on a search for an economic improvement?

**Ivan:** Yes, certainly there is a drive for democratizing the system. However, I think the reason for it is basically economic. What



*Discussing life in Bulgaria are (left to right) Svetlozar Enev, Ivan Derzhanski, Jodi Freedman, Nickolai Chavdarov and Brenda Marder*

Bulgarians actually want is to improve the economic situation. If this improvement happens to demand changes in the political system, then a political restructuring will take place.

**Brenda:** So, in your opinion then, the first item of business is to improve the economic situation.

**Nickolai:** The two issues are connected and we cannot consider them independently. There are of course all kinds of political and economic systems. It is possible to

have capitalism with dictatorships such as exists in Latin America and other places. It is also possible to have some sort of socialism with democracy like Sweden. I think that the most important thing is to build a democracy — then the financial experts can decide how to organize the economy. I think everyone wants some kind of democracy but what kind is not clear yet.

**Brenda:** Svetlozar, what about your career? Does it make any difference whether there are changes in Bulgaria now or can a person like yourself, interested in chemistry, find all the opportunities he wants regardless of the form of government?

**Svetlozar:** I really have to think about that. When I was in Bulgaria planning my future I didn't take into account that I would be coming to the United States — or that the system would change so drastically in Bulgaria — so there's a lot to think about. But I don't think the political system was an obstacle to my development as a scientist. Everybody who is interested in science is given an opportunity. If any problems exist in scientific education, they are financial and not political and I don't think a political change will change the economic situation very fast. So I think the financial conditions should be improved to make all kinds of science possible. Certainly, adding more democratic institutions would be a positive influence on science.

**Nickolai:** I don't agree with Svetlozar. First of all, I don't think our system of government encourages the development of science. Yet, in an ironic sense it does: since we don't have business studies more people enter science because they don't have any other place to go.

**Ivan:** The development of science can't possibly be improved by people who enter the field because they have no other place to go. The sad fact is, there are such people engaged in Bulgarian science and they are holding it back.

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## Report on Bulgaria

When Todor Zhivkov, a neo-Stalinist, was overthrown in November by reform-minded communists, he was the last of the senior leaders (in terms of length of service) in the Soviet-aligned communist countries of Eastern Europe. He had served as first secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party since 1954.

In the new lineup, Prime Minister Andrei Lukanov assumed the leadership role as head of the Communist Party, which remains the most powerful political force in Bulgaria today; it has changed its name to the Bulgarian Socialist Party as it forms itself into the Social Democratic Party. Elections took place in June (after the *Brandeis Review* went to press) when the Party squared off against the opposition — the 500,000 member Agrarian Party, the second largest in the country and about 16 other groups.

On its way to reform, the country has drafted a new constitution that includes a bill of rights and a powerful legislative branch, although there are elements in the Communist Party who would

prefer a strong executive. At this time, it is still unclear how the constitution will finally be cast.

Bulgaria faces dire economic problems, a legacy of its earlier history in this century as well as the ineptitudes of the centrally controlled economy of the last 4½ decades. Under Zhivkov the economic ministries controlled every aspect of the economy. The nationalization of industry and collectivization of agriculture occurred in the beginning of the communist era right after World War II. Since then efforts of the government have been directed toward increasing efficiency and output in a country that had been overwhelmingly poor and agrarian before the War. In the 1970s the government reorganized industry and agriculture, grouping industrial enterprises into huge trusts and forging the collective farms into so-called agro-industrial complexes, all of which gave bureaucrats a strangle hold on the economy. Since World War II, Bulgaria in its political, social, economic and educational endeavors, has patterned itself on the Soviet system.

Besides organizing the industrial/agricultural sector, the Zhivkov regime reordered

education to further the goals of the state. Because of the lack of skilled workers and scientific professionals, the government often supported technical, vocational and scientific education at the expense of the humanities. Education has also served as a channel for social mobility, especially in the early years of communist rule, when preference for entrance to universities was given to students of peasant and worker origins. The educational system also provides the government with an opportunity to orient young people in the official ideology of the country.

The population of Bulgaria, slightly less than nine million, has a Turkish minority whose numbers are estimated between 900,000 and 1.5 million, accounting for at least 10 percent of the population. In the spring of 1989, violent clashes erupted between the Turks and Bulgarian security forces, but the new government has made a point of promising the Muslims that their rights will be respected.

Brenda Marder

**Brenda:** I see. In a capitalist society people flock in droves to the business sector probably draining off, in many cases, the flow to the sciences and humanities. Another key issue it seems to me is the following: in Bulgaria all of education is in the hands of the central government. The faculty are civil servants and paid by the government. Is this a block to democratizing the universities?

**Ivan:** No, I don't think so. After all the professors get paid for their teaching. It's the same thing in the United States. Here the professors are paid by the university for teaching. In Bulgaria a budget is given by the government to the university to pay the professors. It's the same thing. This has absolutely nothing to do with the process of education.

**Brenda:** From my point of view, there is a big difference. Professors within the American system feel perfectly free to criticize the government. In fact it's their duty to make students think critically.

**Ivan:** It is true our professors in the social sciences had to be, I don't know how it is now, very careful with what they said in lectures. However, it is not obvious that this is because they are being paid by the state.

**Brenda:** From an American perspective, that direct tie between the central government and education would be dangerous because it allows the government to control the minds of the faculty and students. This relationship fosters repression and censorship. Could this not hold true for Bulgaria, too?

**Nickolai:** Bulgaria is a small country. Somebody should decide and control the educational system



*Andrei Lukanov*

just to have some standards and for students to learn things. I think the government ought to take care of that.

**Ivan:** In considering the problems in education in Bulgaria, I think we need to look at the economy. As for science education, the biggest problem we have has a lot to do with the fact that our currency is not convertible, which presents a problem for people doing research as well as teaching. Resources, such as copy machines, cannot be readily purchased and there are strict limits on funds for subscribing to Western scientific journals, which are essential for keeping up-to-date with recent achievements in your area. Access to computers and laser printers is marginal and technology such as electronic mail is unheard of. Also, people cannot easily travel abroad to meet with their colleagues. All of these problems that stem from the economy won't be solved by political methods, but political developments could certainly help toward solutions. I'd like to add that there are some obstacles of a political nature. For instance, you could go to a Xerox shop in the city and make copies of a document for a small fee, but usually they will only copy papers that are written in either Bulgarian or Russian since some folks still believe that everything written in a Western language is potentially antigovernment propaganda.

**Jodi:** When you select the university you want to attend what kind of criteria do you use? Do you aim for Sofia because the capital city is bound to offer fun besides the other advantages?

**Nickolai:** No. Fun doesn't enter into the picture for us in this case. First of all you have to pick your major before you apply so that narrows the choice because the universities specialize. For example if you want to study mathematics you go to a certain university, if you want to study music you go to another. There aren't many choices in any given category.

**Jodi:** Is it difficult to get into university?

**Svetlozar:** Yes and no. It depends on your specialty. Everyone has to take entrance exams. Biology and chemistry are highly selective. Physics and math are less difficult fields to enter because not many people are competing to get into those spaces. Because fewer people choose math and physics the universities accept students with lower grades on their admissions exams. Many of them, then, can't pass their second semester exams. But that's no big deal if you have to drop out because in Bulgaria you do not pay tuition so the only thing you lose is your student position.

**Jodi:** The tuition is free. But how if you're a poor student can you leave your village in the mountains to go to Sofia? Does the government give you a stipend to live in the city?

**Svetlozar:** Yes, you can get one. There are two kinds of scholarships: merit-based and need-based. If you are hardworking, nothing financial can stop you from getting your degree.

**Jodi:** What about housing? Who pays for that?

**Ivan:** Housing is as good as free. Just a few cents a month. Really a symbolic payment. But, housing is very scarce.

**Jodi:** If you want to go abroad somewhere will the government pay your tuition?

**Nickolai:** No, we came to the United States thanks to a study opportunity, which is paid for by the American universities. The Bulgarian government could not afford to pay for study abroad.

**Jodi:** What made you decide to apply for this opportunity to study here?

**Ivan:** The scientific opportunity. That alone was the deciding factor. In Bulgaria, computer concentrators share the same department with the math majors. Computer science has been taught for only a couple of years in my country so the level of instruction is extremely low. Given the fact that computer science actually began in the United States, I thought it would pay to come here to learn it. I also wanted to look into linguistics, which is not taught as a major field in all universities. That's why I wanted to come to the United States and to Brandeis in particular.

**Nickolai:** I would say the same thing. It offered a good opportunity to come to a good university and I heard that Brandeis had an excellent math department.

**Brenda:** Is that true? Is it good?

**Nickolai:** Yes, it is very good.

**Jodi:** I see three men here. I wonder if any women were in this group of 15 that came from Bulgaria?

**Svetlozar:** Four of the group are women.

**Jodi:** What is their status in Bulgaria? Are they equal? In the United States women like to think they are equal but in many cases men get paid more for doing the same jobs as women.

**Svetlozar:** Everybody is considered equal.

**Jodi:** If I were to have a few children and then go to work, I would leave my children in a day care center. Would a Bulgarian woman do that?



*Sofia University (top); shoppers on Sofia's Main Street*

**Nickolai:** Yes, and child care is free in Bulgaria.

**Ivan:** Actually, very few people have over one child. For example, we three have no brothers or sisters.

**Jodi:** Why is that?

**Nickolai:** Economic reasons. It's difficult to raise a child.

**Brenda:** Why is it difficult, if a woman is paid a salary equal to a man's, if there is day care and university tuition is paid by the state?

**Nickolai:** In Bulgaria, you have everything theoretically but what you have in reality is another matter. What kind of job you can get, what you can buy for your home is another question. When you both work eight hours a day, and then you have to take care of children, it's very difficult.

**Ivan:** I would like to clarify what you said about two incomes. Right now in Bulgaria we have a situation where there are things you cannot buy. Our homes are not as large as yours. Even if we have enough money we cannot go out and buy another house or more space because there is not enough housing in the country. Bulgarians are very fond of their children and they do not want to refuse them what they need.

**Nickolai:** Also, because both parents work, the parents would assume that they would not have enough time for their children. And, we certainly are not fond of day care centers. We would prefer to have the grandparents take care of them.

**Ivan:** I'm my grandmother's grandson. She brought me up. I wasn't put in a day care center.

**Nickolai:** The point is that in America everything is easy. You drive your car to a supermarket and buy your food for two weeks. You don't have problems shopping — sometimes it's very difficult to get simple things in our country.

**Jodi:** I'm very curious to know how you are going to describe the United States when you go back to Bulgaria this summer.

**Svetlozar:** When I asked people in Bulgaria before I came to the United States about your country they told me fairy tales. They made up unbelievable stories. When I go home I want to give a more authentic view. Like the image of New York with all the skyscrapers...when you fly over them you see all the beauty, but when you go through the streets you see some of the poverty.

**Ivan:** The impression I have is that the people in Bulgaria who sound the most competent and the most self-assured when it comes to telling stories about America have never been here at all but have probably heard them from someone else, who heard it from someone else — like a chain — and soon people are willing to believe that in America all cars have eight wheels instead of four and that all chairs are electric. Mainly, what most Bulgarians want to believe is that America is very different from what we have in every possible way and they want to believe that it is much better here. I will describe to people how things are and they can decide whether it is better. ■

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*Ivan Derzhanski is from Sofia. His parents are both professionals — his father, a physicist, his mother, a philologist. Before coming to Brandeis he studied computer science for two years at the University of Sofia and is very interested in linguistics.*

*Nickolai Chavdarov was graduated from the Mathematical High School in Sofia and then attended the University of Sofia for two years where he concentrated on mathematics. At Brandeis, he is continuing his study of mathematics but will also pursue an interest in economics. His father is an engineer and his mother is a nurse.*

*Svetlozar Enev was born in East Germany of Bulgarian parents. His father is a pediatrician and his mother is an associate professor of chemistry at the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. He was graduated from an English language high school in Sofia and studied chemistry for four years at the University of Sofia with a concentration in chemical physics and theoretical chemistry. At Brandeis, he received a master's degree this past spring and will enter a Ph.D. program. His talent for playing the drums in a jazz band has led him to travel throughout Europe. He is also a skier and was a member of the ski team at the University of Sofia.*

*Jodi Freedman '90, an American studies major and history of art minor, received a B.A. cum laude in May. Partially prompted by her semester in Copenhagen, she completed an*

*American studies thesis, Everyone's Business, Everyone's Pleasure? The Visual Arts and the American Experience, which received high honors. While at Brandeis, she served twice as an orientation volunteer and was involved with the Women's Lacrosse Club. She spent the majority of her spare time working with Student Events, the programming board, including a stint as special events coordinator in 1987-88. A student worker in the publications office, she participated in this discussion a few weeks before Commencement. She is pursuing a career in communications.*

*Brenda Marder is editor of the Brandeis Review.*

# Light's Garden



Alicia Suskin Ostriker '59, one of the country's most striking and original poets, is the author of seven books of poetry, including *A Woman Under the Surface*; *The Mother/Child Papers*; *The Imaginary Lover*, which won the 1986 William Carlos Williams Award from the Poetry Society of America; and most recently, *Green Age*. Her poems have appeared in *Poetry*, *The Hudson Review*, *Ms.*, *The Nation*, *American Poetry Review*, *The New Yorker* and elsewhere. Ostriker has written widely on American women's poetry; her critical works include *Writing Like a Woman*, and *Stealing the Language: The Emergence of Women's Poetry in America*. Recipient of a Guggenheim Fellowship, a National Endowment for the Arts Award in poetry and a Rockefeller Fellowship for humanities research, she is also the author of *Vision and Verse in William Blake and* editor of the Penguin edition of Blake's *Complete Poems*. Ostriker lives in Princeton and is a professor of English at Rutgers University. Except for "A Young Woman, A Tree" (*Green Age*, University of Pittsburgh Press, 1989), this is the first time these poems have been published.

## A Young Woman, A Tree

The life spills over, some days.  
She cannot be at rest,  
Wishes she could explode.

Like that red tree —  
The one that bursts into fire  
All this week.

Senses her infinite smallness  
but can't seize it,  
Recognizes the folly of desire,

The folly of withdrawal —  
Kicks at the curb, the pavement,  
If only she could, at this moment,

When what she's doing is pludding  
To the bus stop, to go to school,  
Passing that fiery tree — if only she could.

Be making love,  
Be making poetry,  
Be exploding, be speeding through the universe

Like a photon, like a shower  
Of yellow blazes —  
She believes if she could only overtake

The riding rhythm of things, of her own electrons,  
Then she would be at rest —  
If she could forget school,

Climb the tree,  
Be the tree,  
Burn like that.

*She doesn't know yet, how could she,  
That this same need  
Is going to erupt every September*

*And that in forty years the idea will strike her  
From no apparent source, in a laundromat  
Between a washer and a dryer,*

*Like one of those electric bulbs  
Lighting up near a character's head in a comic strip —  
There in that naked and soiled place*

*With its detergent machines,  
Its speckled fluorescent lights,  
Its lint piles broomed into corners,*

*As she fumbles for quarters  
And dimes, she will start to chuckle and double over  
Into the plastic basket's*

*Mountain of wet  
Bedsheets and bulky overalls —  
Old lady! She'll grin, beguiled at herself,*

*Old lady! The desire  
To burn is already a burning!  
How about that!*

*Meanwhile the maple  
Has also survived, and thinks  
It owes its longevity*

*To its location  
Between a bus stop  
And a bar, and to its uniquely*

*Mutant appetite for pollutants:  
Carbon monoxide, alcohol, spit...  
The truth is, it enjoys city life.*

*Regular working people suffer so grossly  
It makes a tree feel happier,  
Having nothing to do*

*But feel its thousand orgasms each spring,  
Or stretch its limbs during the windy days  
That are like a Swedish massage,*

*Or swoon into the fall  
Among its delicious rain patters,  
Its saffron and scarlet flamings.*

*Then, when the tethered leaves  
Snatch themselves away like desperate  
Children ardent for freedom,*

*It will let itself sigh, feel wise  
And resigned, and draw  
Its thoughts downward to its other crown,*

*The secret leafless system  
That digs in dark  
Its thick intelligent arms*

*And stubborn hands  
Under the shops, the streets,  
The subways, the granite,*

*The sewage pipes'  
Cold slime,  
As deep as that.*

## A Reunion

*At last we stood upon a windy hill  
Embracing, and he said, "I love you still"  
Before driving away, back to his life,  
His home, his three sons, his good wife.  
We kissed goodbye. I said, "I still love you."  
Not that I lied, but it was not quite true.*

*There is a youth of twenty-one  
Inside this kind, suburban gentleman,  
The effervescence of whose eyes and mouth  
I partially recall. He's driving south,  
Humming and smoking Lucky Strikes as if  
Kerouac and John Keats composed in him  
A cheerful brotherhood. It is July,  
The radio stays tuned to mariachi  
Music — olé! — from Mexico  
City to Acapulco. He's going to  
Rent a flamingo pink, baking hot room,  
Showerless, with a polychrome  
Virgin of Guadalupe and a mattress  
As thin as a tortilla. There we will give  
Each other our virginity,  
And I will not believe my luck, his beauty  
And gaiety, the way  
He throws his head backward to laugh  
When we make love together. Outside town,  
Behind a cornfield where we've stolen  
Some fresh corn and are feeling good  
And wicked, he will find a sandy cove  
And teach me how to body-surf  
Despite my clumsy non-athletic  
Body. I can do it! It's  
A miracle, and as I stumble  
Victoriously from the foam  
After one long, orgasmic wave  
Has raised and ferried me, I feel I have  
Seen through its spray the suntanned hand  
Of God, I don't believe in, on the sand  
Waving congratulations. Great! Terrific!  
As if romance were divine energy —  
And so the summer swims, day after day  
Thirty years past. I tried to keep  
A grip on details, hoped they'd stay  
Mentally clear. Most have been washed away  
Or blown, or blurred, or buried fathoms deep.*

*Does love move mountains? No, but something does,  
And never as we wish, but as time flows.  
Time grinds them small, silts up their streams and lakes,  
Takes random walks, shuffles its dirty decks  
Like an old gambler used to the odd toss  
Of fortune's favor in a world of loss.  
Time's arrow flies, the least relenting thing  
In the known universe: obliged to sing  
Praise of its speed, we cannot guess  
The unimaginable force  
Sustaining it, defecating us  
Each time we deviate toward timelessness.  
In the beginning was the word, the joy  
Of an almighty fiat lux, the big  
Matter-dispersing bang. Since then,  
Despite unsystematic moments when  
Some bits of dust or flesh cling and cohere,  
Entropy moves the sun, the other stars,  
Women and men;  
Inside a man of fifty there's a boy  
I love, and I shall never see again.*



Three Brandeis undergraduates and two university staff members, musicians of varying levels of expertise, crowd together as the craftsman explains the exposed inner construction of a recorder. Some nod knowingly at terms he uses as he reassembles the small, wooden instrument — a functional reproduction of a Baroque period piece. One of the undergraduates has brought her own recorder (also a reproduction). The Renaissance-style instrument has not been sounding up to par and she hopes for diagnosis and treatment at this internationally known Brookline, Massachusetts, shop, home to both the Von Huene Recorder Workshop and the Early Music Shop of New England.

The visit introduces these amateur musicians to another side of the Renaissance (approximately

1450-1650) and Baroque (approximately 1650-1750) music they are learning to play. Here the five members of the Brandeis Recorder Consort witness the creation of historically accurate reproduction recorders: the straighter Renaissance instruments and their more familiar, curvaceous Baroque descendants. Piece by piece, the students (led by Brandeis artist-in-residence Sarah Mead and Nicolaus von Huene, son of the workshop's founder) examine each part — the

block, the mouth piece, center section and foot joint. Under the shop, British boxwood and exotic Brazilian woods cut into squared-off logs dry for 12 to 15 years before being worked into the different lengths of soprano, alto, tenor and bass recorders.

Upstairs in the machine room, the site of the labor-intensive process, craftsmen first carefully cut the pieces

# Students Go for Baroque (and Renaissance)

by Clea Simon



by machine and slowly refine them by hand. The shop, one of the world's largest purveyors of handmade recorders, creates approximately 300 instruments each year. Fully formed, the recorders line up in a small back room where the instrument builders, including Patrick, Nicolaus' brother, stand in front of a comparatively ancient tube-powered stroboscopic tuner, working on each instrument's intonation and tone — its final test.

"Even if all has gone well up to this point," Nicolaus explains, "the instrument may never sound exactly right and all our time will have been wasted. It's definitely a labor of love."

One week later, in the Slosberg Music Center, these same students do their part

of the labor. Seven recorder players — two on soprano, two on alto, two on tenor and one who will use her considerable lung power on the four-foot-tall bass recorder — carry their instruments and sheet music to the stage. With a group of viol players and several vocal quartets (who sing with their director Jim Olesen, associate professor of music), the recorder

ensemble completes the Brandeis Early Music Ensemble, the group performing a program of "Sounds of Old England." At different points in the concert some of the recorder students gather together with a viol, guitar and singer or as a miniature wind orchestra by themselves, their reedy tones blending into a woody and peaceful whole.

This concert is one of several held throughout the year and makes up just one facet of Brandeis' comprehensive early music program. Often based on a theme, past concerts have celebrated "Florentine Festival Music," "The French Connection" or "Exiles at Home," which featured English Catholic music produced after the country became Protestant. A large and receptive crowd attends the program of lute songs, fantasies (as one form of instrumental piece is called) and madrigals.

Although most of the musicians will not become professionals, their own concerts and lessons, along with the frequent on-campus performances by local professional groups, have exposed them to a new world.

"I was a musician before I joined the Ensemble," says Rachel Silverman '91, a comparative literature major and alto recorder student, "but not on this particular instrument." Silverman discovered the early music program her first days on campus. A graduate of New York's LaGuardia High School of the Arts, she chose the recorder because her nine years of flute playing made her comfortable with woodwind instruments. "There are people who don't know as much about music as I do in the Ensemble, but who play the recorder better."



The Ensemble with its multiple groups, or consorts, makes up the most visible side of Brandeis' program in early music. Composed of a variety of early music aficionados — a few students taking lessons for credit as well as the majority for whom music is an extracurricular project — the Ensemble mixes students, faculty and staff. The instruments are mixed, too. At least one in the performance — the guitar — is contemporary and the rest are modern reproductions of the older instruments. Despite the actual age of the instruments, they are all part of a focus on the music and instruments of the Renaissance and to a lesser degree the music of the next century, the Baroque period.

The students who study these instruments, like their audiences, hear music that sounds warmer and concerts that seem more intimate than their modern equivalents. Much of this

difference is in the instruments themselves, the result of an older, more humanistic esthetic.

"Early music instruments were designed to be played in more intimate settings," agrees Mead. "As large concert hall productions began to be the norm, instruments were refined in the direction of making more sound, sometimes losing some of their subtlety."

Flutes, for example, which are now made completely of metal were originally made of wood. Finger holes, now covered with complex sets of keys, were simply holes drilled through the wood to be covered by the fingers. As the centuries progressed, the flute began to be made in several sections to facilitate a more complex bore (the center cavity, which shapes the sound) and keys were added to aid the playing of accidental notes, that is, sharps and flats. "The result," explains Mead, "is a much brighter, louder sound that many early music enthusiasts would say has lost much of its warmth in the process."

Tastes change over the centuries. Sometimes the older sound was simply not appreciated by new audiences. Viols, for example, have a very "nasal" tone, according to Mead, that comes from their fretted neck (similar to a guitar) and flat back. Surprising as it seems, these stringed instruments did not develop into the current violins — they were superseded by the bell-like tones of an entirely different design. The only survivor of their family in the modern orchestra is the double bass, which evolved from the biggest viol, the violone. The bass has lost its frets and flat back but can still be played with the viol's underhanded bow and still boasts the sloping shoulders of the older instrument, the dinosaur's last distinguishing features.

Another change that time has brought to many instruments has been uniformity. Nowadays, a violin is a violin is a violin, designed in standard sizes and one basic shape. While this makes the instrument easier to learn and the sounds produced instantly recognizable, this conformity also takes some control away from the master musician. As many driving aficionados prefer a car that needs to be shifted manually to one with automatic transmission, so many musicians prefer an instrument that allows them more feel for the road, giving them the opportunity to create a more personal style of music.

"Today's instruments are easier to play — the sound is consistent from top to bottom and there is accurate tuning throughout," Mead says. "Players of earlier instruments have to overcome more physical problems with their instruments but it allows them to be a little closer to the sound production." The musicians playing in the Early Music Ensemble

appreciate these differences, often dedicating their spare time to studying the recorder, the krumphorn, the harpsichord or the lute or to singing Renaissance madrigals and motets.

"Strangely enough," Mead muses, "the majority of the students who come to me are in the sciences. They're usually people who have a lot of interests, who are drawn to it because they know the repertory on records and want to get their hands on the instruments. They usually carry quite a heavy load of classes and they fit this in because it gives them pleasure. They have no intention of turning professional. Then, the longer they play, the more they want to tackle the larger instruments." The bass recorder, she points out, is "quite awkward physically." The result, at first, is not always euphonious. "Each year with my beginning musicians there is clear progress from chaos to music-making," says Mead.

A few, like Craig Thomas '86, will take their interest further. A viol beginner at Brandeis, Thomas has since become a serious amateur performer. The Boston musician started as a fan of early music and had taught himself to play recorder before coming to Brandeis. An informal concert held in the Slosberg Music Center foyer and the announcement immediately following that Mead would be giving free, noncredit viol classes, hooked him further. A music major who has gone on to graduate music studies at the New England Conservatory, he currently plays viol with two performing groups. "I take my instrument very seriously," he says.



Sarah Mead



Rachel Silverman '91 and Robin Kempf '91 on recorders

Recorders, among the woodwinds, and viols, among the strings, remain the most popular choice for novices to early instruments. Although the University owns a complete set of the curved krumphorns, Mead says, they are quite difficult, requiring a great amount of breath pressure to play, and then only produce a very "buzzy" tone. "The sound is so humorous to modern ears that it takes a while for students to play them without laughing."

The group willing to tackle even the relatively familiar recorder still remains small, a minor percentage of the entire student body. A current critical movement that has begun to influence the major concert halls dictates that music should be performed on the instruments for which it was originally written. Perhaps that trend will come to Brandeis soon. It hasn't yet. Mead's beginning viol class, offered last April to the entire Brandeis community in the free "alternative" classes of the month-long Communi-versity, did fill up however, garnering one student for each of the University's six instruments. (Communi-versity, an annual springtime program of fun, noncredit courses taught by many members of the Brandeis community, is open to students, faculty and staff.) A large turnout of students for the recorder ensemble, as well — six undergraduates and graduates — may signal a rising tide of interest.

Ann Lohnberg, an exchange student from the Netherlands who spent last year here as a freshman, was one of Mead's Communi-versity students. A physics major who plays the flute, but, she says, "never really listened to much music before," Lohnberg began to consider music more seriously after

taking an introductory music appreciation class her first semester.

"The main strong point of our early music program is that it is accessible to students," says Mead, who also performs professionally on the viol and can be heard in the Ensemble as well as with various Boston-area Baroque and Renaissance ensembles in the Brandeis Professional Music Series. All of Brandeis' instruments can be signed out to students to borrow for a semester or more, allowing them to practice at their leisure and really get to know instruments that most had never played before coming to college.

Brandeis' collection of reproduction ancient instruments is fairly large, Mead explains, especially in comparison to other area colleges. That includes six of the viols — cello-like, six-stringed instruments that range in tone and size from the violin-sized treble to

bass, a Renaissance lute, a small Renaissance harp, several sets of recorders both Baroque and Renaissance, two harpsichords, a fortepiano, a tenor sackbut, a set of krumphorns and some early percussion.

At most schools, students must provide their own instruments. Mead, who got her degrees in music from Yale and Stanford before joining the Brandeis faculty in 1982, remembers having to rent a viol as a student. In addition, unlike Brandeis' diverse early music program that allows different consorts to try out various musical groupings, the majority of universities will have one group, a collegium, that gathers and plays all at once. In the metropolitan Boston area, one of the first cities in this country to experience an early music revival, she says, only Longy School of Music and the New England Conservatory offer degree programs in early music for undergraduates.

Boston's serious involvement in early music helped spark a domestic version of the revival that

had started in Europe around the turn of the century. Approximately 35 years ago this music came to Boston; today nearly two dozen professional performing groups in the area — including the world-renowned Handel and Haydn Society (conducted by Christopher Hogwood), the Banchetto Musicale, the Boston Camerata and workshops such as the one founded by Frederick von Huene — pay homage to traditions that have lasted 500 years. The Boston Early Music Festival, held every two years, draws performers, instrument makers and audiences from around the world.

Many smaller groups also perform at Slosberg and at the Rapaport Treasure Hall noon concerts throughout the year, rounding out the students' experience in early music. Listening, watching and performing — the intimacy of one-on-one or small groups are integral to the music. ■



# I'm Not a Feminist, but...

by Sylvia Barack Fishman

Several observers have theorized that an historical Jewish cultural emphasis on strong, competent women contributed to the frequency with which today's Jewish women have become contemporary American feminist leaders. Certainly during the turbulent 1960s and 1970s, many of the celebrities of the feminist movement bore Jewish names: women such as Betty Freidan, Bella Abzug, Gloria Steinem, Letty Cottin Pogrebin '59, Shulamith Firestone and others changed the consciousness of women throughout the United States. However, although these feminist leaders were often perceived as Jewish by the general public and although they themselves

occasionally referred to their Judaic backgrounds, their message was decidedly nonethnic in content. Their feminist books, articles and speeches tried to debunk the "feminine mystique," which relegated women to subservient and/or ornamental roles in gilded but deadly suburban cages, where they were cut off from meaningful work, intellectual stimulation and personal development. Their initial impact on American Jewish life occurred in the same general way as their impact on the non-Jewish population.

Surveys of Jewish populations in cities of diverse size across the United States done at Brandeis' Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies have shown that, as a group, American Jewish women

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*Jewish Studies at Brandeis in 1985. She is the author of several articles and a major new study on "The Impact of Feminism on the American Jewish Community," published in The American Jewish Year Book, 1989. She holds a Ph.D. from Washington University in St. Louis, an M.A. from New York University and a B.A. from Stern College for Women, all in English*

*literature. In addition to her research on Jews in the United States, she teaches and writes about American Jewish fiction. Her book on American Jewish feminism will appear in winter 1991 (Free Press).*



have taken the contemporary feminist message to heart with alacrity. Even in middle America, where many Jewish women continue to protest, "I'm not a feminist, but..." their attitudes have taken on a pronounced feminist flavor. Not only has the mindset of American Jewish women altered with the impact of feminism, but their goals and lifestyles as well. And as the lives of American Jewish women have been transformed, so has the shape of the American Jewish community.

For example, dramatic changes have taken place in patterns of education and employment among Jewish women during the past 20

years, and those changes have in turn affected patterns of marriage and family formation. Higher education is not a new phenomenon for Jewish women in the United States; indeed, they have been among the best educated women since the turn of the century, despite the fact that Jewish sons were even more consistently educated than Jewish daughters. During the immigrant period and immediately afterward, Jewish women often used this education to take advantage of paid employment opportunities. However, as they became more Americanized and more affluent, Jewish women espoused the American ideal of the mother who did not work outside the home. By the post-World War II period, it was unusual for Jewish women to

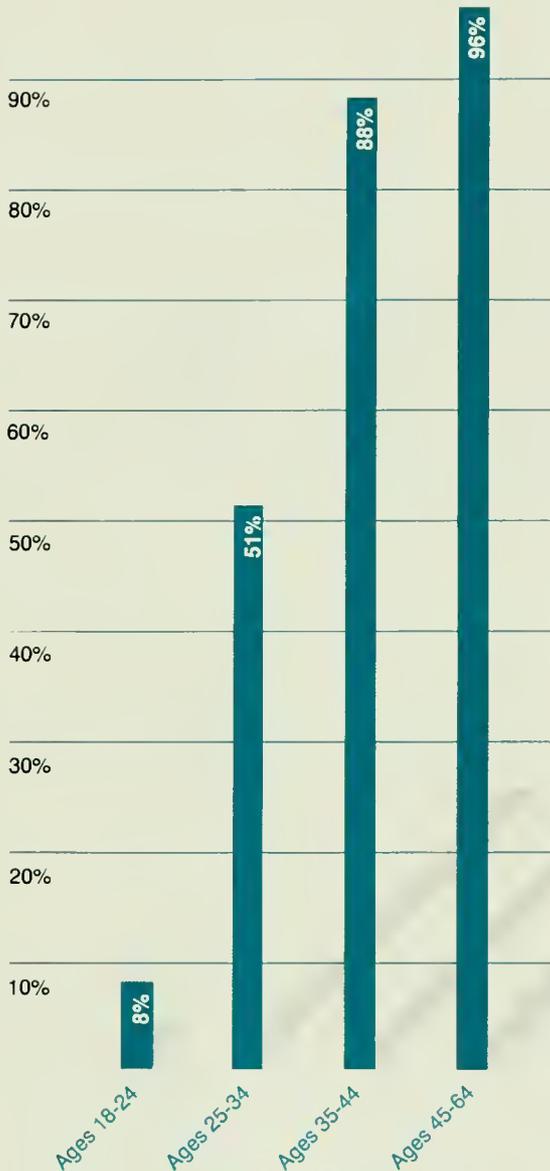
continue paid employment after the birth of their first child. Indeed, more than any other ethnic group, the great majority of Jewish women at this time dropped out of the labor force and became full-time homemakers throughout their child-rearing years.

Today, college attendance is virtually universal among American Jewish women, and higher graduate degrees are increasingly common, at a rate that significantly exceeds that of middle and upper-middle class groups. Data gathered at the Cohen Center shows that Jewish women cluster in professional and managerial fields, and they are moving away from the lower paid and less prestigious "helping" professions, such as social work and teaching, into the more financially rewarding — and often more temporally demanding — fields of law, medicine and business administration.

Among the most controversial changes wrought by feminism have been shifting patterns of family formation among Jewish women. In novels and the popular media, the Jewish family has long been considered the *ne plus ultra* of normative middle class virtues; within Jewish tradition, the devoted Jewish mother has historically been considered the cornerstone of the stable Jewish family. However, during the past 20 years, postponed marriages, smaller families, increased divorce and blended families have strikingly changed the composition of American Jewish households. While only six percent of Jewish



**Percentage of Baltimore Jewish Women Who Have Given Birth to Children.**



adults were single in 1970 — compared to 16 percent of the general population, today between one-fifth and one-quarter of adult Jews in the United States are single — compared to 19 percent in the general population. Today, fewer than one-third of American Jewish households are composed of mother, father and children — and even “traditional” Jewish families often act and think very differently than similar families did in the 1950s.

One of the most widespread changes in behavior is the growing tendency of Jewish women to continue working for pay during the years in which they bear and raise their children. Today, the majority of American Jewish women work outside the home even when their children are under six years old. This has brought about an unprecedented demand for child care within the Jewish community: the majority of Jewish parents would prefer Jewish-sponsored child care for their young children, but the demand in this area far exceeds the availability.

Contrary to conditions in the general population, today’s Jewish women who have received graduate education actually have larger families than women with lesser education, as Calvin Goldscheider has shown in a recent study (1989). The more highly educated the Jewish woman, the more likely she is to have children and the more likely she is to have more than one child. The opposite is true in the general population, where the more highly educated the woman the fewer children she is likely to have. However, consistent with trends among women generally, the more highly educated the Jewish woman, the more likely she is to continue employment throughout her children’s infancies and preschool years.

Moreover, there are good reasons to believe that permanent changes in attitudes and behaviors are evolving. A recent survey conducted for B’nai B’rith Women shows American Jewish women under age 50 articulating feminist goals much more frequently than non-Jewish women in the same age group. Contemporary American Jewish mothers — including those

who say they aren’t “feminists” — have decidedly nontraditional goals for their daughters. They are far more concerned that their daughters be skilled, independent and self-confident than that they devote themselves to family and community.

Feminism has affected American Jewish women not only in the secular domain but in Jewish spheres as well, and the transformations caused by Jewish feminism, like those caused by secular feminism, have had a profound impact upon the lives of American Jews.

Jewish feminism — as distinct from the general American variety — emerged both out of the contemporary feminist movement and out of a reawakening of Jewish consciousness in the late 1960s and early 1970s. During those years on university campuses, in an atmosphere of ethnic pride, Jewish consciousness and self-esteem were at a high, while challenges to authority were at the same time the norm. Educated young Jews were actively exploring their heritage, but Jewish women found that their particular concerns were not being adequately addressed. Articles began to appear by women who had acquired skills in dealing with traditional Jewish texts, addressing specifically Jewish problems from a feminist perspective. Simultaneously, some feminist activists were suddenly made aware of their own Jewish identities and backgrounds by disturbing elements of anti-semitism within international feminist circles. Some American feminists responded not only by affirming their Jewishness with pride but also by delving, many for the first time, into their Jewish roots.

Jewish feminism was transformed from the concern of a few, highly motivated individuals to a grass roots movement through a variety of means. Very influential was the formation of Jewish women’s prayer and study groups in the

early 1970s. One of the most active, Ezrat Nashim, a study group of New York women mostly from Conservative backgrounds, worked to influence Conservative leaders to consider admitting women to the Conservative rabbinical program. Other, less well-known women's prayer and study groups formed in cities large and small across the country. National conferences also boosted Jewish feminism from localized efforts into broader, more diverse operations. Jewish women became professionals and acknowledged experts in a number of areas related to feminist explorations, critiques and innovations within Jewish life. A wide variety of publications, especially *Lilith*, a provocative Jewish feminist magazine, edited by Brandeis alumna Susan Weidman Schneider '65, helped American Jewish feminists to spread and share their ideas.

A major — and usually unacknowledged — result of the mainstreaming of feminism into the fabric of the Jewish community is that large numbers of American Jewish women gained a new consciousness of themselves as Jews and spiritual beings. American Jewish feminism actually worked to reverse the trend of assimilation and religious apathy, which had been increasingly typical of the American Jewish community during the 20th century.

Jewish women in older traditional Jewish cultures had found ways to weave Judaism into their lives, although they were not required to pray and study on the same rigid time-bound schedules as were their fathers, husbands and sons. However, with the breakdown of Jewish tradition due to the forces of growing secularization and ultimately with the cataclysmic shock of emigration to the United States, most of these specifically female forms of religious and spiritual expression were lost.

During the first three-quarters of 20th-century American Jewish life, while Jewish men retained the sociable "men's club" privileges they had enjoyed in European settings as full citizens of the synagogue and Jewish communal world, American Jewish women were both excluded from this

communally based, public all-male world and left without the private, specifically female religious voice that had once been theirs.

One of the most positive, dynamic results of the Jewish feminist movement has been to recreate the female Jewish religious experience and to expand the Jewish experience of women from the purely private to public communal settings. More than is commonly realized, such re-Judaization of female life cycle events has permeated all wings of Judaism, including the Orthodox. It is a rare and isolated community indeed that has not evolved some form of celebrating a young girl's coming of age with a *Bat Mitzvah*. In many strata of American Jewish life, female babies are welcomed with *Shalom Bat* ceremonies. Other feminist celebrations, such as the for-women-only *Rosh Hodesh* ceremony honoring the New Moon and the feminist Passover *Seder* ceremony, are far less common, but their existence percolates down to the less Jewishly involved masses of Jewish women and changes the emotional matrix of their religious lives. Contemporary American Jewish women, rather than trying to reach backward into home-based traditional female expression of spirituality typical of the past, are today creating forums for communal female religious experience.

Historically, the most important key to power and prestige within traditional Jewish life was the ability to "learn," to study and explore rabbinic texts, Jewish codes and responsa literature. Until relatively recently, Jewish women were almost universally discouraged from acquiring the skills to deal with these texts. As studies at the Cohen Center have revealed, today the gap between formal Jewish education for boys and girls has narrowed almost to the point of disappearance. Such education gives girls and women equal access to the traditional texts that were exclusively the province of boys and men for most of Jewish history. Now Jewish education for

females is almost universal not only in Conservative and Reform circles, but even more so among Orthodox religionists of every shade. From the *Satmar Hasidim* to modern Orthodox professionals, girls receive Jewish education from kindergarten through high school. Many American Orthodox girls continue with their religious studies for a year after high school in Israeli *yeshivot* (religious schools) for women as well.

Female scholars have created feminist insights into biblical and rabbinic texts and into ancient and modern Jewish history, sociology and literature. As observers of Jewish life now and in the past, Jewish feminist scholars have compelled students of Judaica to approach Jewish texts and traditions with an awareness of their influence on the often invisible gender that makes up half of the Jewish people.

However, although feminism has changed the status and experiences of women in all wings of Judaism, the progress of Jewish feminists has been impeded both overtly and subtly by opponents in every denomination. For example, there has been considerable movement toward feminist goals within Orthodoxy, although it is often denied both by Orthodox leaders who are fearful of censure by their right-leaning colleagues and by detractors outside the movement. Orthodox feminism may sound like an oxymoron, since Orthodox Judaism espouses a belief in the unchanging nature of divinely revealed law. However, rabbinic law concerning the status of women in regard to prayer and Torah study is not as unyielding as it is sometimes portrayed. Orthodox feminists of both sexes have worked toward increasing opportunities for religious expression within the rubric of Orthodox law. Their efforts have spawned a number of innovations — and an accompanying backlash of well-publicized opposition.

One innovation that has aroused great controversy in Orthodox Jewish life is the creation of females-only prayer services at which the Torah is read. These activities have evoked vicious

verbal attacks by right wing American rabbinical authorities who condemn such prayer groups as a “falsification of the Torah,” a “deviation” and a product of the “licentiousness of feminism.” A small but vocal number of modern Orthodox rabbis, in contrast, has championed the religious legitimacy of women’s prayer groups, which continue to draw highly committed Orthodox women who search for fuller religious expression.

During the past two decades, women have made tremendous strides toward egalitarian status within Conservative Judaism. Conservative women, some of whom received their initial appetite for intensive Jewish life and study of texts through the Camp Ramah (Hebrew-speaking summer camp sponsored by the Jewish Theological Seminary) educational network, have become important Judaic scholars and have offered illuminating feminist insights into biblical and rabbinical texts. For the past five years, they have had the opportunity to become rabbis as well.

However, these changes have been accompanied by a great deal of struggle that produced a still-extant rift within the Conservative movement. The conflict over the ordination of women at the Jewish Theological Seminary was one of the most vivid — and best documented — struggles in contemporary American Judaism, and it resulted in the resignation of some of the Jewish Theological Seminary’s most respected scholars. The national professional organization of Conservative cantors still refuses to accept female cantors for membership. Jewish women are counted for the prayer quorum, the minyan, and are called to the Torah on Sabbath morning services in the majority of Conservative synagogues. Nevertheless, in a substantial number of Conservative services, especially in the daily services that rely on the most traditional members of the congregation, women report being shuttled to the back of the room or refused participation by the larger group of worshipping men, even when the women wish to recite the kaddish prayer for a departed loved one.

Reform Judaism has officially espoused egalitarianism for many decades, but both professional and lay practice lagged behind theory until 1972, when Sally Preisand was ordained as the first female Reform rabbi. Since then, Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion has ordained more than 100 women. Over one-third of the entering rabbinic class — and virtually the entire cantorial class — in 1986 was female.

Surprisingly, however, Reform female rabbis report and Reform male leaders admit that the most prestigious and best-salaried positions seldom go to female rabbis. Instead, female rabbis are likely to be relegated to supportive or service positions: assistant rabbis, hospital chaplains, Hillel Foundation directors. Although Reform women enjoy full egalitarianism both in theory and in practice within Reform religious ritual and prayer services, cultural biases against women in positions of religious and communal leadership have not yet been exorcized from Reform religious life.

Jewish communal organizations and institutions have traditionally depended heavily on the voluntarism of Jewish women to accomplish numerous tasks and projects. For decades, Jewish women brought professional dedication to national women’s organizations and to the women’s divisions and auxiliaries of federations, synagogues and local and national Jewish philanthropies.

However, female voluntarism has declined in popularity throughout the country during the past 20 years due to a number of interlocking causes. First, Jewish women, more highly educated than ever before, have career goals that often reduce potential volunteer time to a minimum. In addition, professional activities can revise a woman’s expectations of volunteer activity and make menial or boring activities seem unacceptable.

Second, a tightening economic climate has necessitated the labor force participation of large percentages of Jewish mothers of young and school-age children — previously a group that did not seek employment outside the home and that had both the leisure and the motivation for extensive volunteer activity. Third, feminist ideology has denigrated and discouraged volunteer activity by exposing the gap between male and female levels of power and status in the volunteer force.

Contrary to popular stereotypes, it is not true that today’s younger Jewish women volunteer less frequently than older Jewish women, nor is it true that childless women and “empty-nesters” volunteer more frequently than active mothers. Indeed, recent studies by Gary A. Tobin, director, and Mordechai Rimor, research assistant, at the Cohen Center show that the group of Jewish women currently volunteering most frequently are women with children under 18 living at home. However, these women are most likely to volunteer for local synagogues, Jewish schools, hospitals and other institutions that they perceive as directly meeting their needs and the local needs of the communities in which they live rather than for national and international organizations.

National organizations are concerned about the apparent aging of their volunteer corps. Few organizations will be able to depend on a monolithic approach to volunteers in the future. Contemporary American Jewish career women are not likely to be attracted to volunteer for organizations that permanently relegate them to auxiliary roles by virtue of their gender. They will want equal access to the centers of decision making and power. It seems clear that if communal organizations wish to attract volunteers, they must target a number of different potential volunteer groups and tailor innovative programs to attract these diverse groups.

Women who are professional workers in the Jewish communal world have long suffered from gender discrimination that has an even more devastating impact upon

their lives than that experienced by female volunteers. As recently as 1984, 10 times as many men as women held executive director's positions in Jewish federations across the country — and the salaries of the male executive directors were more than twice as high as that of the female directors. In 1981, a survey of over 2,000 professional staff in 273 Jewish communal agencies revealed that although women constituted over half (58 percent) of the staff, they made up only 8 percent of the executive directors and assistant directors. The vast majority of the professional Jewish communal workers — 92 percent — were in the lower two job categories, 32 percent as supervisors and 60 percent as line staff. A study published by the Council of Jewish Federations in 1984 showed that men were 10 times as likely to be executive directors as were women. Moreover, male executive directors

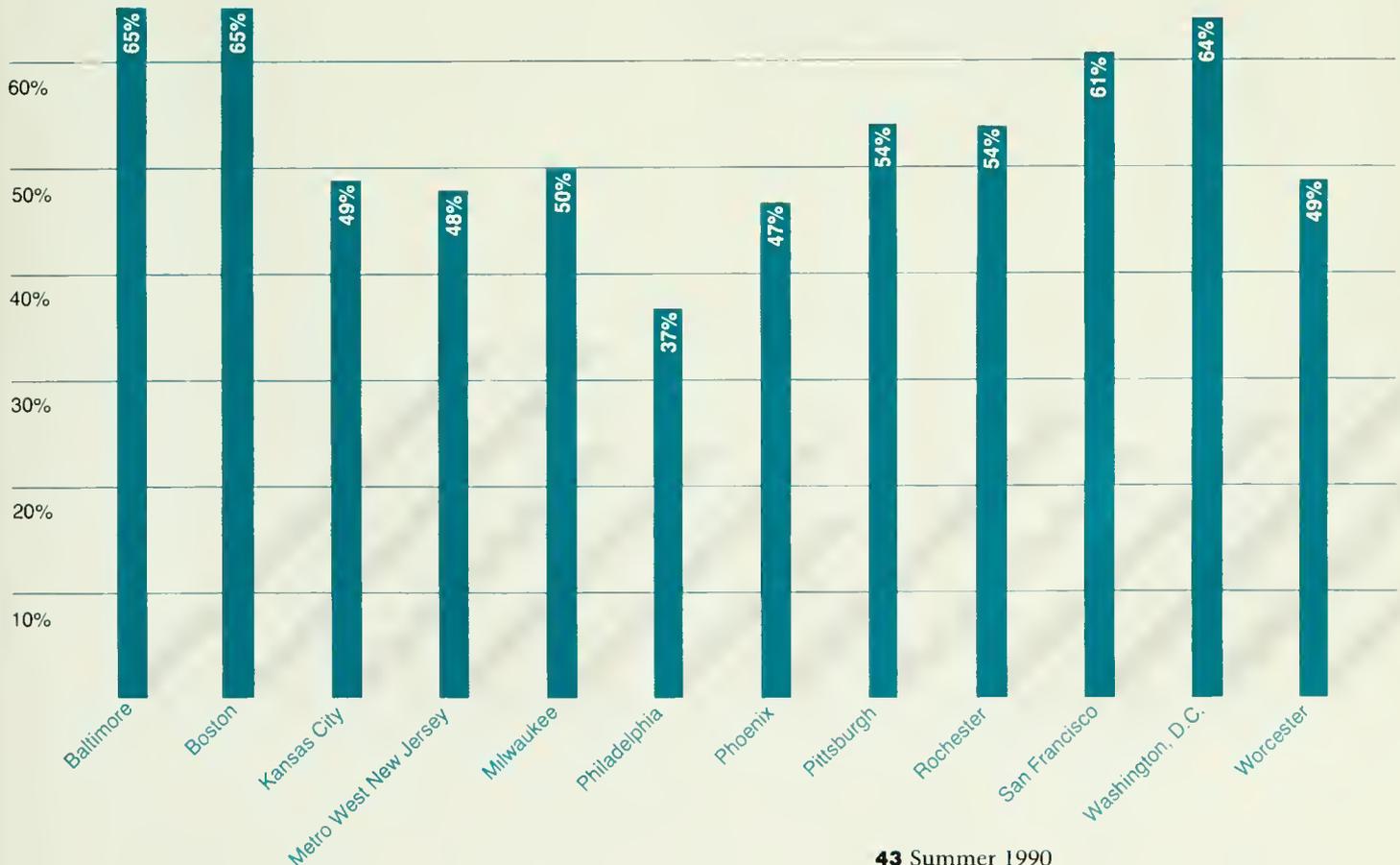
earned twice as much on average as did the women: among the 80 male executive directors the average salary was \$53,179, while among the eight female executive directors the average salary was \$25,294.

Despite feminist progress in many areas and the apparent mainstreaming of feminist attitudes within many national Jewish organizations, the relationship between Jewish communal life and feminist goals is still troubled. Feminism has brought new conflicts into Jewish communal life and has exacerbated others that lay dormant for many years.

The profound and dramatic changes in the American Jewish community brought about by feminism have been marked — and marred — by intense and sometimes vituperative conflict. Feminism today is both an intrinsic part of — and a continuing irritant to — Jewish life in the familial, communal and religious realms. Arguments against Jewish feminism focus on the fear that feminism may

threaten cultural continuity in the Jewish home, in the synagogue and in religious and intellectual life. Without dismissing the legitimacy of these concerns, it may well be argued that unrest, rather than being destructive to the community, is a necessary concomitant of and catalyst for constructive change. Indeed, the mainstreaming and normalization of feminism in the American Jewish community as we enter the 1990s is a fact partially because of the willingness of American Jewish feminists to confront conflict — and to persevere. ■

**U.S. Jewish Mothers of Children under Six Working Full- or Part-Time Outside the Home**



# In Memoriam

When I think of Sheva and Marver Bernstein — and that has happened often in these last painful weeks — I am reminded of Mark Twain's advice: "Always strive to do good. It will gratify some people and will astonish the rest."

I served as a dean during the Bernstein presidency for nine years, seven of them as dean of the faculty; like others who are here today, I was gratified a good bit of the time and certainly astonished for most of the rest of it, for nobody ever strove harder to do good things for us than Sheva and Marver Bernstein.

It is now some 35 days since the terrible accident that ended their lives. We are supposed to get on with our own lives now; *y'mai shloshim*, the traditional 30 days of mourning, have passed, and it is time to begin to put this tragedy behind us.

But it is very hard. Three weeks ago, when I spoke to the faculty meeting about the Bernsteins, I said that it was like finding that the only copy of some valuable and important book has been vandalized, the last chapters roughly ripped out and thrown away. We are not going to know what the end of that story would have been. It ends raggedly, without finishing. Here more or less, is the rest of what I said on that occasion.

What we have to do now is to look at the parts of their lives that they did live — one is tempted to say, their life, since rarely have two people so completely shared their lives — and to try to understand and appreciate this warm and caring couple who deserved so much better. Maybe, as time restores perspective, the senseless and cruel ending will seem less important than it does now. Maybe.

Sheva and Marver came out of the Midwest, from Minnesota: Sheva grew up in St. Paul; Marver was born in the little town of Mankato, about 70 miles from Minneapolis. The family soon moved to St. Paul so that Marver could go to school there.

Their families had come to the Middle West as part of that massive migration of Jews from Eastern Europe, which took place in the decades around the turn of the century, while the American door to immigration still stood open. A considerable number of Jews — not a very large number, but more than one might have expected — wound up in Minnesota and some of those went even further, into the unsettled Dakotas and even beyond. The communities in which each of them grew up were small; in St. Paul, the Jewish families knew each other, and still do, to a large extent.

The immigrants who came to Minnesota and formed these communities were not adventurers in the sense of seeking excitement or unnecessary risk; but they were courageous men and women seeking stability, a livelihood, a place of freedom and a place of opportunity.

Once, a Minneapolis woman told me the story of how the first *mikva*, or women's ritual bathhouse, came to be built in South Dakota, even before there were the traditional 10 Jews to be found in that territory, even before there was a Jewish woman there to use it. It was built by the storyteller's grandfather because otherwise his wife would not come from Russia to join him in the wilderness. I thought it was a wonderful story, connecting Western homesteading with *mikvas*, but after all, why not? and I relayed it to Marver. He liked the story but he didn't find it surprising; he had known people like that; he and Sheva both had come from people like that, people who were willing to pioneer, either in trade or on the land, offering hard work in return for a secure future. These were the values Sheva and Marver grew up with, that were



natural to them, and that they brought with them here. They expected to give generously of themselves to the community, and they did, all their lives: to Brandeis, clearly; but also to Hadassah, to Hillel, to the American Professors for Peace in the Middle East, to the League of Women Voters, to Israel, to the memorial for the Holocaust, to the Massachusetts Council on Ethics and in so many other places. It is a long and distinguished list of service. It has become commonplace, almost trite, to speak with a certain nostalgia of homely immigrant values and traditions, but they were real, and Sheva and Marver demonstrated what they meant.

Marver's family had a tough time of it in the Depression. They moved again, this time to the town of Wausau, Wisconsin, always in search of some economic security. Somehow they found the means to enable Marver to attend the University of Wisconsin, where he worked his way through and earned a bachelor's and a master's degree in political science. The year was 1940; he was just 21 years old.

He spent the war years in Washington, as a budget examiner for the U.S. Bureau of the Budget. There he was introduced to Sheva Rosenthal, a young



economist in the Department of Agriculture, a recent graduate of the University of Minnesota, and herself a native of St. Paul. They might have known each other as children; it's not clear. They were married in 1943 and were never separated except briefly afterwards; rarely have two people so complemented each other or managed to forge so unified a life together.

When the war ended, they moved to Princeton University and Marver received his Ph.D. there in 1948, in political science. It was the beginning of their life together in the academy, a connection that lasted the rest of their lives. Nineteen forty-eight was also the year in which Brandeis University was born. One may assume, given their interests, that they would have taken note of it, but they could hardly have anticipated then what their relationship with it would eventually be.

They stayed on at Princeton. Marver came up through all of the academic ranks; research associate, instructor, assistant, then associate, then full professor; chairman of the Department of Politics and then dean — the first dean — of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, a post he

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held until 1969. It was there at the Woodrow Wilson School, in the full security of an endowed chair and an established reputation, that the Brandeis Trustees' search committee found him in 1971 and persuaded him to come to Waltham and take a chance with us.

I remember when Marver came to Brandeis. He was just 53 then, in full vigor, ambitious for the University and eager to begin. That first autumn, he took all the members of his new administration — most of us greener than grass — to a retreat: a working weekend on Cape Cod, I think it was. Perhaps that was when he received his first inkling of what was really in store; it was certainly when I received mine. We couldn't even advise each other; no two units of the University kept their books in the same way, no one could say with assurance how much money there was or there wasn't.

It was a good thing, no doubt, that Marver had a sense of humor. He needed it. There seemed to be a deficit, perhaps a large one; no one was sure. How much were we committed to spend? The bottom line was not quite clear. What income could we anticipate? Again, no one was sure how to count it. It was not an auspicious time to become a university president in any case, either here or anyplace else, but perhaps it was even a little worse here. Brandeis had had a troublesome interregnum of sorts: four, nearly five years had passed under circumstances that left us without stable or long-term governance and planning. From the point of view of administration, Brandeis had become almost as unsettled as that Dakota territory may have been 70 years earlier. I suppose you could have collected 10 Jews in this territory, but they wouldn't have agreed upon much.

Pressing matters had preoccupied preceding administrations and would soon challenge Marver's; it is difficult to reconstruct those times, and I offer only a few samples to trigger your memory: there were the enormous problems of social equity, as hundreds or even thousands of years of racial and gender inequality abruptly became intolerable. There was widespread student unrest: buildings were taken over; I remember an entire night spent in the board room of the administration building, Marver with his deans and vice presidents, his keeping us calm while angry students marched outside; I recall students on other occasions marching noisily through the building, camping in the halls and outer offices, challenging us to react. Some fun.

There was draft resistance everywhere and drugs were beginning to show up on all campuses. Students everywhere had lost faith and become cynical, protesting bitterly against a government that had promised the Great Society but had given them Vietnam. Listen to the voice of a student from those days:

*The way we look at it, or the way I, a graduating senior, look at it is this: I graduate next year and assuming I don't get into some kind of draft-deferrable job...I'll go to Vietnam, you know; get into the Army and go to Vietnam and perhaps lose my life in a war that I cannot see any point in at all....Something is wrong where we have to go and just throw away our lives.*

Peaceful protest had not led to much, the students felt; the agencies of government had promised justice and fair play, but had met them in the streets of Chicago with clubs and on the campus of Kent State University with deadly gunfire.

The loss of faith in government translated into the loss of respect for governance of any kind, even the modest kind that might flow from a university administration or even from parents. This was the circumstance in 1972, say; this was what Marver inherited. It was not only a Brandeis problem, of course, not uniquely Marver's portion; such problems could not be solved on any single campus.

But we were hopeful, certainly at first, or at least we were innocent; we thought perhaps our trials were temporary. We formed our first three-year plan and we looked forward to the return of sensibility and black ink. But then, in 1973, in Marver's second year, the Arab states declared an oil embargo and it all went into a cocked hat. The price of oil shot up to 35, then 40 dollars a barrel, and then the price of everything else shot up as well. Zero-based budgeting works best, we found, when you have a tax base; across-the-board cuts work best when you don't know the names of the people losing their jobs. Double-digit inflation is only an interesting exercise in economics until a faculty negotiating committee visits you and there is real pain in their eyes.

So, all in all, it was not, as I say, a great time to become a university president, and Marver brought to it a number of important assets and perhaps two distinct handicaps. Of the latter, he never achieved the distance from the faculty or from the student body

that makes harsh remedies somehow palatable. He could always see all sides of every issue, put himself in the other guy's shoes; and that was a handicap because it is so much easier not to listen. Second, as everyone knows, he had a terrible time asking people for money. Somehow it was painful to him. I can remember occasions when we would go together to visit some prospective donor; we would describe the University, describe the project we had in mind, and then somehow we would leave before asking for the gift. He had great faith that the quality of the University would do the convincing, would win through, and sometimes, of course, it did; but even when gifts came, inflation would not go away and the threat of deficits continued.

But there were immensely valuable assets, too. There was the deep sense of community that the Bernsteins brought with them as a gift to us, the sense of community that brought out so many people to their almost unbearably sad funeral in St. Paul last month, and again at a service in Washington last week. And Marver and Sheva brought other assets, too: one has heard them named over and over in the last few weeks, the words arising spontaneously in our conversations: decency and integrity and civility and respect and honesty and warmth and friendship. They are truly descriptive. We found these qualities in full measure in Sheva and Marver Bernstein. Let no one suppose that they are not worth much in a president because they don't instantly balance a budget. There are other budgets that need balancing as well.

This University, perhaps more than any other, lives on countless individual acts of faith, small and large. Students perform acts of faith when they decide to come here; faculty perform acts of faith when they decide to stay and build their careers here. Donors and supporters give if they trust, or else go elsewhere. Such acts of faith can continue, I think, only if at the core of Brandeis there is something — and someone — good and worthwhile and solid and dependable.

Sheva and Marver brought this University through a very difficult time by being honorable with us and respectful and encouraging of what was good in us, and when they left, they left us with our own sense of honor and our own self-respect enhanced. It was not a small achievement. I do not know what we gave to them that was half so valuable.

For 11 years Marver and Sheva labored in this particular vineyard. For 11 years they worked on behalf of a University that even today is still struggling to figure out what sort of place it is or will become or even wants to become. When he left the presidency in 1983, I believe he did so with a keen sense of disappointment: but that was because characteristically, he focused on what was left undone rather than on what had been accomplished.

We should not make the same mistake. What was left undone can still be done, after all, if we still wish it. But if the University had not managed, in those difficult years, to maintain its character and its integrity, there would be little point in trying to search for them now.

I want now to end on perhaps a somewhat less lugubrious note. Sheva and Marver would have preferred it. I want to speak to you of Marver's hat. I mean his academic cap, the one he wore to Commencement. If you don't remember it, there are photographs in the corridors of the administration building.

It was an odd and awkward sort of hat, as almost all academic headgear is odd and awkward when separated from medieval tradition. The color was a cerulean blue, the kind of blue that makes you think of babies and bassinets, of beginnings; the blue of the bright open sky early on a very clear day. It was an optimistic, hopeful color; a good color for Brandeis.

But the hat was also ungainly. It drooped and it sagged, and it was persistently pessimistic in shape. It was unstable; any slight breeze could send it sliding and slipping over one eye or the other. Marver knew what it looked like; he knew the risks of wearing it, and he always had a big grin when he put it on.

All in all, the hat makes a pretty good metaphor for this University, which can also easily slip over one eye or the other if one is not watchful: always optimistic in color, but unstable in shape and in situation, all at the same time. Like the hat, we are perhaps even a bit foolish at those times when we take ourselves too seriously.

But the hat, foolish and self-important as it undoubtedly was, unstable and awkward but perennially hopeful, somehow achieved grace and dignity when Marver wore it; and like the hat, so also the University. The Bernsteins, both of them, gave us grace and dignity.

I miss them.

*The Brandeis community celebrated the life and mourned the death of its fourth president, Marver Bernstein, and his wife, Sheva, at a memorial service held at Spingold Theater on April 5. Jack S. Goldstein, professor of astrophysics, delivered this eulogy.*

## Faculty

**Joyce Antler, ed.**  
associate professor of  
American studies

*America and I: Short  
Stories by American Jewish  
Women Writers*  
Beacon Press

The struggle to confront and resolve conflicts between Jewish heritage and female identity has figured prominently in the fiction by contemporary American Jewish women, who explore their histories through their short stories and novels providing a new mapping of the Jewish female self. In *America and I: Short Stories by American Jewish Women Writers*, Antler brings together the prose of 23 of this century's best short story writers, including Anzia Yezierska, Edna Ferber, Hortense Calisher, Tillie Olsen, Grace Paley, Lynne Sharon Schwartz and Francine Prose, whose characters and situations present the wide range of experience of American Jewish women. The question "What does it mean to be both a woman and a Jew?" posed at the start of the editor's introduction, is answered through writings such as Cynthia Ozick's "The Shawl," about a Holocaust concentration camp and a mother's love, and Leane Zugsmith's "A Room in the World," a story about a family's struggle to cope with a father's unemployment during the Depression.

**Edward K. Kaplan**  
professor of French and  
comparative literature,  
translator

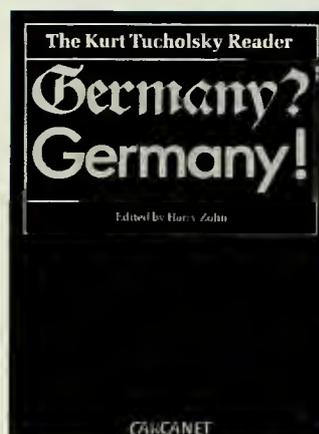
*The Parisian Prowler: Le  
Spleen de Paris. Petits  
Poèmes en prose*  
The University of Georgia  
Press

*The Parisian Prowler: Le Spleen de Paris* is the first English translation in over 40 years of the 50 collected prose poems of France's first modern poet, Charles Baudelaire. Baudelaire takes the reader on a tour of 1850s Paris through the eyes of an incognito stroller. His collection of "fables of modern life" is characterized by poetic empathy with ironic detachment, parody and solemn parable. The text is complemented by illustrations of artists Baudelaire admired, including Manet, Daumier and Delacroix, and two drawings by the poet himself.

**Susan Moller Okin**  
professor of politics

*Justice, Gender, and the  
Family*  
Basic Books

*Justice, Gender, and the Family* is a feminist critique of a society that holds equality of opportunity as its professed aim yet consigns a disproportionate number of women to poverty and all but excludes them from positions of power and influence. Analyzing contemporary political theories that neglect women and gender, Okin argues that social justice cannot be achieved



as long as women suffer inequality in their private (domestic) and public (work/political) lives, stressing that inequalities in the two spheres reinforce each other. In the first feminist critique of modern political theory, the author presents a case for changes in laws, public policies and social institutions to confront inequities in areas such as divorce law and the feminization of poverty.

**James Pustejovsky**  
assistant professor of  
computer science,  
contributor, Robert N. Moll,  
Michael A. Arbib and A.J.  
Kfoury

*An Introduction to Formal  
Language Theory*  
Springer-Verlag

*An Introduction to Formal Language Theory* is the first text to integrate an exposition of the theory underlying syntax and parsing of programming languages with a thorough discussion of issues in computational linguistics



and the grammar of natural languages. The book begins with standard formal language material, including a discussion of regular, context-free, context sensitive and arbitrary phrase structure languages. This material is followed by a discussion of the corresponding families of automata: finite-state, push-down, linear bounded and Turing machines. Important topics introduced along the way include closure properties, normal forms, nondeterminism, basic parsing algorithms and the theory of computability and undecidability. This book is part of the AKM Series in Theoretical Computer Science. *A Basis for Theoretical Computer Science*, also in the series, provides the necessary background for this volume, which is intended to serve as a text for upper-division undergraduate- and graduate-level students in both computer science and linguistics.

**Susan Staves**  
professor of English

*Married Women's Separate  
Property in England, 1660-  
1833*  
Harvard University Press

In this critical feminist account of the changing laws governing married women's property in England between 1660 and 1833, Staves analyzes those laws and the ideology behind them, arguing against the

*Married Women's*  
SEPARATE PROPERTY  
*in England, 1660–1833*



conventional appraisal of rule change as progress. Patriarchal structures that deprived married women of full ownership of property had always functioned to facilitate the transmission of property from male to male. Entitlements of women were designed to provide them with subsistence for themselves and minor children and to prevent their becoming an expense to the community. The author examines several species of married women's property — dower, jointure, pin money and separate maintenance allowances — to show that, despite the supposed importance of precedent in the legal system, judges had considerable room for maneuver and acted on their own ideological biases.

**Harry Zohn, ed.**  
professor of German

*Germany! Germany! The Kurt Tucholsky Reader*  
Carcanet Press

In this anthology Zohn presents to the English-speaking reader a comprehensible collection of the writings of Kurt Tucholsky, the German-Jewish journalist, satirist and social critic. Born in Berlin in 1890, a moral and prophetic voice of the Weimar years, Tucholsky dissected the silly as well as the sinister aspects of his era. The chief targets of his satire were the fatuousness of the German bourgeoisie and its institutions; the arrogance of power; the folly of nationalism and militarism. Tucholsky's writings reveal him as a shrewd observer of the French and English as well as Berliners and his affectionately critical gaze on travelers and lovers. Zohn prefaces the writings with an autobiographical sketch.

## Alumni

**Anne C. Bernstein '65**

Bernstein is a professor of psychology at the Wright Institute in Berkeley, California.

*Yours, Mine, and Ours*  
Charles Scribner's Sons

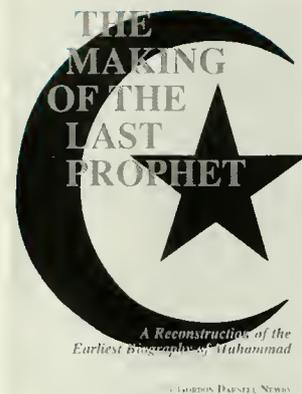
Based on interviews with more than 50 families, *Yours, Mine, and Ours* is an in-depth study that explores the changes in family dynamics when divorced, widowed or single parents have children with a new spouse. Bernstein describes the joys and stresses of the new family situation from the perspectives of parents, mutual children and stepchildren. She offers advice garnered from personal experience and research on issues such as how having a mutual child affects the marriage, how parents react differently to second families and how to be a good parent to both old and new children.

**Richard Burgin '68**

Burgin is a professor in the humanities-communications department at Drexel University and editor of the literary magazine *Boulevard*.

*Man without Memory*  
University of Illinois Press

*Man without Memory* is a collection of nine short stories populated by troubled, desperate, chilling characters whose confusion and lack of self-knowledge



serve as Burgin's comment on the predicaments peculiar to the current American scene. The collection includes two Pusheart Prize-winning stories, "Notes on Mrs. Slaughter," which features a paranoid woman who drags her young male housemate into her delusion that she is being followed by the Mafia, and "The Victims," a story of the close yet ruinous relationship between two talented and competitive men.

**Gordon Darnell Newby, M.A. '65, Ph.D. '66**

Newby is an associate professor of history at North Carolina State University.

*The Making of the Last Prophet: A Reconstruction of the Earliest Biography of Muhammad*  
University of South Carolina Press

This is the first full reconstruction and translation of the *Sīrah*, Ibn Ishaq's biography of Muhammad, founder of Islam. A true believer in



Islam, Ishaq helped form an image of Muhammad that accounted for the spread of the new religion and installed the prophet as the central religious authority for Moslems some 125 years after his death. Newby's translation of the *Sirah* or sacred biography examines the ways in which attitudes toward Muhammad were shaped in early Islam, underscoring the interplay of Jewish, Christian and other Near Eastern religious ideals in the formation of Islam's notions of prophethood. Newby is the first scholar to reconstruct the missing first portion of the original manuscript, probably destroyed in the mid-13th century, through piecing together quotations from it.

**Laurence J. Silberstein '58, Ph.D. '72**

Silberstein is the Philip and Muriel Berman Professor of Jewish Studies at Lehigh University.

*Martin Buber's Social and Religious Thought: Alienation and the Quest for Meaning*  
New York University Press

Focusing on the theme of alienation, Silberstein establishes a framework in which to examine ambivalent responses to the works of philosopher and social critic, Martin Buber. Buber formulated a unique set of categories through which to explore the existential realities of the human condition. He developed a relational view of human existence that revolved around the concept of the *Zwischenmenschliche*

(the interhuman), which synthesized insights culled from such diverse sources as European existentialism, Christian and Jewish mysticism, Chinese thought and German social theory. This study discusses Buber's significance as a critic of institutionalized religion and modern social forms and traces his impact on contemporary psychotherapy and social theory. The author argues that Buber, whose unique interpretation of Judaism had rendered him an anomaly, brought his overall philosophy to a culmination with his writings on the Arab-Jewish conflict and his activities as a social critic in Israel.

**Betsy Platkin Teutsch '74**

Teutsch is an artist and calligrapher.

*One Little Goat — Had Gadya*  
Jason Aronson Inc.

Over 400 years old, *Had Gadya*, a folk song that is traditionally sung at the Passover Seder, tells of a chain of events that begins with the purchase of one little goat and ends with the killing of the angel of death. Teutsch's translation of the song, which she has hand lettered in both English and Aramaic text, is also accompanied by her illustrations. A short

# Edging Women Out

VICTORIAN NOVELISTS.

PUBLISHERS. AND

SOCIAL CHANGE

GAYE TUCHMAN

with Nina E. Fortin



afterword, in language that children can understand, ties the song to the Passover celebration and to the history of the Jewish people. A glossary lists each word in *Had Gadya* in English, Hebrew and Aramaic and a page with the music is also provided.

**Gaye Tuchman '64, M.A. '68, Ph.D. '69** with Nina E. Fortin

Tuchman is a professor of sociology at Queens College and the Graduate Center, City University of New York.

*Edging Women Out: Victorian Novelists, Publishers, and Social Change*  
Yale University Press

Combining a sociological study of occupational gender transformation with a historical study of writing and publishing, Tuchman demonstrates how men in the 19th century succeeded in redefining the novel and invading a white-collar occupation previously

practiced mostly by women. Until the 1840s, this cultural form had little prestige, but once novel writing began to be perceived as potentially profitable, men gradually began to supplant women as novelists. Men, who were largely the publishers and reviewers, not only gave male writers better contracts than women for equivalent work, they also employed a double standard when evaluating works by male and female writers. The author, showing that rising literacy rates and the centralization of the publishing industry in London in 1840 increased literary opportunities and fostered men's success as novelists, draws on such sources as the archives of Macmillan and Company (London) and biographical information of various authors.

# Faculty Notes

## Stuart H. Altman

dean, Heller School, and Sol C. Chaikin Professor of National Health Policy, was appointed by the U.S. Congress to a third three-year term as chairman of the federal Prospective Payment Assessment Commission (ProPAC). ProPAC was created by Congress as part of a major reform of the hospital payment system that is used to pay the hospital bill of Medicare beneficiaries.

## Allen Anderson

assistant professor of music, delivered a lecture on his music at Stanford University. His composition *Variations on S.K. and R.L.* was premiered by the *Lydian String Quartet* at Brandeis; *Skies, the Quake* was performed by *Speculum Musicae* at the University of California, Davis; and *Solfeggietti* was performed at Davis, Stanford, Dartmouth, Harvard, the Longy School of Music and live on WGBH (Boston) and WVPR (Vermont). WKCR (New York) devoted an hour-long show to his music.

## Gerald W. Bush

lecturer and human services management professor, Heller School, had his article "Calculating the cost of long-term living: A four-step process" published in the *Journal of Head Trauma Rehabilitation*.

## Kay Carney

artist-in-residence in acting, performed in a staged reading of a new play, *Vacancy*, by Lillian Hara and Dorie Rush Taylor at the American Renaissance Theater, New York City.

## Jon Arsen Chilingerian

assistant professor of human services management, Heller School, received the 1989 Best Paper Award at the 49th Annual Meeting of the Academy of Management, Health Care Division. The paper, "Investigating Non-Medical Factors Associated with the Technical Efficiency of Physicians in the Provision of Hospital Services: A Pilot Study," was selected out of 75 submissions.

## Stanley Deser

Enid and Nathan S. Ancell Professor of Physics, delivered an invited lecture at the European Center for Nuclear Research (CERN) in Geneva and a plenary invited lecture at The First International Symposium on Particles, Strings and Cosmology at Northeastern University, Boston. He also was invited to speak at the Institut des Hautes Etudes Scientifiques, Paris, and the Soviet Academy Conference on Quantum Gravity, Moscow.

## Emily P. Dudek

adjunct professor of chemistry, participated in a panel discussion, "Bringing Research into Mathematics and Science Classrooms," as part of a conference held at Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, New York, to consider "Practical Solutions to Teaching Math and Science in American Schools and Colleges."

## Edward Engelberg

professor of comparative literature and European cultural studies, was appointed to the editorial board of *Yeats: An Annual of Critical and Textual Studies* and will serve as coeditor of the volume, which will contain eight of the Yeats papers read at the 1989 Annual Conference of the American Comparative Literature Association (ACLA) held at Brandeis. He

chaired a session at the 1990 ACLA Conference held at Pennsylvania State University. The American Philosophical Society awarded him a travel grant for research in London and Cambridge. The first volume of *Critical Studies in Irish Literature*, of which he is general editor, has been published.

## Irving R. Epstein

Helena Rubinstein Professor of Chemistry, was an invited participant (the only non-European) in a meeting called by the European Space Agency to discuss experiments on chemical pattern formation and microgravity in space in Cologne, West Germany. He organized, with Kenneth Kustin, professor of chemistry, a symposium on "Nonlinear Dynamics in Chemistry" and delivered invited talks on "Modeling Neural Bursting" and "Chemical Oscillation and the Transition to Chaos" at the 199th National Meeting of the American Chemical Society, Boston. He also delivered invited talks on coupled chemical oscillators at Cornell University, University of Oregon and a meeting on "Nonlinear Science: The Next Decade" at Los Alamos National Laboratory, and he spoke on chaos and chemistry at the Smithsonian Institution and the National Institutes of Health. He has a joint grant with Dr. Miklós Orbán, professor of chemistry at Eötvös University, Hungary, from the National Science Foundation and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Dr. Orbán, who has been a visiting scientist at Brandeis many times during the past 10 years, was just awarded the Szechenyi Prize, the most prestigious science prize in Hungary.

## Gerald D. Fasman

Louis and Bessie Rosenfield Professor of Biochemistry, delivered an invited lecture at the "Symposium on Order and Information in Biomacromolecules" in Tokyo. He also lectured at Tokyo University, Tokyo Institute of Technology, Mitsubishi Kasei Institute of Life Sciences in Tokyo, the Protein Research Institute, Osaka University and the Protein Engineering Research Institute, Osaka.

## Margot Fassler

assistant professor of music, received an \$18,000 grant from the George A. and Eliza Gardner Howard Foundation. The award will support her research in "Music and Liturgy in Medieval Chartres." She also gave a feature address entitled "Carmina Burana in History" at the Berkeley Early Music Festival, University of California.

## Ruth Gollan

adjunct associate professor of Near Eastern and Judaic studies and director, Hebrew and Oriental language programs, was appointed, by the National Association of Professors of Hebrew and invited by the National Foreign Language Center at the Johns Hopkins University, Washington, D.C., to represent the professors of modern Hebrew at the meeting of the National Council of the Less Commonly Taught Languages (LCTL). The LCTLs are all the languages taught in the United States other than French, German and Spanish. The major goal of the Council, which is funded by a grant from the Ford Foundation, is to plan a national agenda for strengthening the LCTLs.

## James B. Hendrickson

Henry F. Fischbach Professor of Chemistry, was invited to give a mini-course

on computerized synthesis design to Brazilian chemistry professionals at the Escola da Quimica Fina, Rio de Janeiro.

#### **Hugh E. Huxley**

Lucille P. Markey Professor of Biology and director, Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center, was awarded an honorary Doctor of Science degree by the University of Leicester. He also was appointed to the editorial board of *Current Opinion in Structural Biology*, 1990.

#### **William A. Johnson**

Albert V. Danielsen Professor of Philosophy and Christian Thought, was appointed visiting professor at the University of Strashourg to teach a course in the philosophy of religion.

#### **Robbie Pfeufer Kahn**

lecturer in American studies, delivered a paper, "And They Took My Milk': Feminist Theory and the Matter of the Maternal," at the Eastern Sociological Society meeting, Boston. She also published an article, "Mother's Milk: The 'Moment of Nurture' Revisited," in *Resources for Feminist Research*.

#### **James Kloppenberg**

associate professor of history, delivered two papers: "Why History Matters to Political Theory" at the annual meeting of the Organization of American Historians, St. Louis, and "Elusive Consensus: Shaping the Welfare States in Britain, France and the United States Since World War II" at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association, San Francisco. He also discussed aspects of his research on democracy in America and Europe at the Center for European

Studies and the Warren Center at Harvard University, Dartmouth College, UCLA, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and the Wilson Center at the Smithsonian Institution. His essay "Objectivity and Historicism: A Century of American Historical Writing" was published in *The American Historical Review*.

#### **Margie Lachman**

associate professor of psychology, was named a member of a national research team by the MacArthur Foundation of Chicago. She will serve on the Research Network on Successful Mid-life Development, a seven-year study of the biomedical, social and psychological factors contributing to successful development during middle age.

#### **Lydian String Quartet**

artists-in-residence, held the second annual Brandeis Summer Music Festival. They performed in a series of concerts and taught masterclasses for students and advanced amateurs in chamber music.

#### **Charles McClendon**

associate professor of fine arts, delivered a paper, "Architecture, Image and Ritual at Charlemagne's Palace in Aachen," at the annual meeting of the College Art Association, New York City.

#### **James D. Olesen**

associate professor of music, was guest conductor on Boston's Griffin Ensemble Series, conducting *Romancero* of Mario Davidovsky and the premiere of Assistant Professor of Music **Allen Anderson's** a cappella choral work, "Someday They'll Find Me Out." He also was a guest conductor for the Phoenix Bach & Madrigal Society.

#### **Gila Ramras-Rauch**

lecturer with rank of associate professor of Near Eastern and Judaic studies, had the following articles published: "L.A. Arieli and the Literature of the Second Aliyah" in *From Ancient Israel to Modern Judaism: Intellect in Quest of Understanding: Essays in Honor of Marvin Fox*; "Biblical Infrastructures in the Narratives of Benjamin Tammuz" in *Paradeigmata*; "Moshe Smilansky: Utopia and Reality" in *Shofar*, an interdisciplinary journal of Jewish studies published by Purdue University; and "Fathers and Daughters: Two Biblical Narratives" in *Bucknell Review* — *Mappings of the Biblical Terrain: the Bible as Text*.

#### **Shulamit Reinharz**

associate professor of sociology, and sociology graduate student, Ellen Stone, produced a reader, *A New Look at Invisible Women*, composed of research undertaken by undergraduate and graduate students in sociology and women's studies. The focus of the book is the history of women's contributions to sociology. She also published "Finding her Sociological Voice: The Work of Mirra Komarovsky" in *Sociological Inquiry*.

#### **Philip Russom**

lecturer in music, hosted the New England Chapter of the American Musicological Society meeting at Brandeis. He also delivered two invited lectures, "Schoenberg's Evolution" and "Arnold Schoenberg's Early Unpublished Songs" at the University of Pittsburgh,

and presented two papers, "Theory of Double Counterpoint in the 16th Century" at the New England Conference of Music Theorists and "Desktop Publishing and the College Music Teacher" at the Northeast chapter of the College Music Society. His review of Mariano Pérez Gutierrez, "La estética musical de Ravel," appeared in *Fontis Artis Musicae*.

#### **Howard J. Schnitzer**

professor of physics, gave invited talks entitled "Gauged WZW Models and the Coset Construction of Conformal Field Theories" at Imperial College, London, the European Physical Society, Madrid, and Northeastern University, Boston. He also delivered a talk, "Some Reflections on the History of High Energy Physics," at Harvard University and was a commentator at the Boston Colloquium for the Philosophy of Science at Boston University.

#### **Gerald Schwarz**

professor of mathematics, delivered a lecture, "Differential Operators and Quotient Varieties," while an invited participant in the International Conference on Algebraic Groups, Hyderabad, India. He also spoke at the Tata Institute for Fundamental Research, Bombay, on "Exotic Algebraic Group Actions."

#### **Silvan S. Schweber**

professor of physics and Richard Koret Professor in the History of Ideas, was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS). An AAAS fellow is an association member "whose efforts on behalf of the advancement of science or its applications are scientifically or socially distinguished."

**Nancy J. Scott**

associate professor of fine arts, delivered a paper on the Georgia O'Keeffe bequest of 101 paintings, photographs and sculptures from the art collection of her husband, Alfred Stieglitz, to Fisk University at the College Art Association's annual meeting in New York City. The focus of the session was "Reflections on Race and Racism in Modern Western Art."

**Gerald L. Showstack**

adjunct associate professor in the Hornstein Program, directed seminars for both the National Association of Synagogue Administrators and top lay and young professional Jewish communal leaders in North America.

**Pierre Van Moerbeke**

visiting professor of mathematics, was elected a corresponding member of the Academie Royale of Belgium, Physical and Mathematical Sciences section.

**Harry Zohn**

professor of German, is the subject of a booklet, *Harry Zohn, eine biographische Studie*, by Wolfgang Altendorf and issued by the Altendorf-Kulturstiftung, Freudenstadt, West Germany. He chaired the eight sessions at the symposium on Jewish conditions and contributions in Austria-Hungary held in New York and delivered the closing address. The University of Chicago Press issued paperback editions of *In These Great Times: A Karl Kraus Reader* and *Half-Truths and One-and-a-Half Truths: Aphorisms of Karl Kraus*, which he edited and translated or cotranslated.

**Staff****Paul Carnahan**

automated reference services librarian, Brandeis Libraries, presented a talk, "HyperCard at Brandeis: An Information Station" at the New England chapter conference of the Association of College and Research Libraries and "Upgrading Macintosh Computers" at a New England Microcomputer Users Group/128 Librarians conference. He also published "Beyond Find: Boolean Searching with HyperCard" in both *Information Technology and Libraries* and *Apple Library Users Group Newsletter*.

**Pamela Hicks Gailey**

secretary to Gerald Fasman, Louis and Bessie Rosenfield Professor of Biochemistry, was selected in a nationwide competition to be one of 10 participants in the singer's master class that was held as part of the Schubert Festival at Brandeis. She is both a part-time musician and a part-time student at Brandeis.

**Rosalie Katchen**

Hebraica librarian, Brandeis Libraries, conducted two training workshops on the new Hebrew script capability used in the international computer network of the Research Libraries Group at the Jewish Theological Seminary, New York, and the Spertus College of Judaica, Chicago. Brandeis was among the first group of libraries in the country to use this unique online system for Hebrew.

**Virginia Massey-Burzio**

head, reader services, Brandeis Libraries, was elected secretary/chair elect of the Access Committee of the Boston Library

Consortium. She published two articles, "The MultiPlatter Experience at Brandeis University" in *CD-ROM Professional* and "Installing a Local Area Compact Disk Network" in *College and Research Library News*.

**Kristen A. Petersen '85**

assistant to the director of admissions, was honored with the distinction of "Young Career Woman" by Waltham's Business and Professional Women's Club, a local chapter of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. She is the principal author of *Waltham Rediscovered*, a history of the immigrants who settled in Waltham.

**Jane Schoenfeld**

assistant provost for summer, special and continuing studies, reports that the Summer Odyssey Program, now in its second year, has received a two-year, \$120,000 award from the National Science Foundation's Young Scholars Program to provide support for minority, female and rural high school students to attend this Program, which focuses on the study of scientific topics.

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# Alumni

## Rena Blumberg '56: Conquests and Celebrations



Rena Blumberg believes in second chances: she has seen them happen, and succeed, several times in her life and often helped the process along. A woman of the fifties, she has built a career in broadcasting on top of her life as a traditional homemaker. A Cleveland native, the first woman member and vice president of the Cleveland City Club, she has shared in the raising of her Midwestern city from one of the five worst in the nation in terms of crime to become home of the third-highest concentration of Fortune 500 industrial headquarters. An active volunteer and fund-raiser in health and social welfare causes, she has beaten cancer and survived to encourage others with her persistent optimism. "I enjoy being in causes when they are starting," she says. "I can carry a dream for a long time."

A radio interviewer by profession, Blumberg knows that communication is one of her strongest tools. In her current position as community relations director and talk show host for WRMR-AM and WDOK-FM radio, she exercises her love of interviewing and also the social activism that has helped her city experience a rebirth. She calls what she does simply "teaching," but it takes many forms. Talking about a wide variety of subjects on her radio shows, she reaches a large general audience and as the first female secretary of Brandeis' Board of Trustees (as well as a Brandeis parent)

she throws her considerable energy behind higher education. The key to all these success stories, according to Blumberg, is cooperation through communication. "My big strength is in building coalitions," she says. "That's why I never chair, I'm always cochairing."

On the air, she engages her audience and interview subjects by sharing personal experiences, engendering warm, frank discussions on subjects as diverse as the arts and crack cocaine. These "news and information" shows, as she calls them, occupy her two weekly programs, "Conversations with Rena" (on the AM station) and "Rena Blumberg on Cleveland" (on the FM station), in addition to the six daily short pieces, called "Project 102," that are culled from her longer FM show.

On these hour-long interview programs, Blumberg sounds supremely confident, appearing to know about all the diverse topics she covers. Her secret, she says, is study. "I'm always overprepared." She laughs. "It's a good Brandeis technique." For a radio interviewer who speaks to drug addicts and the homeless as well as academicians and business leaders, studying means more than glancing at a guest's advance press material. In addition to

reading up on her subjects' concerns and specialties, Blumberg will do site visits, actually walking through the hospital ward she will later discuss on the air or peering up at the construction project she will have to describe.

Sometimes, her job calls for even more, such as the time she was scheduled to interview a cardiac surgeon. In order to speak knowledgeably on the subject, she witnessed a heart valve being replaced, second-time surgery on another cardiac patient and a quadruple bypass, for a total of more than eight hours of open heart surgery. "The audience knew this was not just someone who had read a book on it," she says.

Her energy focuses inward, as well. During her radio shows, Blumberg asks questions that are direct but friendly, making personal contact no matter how different or difficult the experience. During a series of interviews about AIDS, for example, she introduced guest Tom Valenti, a television professional who suffers from AIDS, by describing the scene in her studio.

"We aren't on television," she told the listening audience, and then addressed her guest. "It's important for people to know I shook your hand when you came in; I offered you a drink. You are using our microphone." Later, they discussed how people face life-threatening illness. "I may not be as

philosophical as I ought to be," said Valenti. "It depends on the day of the week," Blumberg joked grimly, making a connection over the troubling subject of mortality. "I know."

As a survivor of cancer, she does understand how hard it can be to maintain a philosophical outlook. As a great communicator, she also realizes the importance of sharing her experience. In 1982, four years after a mastectomy and chemotherapy, Blumberg authored *Headstrong: A Story of Conquests and Celebrations* (Crown) to relate her battle with the disease. In what is ultimately an uplifting account of survival, as the title implies, she is brutally honest about her own negative feelings — her desire to ignore and avoid her illness — and the help she needed in coming to terms with her cancer. In the process of describing her day-to-day ordeal — from the first discovery of a lump in her breast through the sickening "poisoning" of her chemotherapy treatments — she validates feelings of fear, confusion and hope that many share, curing herself and, she hopes, her readers of the paralyzing panic and prejudice cancer can provoke. Fighting the urge to let these negative emotions limit her life, she explains, meant continuing to plan long-term and not letting her illness put her



Rena Blumberg interviewing John Chancellor

life "on hold." With that in mind, she ran for Brandeis Alumni Term Trustee while in chemotherapy. The term she campaigned for (and subsequently won) was for five years, longer than many patients in chemotherapy live. The decision to run, she says, marked "the biggest sign of optimism in my life."

To accentuate the recovery aspect of *Headstrong*, she closes the book with short chapters on stress reduction, philosophy and self-analysis designed to help readers lead healthier lives whether or not they have cancer. "There were already many books about living with chemotherapy," she says. "This is about living through and after it."

Much of the credit, she claims, belongs to the people around her who have supported her. Always a believer in a strong family union, she found she was forced to — and could — rely heavily on her husband, Michael, her mother, her children (Catharyn '79, David and Stuart) and her "family of choice," a resilient and supportive group of friends.

She continues to devote a large quantity of time to visiting cancer patients or hospital patients daily, in part because of a covenant

she made while in chemotherapy. One project of special importance to her has been Providence House, a crisis nursery for babies (birth to five years old), for which she fund-raises and organizes. Providence House takes in infants who have been abused, neglected and abandoned as well as those who are addicted to cocaine or are suffering from AIDS.

A cum laude graduate in Near Eastern and Judaic studies, as well as captain of the women's basketball team, the research skills that pay off for her show were honed at Brandeis. Blumberg says, however, that her career would have surprised the bright young student who was one of the first to travel from Cleveland to the University. "When I went to Brandeis I was a child of the fifties," she recalls. "I was going to get married and have babies. I *should* have been a doctor or a rabbi. I could have been president! I'd like to go back again. I gave birth to myself in the women's movement."

Brandeis did directly effect one major event, the Cleveland City Club's 75th anniversary, that brought together many aspects of Blumberg's life. The idea

came from an event for the University that honored all former honorary degree recipients that Blumberg attended in New York in 1969. The event featured a symposium, a great gathering of thinkers — political, academic and industrial leaders — who had all been asked to speak for five minutes on a major idea of their own choosing. Because of the brain power amassed and the intensity of discussion such a panel provoked, the concept stayed with her. More than 16 years later, when she began planning for the 1987 City Club anniversary (as the cochair of the City Club's anniversary celebration), this model resurfaced. Since the City Club is the oldest running free-speech forum in America, it seemed a grand idea to set this special anniversary off with an intellectual landmark. "The Power of Ideas," as the symposium was called, took her two years of planning and fund-raising to bring all the elements together. By the time of the celebration, however, she had John Kenneth Galbraith, Jeane Kirkpatrick, Gloria Steinem, Felix Rohatyn, Mario Cuomo, Cleveland native Phil Donahue, Eleanor Holmes Norton and T. Boone Pickens each addressing the City Club on

one central idea of his or her choosing. "The town stopped for a day to think," Blumberg recalls. In Cleveland for the dinner and symposium, her guests also attended other community gatherings, speaking and visiting throughout the city, which spread the impact of the event. And, not only was Blumberg's fund-raising successful, she left a 40,000-dollar gift to assure that the program would continue.

The revitalization of her home city remains a constant source of energy and projects for Blumberg. "My career grew simultaneously and is related to Cleveland's rebirth. It became important to share my microphone with people who needed to speak out." If that sounds overly generous, she says, the creative cross-fertilization has worked both ways. "It is very important not to do things in a vacuum," states Blumberg. "When you put together activism and the electronic media, it's amazing what you can do."

Clea Simon

Braving cool temperatures and intermittent showers, nearly 900 graduating students, family and guests gathered under colorful umbrellas and turned Commencement programs into impromptu hats as Brandeis University celebrated its 39th Commencement exercises on Sunday, May 20. If the celebration was dampened by the day's downpour, the joy and high spirits of the day soared as 708 members of the Class of 1990 and nearly 200 recipients of graduate degrees rejoiced with pomp, circumstance and bonhomie.

President Evelyn E. Handler addressed a packed Ullman Amphitheatre on the positive power of change before conferring degrees. "We want life to be a still photograph," she admitted, adding that even the most celebratory day cannot last and noting the changes that the University had already made during this class' four years. She spoke about growth for both the graduates and the University in terms of new manifestations of lasting ideals, of Brandeis' "unwavering commitment to excellence that guides our course and provides the confidence needed to accept change. You and Brandeis are always moving forward," she told the graduating class and their guests, concluding, "as you commence your voyage into life beyond the academy, I wish you safe journey, much success and much happiness."

Leader of both the Watergate and Iran-Contra arms sales investigations, Senator Daniel K. Inouye (D-Hawaii) delivered an address on Jewish history, international relations in the Middle East and United States defense spending. In his historically detailed speech, Inouye, one of nine honorary degree recipients (see Around the University) also announced that the Senate committee on defense appropriations, which he chairs, is considering cutting military spending by 25 percent.

"May I suggest that if we [the United States] disregard the Middle East, we will do so at our own peril," Inouye said, adding that the best hope for world stability is a strong, viable Israel. He suggested a "military fencing in" of Israel to protect it from Arab foes. "If we fail to do this, it may help to escalate the present confrontation," he warned.



Hillary Mann '90 addresses her class



Honorary degree recipients C. Everett Koop and Philip Johnson share an umbrella



*Rain could not stop the revelry*

Senior class speaker Hillary Mann '90 addressed the opportunities and responsibilities of a changing world in her speech, tracing the increased global democratization that occurred during her class' tenure at Brandeis. Calling for her compatriots to "work for the honest, swift and effective adoption of freedom and democracy around the world," she noted that the changes begun are not yet finished and cited an obligation to help "not only build the economies of developing democracies but also to help build their democratic institutions — an effective legislature, an independent judiciary and a free press."



*CBS producer Don S. Hewitt exults in his honorary degree*



Familiar faces and long-time friends met up again to "Celebrate the Wonder Years" during Brandeis' Reunion Weekend '90, May 18-20. The three days of festivities and memories brought more than 800 alumni, family and friends to the blooming campus as classmates from the classes of 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980 and 1985 came together amid the lilacs and fresh spring green to renew old friendships and spark new ones.



Michael Kalafatas '65 and Roy O. DeBerry '70 consider "Challenges Confronting American Higher Education"

The Reunion Weekend jumped to life on Friday evening with a welcoming reception hosted by President Evelyn E. Handler and a glorious rainbow that brightened an otherwise damp weekend. In keeping with tradition, President Handler later hosted a dinner at the Faculty Club for the Class of 1965 in commemoration of its 25th Reunion while the other Reunion classes enjoyed separate class functions.

On Saturday morning, Reunion attendees and their guests witnessed a lively discussion at the Reunion Symposium, "Challenges Confronting American Higher Education." Speakers included Michael Kalafatas '65, director of admissions at Brandeis; Arthur Levine '70, senior lecturer on education at the Harvard University Graduate School of Education; and Roy O. DeBerry '70, assistant to the superintendent of education for the state of Mississippi. Anne Carter, the Fred C. Hecht Professor of Economics at Brandeis, acted as moderator and focused the discussion on several basic questions. Whom should be educated,

she asked, and what should be taught? Should pure scholarship and education be linked? Who benefits and who should pay for education? "Public confidence in higher education has diminished," said Levine, raising one of the symposium's most salient points. "How do we evolve a model that will effect change to meet the social and industrial demands that will reflect innovation, experimentation, fusion and synthesis? A final answer is decades away."

The Ralph Norman Emeritus Barbecue, a cherished Commencement tradition, followed the symposium, gathering hundreds of alumni for an outdoor picnic luncheon by the Massell Pond. Saturday evening proved to be a gala affair for many as well, as alumni danced at the Hassenfeld Conference Center to music that had been popular during each Reunion class' four years at Brandeis. Gracing the Fellows' Commencement Dinner on Saturday evening



Family festivities were the highlight of the traditional Ralph Norman Emeritus Barbecue

*Napoli Award winner Richard A. Bergel addresses the Friends of Brandeis Athletics awards breakfast*



*Reunion: a time for reflection*



*Classmates thoughtful and attentive at the "Prime Time" workshop*



*Judy Aronson '55 presents the Sanctity of Life award to classmate Lucy DeVries Duffy*

with some eloquent words were many of the honorary degree recipients, Nathan Ancell, Mother Clara Hale accompanied by her daughter Dr. Lorraine Hale, Don S. Hewitt, Philip Johnson, Norman B. Leventhal, Cynthia Ozick and Simone Veil.

A particular highpoint of the weekend was the Reunion '90 Awards Ceremony, which recognized the efforts of the Reunion gift and program committees to increase their class' support of Brandeis and their attendance at Reunion. Charles S. Eisenberg '70 and President Handler presented

the awards and acknowledged the hard work of all of the Reunion leaders. The Class of 1955, under the leadership of Judith Paull Aronson, overall chair; Dolores Kohl Solovy, honorary gift chair; Herbert Bressman, gift cochair; Saul Wolfe, gift cochair; and Evelyn Buckler Sheffres, program chair, shared the honor of achieving the highest percentage of classmates attending Reunion (30 percent) with the Class of 1965.

The Class of 1965 also received the award for the highest level of participation in the Class Reunion Gift, an impressive 57 percent, thanks to the efforts of Melanie Cohen, overall chair; Steven Mora, gifts cochair; and Dennis Smith, program chair. The Class of

1960 received the award for raising the largest Class Reunion Gift of \$453,123. This exceptional showing was made possible by the hard work of Joan Silverman Wallack, overall chair; Toby Scheinfeld Nussbaum, gift chair; and Clemente Cohen, program chair.

Milton Wallack '60, chair of Alumni Giving, announced the largest Reunion commitment of the year made by Dolores Kohl Solovy '55. Through her generous commitment of \$200,000 the University will establish a faculty prize to recognize excellence in teaching. Wallack then presented President Handler with a check for the Reunion total of \$1,376,616.50. Wallack had spearheaded this year's successful Reunion Giving Program by traveling around the country to meet with

Reunion alumni and secure significant commitments to Brandeis. The outstanding results of the Reunion Giving Program will bring the Alumni Annual Fund closer to its goal of \$2,750,000.

Sunday morning's Commencement exercises drew many Reunion attendees who joined the University's newest alumni in their procession. An afternoon luncheon attended by President Handler and honored guests followed, closing the weekend, as alumni said their farewells.

A trio of events is expected to draw hundreds of friends and supporters of the University to campus on the weekend of October 20. The Third Annual Alumni Leadership Conference will provide updates on the state of the University, as well as workshops for volunteers who assist the Association in chapters, on the Alumni Admissions Council and in career-related services, according to Ellen Feinberg Blitz '76, chair of the event. Alumni will be honored for their service and career achievements at a dinner on Friday evening, October 19.

Homecoming will feature a Saturday filled with participatory athletic events, varsity soccer games against the University of Rochester, and a party, says Sharon Roth '90, Homecoming Committee chair. On Saturday evening, members of the Justice Brandeis Society are invited to a gala dinner.

## Reunion '91 Leadership Announced

Reunion leadership positions for 1991 have been filled, and a kickoff planning event has already taken place, according to Ira M. Shoolman '62, national reunion chair of the Alumni Association.

Initial planning has begun to determine class goals and identify committee members as well as prospects who will be able to contribute toward those goals, Shoolman said.

Outreach and program planning efforts are also underway to ensure maximum participation by members of the classes of 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986.

Following is a list of persons who have agreed to assume leadership positions as chair or cochair of the Reunion Giving effort and program for next year's Reunion.

Class	Gift Chair	Program Chair
1956	Herbert Paris	Marjorie Housen
1961	Jeffrey Golland Stephen Reiner	Judith Leavitt Schatz
1966	Elli Mills Kenneth Davis	Ann Tanenbaum
1971	Michael Markovitz	Susan Panoff Jay
1976	Ellen Feinberg Blitz, overall chair  Jonathan Plutzik	Richard W. Greene
1981	Yehuda Cohen Daniel Elkaim	Matthew Hills
1986	Beth Jacobowitz Zive David Zive	Sharon Sevransky

## Call for Nominations

Nominations are being sought for the 1991 election to the Board of Directors of the Brandeis University Alumni Association for the following open positions:

- 4 Member at Large positions
- President
- Secretary
- 4 Vice Presidents

Members serving on the board of directors represent a cross-section of undergraduate as well as graduate classes and geographic areas.

Suggestions for nominees should be accompanied by background information, including achievements at Brandeis, professional and civic accomplishments and evidence of leadership qualities.

Please send your suggestions by November 30, 1990, to Jeffrey H. Golland '61, chair, Nominations and Elections Committee, c/o Office of Development and Alumni Relations, Brandeis University, P.O. Box 9110, Waltham, MA 02254-9110.

# Class Notes

## '56

Leona Feldman Curhan, Class Correspondent, 6 Tide Winds Terrace, Marblehead, MA 01453.

**Malvin Avchen** was elected chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Sun City Industries, Inc., where he has been treasurer and chief financial officer for 20 years.

## '57

Carol Wolfe Berman, Class Correspondent, Five Heritage Lane, Lynnfield, MA 01946.

**Janet Cohen David** was the New York state coordinator of International Eating Disorders Awareness Week in 1989 and was interviewed on National College TV's program "Healthy State" about the 10 most often asked questions about eating disorders and on a Japanese TV program about New York, food, stress and eating disorders. She is working on college campuses, training residence assistants and peer counselors in the detection of anorexia and bulimia.

## '61

Judith Leavitt Schatz, Class Correspondent, 139 Cumberland Road, Leominster, MA 01453.

**Ronald Carner** was appointed U.S. All Sports Open chairman of the Maccabiah Games, the world's third-largest sporting event, which is scheduled for July 1993 in Israel and is seeking interested and qualified athletes....**Arthur Glasgow** reports that he and his wife, **Marian '63**, are working to support higher education, with son Adam at Boston University Medical School, son Jason a graduate of Yale University and daughter Sarah at Lehigh University....**Walter Klores** coauthored a book, *Life Trends: The Future of Baby Boomers and Other Aging Americans*. He has appeared on several television shows and was the subject of recent articles in *Fortune* and *Leans*. His business, LifeSpans, markets to corporations the idea that their pitch to young people must be modified to reflect changing demographics and they must cater to older adults.

## '62

Ann Leder Sharon, Class Correspondent, 13890 Ravenwood Drive, Saratoga, CA 95070.

**Phyllis Zweig Chinn**, a mathematics professor, was named Humboldt State University's Outstanding Professor for 1989-90 in recognition of her dedication to teaching through individual discovery and creativity.

## '63

**Osman Faruk Logoglu** left his position as Turkish consul general in Hamburg, Germany, to become the deputy director general for bilateral political affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Ankara, Turkey.

## '64

Rochelle Wolf, Class Correspondent, 113 Naudain Street, Philadelphia, PA 19477.

**David Merrill** received a Presidential Meritorious Service Award for his superior work as the head of United States Agency for International Development Mission in Jakarta, Indonesia, the world's fifth most populous country, where he has served since 1987. He has fulfilled other Asian assignments for the foreign service in Burma, the Philippines and in Thailand. He has an M.A. degree in international affairs from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy of Tufts University and an M.P.A. degree from the John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University.

## '65

Daphnah Dayag Sage, Class Correspondent, 1435 Centre Street, Newton Centre, MA 02159.

**Sidney Golub** was awarded the Jonsson Prize for Research for his studies on the interactions of cancer cells and the immune



Sidney Golub

system, particularly with the white blood cells that live among the cancer cells within a lung cancer. He is professor of surgery/ oncology, professor of microbiology and immunology and associate dean for academic affairs for the University of California at Los Angeles School of Medicine. He has published many scientific papers and served on key committees that determine cancer research policy and grant awards at all levels.

## '66

Barbara Benjamin Pepper, Class Correspondent, 305 Clayton Road, Scarsdale, NY 10583.

**Phyllis N. Segal** was elected president of the NOW Legal Defense and Education Fund. She was the Fund's first legal director, served as deputy attorney general of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and has a private legal practice in Massachusetts.

## '67

Hermine Leiderman, Class Correspondent, 2896 Twin Oaks Drive, Highland Park, IL 60035.

**Lenore E. (Chava) Weissler**, associate professor of religion studies at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, PA, was awarded a fellowship from the Annenberg Research Institute for the year 1990-91, enabling her to complete a book on devotional literature of Central and Eastern European Jewish women. She is a specialist in the fields of Jewish folklore, modern American Judaism and the religious lives of 18th-century Jewish women. Last year, she was appointed a Philip and Muriel Berman Scholar in the Department of Religion Studies. She is also associated with the Berman Center for Jewish Studies.

## '68

**Mark Siman**, a partner with Centerbrook Architects in Essex, CT, has been advanced to the American Institute of Architects College of Fellows, a lifetime distinction conferred on members with 10 years good standing who have made notable contributions to the profession of architecture. Recently he began designs for a new entry road and building for Brandeis.

## '69

Jo Anne Chernev Adlerstein, Class Correspondent, 76 Glenview Road, South Orange, NJ 07079.

**Randall Bailey** is an assistant professor of Old Testament at the Interdenominational Theological Center in Atlanta, GA. He is the author of a new book, *David in Love and War: The Pursuit of Power in 2 Samuel 10-12*.

## '71

Mark Kaufman, Class Correspondent, 28 Devens Road, Swampscott, MA 01907-2014.

**Alexander E. Aikens III** was named group credit officer of Bank of Boston's global banking group. He will manage the bank's international staff of regional credit officers and is responsible



Alexander Aikens

for credit exposures to banks, insurance companies and multinational companies and the bank's loan portfolio overseas....**Thomas Crow's** art work has appeared in a local newspaper, *Cholo*, and in *S.F. Comic Book #7, My Life, Tommy Crow* and a French literary publication. He hopes for continued opportunities with one of the major comic book publishers....**Jack Dembowitz** was promoted to second vice president of investments at the Mt. Laurel, NJ, branch of the Smith Barney investment firm....**Jackie Hyman** has written *Echoes*, a supernatural murder mystery; *The Eyes of a Stranger*, a suspense novel, which has been optioned for a TV movie; and *Shadowlight*, a fantasy. A former Associated Press reporter, she free-lances theater stories for Associated Press and writes romance novels under the name of Jacqueline Diamond....**Ian Lustick** is a professor of government at Dartmouth College where he lives with his wife, Terri, a psychologist, and their children, Hilary and Alexander. He published *For the Land and the Lord*, a study of Gush Emunim, and, with a two-year grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, he is writing a book comparing the Irish, Algerian and Palestinian problems in British and French history and Israeli politics....**Alain H. Rook** lives in Havertown, PA, with his wife, Josephine Shaffer, and daughters, Katie and Pamela. He was appointed the first Albert M. Kligman Professor of Investigative Dermatology at the University of Pennsylvania.

## '72

**Marcia Meizel** is a clinical supervisor of the movement therapy department of New England Rehabilitation Hospital and maintains a private psychotherapy practice....**Mark Tulis** was elected supervisor of the town of New Castle, NY. He is a partner in a White Plains, NY, law

firm. He and his wife, **Elaine Hamberger Tulis**, and sons, Jonah, 8, and Benji, 5, eagerly await a new arrival.

## '73

**Jakki Koulfman-Sperber** has taught painting, sculpture and drawing at the Silvermine Guild School of the Arts in New Canaan, CT, for the past eight years and lives in New York City. She has had her paintings exhibited in both solo and group exhibitions in Connecticut and New York City, where she is represented by the Millenium Gallery. She is married to former Brookline High School classmate and law student Jonathan Sperber and remains grateful for a Sachar International Fellowship from Brandeis that allowed her a year of study of art in northern Italy....**Richard J. Levin** was named associate director of Boston University's Center on Work and Family and has a psychology practice in Brookline, MA. He and his wife, **Vicky Nassi Levin (M.A. '81)**, have two-year-old twins, Lee Benjamin and Jessica Shira.

## '74

**Elizabeth Sarason Pfan**, Class Correspondent, 80 Monadnock Road, Chestnut Hill, MA 02167.

**David C. Bloomfield** is deputy general counsel to the Manhattan Borough President in New York....**Lenny Krilov** was appointed chief of pediatric infectious diseases at North Shore University Hospital, a teaching center of Cornell Medical College.

## '76

**Beth Pearlman Rotenberg**, Class Correspondent, 2743 Dean Parkway, Minneapolis, MN 55416.



Darrell Hayden and family

**Laurie Gilbert Albert** lives in Broomall, PA, with her husband, David, and their three children....**Michael Braunstein** practices gastroenterology in Massapequa, NY. He lives in

Merrick, NY, with his children, Marc, Rebecca, David and Daniel, and his wife, Debby....**Darrell Hayden** was promoted to director of Landor Associates, a strategic design consultancy headquartered in San Francisco, where he lives with his wife, Brenda, and their children, Tyler and Molly....**Beth Pearlman** is on maternity leave from her job as a television news producer for WCCO-TV, and her husband, **Mark Rotenberg**, is a partner with the law firm of Dorsey and Whitney in Minneapolis, MN.

## '77

**Merle Lyn Bachman** is living in the San Francisco Bay Area, where she has taught English to Cambodian children, given poetry readings and done work for the Israeli peace movement, in addition to working as a writer and resource developer for nonprofit agencies. She recently married the boy next door, a journalist from Montana.

## '78

**Robin Roth Faigin** is the program specialist for the learning handicapped programs of the Ventura Unified School District in Ventura, CA....**Carl E. Fricks** lives in Santa Monica with his wife, Aileen Chain....**Judy Israel** lives in Newton, MA, with her husband, Josh Elkin, and their children, Jonathan, Benjamin and Liza....**Don Loeb** is working on a Ph.D. in philosophy and teaching at the University of Michigan. His wife, **Barbara Rachelson**, is the executive director of the Michigan Network of Runaway and Youth Services, a private, nonprofit association in Lansing, MI. She and Don lead skiing and hiking trips for an adventure travel agency.

## '79

**Rena Gorlin** edited the second edition of *Codes of Professional Responsibility*, which contains the official codes of ethics of the nation's major professional associations and organizations in business, law and health care. The codes of ethics deal with such concepts as conflicts of interest, confidentiality, advertising, fees and competence....**Joe Lustig** is legal editor at Research Institute of America in Washington, DC....**Paul Sullivan** is an economist specializing in U.S.-Asian trade and litigation support with Putnam, Hayes and Bartlett in Los Angeles, CA.

**Harlan R. Halper**, Class Correspondent, 2524 April Lane, Bellmore, NY 11710.

**Lisa Morgen** is an executive video and film producer/director for Digital Equipment Corporation. Her job has taken her to Europe, the Far East and South America. Her husband, Norman, is an architect and a principal in a civil engineering and architecture firm. They reside in Marlboro, MA....**Samuel M. Rosenberg** is a second-year fellow at Children's Hospital of Philadelphia....**Steven Skulnik** is an associate at Pavia and Harcourt, a New York City law firm. He and Lynn Bodkin are enjoying their new daughter, Catherine.

## '81

**Matthew B. Hills**, Class Correspondent, 318 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02115.

**Karen Schiff Leff** lives in Atlanta, GA, where she is a brand manager with Dun and Bradstreet Software Services, and her husband, Steven, is an ophthalmologist specializing in retinas....**Scott D. Schwartz** is president of a commercial real estate and development firm based in Los Angeles, where he lives with his wife, Patti, and their sons, Spencer and Justin....**Jonathan Robert Serko** was appointed vice president of the Edward S. Gordon Company Inc., the nation's fifth-largest commercial real estate organization....**David M. Shear** moved from Boston to Oklahoma to become vice president and general counsel to LSB Industries, Inc., a diversified multinational corporation, for which his wife is managing counsel. He hikes in New Mexico in his leisure time agency.



Jonathan R. Serko

and tries to remain active as an environmentalist. He and his wife are designing and building a house....**Joseph B. Singer** left his position as a senior scientist at the Vicks Research Center in Shelton, CT, to attend medical school in

## Births

'86

New Jersey....**Scott Tannenbaum** earned a degree at the University of Miami School of Medicine and completed a residency in physical medicine and rehabilitation. He, his wife, Stacey, and their son, Jared, moved back to south Florida, where he is a member of a private medical practice.

'82

Ellen Cohen, Class Correspondent, 5098 Paces Station Drive, Atlanta, GA 30339.

**Meryl Berger Rosenberg** is a nonpracticing lawyer, happily playing with her children, Zachary and Rebecca, at home in Cherry Hill, NJ....**David L. Spector** earned an L.L.M. in taxation from Boston University School of Law and is in private practice in Newton, MA. He and his wife, Eileen Appel, live in Sharon, MA.

'83

**Laur J. Blumberg** was graduated from Temple University Medical School, completed an internship in surgery at Abington Memorial Hospital and is vice president of corporate finance at D.H. Blair and Company, Inc., where he identifies promising scientific projects of university labs and finances the technology through the formation of new companies....**Maurice B. Cohen** has a two-year fellowship in gastroenterology at the University of Massachusetts Medical Center in Worcester, MA....**Darlene Kamine** was one of 10 recipients in the nation awarded the 1989 gold medal by the Foundation for Improvement of Justice for her work in child advocacy. She was also appointed a trustee to the Ohio Children's Trust Fund board by Ohio's Governor Celeste.

'84

Marcia Book, Class Correspondent, 98-01 67th Avenue, #14N, Flushing, NY 11374.

**Russell H. Paris** is working in the industrial properties division of Grubb and Ellis' Los Angeles-North office....**Neil Pinsker** owns a children's clothing store, Kinderwear, in Shrewsbury, NJ.

'85

Debra Radlauer, Class Correspondent, 30 River Birch Road, Durham, NC 27705.

**Donald Lee** earned an M.A. and an Ed.M. in counseling psychology from Columbia University, where he is a Ph.D. candidate.

Stephen R. Silver, Class Correspondent, Cornell University, P.O. Box 305, The Oaks, Ithaca, NY 14850-3991.

Once again, thanks for sending in those cards! Your class scribe more than welcomes news of your adventures in The World Beyond Brandeis. And, for news of The World at Brandeis, I have been informed that Jeanna's Pizza, just across the railroad tracks, is no more. On a more pleasant note, construction on the Sports and Convocation Center has begun.

**Marcy Abelson** has finished her first year of business school at the University of California, Berkeley....**Joshua Alexander** was senior class president and commencement speaker at the Temple University School of Medicine and is beginning a residency program in pediatric rehabilitation at the Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, TX....**Sherri Alpert** was graduated from the SUNY Buffalo Dental School and began a general practice residency at Long Island Jewish Medical Center....**Ann Barton** was graduated from medical school and began her residency at New York Medical College in Valhalla, NY....**Scott Bermack** was graduated from the Washington College of Law at the American University in Washington, DC. He is a litigation associate at Callan, Regenstreich, Koster and Brady in New York City....**Brian Berman** is assistant vice president at Sutton and Edwards, a commercial real estate brokerage on Long Island....**Sari Boren** is living in Cambridge where she works as a free-lancer in video production. She has been concentrating on an interactive video disc travel brochure called *WORLDSPAN-IRIS* for the travel industry and is also an assistant editor for *Aboriginal Science Fiction*. She visited Copenhagen and plans to travel to Israel with friends....**Dahna Brecker** earned a degree at Johns Hopkins School of Medicine and will pursue her residency training in obstetrics and gynecology at the Johns Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore....**Andy Cardin** is doing a pediatric residency at Children's Hospital in Philadelphia....**Jan H.K. Cardin**, previously **Jan Klinek**, is a litigation attorney in Philadelphia....**Anne Cosco** is an assistant district attorney with the Middlesex County District Attorney's office in Cambridge, MA....**Stacy Costello** is an alumna of the law school at American University and an associate at Robins, Kaplan, Miller and Ciresi

### Class Brandeis Parent(s)

1970 **Elliot Frank**  
1971 **Ian Lustick**  
1972 **Marcia Meizel**  
1973 **Richard J. Levin and Vicky Nassi Levin (M.A. '81)**  
**Barbara Gline Pearlman**  
1974 **Susan Goldberg Benjamin**  
**David C. Bloomfield**  
**Joel Fiedler**  
**Kathleen DeMetz Howland**  
**Lenny Krilov**  
1975 **Ruth Horwitz Mindick**  
1976 **Laurie Gilbert Albert**  
**Michael Braunstein**  
**Amy Sugarman Perlin and David Perlin**  
1978 **Judy Israel Elkin**  
**Robin Roth Faigin**  
**Don Loeb and Barbara Rachelson**  
1979 **Steven Hentoff**  
**Joe Lustig**  
**Roberta Weinstein-Cohen and Mark Cohen '78**  
1980 **Betsy Diamant-Cohen**  
**Samuel M. Rosenberg and Meryl Berger Rosenberg '82**  
**Janis Schiiff and Philip Schiiff**  
**Steve Skulnik**  
1981 **Silvia T. Schneider**  
**Scott D. Schwartz**  
**Scott Tannenbaum**  
1982 **Betty Ann Waite Lockhead**  
1983 **Maurice B. Cohen**  
1984 **Russell H. Paris**  
**Marla Figman Pinsker and Neil Pinsker**  
1986 **Barbara Barth Feldman**  
**Michael Gillette**  
1988 **Donna M. Whitman**

### Child's Name

Eugenia Bess  
Alexander Samuel  
Dana Rachel  
Lee Benjamin  
Jessica Shira  
Daniel Harris  
Victoria Jill  
Jacob Robert  
Drew Zachary  
Marc Lawrence  
Erica Danielle  
Michelle Rose  
Daniel Leonard  
Daniel  
Daniel  
Liza  
Martin Samuel  
Isaac Benjamin  
Jacob Ian  
Lindsay Blair  
Yaakov Tzvi  
Alon  
Maya  
Rebecca Leah  
Justin Lawrence  
Catherine  
Gilad Yaakov  
Justin  
Jared  
David Warren  
Betsy Hannah  
Michael  
Arielle Rebecca  
Samantha  
Rachel  
Jessica Amanda

### Date

February 13, 1990  
October 26, 1989  
February 16, 1990  
1988  
1988  
December 27, 1989  
February 23, 1990  
January 4, 1990  
June 20, 1989  
March 6, 1989  
May 8, 1989  
August 15, 1989  
October 2, 1989  
December 30, 1989  
May 1989  
October 1989  
June 6, 1989  
December 12, 1989  
August 7, 1989  
February 7, 1989  
July 5, 1989  
May 16, 1988  
September 6, 1990  
August 14, 1989  
March 10, 1990  
December 11, 1989  
October 29, 1989  
September 1989  
November 23, 1989  
December 9, 1989  
October 4, 1989  
March 28, 1990  
February 14, 1990  
March 19, 1990  
September 25, 1989  
October 26, 1989

in Washington, DC. Her practice includes ERISA, tax and commercial law....**Yolanda Don** earned an M.D. from Central del Caribe Medical School in Puerto Rico and has begun a residency in psychiatry at the University of Miami-Jackson Memorial Center in Florida....**Francine Beth Ferraro** is general manager of the Nora Theatre Company in Cambridge, MA, which she cofounded in 1987. She has been involved in Boston's theater community and also works at INDEX Group, a management consulting company in new technology....**Tracy Flack** is a full-time student in the Rutgers University M.B.A. program, where she will receive a degree in May 1991....**Lois Freedman** is attending Columbia Business School, where she is majoring in finance and marketing. She plays the flute professionally....**Lisa Lee Freeman** has pursued a career in journalism. She is the West Coast

correspondent for *Financial Services Week*. She lives in Los Angeles with her husband, William Fox, and her parrot, Wyley....**Michael Gillette** finished his Ph.D. last September and two days later he and his wife, Jodi, had their first child, a daughter named Rachel. They are moving to Lynchburg, VA, where Michael has accepted a tenure-track job as an assistant professor of philosophy at Randolph-Macon Women's College....**Hene M. Goldenberg-Moss** earned a degree from the University of New England College of Osteopathic Medicine in Biddeford, ME, and began a residency at Morristown Memorial Hospital in Morristown, NJ; her husband, Leonard Moss, is a resident in internal medicine at the same hospital....**Leslie Sara Hyman** is the rock cassette buyer at Tower Records in Boston. She is also a free-lance music photographer....**Debra Katz** and her husband, Howard, are moving to

# News Notes

What have you been doing lately? Let the alumni office know. We invite you to submit articles, photos (black and white photos are preferred) and news that would be of interest to your fellow classmates to:

Office of Alumni Relations  
Brandeis University  
P.O. Box 9110  
Waltham, MA 02254-9110

West Hartford. Debra works for Cushman and Wakefield and has opened her own specialty knitting business called the Katz Meow, where she creates custom sweaters. Howard's accounting firm has merged and is now called Bennett, Katz & Thibodeau.... **David Klotz** reports that several friends and classmates attended a memorial service on January 15 for former classmate **Philip M. Bickford '89**. In attendance were **Mitchell Bloom '84**, **Gerard Cabrera '85**, **Brian Drutman '84**, **Wanda Gayle (M.F.A. '85)**, **David Klotz**, **John Larkin**, **Anthony Parker**, **William Poulin-Deltour '84**, **Tim Riera** and **David Zakon '85**. **Stacy Krems** and **David Polinsky** will be married in October 1990. She is the general manager of Tel-Vo Ltd., a telecommunications company.... **Heidi Sherin Lapides** earned an M.B.A. from the University of Michigan Business School. She lives in Columbia, MD, where she works in marketing for a developer of legal software.... **Maxwell Lazinger** earned an M.D. from Tufts University. He began training in general surgery at Georgetown University Hospital and plans to pursue a career in plastic and reconstructive surgery. He is still dating Colette. Although he misses the band Aphasia and all the guys, he still plays guitar every day. He hopes to see everyone soon.... **Jon Lichtenstein** has accepted a position with the law firm of Spengler, Carlson, Gubar, Brodsky and Frischling.... **Jason Madfes** was graduated from Cardozo Law School, was accepted to both the New York and Connecticut bars and is a first-year associate at Stockfield and Fixler in New York. He and **Diane Cohen '88**, who is in her second year at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine, have been seeing each other and said, "who knows, possibly another Brandeis union in the future."... **Bob Marcus**, a graduate of the SUNY Medical School at Stony Brook, is doing a residency in internal medicine at Emory University in Georgia.... **Devethia Thompson Nichols** was married in July 1987 and was graduated from Boston University's School of Law. She has two children and is the law clerk for the Honorable James F. Schneider, U.S. Bankruptcy Court, District of Maryland.... **Joanna Piro** has been a fifth grade elementary teacher for three years. She plans to pursue a career in educational consulting.... **Deborah Postelnek** received a J.D. from St. John's University Law School and is now

working as an assistant D.A. at the Brooklyn district attorney's office. She lives in Manhattan.... **Merle Potchinsky** reports that there is a Brandeis contingent at Cornell, where she is a Ph.D. candidate in the environmental toxicology program.... **Stephanie Propos** was graduated from New York University Law School and is an associate at the New York City firm of Lambert and Weiss.... **Elan Prystowsky** is an M.B.A. candidate at Pennsylvania State University after living in Israel for three years, where he started an import company.... **Benjamin Rooks** earned an M.B.A. in health care management from the Wharton School of Business.... **Eric S. Rosenberg** received a J.D. from Hofstra School of Law and is practicing in New York.... **Jennifer Rosenberg** will be attending the Wharton School of Business in the fall. She is an associate consultant at the Wilkerson Group, a health care management consulting firm.... **Ronni Rothman** finished her first year at the University of Michigan School of Public Health, working on an M.P.H. in population planning. She will be spending the summer in Bogota, Colombia, working with an international organization focusing on adolescent fertility problems.... **Francisco Ruiz** is a second-year M.B.A. student at the Wharton School of Business. He will join McKinsey & Co. in their Atlanta office as a consultant.... **Mary Samanti** is alive and well working as a pediatric oncology social worker in Boston. She received an M.S.W. from New York University and lives with **Jonathan Wray**.... **Steffi Seligman** is manager of product support at PSDI, a project management software company in Harvard Square. She moved to Watertown, MA.... **Karen Shashoua** earned a master's degree in education from Lesley College and will teach at the Kotopaxi School in Ecuador with her husband, **Andy Guttell**.... **Stefani Sherman** reports that classmates **Tracy Flack**, **Stephanie Propos** and **Ruth Scher** attended her wedding this summer. She is the national sales manager for an international contemporary sportswear company.... **Frances Silverman** resides in New York where she writes for the Task Force on Missionaries and Cults of the Jewish Community Relations Council of New York and for the Interfaith Coalition of Concern About Cults.... **Ellen Spero** and **Joshua Spero** moved to Burke, VA. Josh still works as deputy assistant for Europe and the Soviet Union in the secretary of defense's strategy and resources department at the

Pentagon.... **Michael Stein** resides in Cambridge, MA. He works as the communications director of the National Toxics Campaign Fund, a nonprofit grass roots environmental group in Boston. He also manages a nationwide computer network and edits *Toxic Times*, a grass roots magazine for environmental activists.... **Jill Strauss** is living in New York City and is the assistant editor of *Pre-K Day*, a magazine on child care, published by Scholastic, Inc.... **Michael Vize** received an M.D. from McGill University in Montreal. He is beginning his residency in internal medicine at the University of Toronto.... **David Warshay** earned his M.B.A. in marketing from Boston College and is employed as a project consultant by the IDG Group in the Boston area.... **Matthew Weinberg** is vice president of Mortgage Backed Securities at Donaldson, Lufkin and Jenrette in New York, where he resides with his wife, Pamela.... **Dawn Weisenberg** lives in the Boston area. She is an assistant editor at a brokerage/securities research firm downtown where she is in charge of several of the firm's portfolio manager products. ["What else do sociology majors/elementary ed minors do?" she asks.] Dawn is studying for Part II of the Chartered Financial Analysts Examination Program.... **Wendy L. Yanowitch** is in marketing for *USA Today* in New York City.... **David Zedek** married **Susan Stoll '87** last March. Attending the wedding were **Neil Eckstein**, **Wayne Weitz '87**, **Daniel Petigrow**, **Adam Cohen** and **Amy Misser '88**, **Jen Morris '88** and **Francine Kowalsky '87** were part of the bridal party. David is an international talent agent with Pyramid Entertainment Group, while Susan is an attorney with Robinson, Silverman, Pearce, Aronsohn & Berman. They live in Forest Hills, New York.

## '87

**Michael Busnach** presented a paper, "Myth and Opposition in Barry Levinson's *The Natural*," at an annual film and literature conference at Florida State University. He is working on his master's thesis, "The Psychopath in 1980s American Film," at the University of Maryland at College Park.... **Brian Dorlester** is the project manager of Frye Computer Systems, Inc. in Boston.... **Judi Feinson** works as a legal assistant in a San Francisco immigration

Name

Brandeis Degree & Class Year

Address

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Name

Class

Address

Due to space limitations, we usually are unable to print lists of classmates who attend each other's weddings or other functions. News of engagements, marriages and births are included in separate listings by class.

## Marriages

Class Name	Date
1971 <b>David P. Bell</b> to Judith A. Rosenbloom	January 14, 1990
1972 <b>Lynn Wasserman</b> to Michael G. Scheps	September 4, 1989
1979 <b>Allison Zaum</b> to Edward Roche	August 13, 1989
1981 <b>Karen Schiff</b> to Steven Leff	January 6, 1990
1984 <b>Risa M. Klein</b> to Robert A. Greene	May 6, 1989
1986 <b>Andy Guttell</b> to <b>Karen Shashoua</b>	June 3, 1990
<b>Jon Lichtenstein</b> to Elissa Stein	July 1988
<b>Eric S. Rosenberg</b> to Amy J. Weinstein	June 1990
<b>Heidi Sherin</b> to <b>Mitchell Lapidès '85</b>	July 1987
<b>Stefani Sherman</b> to Leo Squera	June 17, 1990
1987 <b>Monica Hurwitz</b> to Ian Howard Kaden	November 25, 1989
<b>Susan Kahn</b> to Douglas Bank	November 4, 1989
<b>Eve Shamiech</b> to <b>Kenneth Shenkman</b>	July 16, 1989
<b>Diane Lederman Sharon</b> to Chaim Sharon	June 1989

## Engagements

Class Name	Date
1985 <b>Ilene K. Taback</b> to Michael Graff	
1986 <b>Brian Berman</b> to Randy Abrams	
<b>Stacy Krems</b> to David Polinsky	
<b>Benjamin Rooks</b> to Barbara Weene	
<b>Amy Wasserman</b> to Michael Horner	
1987 <b>Brian Dorlester</b> to <b>Andrea Goldoff '89</b>	
<b>Karen Kliegman</b> to <b>Alan Antin</b>	
<b>Lisa Lickhalter</b> to David Bleich	
<b>Laurie Meyers</b> to Russell Goldberg	
1988 <b>Naomi Lax</b> to <b>Marc Tobin</b>	
<b>Liz Orange</b> to Joel Gradwohl	
1989 <b>Stacy Kanalstein</b> to <b>Richie Nockowitz</b>	

law firm. Her husband, Mike, is a lieutenant junior grade in the U.S. Navy....**Monica Hurwitz** is in the Loan Officer Development Program at National Westminster Bank USA in New York City. Her husband, Ian, is a resident in ophthalmology at Montefiore Hospital in the Bronx....**Susan Kahn** is living in Evanston, IL....**Brian Levine** earned a master's degree in communications at the University of Pennsylvania. He is an internal communications specialist for the Sony Corporation in their corporate headquarters in Park Ridge, NJ. **Lisa Lickhalter** is working at *Fortune* and reports that her third Luscious Licks frozen yogurt store thrives. She will attend Harvard Business School....**Laurie Meyers** was graduated from the Boston University School of Law and returned to New York to accept a position as an associate with Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam and Roberts....**Eve Shamiech** is an executive manager for Manpower....**Diane Lederman Sharon** lives in New York City,

where she works part-time for Stanley P. Stone and Associates, a financial consulting firm. Her husband, Chaim, owns his own business in Scarsdale, NY....**Kenneth Shenkman** is working on a Ph.D. at the University of Rochester... **Karen Weinberg** and her husband, **Phil Drogin**, are living in New York City.

## '88

**David Giagrando** was promoted to area-wide campaign director for United Ways of Eastern New England, a partnership of 23 local United Way offices covering an area encompassing Rhode Island, southern New Hampshire and as far west as Worcester, MA. He appeared in dinner theater productions of *Grease* and *Run for Your Wife*.... **Jonas Lee**, a former Brandeis residence hall pizza man, was accepted to Harvard Business School....**Peter Levin** was accepted to the University of Pennsylvania

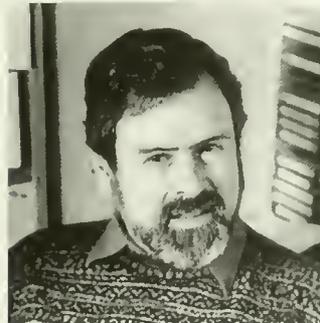
School of Veterinary Medicine....**Gary Pave** is vice president of a small real estate company and is applying to business schools... **Elaine Sugarman** earned a master's degree in human genetics from the University of Michigan and is working as a genetic counselor for Integrated Genetics in Framingham, MA... **Olivier Sultan** was appointed executive assistant to Mark Green, commissioner of consumer affairs of the city of New York.

## '89

**Andrea Goldoff** works for the Boston field office of The Nature Conservancy, an international, nonprofit land conservation organization.

## Grad

**Allan Borowski (Ph.D. '79)** was appointed research manager of the Bureau of Immigration Research, Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs in Melbourne, Australia... **David Burrows (Ph.D. '61)** has written a



David Burrows, Ph.D.

book, *Sound, Speech, and Music*, which examines the relation of thought to sound, offering the thesis that sound has been fundamental in the development of what makes humans distinctive as a species....**Mariette Block Cohen (Ph.D. '88)** is an associate professor in the social work program of the University of Rio Grande, which is located in the Appalachian area of Ohio... **King E. Davis (Ph.D. '71)** was named commissioner of the Virginia Department of Mental Health, Mental Retardation and Substance Abuse Services by Governor L. Douglas Wilder. His duties include overseeing a program that operates facilities for the mentally ill and the mentally retarded, setting the standards for the quality of care offered by about 500 community programs operated by community services boards and holding the licensing authority of approximately 725 statewide programs that collectively treat



King E. Davis, Ph.D.

thousands of patients. He is also a professor at the Virginia Commonwealth University School of Social Work as well as a former Galt Scholar for the Commonwealth of Virginia.

**David I. Kertzer (Ph.D. '73)** delivered his inaugural lecture as Bowdoin College's William R. Kenan, Jr. Professor of Anthropology entitled "How to Make an Italian: Ritual Struggle and State Formation in 19th-Century Italy." Kertzer has chaired Bowdoin's Department of Sociology and Anthropology four times....**Vicky Nassi Levin (M.A. '81)** is director of annual giving at the Solomon Schechter Day School of Greater Boston. **Carol Meyers (Ph.D. '75)** was promoted to the rank of professor in the religion department at Duke University. Her book, *Discovering Eve: Ancient Israelite Women in Context*, will soon be available in paperback. She is also associate director of Duke University's women's studies program and codirector of a Duke-Hebrew University joint project at Sepphoris in Lower Galilee.

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# Brandeis Review

Fall 1990

Volume 10

Number 2

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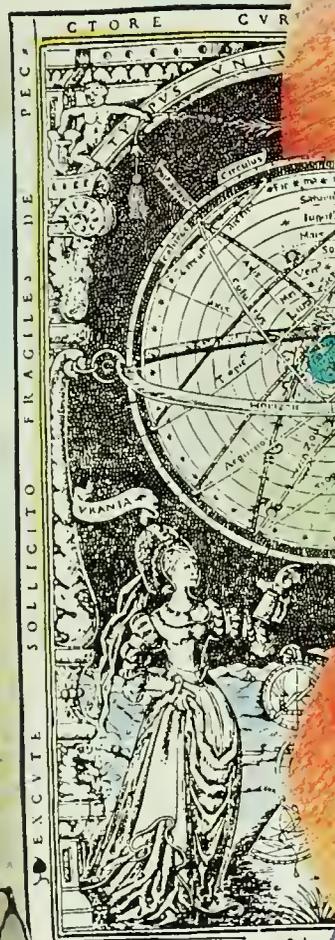
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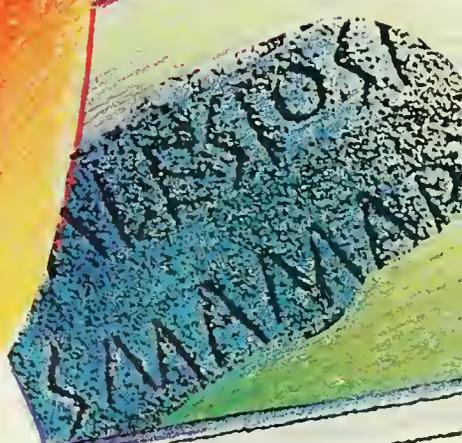
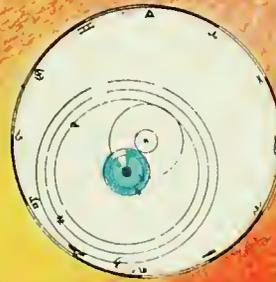
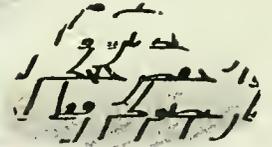
הוי לארץ אבותיו וביתר שאת עם הקמת

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Terrae  
Florida diuinae qui  
Scire cupis, fac  
Nam licet assiduo  
Mens generos  
F I I



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# Brandeis Review

Fall 1990

Volume 10

Number 2



## The Humanities: Working toward a Definition

Robert Sekuler '60

The Greeks instituted them; we abide by them; what are they?

10



## The Humanities at Brandeis

Andrea Leskes

Keeping the Humanities dynamic is of primary importance at a quality liberal arts college

14

## A Humanities Challenge — Test Yourself

The staff of the *Brandeis Review*

UHUM or bust!

20



## Is Education Defined by the Marketplace?

Arthur Levine '70

Education for training or culture: the debate continues

24



## The Scribbler

Cynthia Ozick

They also serve who only sit and write

30



## Medicine's Moral Referee

Mary Cervantes

Bioethicist Arthur Caplan '71 blazes a trail in a crucial field

32



## Speaking Volumes: How the Brandeis Library Stacks Up

Clea Simon

Bessie Hahn, Brandeis Libraries, describes the changes and scope of today's libraries

38

Around the University

3

Alumni

50

Bookshelf

43

Class Notes

56

Faculty Notes

47

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Between the 14th and early part of the 16th centuries, the Renaissance produced an outpouring of thought and cultural development nearly unparalleled in Western civilization. In the city-state of Florence, geniuses aflame with creative energy harked back to Roman and Greek times to incorporate the ancient cultures into their new thinking. From the Italian peninsula the spirit of cultural enlightenment blazed up into the heart of Europe, illuminating the lives of the intelligentsia of France, Germany and the low lands and leapt across the channel into Britain.

Among the torch carriers of the Renaissance were the Humanists, men who were obsessed with exploring human experience and human values. The essence of Humanist concern was human freedom — or individual freedom — a concept that had not entered the European world outlook of the preceding age.

Are we reliant today on the Humanists of the Renaissance to irradiate our own world? As we enter the 21st century, we are struck by the influence these figures still wield over us. If the idea of the Humanities did not originate with them, they certainly rekindled the basic principles of Humanism that were first announced by the classical world and they transmitted these tenets to the modern age.

What liberal arts undergraduate has not had a brush with Erasmus, the quintessential Dutch Humanist whose role in the Renaissance-Reformation period was so pivotal; who has not burned the midnight oil scratching his or her head over the improbable social contracts set forth in *Utopia* by Thomas More; who has not read about Petrarch's influence on the era; or spent hours in the company of the brilliant precursor of the age — Dante? (I can still quote in English and Italian the incandescent first few

lines of the *Inferno*, "In the middle of my life I found myself in a dark forest . . ." learned in sophomore year — I won't say how many eons ago.)

To fill in a picture of the Humanities, Provost Robert Sekuler '60, in the first article, grapples with the definition of that enduring part of the curriculum. From her position of associate dean for humanities, arts and social sciences, Andrea Leskes discusses how the Humanities fit in the course of study at Brandeis. For variety's sake, the staff of the *Brandeis Review*, with the help of some faculty members, has contrived a quiz to test your retention of some indelible (?) facts relating to the Humanities. For pessimists, Arthur Levine '70 explains the liberal arts curriculum and its relationship to the workplace and assures them that the plight of high culture is not as grave as it might appear. Next, gracing our pages with her gentle wit, Cynthia Ozick, the gifted author whom we honored at Commencement, reminds us of how touchingly human the words of some writers can be, while Mary Cervantes fastens on Arthur Caplan '71 as the perfect example of a person who put his Humanities background to work in the real world of medical ethics. In an interview, Bessie Hahn relates how the Brandeis Libraries, the nerve center of the Humanities enterprise, fares in the age of technology.

In her final report, inserted in this issue of the *Brandeis Review*, President Evelyn E. Handler surveys the accomplishments of the University over the course of the last decade.

Brenda Marder  
*The Editor*

Cover illustration  
by Daniel Vasconcellos

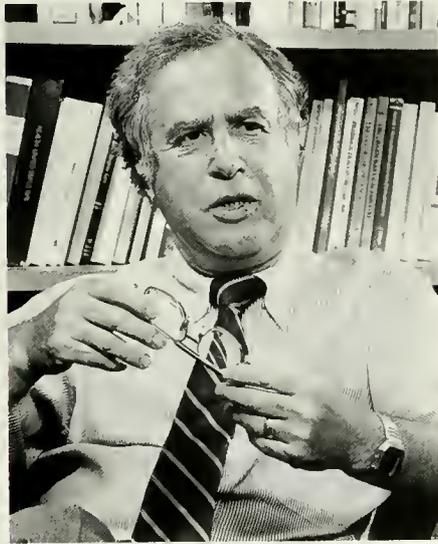
# Around the University

## Stuart Altman Named Interim President

Stuart H. Altman, dean of the Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare and a leading national health economist, became Interim President of the University on October 1. On that date President Evelyn E. Handler began a sabbatical leave that will continue until her term ends in June of 1991.

Handler had advised the Board of Trustees last June that she would be stepping down when her term expired to pursue other interests. A committee was immediately named to search for a successor.

In a joint statement, the three chairs of the Board of Trustees under whom Handler has served since 1983, said, "President Handler has rendered great service to Brandeis for which we and all our colleagues on the Board are deeply appreciative...[She] has shown remarkable dedication and devotion to the University." Under her leadership, they added, Brandeis "has made significant strides on many fronts, enhancing its national reputation for excellence in teaching and research."



Altman, who will serve as Interim President until a successor to Handler has been installed, is the Sol C. Chaikin Professor of National Health Policy and has been at Brandeis for 14 years. His appointment was announced by Louis Perlmutter '56, chair of the Board, who stated:

"Stuart Altman has demonstrated extraordinary leadership ability and management skills as dean of the Heller School. Under his stewardship the Heller School has enhanced its reputation as one of the leading social policy, education and research centers in the United States. In addition, Perlmutter said, "he is a nationally and internationally known health policy expert who has served under several different presidential administrations. His public visibility as well as his sound judgment will stand the University in good stead."

During Altman's tenure as dean, the Heller School successfully launched a new master's program in the management of human services, expanded its social

policy research budget tenfold and created the Bigel Institute for Health Policy, one of the largest and most respected health policy centers in the country. Perlmutter indicated that the Board of Trustees will look to Altman for leadership in defining and advancing the mission of the University so that it can maintain its position as one of America's premier educational institutions.

A graduate of the City College of New York, Altman earned his master's and doctoral degrees in economics from the University of California, Los Angeles. In addition to an academic career that includes teaching positions at the University of California, Berkeley, Brown University and the University of Illinois,

Altman has held several major positions in the federal government.

He served as deputy assistant secretary for planning and evaluation/health under Eliot Richardson at the Department of Health and Human Services. From 1973 to 1974, he was deputy director of health for the President's Cost of Living Council. In January of 1990 he was named to a third three-year term as chairman of the federal Prospective Payment Assessment Commission (ProPAC). ProPAC was created by Congress in 1983 to oversee the reform of the Medicare hospital payment system. It is composed of 17 experts knowledgeable about health care from throughout the United States.

Altman is a member of the board of trustees of Boston's Beth Israel Hospital and serves on the Executive Committee of the New England Chapter of the American Jewish Committee. He is former president of the Foundation for Health Research and a member of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences. He has authored several books and numerous articles and papers. Altman and his wife, Diane, live in Weston, Mass. They have three daughters — Beth, Renee and Heather, who is a junior at Brandeis.

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## Committee Conducts National Search for President

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On June 28 the chair of the University's Board of Trustees, Louis Perlmutter '56, appointed a nine-member committee to undertake a national search for candidates to succeed President Evelyn E. Handler, who on June 15 had advised the Board that she would not seek reappointment when her term expired on June 30, 1991.

Seven of the committee members are Trustees: Malcolm L. Sherman (cochair), Barton J. Winokur (cochair), Esther Kartiganer '59, Gustav Ranis '52, Stephen R. Reiner '61, Michael P. Schulhof, Ph.D. '70 and Cynthia Shulman. The two other committee members are Jehuda Reinharz, Ph.D. '72, the Richard Koret Professor of Modern Jewish History at Brandeis and director of the Tauber Institute for the Study of European Jewry, and Michael J. Sandel '75, professor of government at Harvard University.

In naming the committee, Perlmutter said, "The selection of the next President of Brandeis University is the single most important responsibility that all of us have as Trustees. We are fortunate to have the assistance and wise counsel of an extraordinarily dedicated group of nine people who have agreed to serve on the search committee. I have charged the committee to undertake a national search to identify the most qualified candidates."

Perlmutter and Sherman said they want the search to be as wide and broad as possible, and they invited all members of the University community to participate. "We want an open process; we want input from faculty, students and alumni and friends of the University," Sherman said. He added that faculty and student advisory committees have been formed to recommend selection criteria and nominate candidates. In addition, the executive search firm of Korn Ferry has been retained to consult with the committee.

"Brandeis is at a crucial juncture in its evolution," Perlmutter stated. "There are highly qualified and dedicated men and women interested in Brandeis and excited about the opportunity to serve as the next President. I have no doubt that our search will be successful and that Brandeis will emerge as a strengthened institution."

Sherman concurred, indicating that the names of several outstanding candidates have already been submitted for consideration. He said the names of candidates will be kept confidential during the search process. He stressed that his committee is a nominating panel and not a selection committee. All final decisions will be made by the full Board.

## Callahan, Ph.D. '68 Takes Over as Acting Dean of Heller School

---

James J. Callahan, Jr. has been named acting dean of Brandeis' Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, effective October 1. He is director of the Policy Center on Aging and research professor at the Heller School. The appointment was announced by Heller School Dean Stuart H. Altman, who has been appointed Interim President of Brandeis upon sabbatical leave of Evelyn E. Handler.

Callahan is a senior program consultant to the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation for three national programs: Supportive Services Program for Older Persons, Supportive Services Program in Senior Housing and Life Care at Home. He is codirector of an Administration on Aging-funded Long-Term Care Resource Center. He is coeditor of *Reforming the*



*Long Term Care System*, which received a Choice Best Academic Book of the Year Award in 1982.

Callahan has held several positions in Massachusetts state government, including commissioner of Mental Health, secretary of Elder Affairs and commissioner for Medical Assistance (Medicaid). He produced and hosted "Senior Circuit" on Boston CBS affiliate WNEV-TV from 1979 to 1983. He received an M.S.W. degree from Boston College School of Social Work in 1959 and a Ph.D. from Brandeis in 1968.

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## Biochemist Lowey Elected to American Academy of Arts and Sciences

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Susan Lowey, professor of biochemistry, has been elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Lowey is associated with the Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center and conducts her primary research in understanding the structure of myosin molecules and determining their role in muscle contraction.

Lowey, who came to Brandeis in 1972, was among 96 leading scholars,



scientists, public figures and artists elected to the academy this June. Others include former U.S. surgeon general and Brandeis Commencement speaker C. Everett Koop, actress Colleen Dewhurst, astrophysicist Margaret J. Geller, journalist David Broder and Vernon Jordan, former president of the National Urban League. A graduate of Barnard College, Lowey received her doctorate in physical chemistry from Yale University.

## Rumbaugh Named Interim Executive Vice President



University Treasurer Stanley A. Rumbaugh has been named interim executive vice president following the resignation of C. William Fischer. At the same time, Assistant Treasurer Michael Swartz has been named interim treasurer.

Rumbaugh, who has held several financial and business positions since coming to Brandeis in 1984, is a graduate of Wheaton College (Illinois) and holds Master and Doctor of Education degrees from the University of Illinois. He has held a variety of teaching and senior administrative positions in public school systems.

In his new interim position, Rumbaugh will continue to be responsible for senior-

level management of University finances, human resources, materials management and insurance. He will assume new senior management responsibility in business and administration, including the budget, plant and physical facilities, dining services, public safety and administration.

Swartz, a 1971 graduate of Brandeis, holds a Master of Public Administration degree from Syracuse University and a law degree from Suffolk University Law School. He has worked in the treasurer's office since 1987.

## Krauss Receives Kennedy Foundation Award



Marty Wyngaarden Krauss, Ph.D. '81, assistant professor at the University's Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, has been named one of five winners of the 1990 Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr. Foundation Awards in Mental Retardation. Krauss was given the Future Leaders in Mental Retardation Award for her work as codirector of a major study focusing on aging parents and their adult children with mental retardation. Former senator Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., Yale University's Edward Zigler,

the Kingsley family of Chappaqua, N.Y., and Paul Wehman of Virginia Commonwealth University were recipients of other Kennedy Foundation honors.

According to Eunice Kennedy Shriver, who announced the awards, Krauss "has shaped public policy and created a new awareness that older persons with mental retardation need choices in housing, recreation, health care and relationships with other

older citizens." This is the seventh time since 1962 that the Kennedy Foundation has presented the awards.

Krauss, who received her bachelor's degree from the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, earned her doctorate in philosophy at Brandeis in 1981. She is director of the Heller School's Nathan and Toby Starr Center for Mental Retardation, director of the social sciences research department at the Eunice Kennedy Shriver Center and an associate in pediatrics at the University of Massachusetts, Worcester.

## Theater Arts Program Names Board of Overseers

To keep its three-year graduate program current with professional issues in theater, film and television, the Brandeis Theater Arts Program has announced the formation of a board of overseers. The board, which will eventually expand to approximately 20 working theater arts professionals, currently includes playwright Edward Albee, actor David Birney, actresses Olympia Dukakis and Julie Harris, playwright Israel Horowitz, president of Columbia Television Scott Siegler, M.F.A. '72, television director Sam Weisman, M.F.A. '73, playwright Michael Weller and stage designer Robin Wagner, who has designed such Broadway hits as *A Chorus Line*, *Dream Girls*, *Jesus Christ Superstar*, *42nd Street* and *Hair*.

Board members will visit the campus on an informal basis to advise the theater arts administration and visit classes in the department. The board will hold its first annual meeting in the spring of 1991.

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**Wien Overseers Appointed**

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At the request of the late Lawrence A. Wien, former chair of the University Board of Trustees and noted philanthropist, the board of overseers for the Wien International Scholarship Program has been reconstituted. The original board, which was set up at the Program's founding in 1958, ceased to meet in the early 1970s.

The new board, which first met on June 19, has David Squire, a Trustee and former vice president of the University, as chair. The board also includes two members of the Wien family, Laura Malkin and Mitchell Nelson, Esq. '70; Erh-fei Liu '84, an alumnus of the program; Richard Krasno, president and CEO of the Institute of International Education; Professor Marshall Goldman of the economics department of Wellesley College and the Russian Research Center at Harvard University; Barbara Burn, associate provost and director of international programs at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst; Dr. Joseph Nye, Jr., associate dean of the faculty of arts and sciences and director of the Center for Science and International Affairs at Harvard; Richard Smith, CEO of General Cinemas; Dr. Joseph Tulchin, director of

international programs at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and currently director of the Latin American Program at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, D.C.

The charge of this board is to help shape the goals and directions of the Program by advising the President of the University and the director of international programs on the strategies, policies and activities of the Program, to be available on occasion to discuss developments in their own professional field with students and alumni, to consult on career goals and research interests of Wien Program students and to assist with periodic reviews of the Program for the President of the University and the director of international programs. The board convened on November 1 at a dedication of a permanent exhibition of Wien memorabilia to be installed at the Wien Faculty Center.

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Celebrating its 10th year, the Lydian String Quartet in residence at Brandeis kicked off its anniversary season with back-to-back performances of works by Respighi, Schubert and others on September 27 and 30. The group, which has won international acclaim, now performs most of its concerts twice to please more of the fans who pack Slosberg Music Center for every performance.

The "Lyds," as they are familiarly called, were formed as a University quartet at Brandeis in 1980. Consisting of cellist Rhonda Rider, violist Mary Ruth Ray and violinists Judith

Eissenberg and Daniel Stepner, the group has won three international string quartet competitions and the prestigious Naumberg Award for chamber music.

In the past few years, the Quartet has toured the Soviet Union and recorded a compact disk for the Nonesuch label. They have also recorded the quartets of modern composer Charles Ives. These pieces have long been part of the Quartet's repertoire and perfectly exemplify the group's stated mission of introducing contemporary musical works. By playing one modern composition in each concert, the Lydians bring newer, more unfamiliar music to potential fans.

Additional concerts this anniversary year will continue to mix the classic

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**Higher Ground for Minority Students Launched**

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This spring, the Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare at Brandeis launched Higher Ground, a national attack on the problem of minority student dropouts. Half of all minorities fail to graduate from college and only one in seven blacks and one in 10 Hispanics are likely to complete college four years after being graduated from high school, according to William M. Bloomfield, director of the project and a senior associate at the Heller School. Funded by the Pew Charitable Trusts and the Ford Foundation and coordinated by the Heller School, Higher Ground is designed to help participating students complete college and begin a

career by providing academic and career counseling and incentives.

Begun at six demonstration sites throughout the country, the program centers on several year-round activities. These include an intensive summer orientation to college life, ongoing relationships with adult mentors from the business and college communities, career-focused work experience, academic skill development, family outreach and involvement and career exploration and goal setting. Higher Ground



*The Lydian String Quartet: (from left to right) Rhonda Rider, cello; Daniel Stepper, violin; Judith Eissenberg, violin; Mary Ruth Ray, viola*

and the contemporary. On November 17, the Quartet will present an all-French program, with works by Ravel, Fauré and Franck. As usual, all performances are free and open to the public, as the Lydians continue their career of creating a musical community of friends and fans at Brandeis.

### Affirmative Action Officer Appointed

Antoinette E.M. Leoney, former deputy chief legal counsel to Governor Michael S. Dukakis and vice president of the Massachusetts Black Women Attorneys Association, has been appointed affirmative action officer and director of the Office of Government Regulation Compliance.

Leoney, who was also recently named to the state Supreme Judicial Court Racial and Ethnic Bias Commission, will be responsible to the University President for overseeing the development and implementation of the University's Affirmative Action Plan and for monitoring the University's efforts to enhance opportunities for minorities, women, disabled persons and veterans. Her responsibilities will also

include investigating allegations of discrimination based on race, gender, physical disability or sexual orientation on campus, and advising members of the University community on issues related to sexual harassment. As director of the Office of Government Regulation Compliance, under the Office of the Vice President and General Counsel, Leoney will monitor the University's compliance with federal, state and local laws and regulations, including those involving health and safety.

A graduate of Lesley College, Leoney earned her law degree from New England School of Law. Prior to joining the Governor's Office of Legal Counsel in 1987, she served as an assistant state attorney general and as assistant divisional counsel in the State Department of Social Services. She is a member of the Bar in Massachusetts and in the U.S. District Court for the District of Massachusetts.



A resident of Salem, Mass., Leoney is a member of the North Shore Women's Bar Association and serves on the executive committee of the Massachusetts Black Lawyers Association. She also serves as a trustee of Lesley College and on the board of directors of North Shore Children's Law Project and the Crime and Justice Foundation.

### Obituary

Brandeis University mourns the loss of **Edwin E. Hokin**, a Fellow of the University from 1966 to 1970 and a member of the Board of Trustees since 1971. Hokin received an honorary degree from Brandeis in 1979 and was awarded the Bertha and Jacob Goldfarb Medal in 1983. A dearly beloved and

greatly respected member of the University community during more than half of the institution's history, "Eddie" Hokin gave unstintingly of his time and boundless energy to organize activities in support of the University both in Chicago and in Palm Beach. His tireless efforts enabled numerous students to attend Brandeis who otherwise would have been unable to do so, while his selfless manner set an example of philanthropy for others to follow.

will serve at least 130 low-income, predominantly minority participants at each site during the next four years.

This program builds upon a related initiative, Career Beginnings, a 22-site high school-to-college-and-career program created by Brandeis in 1986. Six of the 22 Career Beginnings sites have been selected for Higher Ground. These are Rancho Santiago College, Santa Ana, Calif.; Bronx Community College, The Bronx, N.Y.; California State University, Bakersfield; Hartford Consortium of Colleges, Hartford, Conn.; Indiana University N.W., Gary; and the University of Tennessee, Chattanooga.

**Jon Cordish '90**

Jon Cordish '90, a top ranked scholar-athlete, became only the 10th Brandeis athlete, and the first since 1985, to receive the prestigious NCAA Post-Graduate Scholarship. Cordish, a standout for coach Tom Foley's tennis team, was graduated summa cum laude with highest honors, maintaining a 3.86 GPA. He was on the Dean's List every semester at Brandeis.

An English and American literature major with a minor in economics, Cordish was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He was also awarded the University's Robert Markson Memorial Prize in recognition of the senior varsity athlete with the highest grade point average in the Humanities.

Cordish transferred to Brandeis as a second-semester sophomore from the University of Pennsylvania and has been ranked nationally in the top 50 players in NCAA Division III since his arrival on campus. As a junior last year, Cordish won the deciding match of the University Athletic Association (UAA) tournament that clinched the title for Brandeis and sent the Judges to the NAAs as the first-ever Division III team from New England. In addition, he was the cocaptain of the tennis team for his junior and senior years. Cordish qualified for the NCAA Division III Championships as an individual in all three of his years of competition.

His honors include being named to the GTE Academic All-American



*Jon Cordish receives the Robert Markson Memorial Prize from Rod Crafts, dean of Student Affairs*

team, on the Men's At-Large Team (College Division). He was elected to the third team on the national ballot and joined three other UAA athletes on the five-man third team.

He was All-UAA, All-New England and was also honored as a GTE Academic All-American in 1989. He is a two-time Intercollegiate Tennis Coaches Association Academic All-American.

**Wendy Lowengrub '90**

Things were a little different around the Linsky Sports Center when Coach Jim Zotz opened up practice for the women's swimming and diving team this fall. Gone for the first time in four years was a quartet of talented Class of 1990 student-athletes, Abby Drexler, Wendy Lowengrub, Lynn Michaud and Stephanie Mitchell. Lowengrub, of Bloomington, Ind., an economics and Afro-American studies major, is the swimmer who virtually rewrote the Brandeis record book.

Zotz said, "Wendy personified the ideal student-athlete. Her dedication to the pursuit of excellence has affected everyone who has trained with her in the pool. She



*Wendy Lowengrub*

has been one of the easiest athletes to coach and I have had a great deal of fun as her coach over the last four years."

Her list of swimming credentials is impressive: 1990 University Athletic Association (UAA) Champion in the 200 freestyle (set meet and school records), 1990 All-America in 100 and 200 freestyle, seven-time All-America honorable mention, nine-time All-New England, four-time All-UAA, 1988 UAA Champion in 100 freestyle and holder of 20 school records and nine school record relays. Equally remarkable are her academic honors: two-time GTE Academic All-America At-Large District 1, Academic All-America by the college swim coaches and winner of the Charlie Napoli '58 Scholar-Athlete Award.

This year junior captain Rachel Waltuch will lead the team for what she hopes will be the sixth consecutive winning season.

**Campaign to Endow Libraries' Humanities Collections**

Plans to establish a Brandeis Libraries endowment for acquisitions in the Humanities received a boost this year as Brandeis and the Brandeis University National Women's Committee reached the one-third mark in a campaign to raise \$3.2 million toward that effort. Sparked by the awarding of an \$800,000 challenge grant to the Libraries by the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH), the campaign has raised \$810,000 toward a required \$2.4 million through National Women's Committee chapter efforts, individual major donors and foundation gifts. The National Women's Committee will continue to work in partnership with the University to complete the challenge by 1992.

The resulting \$3.2 million endowment is expected to generate an annual income of \$192,000 by 1992, funds that will be used to fill significant gaps in the Humanities collections and to augment the Libraries' excellent collections in literature, history, Near Eastern and Judaic studies, the history of science and music. "Despite reasonable annual budget increases, the Libraries' purchasing power has been steadily diminishing," Director of Library Services Bessie Hahn reports. "We need an endowment to prevent further erosion and to help us keep pace with the growing demands of the University's expanding academic programs."

The National Women's Committee recognized this need when it established its first endowment fund for the Libraries in 1956.

Donors now have the opportunity to help build the Libraries' endowment through Library Trust; Learned Journal Guarantor, which is used to purchase research journals; Library Work Scholar Endowed, which covers the salaries of Brandeis students working part-time in the Libraries; and Endowed Library Collections. These four funds have grown to a total endowment of more than \$4 million.

Brandeis' exceptional scholarship and curriculum in the Humanities, the Libraries' careful planning and the demonstrated ability of the 60,000-member National Women's

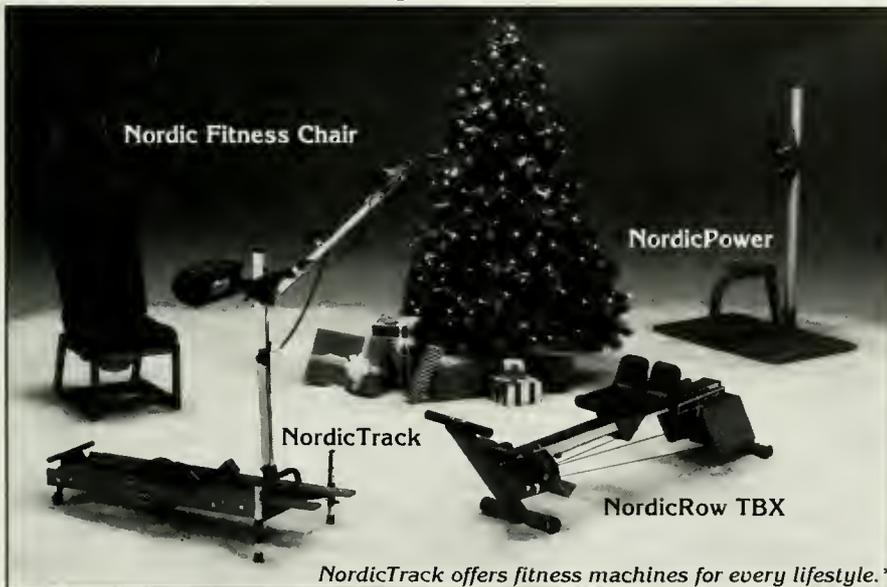
Committee to raise funds for the Libraries were noted in the awarding of the grant. "It is quite significant that this large government agency has recognized our small University with this impressive grant," Harriet Shapiro, national chairman for the NEH campaign stated. "The National Women's Committee has met every challenge in supporting the Brandeis Libraries over the years, but I think this is our most important challenge to date. We must do the best job ever to meet it."

In addition to solicitation of major donors to help meet "The NEH Challenge," the National Women's Committee is providing a variety of new program packages around which its 112 chapters can build NEH fund-raising events. These include Book and Author events, a traditional fundraiser for National Women's Committee chapters. John Kenneth Galbraith, Harvard economist, former presidential advisor and former ambassador to India, will discuss his new novel, *A Tenured Professor*, at a Greater Boston Chapter luncheon this fall. The Greater Washington, D.C., Chapter will hear Selwa "Lucky" Roosevelt, chief of

protocol during the Reagan administration, speak about her book, *Keeper of the Gate*, and English espionage writer Craig Thomas, will discuss his novel, *The Last Raven*.

Other chapters will take their NEH donors to the movies in private showings of the critically acclaimed film, *The Imported Bridegroom*. Those involved in creating this charming film about the turn-of-the-century immigrant experience may speak at some of these events.

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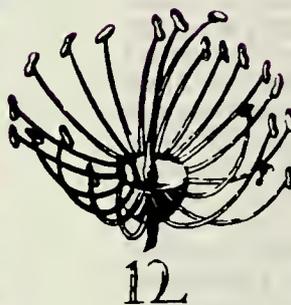
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# The Humanities:

## Working toward a Definition

by Robert Sekuler '60

חיינו חייב לא אהיה יטביליה טהור לק כיד  
 וזהו. תן לי חיי  
 לק כידו חייטן וטעורין וכוסמין חייב על  
 וכוסמות חייב על כל אהיה וזהו.  
 וזהו זל לא אהיה ולא פוזיני. משכך אי  
 קום על פי קמט. אמהד לו וזכר טאיע משל  
 ונגבד זה סודי זה  
 ונגבד אכל לא טכחי ולא מסריד משכיען  
 פחית סודך זה סודי וזהו זל לא חמי  
 זה עבדי וזהו זל לא חמית משכיעך איכ נא  
 ט חכמה וזהו זל לא חכמי ולא פוזיני מי  
 חיי טיב וסומיתיה זהו עיב וזהו זל לא חיי  
 זה חסל כל חמסלה על פי קמט חייב וסא



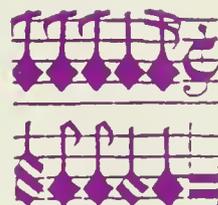
Robert Sekuler '60 is provost and dean of the faculty at Brandeis where he also holds the Louis and Frances Salvage Chair in Psychology. Sekuler, who received his B.A. in psychology from Brandeis, holds a Ph.D. from Brown University. After a postdoctoral year at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he spent 24 years at Northwestern University, where he was John Evans Professor of Neuroscience and held the rank of professor in the departments of psychology, neurobiology

and ophthalmology. At Northwestern he also chaired the psychology department and served as associate dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. Coauthor of Perception (McGraw-Hill, 2nd ed. 1990) and author of dozens of papers in scientific journals, he is listed in Who's Who in America and American Men of Science. A member of several science societies, he is a fellow of the American Academy of Optometry and the Optical Society of America. His recent research on vision and aging has been supported by the National Institute on Aging and that on motion perception by the Air Force Office of Scientific Research.



My topic resembles the Hellenistic statue depicting the agony (thoroughly undeserved) of Laocoön and his two sons. Arms, legs, other human body parts intertwine inextricably with each other, and with the powerful coils of two large, god-sent serpents. The writhing tangle produced unbearable pain for the unfortunate Laocoön and sons, and confusion for the eye of any onlooker.

Like the statue, it's hard to get one's intellectual arms around the Humanities and their role in general, or liberal, education. No god-sent serpents lurk in this landscape, but there are terminological confusions, philosophical and educational complexities and fierce controversies aplenty. However



heob. Sal la hō ā  
 pa dya. jello erc  
 hrijō. Sa ho pa  
 naeist vaza. j pa  
 haof na j'm geng  
 in adna 11arh ui

daunting the task of disentangling, the topic demands our best efforts. After all, nothing stands closer to the heart of education and to the core of human understanding than do attempts to define who we are and what we might become.

One way to grasp the nature of the Humanities is to note the U.S. Congress' tussle with this question. In authorizing the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) in 1965, the Congress stipulated that "... the term *humanities* includes, but is not limited to, the study of the following disciplines: history; philosophy; languages; linguistics; literature; archaeology; jurisprudence; the history, theory,

and criticism of the arts; ethics; comparative religion; and those aspects of the social sciences that employ historical or philosophical approaches."

Though it is breathlessly comprehensive, this legislative definition still leaves the inquiring mind altogether unsatisfied. It's hard to know, after all, what unites these members of such a large and diverse collection of enterprises; and difficult to grasp the common essence of these undertakings, other than the eligibility of their practitioners for federal funding from the same National Endowment.

Recently, a blue-ribbon commission of scholars at the University of Chicago wrestled with the question of definition.

Finally, they failed to find a unifying characterization that was simultaneously meaningful and true. The commission recognized that many, *but not all*, of the components in the Humanities dealt with products of civilization, and that many, *but not all*, were concerned with what it is to be a human being in the world. But, ultimately, the commission was forced to conclude that the grouping was probably the result of an historical accident.

As the NEH authorization shows, the U.S. Congress was undaunted by the lack of principled definition. Using its terrible swift sword to slice through two millennia of

uncertainty and shifting definition, the Congress has decreed by fiat what the Humanities are. "When I use a word," Humpty Dumpty said, in a rather scornful tone, "it just means what I choose it to mean — neither more nor less."

If it is difficult to pinpoint exactly what the Humanities mean, at least we can distinguish the principal ways in which the word Humanities is used. As any college student or alumnus knows, the Humanities compose an administrative or curricular unit within a university. In fact, for most alumni, Humanities evokes memories of a set of courses that they were encouraged to take early in their college careers. These Humanities courses, some of which probably touched on "The Great Classics," were touted by advisors as "good for you" or "foundational for everything else you'll study." Interestingly, these rationales are virtually unchanged from the rationales used about 2,000 years ago by the predecessors of today's college advisors.

The Humanities occupied a central place in education even before most of the classics had become canonized as classic. The Humanities entered the educational arena, more than 2,000 years ago, as part of an educational program advanced by Aristotle's most eminent student, Alexander the Great. That educational program had a clear and specific goal: to produce a civilized and well-rounded gentleman, someone consummately prepared to participate in the complex affairs of the city-state.

This system of education called *enkyklios paideia* (general education) carved the curriculum into seven components or arts. Accordingly, a student was first exposed to a basic trio of arts, called the *trivium*: grammar, rhetoric and logic. (The word *trivium* refers to a spot at which three roads converge.) After mastering this tripartite foundation, the student moved on to the four higher arts, the *quadrivium*: arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and music.

When the Romans adopted the Greek educational system, they gave it a proper Latin name. According to one view, we owe the word Humanities to Marcus Tullius Cicero, Roman statesman and orator who stuck the label *humanitas* (human nature) on a version of the educational program. Despite the relabeling, the Roman scheme was simply an elaboration of the Greek.

In the eyes of the Greeks, higher education served a very important function. It was supposed to prepare young men for the responsibilities of citizenship, a view with impressive staying power. Two millennia later and far from Greece or Rome, higher education continued to have this same purpose. John Henry Cardinal Newman (1801-1890) declared, in that same spirit, that a university's principal task was to prepare young men to "fill any post with credit, and to master any subject with facility." Cardinal Newman, a distinguished theologian, historian, philosopher, poet and novelist, had been asked to design a Catholic university that was to be established in Dublin. Newman's writings during that planning process stand as a landmark in educational history.

First, Newman sharpened the boundaries of what we today call the liberal arts. In *The Idea of a University* (1873), Cardinal Newman argued, "There is a knowledge which is desirable, though nothing come of it, as being of itself a treasure, and a sufficient remuneration of years of labor." Cardinal Newman contrasted *liberal* study, which stands squarely on its own, with *servile* or *useful* study. Because many of his predecessors had emphasized the useful or service aspects of science, Cardinal Newman purged the sciences from the list of liberal arts.



The Bettmann Archive

John Henry  
Cardinal Newman

Cardinal Newman used a fairly subtle rationale for including one area or another in the roster of liberal arts. No area of inquiry was to be counted in the liberal arts simply because of its subject matter, method or difficulty. The determining factor must be intent: the intent of student and teacher. To take one example, although the study of language and literature might normally belong to the liberal arts, if some school taught those subjects explicitly so that bureaucrats-in-training could write more persuasive memos, membership in the liberal arts might have to be revoked. According to this scheme, in principle a new area of the curriculum, unimagined by Alexander the Great or even by Cardinal Newman, could legitimately claim membership in the liberal arts. For example, film studies has gained wide acceptance, in this country and abroad, as a legitimate and valuable component of the liberal arts curriculum. Thus, the liberal arts curriculum is dynamic, changing what it includes and what it excludes as scholarship and pedagogy evolve.

One way to get closer to a definition is to ask why the Humanities have remained such a staple in the fare of liberal arts education. What special value must they promise? A traditional rationale for insisting that students drink deeply from the fount of the Humanities is the beneficial, humanizing effect of that experience. Recall *paideia's* original goal: to produce conscientious participants in civic affairs. From that goal, it's a small step to imagine that the well-prepared citizen would also be a humane one, someone who is sensitive to the needs and feelings of those around him.

This notion has deep roots. The poet Ovid observed that "too faithful a study of the liberal arts humanizes character and permits it not to be cruel." Essayist and critic George Steiner described this impulse as a "kind of rational and moral optimism" that lies behind much work in the Humanities. In an essay titled "To Civilize Our Gentlemen," Steiner strongly questioned the validity of this impulse. The optimism of this impulse, Steiner commented,

brings educators to fantasize that "teaching and reading of the great poets and prose writers would enrich not only taste or style but moral feeling; that it would cultivate human judgement and act against barbarism."

Of course this fantasy is an article of faith for many who would like to believe that exposure to high culture leads ipso facto to highly civilized behavior. Steiner drew on powerful examples from our own century to puncture this optimistic fantasy. "Knowledge of Goethe, a delight in the poetry of Rilke, seemed no bar to personal and institutionalized sadism. Literary values and the utmost of hideous inhumanity could co-exist in the same community, in the same individual sensibility."

Does this mean that humanistic learning is a moral waste, an ethical failure? Hardly, but it does remind us that it takes more than reading a book to mold attitude and refine behavior. The reading, the reflection must be accompanied by a give and take that is persistent and powerful, but exquisitely sensitive to the reader's individual situation and beliefs.

If any institution can successfully challenge attitudes and shape behavior, a great university can. A great university draws its strength not just from its library and its classroom, but also from its sponsorship of intellectual clashes and collisions. As Cardinal Newman put it, the university "is a place where inquiry is pushed forward, and discoveries verified and perfected, and rashness rendered innocuous, and error exposed, by the collision of mind with mind, and knowledge with knowledge. It is the place where the professor becomes eloquent, and is a missionary and a preacher, displaying his science in its most complete and most winning form, pouring it forth with the zeal of enthusiasm, and lighting up his own love of it in the breasts of his hearers."

Brandeis, from the inception, has understood the importance of the strong, zealous and dedicated teacher. Always, the University's classrooms have been graced by such individuals. But Brandeis also understands that learning does not end at the classroom door: that passion is often the ruler of knowledge. Therefore, the University makes major efforts to coordinate curricular offerings with special events, such as concerts and lectures by exciting and provocative speakers. The assumption, a correct one I believe, is that learning goes on around the clock, all over the campus — and beyond. Enthusiastic exchanges in the dormitory, faculty office or dining hall are fundamental parts of Brandeis' educational program.

A liberal arts education actually serves two purposes. On one hand, the curriculum offers purely intellectual enrichment; on the other, it serves a practical purpose. During a whole life span, the graduate will face challenges, on all levels of being, which were utterly unforeseeable during the years of formal education. The true test of a good education, after all, is not how many facts get crammed into the student's head, but how well that education prepares the student — for events, challenges and opportunities on the distant horizon. By this reckoning, Saint Augustine paid his own education an ultimate compliment. He said that his training had prepared him to read anything that was written, understand anything he heard and say anything he thought.

The liberal arts, whose sources are in antiquity, remain dedicated to preparation for a future defiantly remote from those origins. This duality of concern for past and future is reminiscent of Janus, one of Rome's oldest gods. Janus, whose two faces looked in different directions at once, was the Roman god of entrances and exits, and also of beginnings and endings. Like that god, the Humanities and the liberal arts today face in two directions: backward, with respect for history, and forward, with confidence toward the future. ■

# The Humanities at Brandeis

by Andrea Leskes

**In recent years, the Humanities have been under attack. Blamed both for being irrelevant to modern life (through arcane specialization) and for failing to provide a moral foundation for the younger generation, the Humanities have been singled out as typifying the ills of our modern society.**

In recent years, the Humanities have been under attack. Blamed both for being irrelevant to modern life (through arcane specialization) and for failing to provide a moral foundation for the younger generation, the Humanities have been singled out as typifying the ills of our modern society. In his book, *The Closing of the American Mind*, Allan Bloom, debunker par excellence, laments a lost Golden Age and characterizes as disorganized and floundering the Humanities as they are currently taught, practiced and lived. His stunning analogies evoke images of the Humanities as the submerged Atlantis, the great old Paris Flea Market and a refugee camp!

Criticism has come both from within the academic community and from without; yet this criticism has been applied indiscriminately to the Humanities at all institutions of higher learning. Colleges and universities that have maintained a dedication to the Humanities, Brandeis among them, feel unfairly besieged.

What exactly are the Humanities and why does society equate their health with its own? In many essays, written over hundreds of years, scholars and philosophers have grappled with this elusive concept. (Robert Sekuler reviews a selection of these definitions elsewhere in this issue of the *Brandeis Review*.) Let me suggest that, functionally, the disciplines traditionally included in a School of the Humanities tend to be those that focus on the records and artifacts of the civilization of humankind, be they preserved as words, music or art. In addition, and more to the point in answering the above question, the Humanities explore man's inner nature; situate individuals in the larger society; provide the context for our ethical, moral and social decisions; and — in multiple ways — force us to examine our humanness. It is precisely because of these greater implications that we look to the vigor of the Humanities as a reflection of our own.

At Brandeis, ever since its founding just after the Second World War and in the aftermath of the Holocaust, dedication to human values and social concerns has been paramount. Notable scholars, teachers and intellectuals, attracted to the new and growing University, have done much to shape its character. The continuing emphasis on human values sustains the institution's dual commitment: to provide a strong liberal arts education for undergraduates and to nurture the production of new knowledge through research and artistic creativity. The importance of the Humanities in developing informed citizens who can make reasoned judgments assures them a place in our University's community.

What have been some of the more recent programmatic accomplishments of the Humanities at our institution? What can we say about their future health, place, role and importance?

Within the last several years, the controversy over "Great Books," "core curricula" and their place in education has, to a large extent, been controlled by conservative writers like Allan Bloom and E.D. Hirsch, Jr., through their best sellers *The Closing of the American Mind* and *Cultural Literacy*. Both authors decry the absence of a common base of knowledge among Americans; Bloom places the blame on the universities, Hirsch on the secondary schools.

The Brandeis faculty, as early as 1980, in the most far-reaching change in the undergraduate curriculum, demonstrated its understanding of the value of such a common core of learning. The program developed at that time and named University Studies, typifies Brandeis' foresight; it is flexible enough to include pedagogical innovation, cross-disciplinary approaches

John Davies Burt, associate professor of English, in his Humanities class, *Continuity and Discontinuity in Western Tradition*



and cultural diversity. University Studies' interdisciplinary courses provide students with a fresh, integrated intellectual experience in Humanities, creative arts, social sciences and science and mathematics.

The Humanities segment of the core, University Studies in the Humanities or UHUM, is the closest Brandeis comes to a "Great Books" course. The UHUM Program requires all students to take two semester-long courses, normally elected in sequence during the freshman year. One of the courses concerns the literature and thought of antiquity (Step I) and the other, traditions from late antiquity to modern times (Step II). Students can choose from many Step I and Step II courses each designed by individual instructors to reflect their own perspectives while conforming to the clearly articulated philosophy that UHUM courses must be synoptic in scope, unified in theme and include texts from different cultures and periods. In addition, all courses within each step must relate to each other either by including at least three common texts (as in Step I) or by drawing on a minimum of two authors from a small list of choices (as in Step II). These common elements ensure that the Brandeis undergraduate student body, no matter which UHUM courses chosen, share a basic textual experience upon which to build.

A sampling of course descriptions will provide a more concrete idea of the way students are encouraged to reflect on the texts.

#### Step I

**Understanding Evil and Human Destiny**  
Studying *Genesis*, *Exodus*, the *Iliad*, *Oedipus Rex*, *Job*, *The Gospel According to St. Matthew* and selections from Plato, the students examine how the formative cultures of our civilization wrestled with the impact of evil on human destiny.

#### Return from the Voyage

This course explores the concept of a voyage into and return from an unknown zone of experiences by reading the *Odyssey*, *Exodus*, *Genesis*, *The Golden Ass*, *Oedipus Rex* and other texts.





Associate dean for humanities, arts and social sciences and adjunct associate professor of French, Andrea Leskes came to Brandeis in February 1990 from Dartmouth College where she served as assistant dean and director of research support services for the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and was adjunct assistant professor of comparative literature. Leskes received her B.A. magna cum laude from Vassar in 1964, her Ph.D. in life sciences from The Rockefeller University in 1969 and her M.A. in French from the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, in 1986.

اشكر كارتاردين السعود  
وارتل اسمك  
با معظم  
الملط ودايع  
لمسحه ذارت  
الوالابد  
زرعه  
المرمور الفامن عشر  
السواد نكت  
بمجد الله والعلم  
بندبر بعلم بيديه  
يوم بيخي كلامه  
ليوم وليل بيخي  
علما لليل  
لبس بقول ولا  
نكلما ذالدين لا تسقى  
اصواتهم خرجت  
اصواتهم في الارض كلها  
وبلغ كلامهم افكار  
المسكونه حفل مسكده في

## Step II

### Reason and Madness in Western Culture

Close reading of works by Shakespeare, Descartes, Brontë, Freud, Fanon and Aimé Césaire among others helps analyze the history of Western civilization in terms of a continual struggle between the forces of Reason and Madness.

### Writers of Conscience

The relationship of "committed" writers to the realities in which they live is the theme for this course. *The Inferno*, *Macbeth*, *Gulliver's Travels* and works by Nadine Gordimer and Gabriel García Márquez serve as bases for discussion.

The Program, based on the study of great texts and authors and attempting to provide students with a common base of learning, might earn E.D. Hirsch's approbation. Yet the broader philosophy of the Program differs radically from that expounded by Hirsch's would-be mentor, Gradgrind, in Dickens' *Hard Times*:

*Teach these boys and girls nothing but facts. Facts alone are wanted in life. Plant nothing else, and root out everything else. You can only form the minds of reasoning animals upon Facts: nothing else will ever be of any service to them.... Stick to Facts, Sir.*

Specifically, the faculty members teaching UHUM courses, through analysis of the texts, engage students in multiple types of conversations that challenge their interpretations of the world. It is precisely the questioning, stimulated by acknowledged great works in this case, that produces an educated individual.

Although the UHUM Program has been successful and served well when the texts under consideration derive from Western Europe or the ancient Near East, it has been less successful in exposing students to the varied inheritances Western traditions have derived from non-Western sources. A project to include in the fabric of UHUM courses textual material that represents the records of non-Western groups began this summer. Support received from the Ford Foundation will help train faculty to teach African and African-derived literature. In parallel, Brandeis will collaborate with the 34 other members of a university consortium to explore ways of increasing cultural diversity in core curricula.

The interdisciplinary nature of the University Studies Program reflects the growing realization of the past quarter century that problems in the Humanities

## LE CID TRAGI-COMEDIE



and social sciences as well as in the natural sciences do not fall cleanly within traditional disciplinary boundaries. The study of literature, for example, has evolved so as to include approaches more typical of sociology, history and linguistics. Our comprehension that a culture can be understood well only if we know its geography, history, literature, language, religion and political system has resulted in a flourishing of "area studies."

Many exciting recent advances have been emerging from these intersections of disciplines. In order to encourage in Brandeis undergraduates multidisciplinary approaches to learning and problem solving, the faculty created several interdisciplinary programs. Less formal than a full-fledged department, the programs integrate departmentally based courses into coherent tracks of study. The History of Ideas Program, for example, investigates intellectual and cultural history since the invention of printing in the West using political and social theory, the sciences, philosophy, religion and historical studies of literature and the fine arts. European Cultural Studies permits undergraduates to study English and continental literature in conjunction with fine arts, history, music, philosophy, politics, sociology or theater arts. Similar Humanities and social science components compose, for example, Women's Studies, Linguistics, Italian Studies, Latin American Studies and Medieval Studies.

A crucial element in observing and comprehending the very basis of humanness is our means of expression: our languages. Yet as recently as last year, in response to a declining national interest in foreign languages, the American Council on Education's Commission on International Education called on colleges and universities to improve foreign language proficiency among Americans who are known worldwide for their lack of expertise in this area. The Commission urged that foreign language study be required at the undergraduate level. Brandeis has placed itself in a leadership position by continuing to maintain a strong commitment to foreign language instruction; for graduation we require proficiency equivalent to two years of study. The University offers instruction in Chinese, Japanese, Hebrew, Arabic, French, Russian, Spanish and Italian as well as Classical Greek and Latin. A new language media center provides state-of-the-art video capability and features satellite reception of foreign broadcasts. Brandeis has begun experimenting with intensive language immersion experiences during the summer term to complement traditional academic-year courses. To add a dimension to their

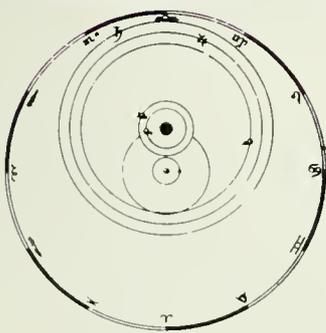
programs of language study, undergraduates elect to spend a semester abroad in record numbers. In 1989-90 for example, 28 percent of the junior class chose to study in a foreign country.

As a research university, Brandeis expects its faculty to create knowledge as well as disseminate it. Some structures specifically facilitate this component of university life. The Brandeis Center for the Humanities provides an intellectual home for Brandeis scholars (faculty and graduate students) working on research projects that cross disciplinary boundaries and employ both methodology and theory from multiple Humanities and related disciplines. Inaugurated in 1986 with support from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and directed by Eugene Goodheart, the Edytha Macy Gross Professor of Humanities, the Center assembles Brandeis researchers from various fields for seminars and symposia on current issues in the Humanities. At an ongoing faculty seminar, Humanities and social science professors present their own work on selected themes of common interest (e.g., knowledge and authority, ideology and objectivity). Two interdisciplinary seminars for graduate students, each led by several instructors, unite graduate students to discuss their dissertation research-in-progress or to reflect on a chosen topic.

Also at the research level, with a more restricted topic but a broader base of participants, the Tauber Institute for the Study of European Jewry has become a leading research center on modern Jewish history and culture. The Institute, organized on an interdisciplinary basis with the participation of scholars in history, Judaic studies, political science, sociology and comparative literature, hosts international conferences attended by noted specialists from around the world. For example, a conference in May 1990 examined the relationship of Zionism and religion. In addition, the Institute, directed by Jehuda Reinharz, the Richard Koret Professor of Modern Jewish History, maintains a regular publication series with the University Press of New England that now includes 11 titles.

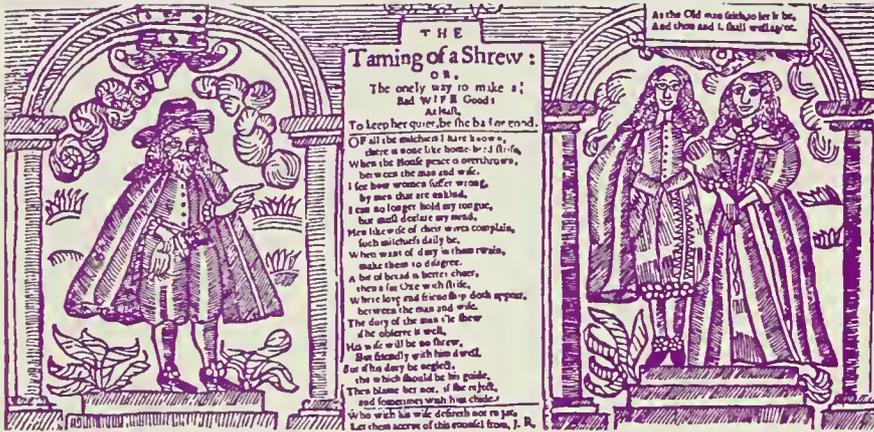
Although, inarguably, the major contribution of higher education to society is and should be the production of well-informed and reasoning graduates, universities must also, in a more direct and tangible manner, reach beyond their own

*... the faculty members teaching UHUM courses, through analysis of the texts, engage students in multiple types of conversations that challenge their interpretations of the world. It is precisely the questioning, stimulated by acknowledged great works in this case, that produces an educated individual.*



campuses and share their resources with the external community. This may be said to be particularly true of the Humanities since they guide us in setting moral and ethical standards for human conduct.

One of the most exciting ways in which Brandeis has been sharing its Humanities expertise is through the Humanities and the Professions Program. Administered by Sanford Lottor, director of Continuing Studies, and Saul Touster, Joseph M. Proskauer Professor in Law and Social Welfare and director of the Legal Studies Program, the Program uses literature to aid



Within the Brandeis administrative structure, the arts and sciences disciplines are organized into typical departments that are further grouped into four separate schools, three of which contain traditional Humanities disciplines. The School of Humanities consists of the departments of Classical Studies, English and American Literature, Germanic and Slavic Languages, Near Eastern and Judaic Studies, Philosophy and Romance and Comparative Literature. The departments of Music, Theater Arts and Fine Arts (each of which includes an historical component) compose the School of Creative Arts. History is housed in the School of Social Science.

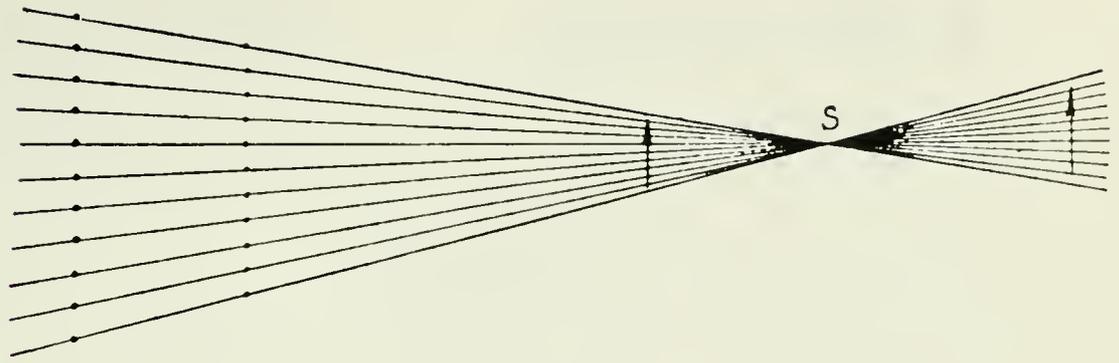
practicing professionals to confront the relevant moral, ethical and social dilemmas they face in daily practice. Humanities and the Professions, which began in 1980 with Massachusetts judges, has expanded nationally to include groups of physicians, public service employees, legislators, philanthropists and corporate executives. Over 2,750 professionals have attended the more than 125 sessions offered to date. In preparation for the day-long seminars, participants read assigned texts. Candid discussion, led by trained Humanities faculty members, encourages participants to relate the issues raised in the texts to their own life experiences. Shakespeare's *King Lear*, Tolstoy's *The Death of Ivan Ilyich* and Conrad's *The Secret Sharer* have all served admirably. *King Lear*, for example, raises questions of control, power and decision making, issues particularly relevant to the working lives of judges and corporate executives.



In an ongoing manner, departments revise their curricula, introduce new courses and reassess the research specialities to be represented. I will highlight two examples: the recent self-evaluation of the Department of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies (NEJS) resulting in a decision to concentrate scholarly expertise and graduate study in the two areas of Bible/the ancient Near East and contemporary Jewish studies; the Department of English and American Literature's newly revised creative writing track that guides students minoring in creative writing through a two-step instructional course based on workshops and a bibliography of diverse intellectual texts to engage them in such related disciplines as philosophy, history and foreign literatures.

Graduate education has been an integral part of the Brandeis educational mission from the beginning; it contributes uniquely to our reputation as a research university and to the campus community we know today. Many Humanities disciplines offer graduate training leading to the Ph.D., the highest scholarly degree conferred by any American university. Most programs of training are administered by departments. Presently one, the Joint Program in Literary Studies, is interdepartmental. Young scholars completing their dissertations at Brandeis are hired to teach at colleges and universities across the country.

Although, inarguably, the major contribution of higher education to society is and should be the production of well-informed and reasoning graduates, universities must also, in a more direct and tangible manner, reach beyond their own campuses and share their resources with the external community. This may be said to be particularly true of the Humanities since they guide us in setting moral and ethical standards for human conduct.



What does the future hold for the Humanities at Brandeis? As regards specific campus-based programs, some have already been mentioned: increased cultural diversity in the UHUM Program, a revised creative writing track and language immersion courses. Others being debated include expanded offerings in film studies, courses in journalism, an Asian studies program and a "Live Poet's Society." We fully anticipate new and creative ideas to emerge from student-faculty-administration collaboration.

Outside of the Brandeis campus, in external interactions, we can look to two main areas for promising near-term developments. The first involves joint Humanities-based programs with secondary schools, a type of collaboration newly encouraged and supported by private foundations and by the federal government. Brandeis has the responsibility, as well as the intellectual resources, to help address societal problems — historical illiteracy, multicultural ignorance and careerism — at an early stage, before our young people reach college. It also must play an active role in motivating and educating the next generation of primary and secondary school teachers as well as university professors. In the long run, only by producing the faculty to teach future generations of students can we as universities ensure our own survival.

The second type of collaboration takes advantage of the wealth of colleges and universities in the Boston area. A possible solution to the financial exigencies facing higher education, both in the public and private sector, is increased cooperation and division of labor between institutions. Must, for instance, all the Boston colleges offer instruction in the same languages? Can Brandeis students study Korean at other schools? We have begun to investigate possible exchanges and planned program development with Wellesley College, one of our closest neighbors. The next few years may well see an enhancement of such activities.

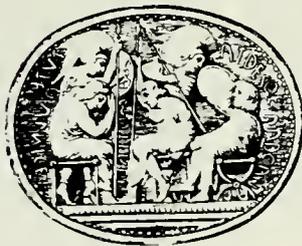
I want to conclude with some cautions and pleas, for despite the wealth of Humanities activities on our campus, we need wise and judicious decisions, coupled with a watchful eye, to maintain the health of the Humanities (and the creative arts) at Brandeis.

The positive response of the University to the national student interest of the past decade in the social sciences (which were often seen as an entrée into a business career), an unprecedented growth at Brandeis of funded research in the natural sciences and the dismal record of federal support available for Humanities projects has placed the Humanities at Brandeis in a precarious position. Now, with the shift toward business studies and economics apparently having peaked, and evidence of a growing resurgence in the popularity of the Humanities both as an undergraduate major and as a field for advanced graduate study, Brandeis must position itself to move with the wave if not ahead of it. Nationally, a combination of factors — the low numbers of Humanities Ph.D.s produced over the past two decades, the aging of much of the professoriate hired in the 1960s to teach the baby-boom generation — is creating the need for significant numbers of new Humanities professors in our colleges and universities. To remain a leader in higher education, Brandeis must respond with vigor and commitment by adequately supporting its Humanities programs, working to keep them vital and assuring their deserved place in a liberal arts community of learning. ■

# A Humanities Challenge

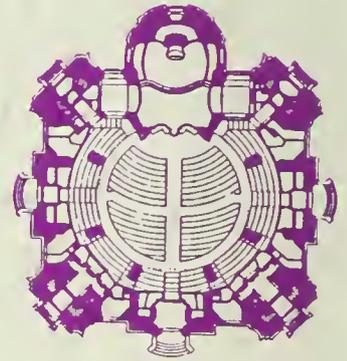
# Test Yourself

Do you still remember why King Philip II launched the Spanish Armada — the year and reasons Rome fell — the name of the woman Petrarch loved — facts that earlier sprang from the tip of your tongue? Once, you could rattle off with certainty the causes of World War I and call up Jean Jacques Rousseau's principles of education elaborated in his masterpiece *Émile*. You could fluently recite the liquid lines of T.S. Eliot and chat amiably about Henry Adams' thesis of Mont-Saint-Michel and Chartres. El Greco's real name, Domenicos Theotocopoulos, rolled glibly from your lips and you could put his electrifying style within the context of Western art.



Leaving college, you sally forth into the world with an arsenal of erudition acquired from the Humanities curriculum — enough background to last the rest of your life (you think). And as time passes, you reinforce this powerhouse of knowledge. But as with everything else there are gains and losses: some things you forget.

For your amusement, the staff of the *Brandeis Review* with the help of the faculty concocted the following quiz gleaned from the subject areas that one normally associates with the Humanities. How many of the answers can you instantly recall?



**1**  
“Separate but equal” status, which deprived blacks of their civil rights, was decided by the Supreme Court in:

- a *Marbury v. Madison*
- b *Gideon v. Wainwright*
- c *Brown v. Topeka*
- d *Plessy v. Ferguson*

**2**  
The Battle of Hastings in 1066 established:

- a Norman domination of England
- b English as the language of the land
- c the union of England and Scotland
- d the Church of England

**3**  
Which of the following is a one-celled organism?

- a gnat
- b paramecium
- c nematode
- d lemur

העב. סאל להב א  
 פא דיר. יעלע ערר  
 הרעו. סא הו פא  
 תעיד ורא. י פא  
 הווע נאן י'מ גענג  
 17 אדנא 11177 11

4  
**The town of Sarajevo is famous as the:**

- a mountain village in Switzerland that produces fine chocolate
- b town where Archduke Ferdinand was assassinated
- c summer home of the czars of Russia
- d gambling spa in Dostoyevsky's *The Gambler*

5  
**Who of the following first postulated that value arises from the labor used in production?**

- a Samuel Gompers
- b Adam Smith
- c Karl Marx
- d Alexis de Tocqueville

6  
**The Ides of March refers to the:**

- a month Christ was betrayed
- b end of the winter solstice
- c murder of Julius Caesar
- d witches' Sabbath

7  
**Zora Neale Hurston depicted:**

- a 19th-century life in early England
- b the life of black people in the early decades of the 20th century
- c the trials and tribulations of handicapped people before the legislation of the 1980s
- d the travels of pioneers in their trek westward

8  
**To view a good example of Gothic architecture one might visit:**

- a Hagia Sophia
- b St. Peter's Basilica, Rome
- c the Cathedral of Notre-Dame, Paris
- d the palace of Versailles

9  
**Which country was not allied with the Central Powers in World War I?**

- a Turkey
- b Germany
- c Japan
- d Austria-Hungary

10  
**Martin Luther's Ninety-five Theses outlined:**

- a his ideas for the unification of the German states
- b his perceived abuses of the Roman Catholic Church
- c a plan for the Protestant breakaway
- d a consolidation of the Holy Roman Empire

11  
**The Mason-Dixon Line was originally created to:**

- a solve a border dispute between Pennsylvania and Maryland in 1767
- b separate free states from slave states in the Civil War
- c form a line for collection of tolls for products moving from the North to the South before the Civil War
- d interpose a new state between Pennsylvania and Maryland

12  
**Jean-Paul Sartre, the leading existentialist, saw the individual as:**

- a a responsible but lonely being, an alien existing in a meaningless universe with a terrifying amount of freedom
- b a predestined being with a huge capacity for evil and a limited potential for good
- c an unfortunate being caught up in a war-torn world where armed conflict is inevitable
- d an object of satire on whom he unleashed his bruising wit

13  
**Which saying is found on U.S. coins?**

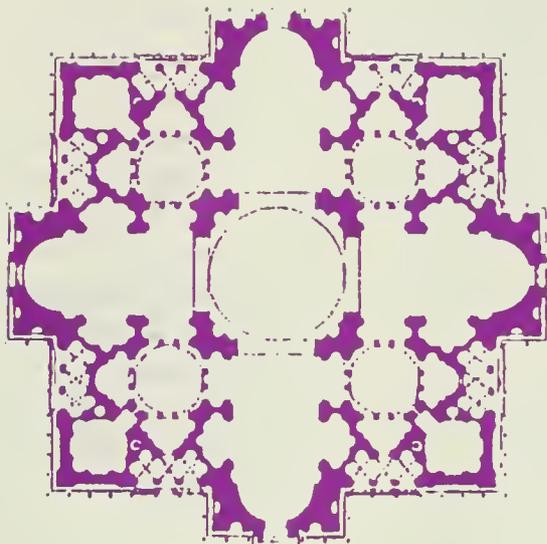
- a *E Pluribus Unum*
- b *Ve Ri Tas*
- c *Dies Irae*
- d *Sanctus In Dominum*

14  
**The personality most closely linked to the roots of the Renaissance is:**

- a Queen Mary
- b Papageno
- c Rigoletto
- d Petrarch

מסבך על חמשה עשרים כן סבך כתרין כן שלא ככך כתר  
 אחת. זמ' שמשון מה טעם מפני שהוא יכול לחזור ולחזור  
 זממה תבכין אותו חזק'ו תן לנו פקדון סיס לע כדך. ססו  
 לא אחת. סכופה טאון עך כירי לא עך ולא עך ולא עך חייב  
 ער טיארד טכופה כן חרוכה. ל סמען זן ער טיארד טכופה  
 ין לי פקדון ושמות ד וגל ואכוחה טיש ל  
 חט חייב לא אחת. טכופה טאון עך כירי פקדון ושמות ד  
 אחת. ה' תן לי חטים וטעורים וכו'  
 עך כירי חטון וטעורים וכוסמין חייב על כל אחת ואחת. ל י  
 ססמת חייב על כל אחת ואחת.  
 וזוא זן לא חסרת ולא פכוחה. מטיכער אכ ווארד אכין חייב.  
 ונס על פי עשמי. אומה לו אפ' טאיע מסל קנס על פי עכמן  
 ז' נגבת את טודי וזוא זן לא נגבת מ  
 נבכי אכל לא טכוחי ולא חסרת מטיכער אכ ווארד אכין פ  
 חמית טודי את טודי וזוא זן לא חמית מטיכער אכ ווא  
 את עברי וזוא זן לא חמית מטיכער אכ ווארד אכין טודי. ז  
 ט חסרה וזוא זן לא חסרת ולא עשמי מטיכער אכ ווארד ז  
 את טיב וסימחת את עיב וזוא זן לא חסרת ולא סידית מ  
 ז' חסל כל חמשים על פי עכמן חייב. וסאיע מסל על פי ע





**15**  
**One who is Faustian would:**

- a fast every Friday
- b sell his or her soul to the devil
- c act dishonestly in business dealings
- d possess a sullen character

**16**  
**Ramadan is:**

- a a Jewish prayer, said on the Day of Atonement
- b a shrine in Turkey
- c a Muslim holy month
- d an embattled city in Lebanon

**17**  
**The attorney who changed the nature of jurisprudence by introducing social and economic facts in the Brief was:**

- a William Kunstler
- b Louis Brandeis
- c Oliver Wendell Holmes
- d Daniel Webster

**18**  
**African art directly influenced this style of Western art:**

- a Impressionism
- b Surrealism
- c Cubism
- d Pointillism

**19**  
**The scientist who theorized about the nature of planetary motion and the solar system was:**

- a Copernicus
- b Galileo
- c Marconi
- d Newton

**20**  
**Cartesian coordinates relate to:**

- a solving questions in geometry by transforming them into questions about numbers and resolving them by means of analytic geometry
- b a system of philosophy devised by a French philosopher to determine man's relationship to God
- c a literary theory that dominated the teaching of literature in the post-World War II period
- d jewelry designed and sold by Cartier of Paris

**21**  
**The first amendment protects your right to all of the following except:**

- a wearing the flag on the seat of one's pants
- b viewing an exhibit of Robert Mapplethorpe's work
- c carrying a firearm
- d criticizing the president of the United States



**22**  
**An author known for experimentation with techniques of interior monologue and stream of consciousness penned this novel:**

- a *Between the Acts*
- b *A Tale of Two Cities*
- c *Jane Eyre*
- d *The Haunted Pool*

**23**  
**Homer's *Iliad* is about:**

- a the kidnapping of Helen by Paris
- b the return of Odysseus to Ithaca
- c the marriage of the daughter of Priam, king of Troy
- d the anger of Achilles

**24**  
**Harriet Tubman is most renowned for:**

- a her efforts to instate female suffrage
- b writing *The Secret Garden*
- c being an escaped slave and leading abolitionist
- d founding the NAACP

**25**  
**A string quartet usually consists of:**

- a 1 violin, 1 viola, 1 cello, 1 bass
- b 2 violins, 1 viola, 1 cello
- c 2 violins, 2 cellos
- d 2 violins, 1 cello, 1 bass

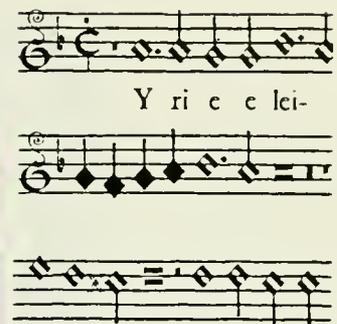


**28**  
**The problem of German reparations was brought about by the:**

- a Franco-Prussian War
- b Great Depression
- c erection of the Berlin Wall
- d Treaty of Versailles

**29**  
**Gregor Mendel is best known as:**

- a the composer of the *Messiah*
- b the formulator of the basic laws of heredity
- c the discoverer of the "natural selection" theory of evolution
- d the author of *Summa theologica*



**30**  
**The ballet *Rite of Spring* caused a riot during its premiere in Paris because of:**

- a radically irregular rhythms and harsh dissonances
- b eroticism of the dancers' movements
- c strange instruments in the orchestra
- d the presence of the highly controversial composer

**31**  
**The longest river in the world is situated in:**

- a Africa
- b North America
- c Europe
- d South America

**32**  
**The only country never to be colonized in Africa was:**

- a Madagascar
- b Lesotho
- c Rwanda
- d Ethiopia

**33**  
**Torquemada:**

- a haunted the parapets of Notre-Dame
- b was the villain in Puccini's *Tosca*
- c was the inquisitor general in the Spanish Inquisition
- d was the flagship of the Spanish Armada

**34**  
**"The shot heard around the world" refers to the:**

- a assassination of John F. Kennedy
- b first shot of the American Revolution
- c beginning of the French Revolution
- d first shot that Germany fired when it invaded Poland in 1939

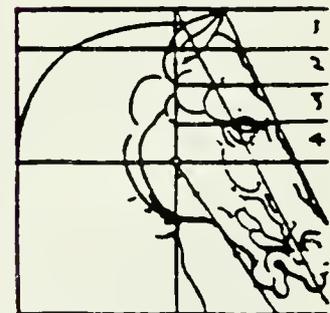
**35**  
**On what mountaintop did Moses die?**

- a Mount Sinai
- b Mount Moriah
- c Mount Nebo
- d Mount Carmel

**36**  
**The Humanist movement, which stressed human values and capabilities, is associated with:**

- a the establishment of the public school systems in the United States
- b the Fabian socialists in England at the turn of the century
- c the Renaissance and its emphasis on secular studies and rejection of religious authority
- d the transcendentalists in New England, such as Henry David Thoreau and Ralph Waldo Emerson

Answers on page 52.



**26**  
**Art doesn't always pay. So how did the following American artists support themselves: composer Charles Ives, poet William Carlos Williams and novelist/essayist Louis Auchincloss?**

- a cabinet maker, journalist and haberdasher
- b engraver, restorations expert and shoe salesman
- c insurance salesman, doctor and lawyer
- d dance instructor, translator and professional soldier

**27**  
**The partition plan adopted by the United Nations in 1947 called for the following to be done with the area included in the British mandate of Palestine:**

- a an independent Jewish state, an independent Arab state and Jerusalem partitioned
- b an independent Jewish state, an independent Arab state and Jerusalem internationalized
- c an independent Jewish state, the remaining area to be joined to Transjordan with Jerusalem internationalized
- d an independent Jewish state, the remaining area to be joined to Transjordan with Jerusalem partitioned

# Is Education Defined by the Marketplace?

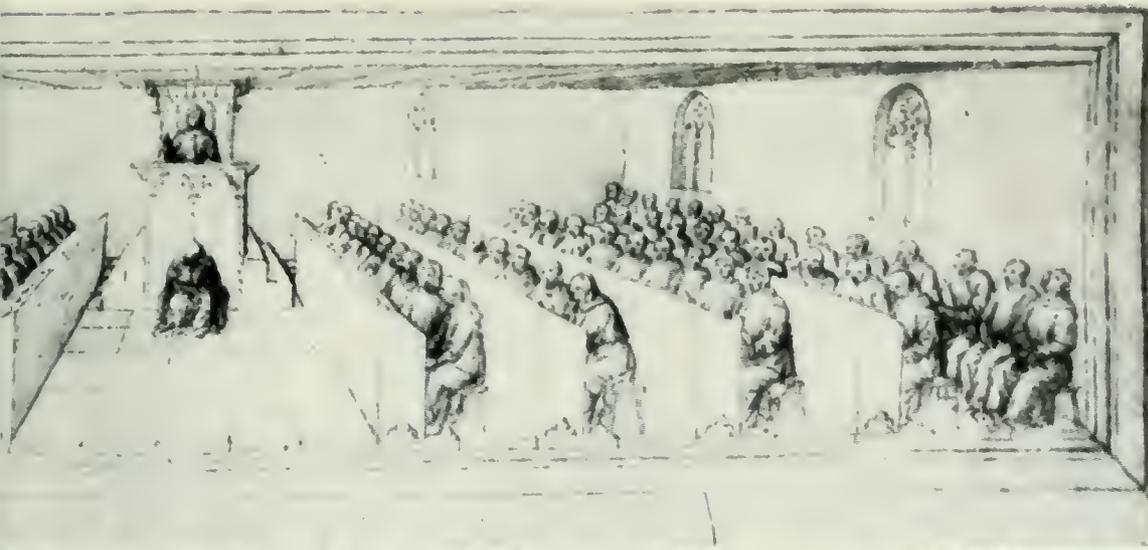
by Arthur Levine '70

A long-cherished myth threading itself through the history of higher education holds that colleges and universities were originally rooted in the great intellectual traditions of their age but have turned away from this lofty position to the more practical concerns of the day. Of late, humanists Allan Bloom, William Bennett and Lynne Cheney have been the most vocal populizers of this belief. They lament the loss of higher education's golden age and chalk it up to the cultural relativism of the late 1960s.

In their clamor, they join a long line of the historically outraged. This crowd agrees that the liberal arts have been degraded and that higher education has lost its integrity in the name of vocationalism, but they disagree somewhat about when and why this happened. Robert Hutchins, the long-time president of the University of Chicago, thought the loss occurred at the turn of the century with the rise of career-



oriented professional schools. Thorstein Veblen, the eminent economist, attributed it to an earlier event — the end of requirements that came with the broad adoption of the free elective curriculum after the Civil War. The faculty of Yale in 1828 believed the change was a consequence of the efforts of contemporary reformers seeking to accommodate higher education “to the business character of the nation.” John Henry Cardinal Newman, the classic philosopher of higher education, pointed a finger at a still earlier time — the Enlightenment — citing both the French university and the activities of John Locke and his disciples. In fact, as early as the first century B.C. Dionysius of Halicarnassus laid blame for the fall of liberal education at the feet of the Greeks for encouraging students to specialize prematurely.



*(above) University lecture hall at the time of the Renaissance; (below) university lecture hall at Brandeis, 1990*



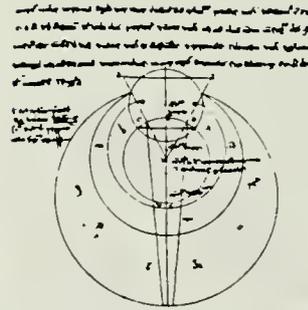
The point is this. No golden era was lost. There was never a golden era. Colleges and universities have always provided education for both culture and career. Keeping education practical — intellectually and vocationally — has been a concern since the earliest universities.

The first formal universities, nearly a millennium ago, were in the words of Samuel Eliot Morison “distinctly purposeful.” For example, the University of Salerno, the first institution of record, was a medical school. The universities that followed in its wake — Bologna, Paris, Oxford, Cambridge and the rest — offered only four courses of study — law, medicine, theology and the arts. Law, medicine and theology were explicitly vocational and law was by far the most popular of the four. But the truth of the matter is that the arts were vocational too, since people who studied Latin and rhetoric, staples of the medieval arts program, were in much demand in the “job market” of their day. And

the arts course was considered the pathway to clerical positions. The theology program provided only an advanced and more specialized training in research.

C.P. Snow described the medieval university as “unattractive,” deservedly so. From dawn to dusk, students studied a curriculum that would seem “to us arid, valueless, just word chopping.” They lived in “cold, comfortless, straw strewn rooms,” some “in bitter poverty and half starved.” They did this for “one main motive; if they could get their degree, jobs lay ahead. Jobs in the royal administration, the courts, the church; jobs teaching in the schools — the fees were not light and the teachers made a good living. The training was in fact vocational and jobs lay at the end.”

पनिषदमधील हेऽद्याप्यामद्वि-  
 त्तैः संभवाद्दिद्यायं च संभावात्।।  
 शिक्षायां मुख्यावृत्त्योपनिषद-  
 विद्यामुक्तो विषयश्च विज्ञेय-  
 त्वंतिव्यसंसारनिवृत्तिर्ब्रह्म-  
 प्रयोजनसंबंधायाः विद्यायाः  
 संबंधोपतावंतो भवन्तीत्यतस्त



The American college, a descendent of this medieval university emphasizing the arts and undergraduate education, followed in the same tradition. Eighteenth-century historians Samuel Davies and Gilbert Tennent concluded that the most "urgent" reason for founding the pre-Revolutionary colleges was to train a learned clergy. (This rationale was prominently featured in the promotional and legal documentation of these earliest institutions.) The founders of William and Mary, for example, had three specific goals for their school — to educate the youth of Virginia in morals, to train "good ministers" for the churches of America and to prepare Indian youth "to preach the gospel to their countrymen." Yale viewed itself and colleges in general as "societies of ministers for training up persons for the work of the ministry." Even Harvard referred to in certain quarters as "Godless Harvard," owing to its religious liberalism, saw its reason for creation as the fear of leaving "an illiterate ministry to the churches when our present ministers shall lie in the dust."

Clergy were, in fact, a scarce commodity in the early colonies. And their absence constituted an intolerable loss as they were expected to provide the spiritual, social and political leadership for their new world communities. It was a situation, according to Davies and Tennent, that brought forth a chorus of complaints by colonists "in a most moving manner of being deprived of the extraordinary means of salvation and left to grope after happiness almost in the obscurity of paganism."

The American college was intended as a remedy. And by all accounts, it was remarkably effective. For nearly the first century and a quarter of collegiate history, half of all graduates went on to become clergymen.

Since that time, the program of the college has undergone many and varied permutations, but the commitment to useful education has remained a persistent and consistent theme. It would be a mistake, however, to conclude that higher education is nothing more than a training ground for the job market.

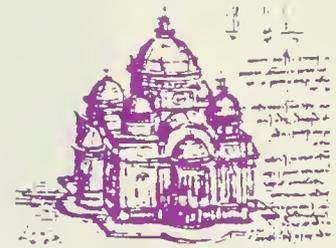
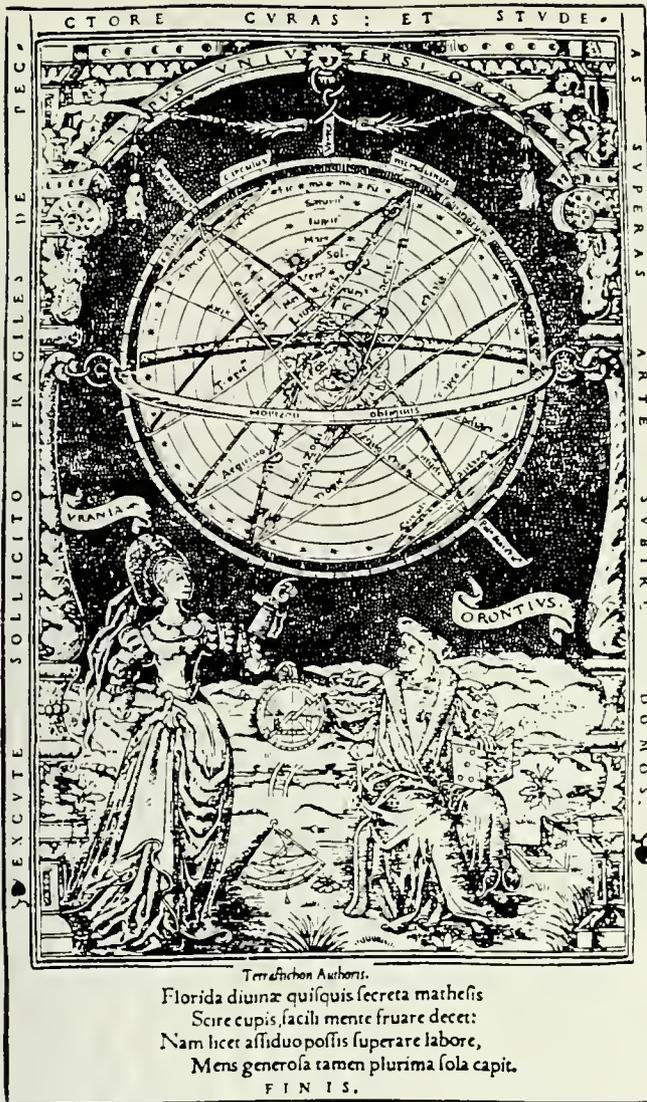
During most of the history of higher education, there has been a splendid compatibility between how we envision the college curriculum and the vocational preparation college graduates need. From the first, the accepted mission of the college was not to train monkish churchmen, but to educate ministers to labor as community leaders in a theocratic society. There was wide agreement that the practical education required for all professions was a classical education. The course of study for all leaders — whether in the ministry, government or law — was the same. Conceived as education for the leaders of a shared culture, it was not a narrow Biblical training for the minister or a restricted regimen of Hippocrates for the doctor.

From colonial times, the collegiate curriculum was a mirror of the college's practical purposes: a marvelous program consisting of just 12 subjects — logic, Greek, Hebrew, rhetoric, divinity catechetical, history, nature of plants, ethics and politics, Aramaic, arithmetic, astronomy, Syriac — providing students with an education in both breadth and depth, a comprehensive treatment of the knowledge of that era. It taught a common language and a common Christian perspective and prepared students for the world in which they would live and work.

There was, in short, an intimate bond between higher education and work, work of the highest status and work of the greatest importance. Inextricably intertwined into the society, the college's mission was to educate the small coterie of people who would provide leadership for a sparsely settled, predominantly agrarian society.

Students of the early colleges — just as the student generations before and after them — were preparing for productive work. But the education they received was determined not by the marketplace, but by the college's vision of an educated person. Coincidentally, the collegiate vision of the educated person and the practical needs of society were one and the same.

But as the nation grew and the economy was transformed, this comfortable compatibility between education and vocation waned. The number of students going to college expanded and a more economically and socially diverse group filled the classrooms. America's colleges numbering nine on the eve of the Revolutionary War in 1776 had increased by more than 14-fold at the time of the Civil War in 1861.



Most significant, perhaps, was the change in the workplace. Outward expansion and an industrial revolution opened dramatic new possibilities for young Americans. The broad changes that challenged the tradition of higher education were vividly described by Robert Heilbroner:

*By every standard, the country was vastly richer in 1860 than it had been in 1800. Population had increased from 5 million to 31 million. In 1800 there was no city over 70,000; now there were already two cities with more than 500,000 people. In Washington's time 95 percent of the population lived in rural settings; in Lincoln's time the figure had fallen to 80 percent — one-fifth of the nation was already urban. And whereas only 350,000 persons worked in factories or mills or hand trades in 1820 (the earliest date for which we have statistics), by the time of the Civil War there were 2 million women laboring in tasks that were neither agricultural nor "service" but industrial.*

The college program that seemed so well suited to the colonies no longer served a nation in the throes of transforming itself from a theocratic community to a burgeoning industrial society. The demand for highly educated young people for the work force increased. By 1800, ministers accounted for only one out of every five college graduates nationally and a century later they would decrease to one out of 20, as students flocked to law and medicine in rising numbers. By 1800, approximately one out of every three students chose the legal profession, but in the post-Civil War decades, a majority of graduates would select careers in education (27 percent), commercial pursuits (22 percent), engineering (5 percent) and agriculture (4 percent).





*Arthur Levine '70, author of Shaping Higher Education's Future: Demographic Realities and Opportunities, 1990-2000 (Jossey-Bass, 1989), is chair of the Institute for Educational Management at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, where he is a senior faculty member. From 1982 to 1989, he served as president of Bradford College, and from 1975 to 1982 he held the position of senior fellow at the Carnegie Foundation and Carnegie Council for Policy Studies in Higher Education. With numerous articles and books to his credit, he is the recipient of several*

*awards, including a Guggenheim Fellowship in 1982, the American Council of Education Book of the Year Award for Reform of Undergraduate Education (Jossey-Bass, 1973), the Educational Press Association of America Award for writing in 1981 and 1989 and five honorary degrees. Holding a Ph.D. from the State University of New York at Buffalo, he has been a consultant to more than 300 colleges and universities.*



As the nation underwent a metamorphosis and new job possibilities emerged, the classical curriculum no longer fit. It was no longer comprehensive. It offered neither breadth nor depth and provided poor preparation for most new vocations. In short, it was no longer practical.

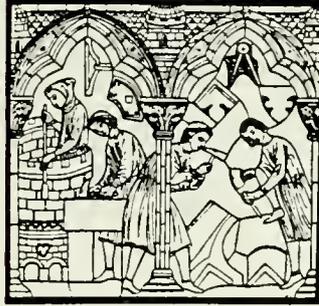
In response to the transformation of the economy and the nation, educators shaped a new curriculum. As early as the 18th century, such "modern" subjects as mathematics were inserted; science, laboratory studies, modern languages and the social sciences were products of the next century. New methods of instruction — including seminars and blackboards — were introduced. In the late 19th century, new forms of collegiate organization including schools, departments and disciplines were adopted. The course of studies became increasingly specialized. As early as 1825, the University of Virginia began to offer undergraduates eight different and distinct courses of study ranging from ancient languages to commerce. Institutions, like Harvard and Yale, created new degrees for scientific study and majors and minors came into being.

Through the sheer expansion of subjects and programs it became impossible for colleges to continue to offer their students a single common curriculum. A free elective movement swept higher education in the last third of the 19th century, when colleges abandoned their requirements in favor of student choice. In 1869 Harvard had an almost wholly required program and by 1895, only freshman English was mandatory.

This dramatic realignment of the curriculum — to make it "more useful" — was not achieved without a struggle. Some institutions across the country stood staunchly behind the tried and true, and numerous, highly publicized efforts at modernization failed. Throughout the nation there was a strong conviction that colleges were losing sight of their vision of the educated person, that the curriculum was being determined by the marketplace.

The perception was not entirely wrong. But what most people failed to recognize was that the marketplace had always been a factor in shaping the curriculum of the college. What was different, of course, was the fact that the marketplace was making new demands. But with time an accommodation between the marketplace and college was reached and the definition of the educated person altered gradually.

πάμποσι δ'αγροέμι  
ερυπτόμερος πεφός  
καί σθέμος ἤν'άδότη  
πολλὴ δ'αυτόματο  
καί ποτόν ἀχρήστε  
καί δὴ λύχρον ἄπισ  
καί ψυχὴν καί ἔρωτι



In part, this fresh definition was an adjustment to new social and work conditions but it was also a response to new academic realities — a quickly expanding universe of knowledge. Educators more and more grasped the impossibility of a classical core of study: clearly there was too much to learn and too many specialized pursuits to prepare for. As the colleges pondered the new conditions, higher education drifted. Many different visions of the educated person were articulated — the educated person as humanist, the educated person as utilitarian, the educated person as scholar, and more. By the end of the First World War the vision that prevailed was an amalgam combining the common intellectual and social perspective inherited from the colonial core with the recognized need for specialization to enable students to master a specific branch of knowledge: the educated person was now hailed as both a generalist and a specialist. And with time this vision produced a new consistency between the college definition of the educated person and the marketplace demands.

The college would continue to educate community leaders, but a new curriculum and a new kind of leader had emerged. In contrast to the colonial college, the predominant pattern in higher education became general education in combination with a major. Quickly the major came to dominate. The leaders were no longer the generalist minister and his associates, but a corps of more specialized professionals.

With these changes the college was once again brought into alignment with the society it served and the labor market it fed. A new entity came into being — the modern American university — the institution and curriculum that are so familiar to us today. In the years since, curricular change has been a constant, but our vision of a university has shifted little.

At bottom, the history of undergraduate education in America has been the story of fitting the curriculum to meet the twin goals of intellectual advancement and utility. Hastings Rashdall, the renowned 19th-century scholar of the medieval university, put it well when he said “the intelligent artisan educated at a primary school or the half-educated man of the world possesses at the present day a great deal more true and useful knowledge than a medieval doctor of divinity.” The fact is that the best and most useful education is rendered trivial and impractical by the passage of time. Basically, the commitment of colleges and universities to practical education has been immutable, but the notion of what is utilitarian — intellectually and socially — is forever in flux.

Over the years, educators like Bloom, Bennett and Cheney have argued long about *how* practical a college education should be and debated hard about *what* practical education is appropriate to a university. They have battled about the best way to educate a mind. And they have fought about whether curricula have been designed by the academic community or constructed by the workplace demands. But few if any educators have questioned whether a college education should be practical.

In point of fact the debate over culture versus careers is a perennial question of utility. Which is more useful? During this century, rhetoric has favored each in turn. Every decade and a half or so, the weight of academic discourse has shifted from one side to the other. But the reality is that higher education has never in practice chosen one over the other: it has always demanded both.

W.E.B. Du Bois in *The Souls of Black Folk* once defined the purpose of college as “not simply to teach breadwinning, or to furnish teachers for the public schools or to be a centre of polite society; it is above all, to be the organ of that fine adjustment between real life and the growing knowledge of life, an adjustment which forms the secret of civilization.” This, it seems to me is the history of collegiate education in a nutshell. ■

# The Scribbler

A scribbler, in short, is a famously low and marginal creature of indeterminate value, profoundly unsure of its position in the world.

by Cynthia Ozick

*A star in the American intellectual and literary firmament, Cynthia Ozick wrestles with the roles of art, intellect and culture within our society. Although she strikes a self-effacing pose here, the novels, essays and short stories of this "scribbler" have been internationally acclaimed. Last May, the author of Trust and Ardor (among numerous other works) was one of nine recipients of honorary doctorates from Brandeis University. On Saturday, May 19, 1990, the eve of her being thus honored, Ozick presented the following address to the Fellows' Commencement Dinner.*



Consider the sorry and often sorrowful scribbler, a species not frequently found in such grand company, a cantankerous genus more often given to sleeping in its clothes. Your typical scribbler stays up all night scratching its head and groaning over fleeing words and colliding punctuation. It goes on reading binges to avoid scribbling, and sometimes on eating binges, and when it finally does get around to scribbling it refuses all neighborly communication and turns surly even beyond its considerable natural surliness. A scribbler, in short, is a famously low and marginal creature of indeterminate value, profoundly unsure of its position in the world.

Now it goes without saying that a resplendent occasion of this kind — the Commencement ceremonies of an eminent university, at which honorary degrees are to be conferred — will arouse in the justly insecure scribbler certain profoundly worrisome collegial reflections. Collegial? Ah, but will a scribbler *dare* to feel collegial with anyone other than an unmentionable disreputable and entirely useless fellow-scribbler?

For example, a scribbler who is, rather astonishingly, the soon-to-be recipient of an unearned degree looks around at the

other soon-to-be recipients, its putative colleagues in the day's proceedings, and rapidly discovers distinguished, *very* distinguished, persons of consequence, luminaries who undoubtedly do *not* sleep in their clothes. Worse yet, down the long corridor of years since the eminent university was established, honorary degrees have been conferred on roster upon roster of brilliantly useful citizens who have made shining contributions to civilization. Moreover, it is assured that future commencements will be similarly studded with celebrated personages of equally imposing distinction.

The scribbler is abashed. Instantly, of course, the scribbler thinks — nay, the scribbler painfully *knows* — that some highly embarrassing mix-up has occurred, and that it is all a case of mistaken identity. Somebody else was meant. A computer was down. A letter was sent to the

wrong address. The authorities had another writer in mind, one much less obscure, a best-seller perhaps.

Now all this may be true; all this is certainly true; but what, so late in the day, is the poor scribbler to do? There is also the question of the scribbler's self-esteem. Shall not the scribbler be permitted in some small fashion to cling to its remnant of dignity? Shall not the scribbler attempt to hold up its insomniac and semicolon-battered head? Is it not incumbent on the scribbler to find a way to assert collegiality with all those deservedly exalted past, current and future recipients of honorary degrees?

Yet the scribbler, like most scribblers, has done nothing to improve society, augment scholarship or ameliorate suffering. As to the last, it has been said that dense and imbricated prose of the kind this particular scribbler scribbles has in fact increased suffering. How, then, can an ordinary scribbler declare itself to have anything in common with the worthies of this grand and distinguished ceremonial event?



Yet the scribbler,  
like most scribblers,  
has done nothing  
to improve society,  
augment scholarship  
or ameliorate  
suffering.

Aha! Out of the blue the scribbler recalls that a very long time ago, before it ever dreamed it was going to be in any sort of honorary degree fix like the one it is in today, the scribbler wrote a set of verses. The title was "Greeks," though the verses were not so much about Greeks as about egalitarianism. Well, said the scribbler to itself, I will read a brief excerpt from those old rhymes, and it will prove to everyone that even the most ignoble and crestfallen scribbler is as important as a scientist or a doctor or a scholar or a philanthropist or a selfless nurturer of children or a dazzling figure in government or anyone else who is really and truly important. I will prove, said the scribbler to itself, that it is not a case of mistaken identity at all. I will prove, said the scribbler (rather megalomaniacally) to itself, that I am one with the greatest names in the history of our planet. I will read this brief excerpt from these very old verses aloud, and I will thereby establish my collegiality beyond all possible doubt!

Now here are the verses that the scribbler decided to recite. They begin with an epigraph taken from *The Faith of a Heretic* by Walter Kaufmann. The epigraph reads as follows:

"Yes, and he also sometimes slept; and so do you; and that makes you like Socrates."

*Greeks*

*I am like Aeschylus,  
Epictetus, Anaximander.  
Like Thucydides,  
Euripides,  
Herachitus, Sophocles,  
Aristotle, Philostratus,  
Alexander.*

*I am like Antiphon,  
Anacreon, Hippocrates.  
I am like all of these.  
(They also sometimes  
complained  
When it rained.)*

And that is how a low and marginal scribbler of indeterminate value, profoundly unsure of its position in the world, achieved collegiality with all the other worthy recipients of honorary degrees from Brandeis University. ■

Last June, the death of one woman and the life of another made headlines nationally. Janet Adkins ended her life with the help of a doctor, and Nancy Cruzan, comatose for seven years, was denied her right-to-die by a Supreme Court ruling. Adkins, suffering from Alzheimer's disease, which would eventually render her mentally and physically helpless, chose "death with dignity" via Dr. Jack Kevorkian's controversial suicide machine. Cruzan, dependent on life-support systems and unable to voice or act on her will to live or die, by law must continue "living."

The plight of each of these women brought national attention to the right-to-die issue. Is it ethical to take our own lives and to remove life support systems from those rendered permanently unconscious? The ruling in Cruzan's case has started presses

by Mary Cervantes

# Medicine's Moral Referee



**Brandeis in the 1980s:**

**The University  
Comes of Age**

**Report of the President  
October 1990**

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## Message from the President

If I had to pick a single event to represent the achievements of the University in the 1980s it would be the selection of Brandeis for membership in the Association of American Universities (AAU) in 1985. For in many respects the decade was a time in which a bold new university came of age, joining the ranks of the small number of leading research universities that compose the AAU.

The 1980s were also years of consolidation and rebuilding, a time in which the extraordinary gains of the first three decades were institutionalized and substantial resources were committed to repairing—and often building from scratch—the academic, physical and financial infrastructures that are needed to support a modern university. Thus, while many accomplishments are highly visible—a new residence quadrangle, a soon-to-be-completed sports and convocation center, a new conference and dining facility and major new academic programs—many others are not as easily seen: the computerization

of the campus, the strengthening of financial and management systems, millions of dollars committed to deferred maintenance, the enhancement of student activities and support systems, and the launching of the University's first national capital campaign.

This is my last annual report as President of Brandeis. Thanks to the support I have received from so many wonderful colleagues and friends, my eight years here have been deeply rewarding. Working together we have accomplished a great deal on many fronts.

The 1990s will pose many challenges for Brandeis as it will for all institutions of higher education. While Brandeis has achieved in just 42 years more than anyone could reasonably have expected, it cannot rest on its laurels. It must adapt to meet the expanding needs of today's students in a more competitive higher education marketplace while at the same time remaining true to its historic mission. And it must maintain a solid financial base that can support a modern research institution.

A strategic planning process is underway to determine how the University will respond. Whatever course is set, I am confident that the challenges will be met. It is, therefore, with a sense of optimism that the community can look forward to celebrating "Brandeis at 50."

Evelyn E. Handler  
President





## The Academy

From the beginning, Brandeis has been small in size yet broad in scope. It has maintained a strong focus on liberal arts education for undergraduates while, at the same time, committing itself to expanding the boundaries of human knowledge through scholarship in a wide range of fields. This dual commitment to teaching and research, and the integration of the two between the faculty and student body, was enhanced significantly during the decade of the 1980s.

The academy was strengthened in many ways. New programs were established, a number of strong faculty appointments were made, the University's research enterprise continued to excel and new and higher levels of sponsored research funding were realized each year. Brandeis' continuing success was confirmed in 1987 by a highly positive 10-year reaccreditation granted to the University by the New England Association of Schools and Colleges.

In July of 1985 Brandeis was invited to accept membership in the Association of American Universities (AAU) and became the third Boston-area institution (after Harvard and MIT) to become part of the prestigious organization. Founded in 1900 by the 14 American universities that then offered the Ph.D. degree, the AAU comprises 57 U.S. and two Canadian universities noted for strong graduate programs and scholarly pursuits. Collectively the AAU institutions are widely considered to be the leading research universities in North America.

Selection of Brandeis as a member of the AAU represented an important milestone in the history of Brandeis. It reflected the strength of faculty scholarship and the University's commitment to significant research policy issues that are of common interest to AAU institutions.

While many universities have earned national reputations for scholarly research conducted by faculty and graduate students, few can match Brandeis' record of excellence in primary research at the undergraduate level. During the 1980s, Brandeis awarded more than \$250,000 in grants to students through the Undergraduate Research Program. Created in 1980 by a gift from the Mazer Family Fund for Undergraduate Education, the Program supports approximately 15 primary research projects per semester. They have ranged from a firsthand study of tribal communication systems in the Colombian

**Allen Grossman, winner of the 1989 MacArthur Award, is a poet and noted authority on education**



**David Murray, an anthropologist, received a grant to conduct ethnographic research among the Athapaskan Han people in the Yukon Territory**



Amazon to an analysis of the effects of acid changes on organic cells sensitive to light to a study of the origins of mass production in the United States. The results of funded projects are published and presented each spring at the Undergraduate Research Conference.

In 1984–85, undergraduate research at Brandeis was strengthened by the creation of the Nathan and Bertha Richter Awards for Summer Research in the Sciences, which provide summer stipends and other support for primary research in Brandeis laboratories. The Richter Awards, together with the Undergraduate Research Program, have encouraged the growth of primary research and scholarly investigation at the undergraduate level. They serve not only as a public acknowledgement of the high level of accomplishment and promise of Brandeis students, but also as an ongoing testament to

the University's commitment to providing important research opportunities to all its students.

Undergraduate research is also supported by a 1987 Ford Foundation grant for the Brandeis Undergraduate Fellows Program, in which highly motivated undergraduates explore academic careers by experiencing professorial tasks and responsibilities. Fellows work one-on-one with faculty mentors in both research and teaching, designing specific activities tailored to their particular interests. They learn

the approaches, skills and methods required for concentrated intellectual study and also participate in such pedagogical tasks as constructing new courses, preparing syllabi or assembling and testing problem sets.

Fellows receive stipends each term and funds for research and teaching expenses. During the last two years, projects have included the mounting of an exhibit of Japanese prints, the design of a course comparing 19th-century British and American literature, assisting in the preparation of a multivolume anthology of Russian plays of the 19th and 20th centuries, the design of an upper-level laboratory in inorganic chemistry for non-concentrators and assisting in the restructuring of an introductory astronomy course.

The 1980s witnessed a number of changes in and additions to the undergraduate curriculum, culminating in a revision of the University Studies Program of general education requirements approved by the faculty in 1988. The new Program, effective for students beginning in the Class of 1993, requires students to complete courses in the humanities, science and mathematics, creative arts, historical studies, social analysis, and non-Western and comparative studies. The revisions also put in place area subcommittees and a University Studies Council to establish criteria for each component, approve courses and ensure proper functioning and development of the overall program.



Anne Carter, dean of faculty from 1981 to 1986, is an expert in the field of international economics



Irwin Levitan, biochemist, is the first director of the Center for Complex Systems

Additions to the curriculum included an interdisciplinary Peace Studies Program and an Engineering Physics Program. The Peace Studies Program, which involves faculty members from departments across the University, offers courses intended to provide insights into why wars are fought and how they can be prevented. The Engineering Physics Program, a new option begun within the undergraduate concentration in the Department of Physics in 1986, provides a strong education in the fundamentals of physics together with intensive experience in laboratories working with modern equipment and instrumentation. The Program is designed

for students possessing a strong interest in experimental physics, applied physics or engineering, or research and development work.

Since 1986, a number of academic departments have established minors consisting of a coherent set of four to six courses more limited in scope than a normal departmental concentration. Minor options are now available in chemistry, classical studies, computer science, English, fine arts, German and Slavic languages, linguistics, mathematics, music, Near Eastern and Judaic studies, philosophy, physics, romance languages and theater arts.

The Humanities and Medicine Program introduced in 1987 is a cooperative venture between

Brandeis and the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York. The Program is designed to interest nonscience concentrators in medical careers. Students accepted into the Program are guaranteed admission into the Mount Sinai School of Medicine upon graduation from Brandeis, assuming that specific minimum requirements have been met. The Program offers increased flexibility in a student's choice of undergraduate curriculum and special summer opportunities at Mount Sinai for which a stipend and housing are provided.

Academic centers and institutes, including the Gordon Public Policy Center, the Center for Complex Systems and the many centers and institutes at the Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, bring an important dimension to the University. They encourage collaborative work among faculty members, bring together scholars from different disciplines and departments, and provide a setting to bring scholars from other institutions to Brandeis for interaction with faculty and students. Centers with a strong interdisciplinary focus serve also to provide an important measure of flexibility that might otherwise be inhibited by the relatively fixed boundaries of some academic departments.

**Gordon Public Policy Center**

When the James Gordon Foundation of Chicago backed establishment of the



**Ann Koloski-Ostrow, archaeologist, won the Louis Dembitz Brandeis Prize for Excellence in Teaching in 1989**



Gordon Public Policy Center at Brandeis, it envisioned a haven for shared research among experts in economics, political science, history and law, according to Burton G. Feldman, Chicago businessman and foundation president. Directed by Brandeis politics professor Martin A. Levin, the Center realizes its goal through publications, seminars and projects.

Dedicated in 1987, the Center has become a national leader in public policy issues, bringing together researchers from Brandeis, MIT, Boston College, Boston University, Harvard University and Wellesley College. Individually and jointly they

have published numerous articles and books on such issues as government regulation, criminal justice, environmental policy and racial minorities. The Center is also the home of the Institute for Entrepreneurial Excellence, launched in 1989 to study entrepreneurial activity in the public and private sectors.

#### **Bigel Institute for Health Policy**

Building on the research and training capacity of its forerunner, the University's Health Policy Center, the Bigel Institute for Health Policy is one of two major health policy institutes in the United States. Formally dedicated in May of 1987, the Institute is named in honor of Jack Bigel, a prominent business and labor leader as well as a central figure in the development of health care policies in the city and state of New York.

Located in the Florence Heller Graduate School For Advanced Studies in Social Welfare and directed by Stanley Wallack, lecturer and human services research professor, the Bigel Institute conducts research on a wide range of health care financing and delivery issues. For a decade the Bigel Institute and its predecessor have designed major health care innovations that have been adopted by federal, state and local agencies and private businesses. With its focus on urban health care, the Institute is an innovator in addressing such problems as financing care for the uninsured, adjusting health care services to account for chronic shortages of skilled professionals and the special problems of treating the mentally ill in urban environments.

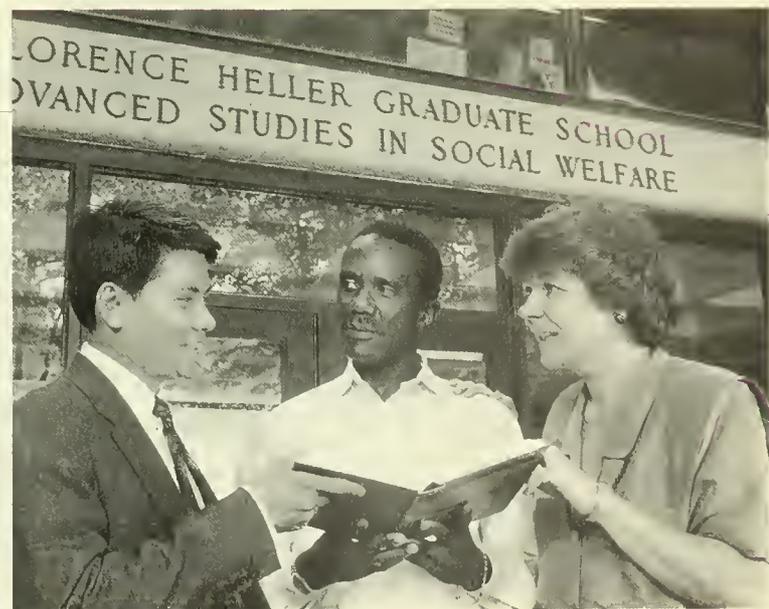
#### **Center for Complex Systems**

In May 1989 the federal government awarded Brandeis a \$3 million grant to begin architectural and engineering studies for a national Center for Complex Systems. The project was initiated in 1986 by President Handler and developed by a faculty committee under the chairmanship of the then provost, James Lackner. The Center initiates the study of large and complex systems such as the biological development of cells, chemical reaction dynamics and large-scale simulations. Of particular interest to faculty within the Center is the study of the human brain and mind by means of massively parallel supercomputers. Interest in this area is shared by Brandeis faculty members specializing in artificial intelligence, cognitive



**Martin Levin, a political scientist, directs the Gordon Public Policy Center**

**Heller School students, Rithipol Yem, Arthur Durant and Ann Marchewka, discuss a policy issue**



science, linguistics, neuroscience, experimental psychology and artificial neural networks.

The Center has brought together a group of the most outstanding neural scientists including two Hughes investigators, a Markey Scholar, two NIH Merit and three Jacob Javitz award winners, one of whom, biochemistry professor Irwin Levitan, serves as the Center's first director.

In the fiscal year 1989 alone, Brandeis faculty received more than \$8.5 million for research associated with the Center. The total cost of the completed Center for Complex Systems is expected to be approximately \$40 million in public and private matching funds.

### **Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies**

In 1980 Brandeis was awarded a \$500,000 challenge grant by the Charles H. Revson Foundation of New York City to create this nation's first center devoted to the study of Jewish life in contemporary America. In 1985, Brandeis Trustee Maurice Cohen and his wife, Marilyn, endowed the Center, which now bears their name.

As part of the Philip W. Lown School of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies, the Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies has become a national resource, serving as a think tank and providing policy-oriented research findings to Jewish communal institutions and Jewish communities in North America. Research areas include such diverse issues as Jewish family life, intermarriage, Jewish education and identity, Jewish demography, antisemitism in America and social service needs within the Jewish community.

### **Tauber Institute for the Study of European Jewry**

The Tauber Institute for the Study of European Jewry was founded in 1980 through the benefaction of Dr. Laszlo Tauber of Washington, D.C. Dedicated to the memory of victims of Nazi persecution between 1933 and 1945, the Institute studies the history and culture of European Jewry in the modern period. Researchers at the Institute, which is directed by Jehuda Reinharz, the Richard Koret Professor of Modern Jewish History, have a special interest in studying the causes, nature and consequences of the European Jewish catastrophe within the context of modern European diplomatic, intellectual, political and social history.

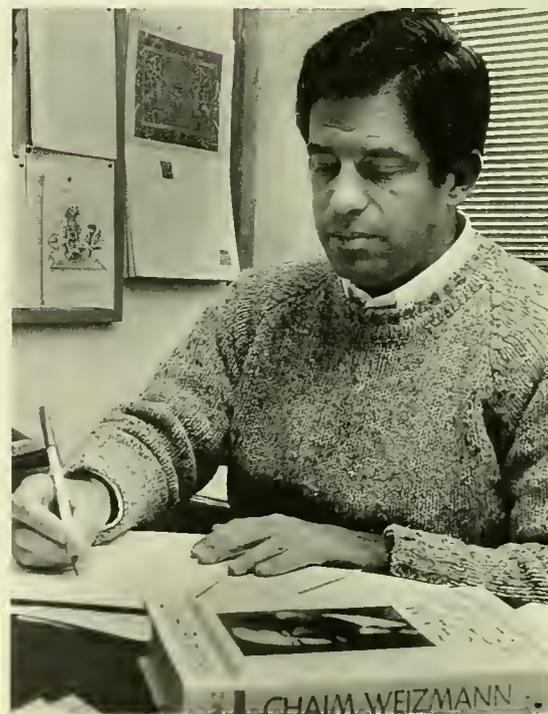
### **Center for International and Comparative Studies**

Responding to increased undergraduate enrollment in international relations courses and the need for a research center in that discipline, Brandeis established the Center for International and Comparative Studies (CICS) in the fall of 1987. Under the direction of Robert J. Art, the Christian A. Herter Professor of International Relations, the Center serves four distinct missions for the Brandeis community: to facilitate faculty research, to foster intellectual interchange among faculty, to enrich the educational life of both undergraduate and graduate students and to provide administrative oversight and support for campus activities of an international and comparative nature in the social sciences.

A major aim of CICS is to support faculty research, which will assist the

**Jehuda Reinharz, director of the Tauber Institute for the Study of European Jewry, is an authority on Chaim Weizmann**

**Gary Tobin, director of the Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies, gathers data and interprets Jewish community and population trends**



University in attracting and retaining first class faculty in international and comparative studies. Another important component of CICS is the undergraduate program in international studies, which began in September 1988, and was created to provide a more systematic focus for undergraduates interested in global politics. In addition to a concentration in one of the academic departments of the University, the International Studies Program requires interdisciplinary work in history, politics, economics and a related field.

**Humanities Center**

The Humanities Center grew out of a faculty seminar that was begun in 1984 and

supported by a major Mellon Foundation grant in 1986. The Center brings together scholars from Brandeis and other institutions for humanistic inquiry in a broad range of disciplines. Seminar participants include literary scholars, philosophers, historians, sociologists and natural scientists. The Center stresses the interdisciplinary aspect of creating new knowledge. Faculty seminars generate new subject matter and approaches for team-taught courses intended for graduate and advanced undergraduate students.

A major focus of the Mellon Foundation grant, which supports the work of both the Humanities Center and the Center for International and Comparative Studies, is the Mellon Fellows Program in Humanities and Social Sciences. In 1987 the first graduate students whose course of study had a strong interdisciplinary dimension were admitted as Mellon Fellows.

During the 1980s a number of new academic programs, including one in international economics and finance and one in the humanities and the professions, were started. In addition, several existing programs celebrated important milestones in their development.

**Lemberg Program in International Economics and Finance**

In response to a growing interest in global topics, the Lemberg Program in International Economics and Finance was established in 1986. It meets the needs of students planning careers in international business and finance through an innovative, two-year Master of Arts program that combines the technical and applied aspects of a management approach with the analytical strengths of a liberal arts curriculum.

Brandeis undergraduates may enter the Program in their junior or senior year and complete the B.A. and M.A. degrees in a total of five years. Peter Petri, the Carl Shapiro Professor of International Finance and Lemberg director, believes the Program fills a void in the study of international economics by bridging the gap between courses offered in business schools and schools of international relations.

An essential feature of the Lemberg Program is the exchange of students with universities in Denmark, England, France, Hong Kong, Israel, Italy, Mexico, Spain and West Germany. Lemberg students spend a semester at a university abroad, studying the issues confronting a foreign economy and learning to view questions in business and policy from a non-American perspective. At the same time, the Program at Brandeis hosts students from abroad. The resulting mix of cultural and educational backgrounds makes for a lively, diverse and truly international atmosphere on campus.



**Peter Petri, director of the Lemberg Program in International Economics and Finance, is spending 1990-91 in Japan on a Fulbright Scholar Grant**

### Structural Biology

A \$2 million grant from the Lucille P. Markey Charitable Trust established a new research program in structural biology in the Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center, under the direction of Hugh E. Huxley, whose research revolutionized early interpretations in the field of muscle contraction. In announcing the gift in 1988, the Markey Trust cited the "excellence of Brandeis' program in biological science and the important contributions that have been made by the distinguished faculty members of the institution." Brandeis pioneered research in structural biology, a phrase coined in the early 1970s by Brandeis faculty members for explorations of the molecular organization of living matter.

### Humanities and the Professions

In 1981, at the request of the Chief Justice of the Massachusetts District Court System, Brandeis developed a seminar designed to give judges an opportunity to reflect on themselves and their responsibilities. Entitled "Doing Justice: Literary Texts, Humanistic Values and the Work of the Judiciary System," the program utilized works of literature such as Shakespeare's *King Lear* and Melville's *Billy Budd* as vehicles to address ethical dilemmas, role tensions and career crises.

The program, funded initially by the Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities, was cofounded by Sanford Lottor, director of continuing studies, and Saul Touster, the Joseph M. Proskauer Professor in Law and Social Welfare and director of Brandeis' Legal Studies Program. Utilizing grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities and other organizations, the program

was later expanded to include other judicial and law enforcement officials and representatives of other professions. The Humanities and the Professions Program, as it is now known, is national in scope and has, over the past decade, involved some 5,000 participants located in 28 states and four foreign countries.

### High School Science Programs

In 1983 the University initiated a Saturday morning Forefront Topics in Science lecture series for high school students and their teachers. During the last seven years, Brandeis science faculty have spoken on such topics as Computational Models of Memory; Parallel Computing: The Next Generation; Chemistry in Space; and Fusion: Fact and Fiction. The program has

received support from area businesses and corporations, as well as the University. Several thousand high school students and their teachers from throughout Massachusetts and other New England states have attended the Saturday morning lectures.

In 1984, with funding from the National Institutes of Health (NIH) for minority students, Brandeis inaugurated a Science Research Internship Program for high-achieving high school students. For an eight-week period in the summer, students serve as research apprentices in science research laboratories, working closely with faculty members on frontier research topics in such areas as biochemistry, biology, chemistry, computer science, physics and psychology.

In 1989 Brandeis launched a four-week residential summer program that brings talented high school



**Hugh E. Huxley,** director of the Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research

Center, has revolutionized early interpretations in the field of muscle contraction

**NASA astronaut Ellen Baker** talks to high school students during a Summer Odyssey class



students to campus to explore science and other academic subjects. Entitled "Summer Odyssey," the program introduces students to the laboratories, libraries and other facilities of a research university and includes off-campus field trips and enrichment programs. The emphasis is on creative approaches to fundamental science topics and new topics that are not yet included in regular high school science curricula. In 1990, the program was awarded a two-year \$120,000 Young Scholars Program grant from the National Science Foundation. It provides scholarship support for needy and talented students, especially minority and female students.

**Lydian String Quartet**

The Lydian String Quartet, in residence at Brandeis since its formation in 1980, offers students in the music

department uncommon continuous access to professional musicians who are as dedicated to teaching as they are to performing. And it offers the community at large the benefits of its regular performances. Three of the four founding members are still in the Quartet. They are Judith Eissenberg, violin; Mary Ruth Ray, viola; and Rhonda Rider, cello. In 1987 first violinist Daniel Stepner replaced Wilma Smith, who left the ensemble to return to her native New Zealand.

It is unusual for a private liberal arts research university to enjoy the residency of a year-round string quartet. Brandeis shares this distinction with only one other university of the nearly 80 colleges and universities in greater Boston. The Lydians not only are teachers in the liberal arts curriculum, but are equally bound to the University's research function. Like their counterparts in the sciences, the Lydians are always experimenting and disseminating.

Three academic components of the University—the Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, the Benjamin S. Hornstein Program in Jewish Communal Service and the Tauber Institute for the Study of European Jewry—celebrated anniversaries during the 1989–90 academic year.

The Heller School, one of the nation's leading centers for social policy education and research, celebrated its 30th anniversary in October of 1989. Founding administrators, faculty and alumni gathered to mark the occasion with a day of workshops and symposia. A keynote address was given

by U.S. Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) and the School presented its first awards for leadership in social policy.

In the spring, the Hornstein Program marked its 20th year of preparing lay professionals to serve the Jewish community with a series of symposia and a gala alumni dinner at which distinguished service awards were presented. Among those honored was Bernard Reisman, who has directed the Hornstein Program for 20 years.

The Tauber Institute celebrated its 10th anniversary by sponsoring its fourth international conference, this one on "Zionism and Religion." In addition to hosting conferences and lectures, the Institute has published a series of works through The University Press of New England of which Brandeis is a member.



Members of the Lydian String Quartet, artists-in-residence, and Mary Ruth Ray are (left to right)

Rhonda Rider, Daniel Stepner, Judith Eissenberg



Bernard Reisman addresses guests at the Hornstein Program's 20th anniversary celebration



Daniel Patrick Moynihan speaking on the occasion of the Heller School's 30th birthday celebration

## The University Comes of Age

### Brandeis at 40

From October 5 to 9, 1988, Brandeis observed the 40th anniversary of its founding with a series of celebrations in Waltham and Boston. The festivities began on campus with a jazz concert and dance featuring Panama Francis and the Savoy Sultans with Brandeis' own Ricky Ford on saxophone.

On an academic note, two symposia were conducted. The first, which addressed international education, involved former Wien Scholars from around the world who had returned to campus for the University's 40th anniversary and to mark the 30th

anniversary of the Wien International Scholarship Program. The second was entitled "America in 2028: The View Ahead." The participants were Professor Morton Keller (moderator) and panelists Archibald Cox, Kenneth B. Clark, Joseph S. Murphy, Ph.D. '61 and Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr. Following the second symposium, educators from other institutions, public officials and other dignitaries joined with Brandeis alumni, faculty and friends for a 40th Anniversary Gala Dinner in the Ballroom of Boston's Marriott Copley Place.

Capping five days of celebration, an estimated 650 students, faculty, administrators and guests packed Levin Ballroom for the third annual Founders' Day Convocation. On that occasion several awards for excellence were presented to members of the Brandeis faculty and honorary degrees were conferred upon 11 individuals. A moving and eloquent keynote address was delivered by Israeli statesman Abba Eban.

Panama Francis (left) and Ricky Ford (right)



Israeli statesman and scholar Abba Eban addresses the Brandeis community on the occasion of the University's 40th anniversary



President Evelyn E. Handler and Beverly Sills (left), who received an honorary degree at the 40th anniversary celebration



(top to bottom)  
Moderator  
Morton Keller and  
panelists Archibald  
Cox, Kenneth Clark  
and Joseph S.  
Murphy, Ph.D. '61  
in "America in  
2028: The View  
Ahead"



## The Faculty

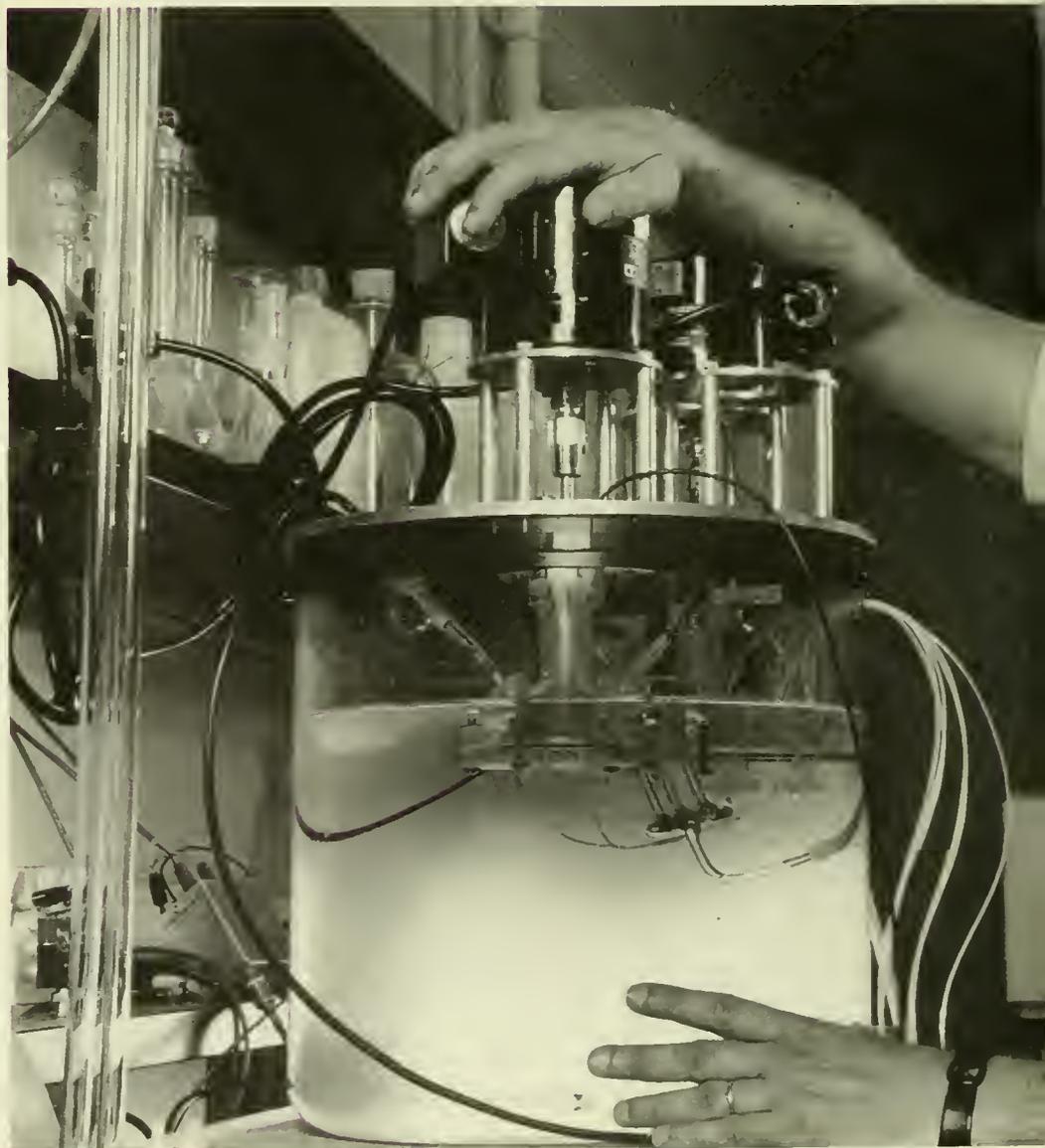
The quality and strength of the Brandeis academy rests with a full-time faculty of 370 that is widely recognized for its uncompromising commitment to excellence in teaching and research. Many faculty members are scholars of international standing who work at the cutting edge of knowledge in their fields. These include eight fellows of the National Academy of Sciences (two of whom were added during the 1980s) 23 fellows of the American Association for the Advancement of Science (six of whom were added in the 1980s) and 18 fellows of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (four of whom were added during the 1980s).

Throughout the 1980s faculty members distinguished themselves and the University, winning important national fellowships and prizes. For example, 15 faculty members received Fulbright Fellowships, 10 received Guggenheim Fellowships and four received Sloan Fellowships. In 1989, poet Allen R. Grossman, Paul E. Prosswimmer Professor of Poetry and General Education, became the first member of the Brandeis faculty to be awarded a MacArthur Fellowship that included a \$340,000 no-strings-attached prize. This coveted fellowship is reserved for a select group of writers, scholars, artists and activists.



**Teresa Amabile** teaches psychology and is known for her research into creativity, and **Peter Rathjens** specializes in finance and econometrics

**Irving Epstein**, professor of chemistry, works in the field of oscillating chemical reactions



More than a dozen faculty members received awards for scholarly books written during the decade. Among those whose 1989 works were acknowledged were Jehuda Reinharz, the Richard Koret Professor of Modern Jewish History, and David Hackett Fischer, the Earl Warren Professor of History. Reinharz' book, *Chaim Weizmann: The Making of a Zionist Leader*, received several prizes, including the first President of Israel Prize. Fischer's thought-provoking work on the origins of early American culture, *Albion's Seed*, won the Theodore Saloutos Book Award as the "best work published in American immigration history in 1989."

In 1989, biology professor Michael Rosbash and biochemistry professor Christopher Miller were named Howard Hughes Medical Institute (HHMI) Investigators as Brandeis entered into its first long-term collaborative agreement with the Institute to conduct biomedical research. The agreement provides an estimated \$10 million over seven years to pay the salaries of Rosbash and Miller and members of their research

groups and to operate their laboratories. Rosbash's lab has two major research interests: analyzing the mechanisms of RNA processing and uncovering the biochemical basis of biological clocks. Miller's research focuses on proteins responsible for generation of electrical signals in nerve cells.

Other HHMI host institutions in the Northeast include Harvard, Yale and MIT. President Handler described the agreement with Brandeis as a "landmark achievement, and a great honor not only for Dr. Rosbash and Dr. Miller, but also for the entire University."



**Endowed Chairs**

During the decade of the 1980s, 15 endowed faculty chairs were established or fully funded. They are:

- Sol C. Chaikin Chair in National Health Policy
- Berenson Chair in Mathematics
- Blanche, Barbara and Irving Laurie Chair in Theater Arts
- Jack Meyerhoff Chair in American Environmental Studies
- Dibner Chair in the History of Science
- Henry and Lois Foster Chair at the Rose Art Museum
- Pokross Chair in Law and Social Policy
- Louis, Frances and Jeffrey Sachar Chair in Creative Arts
- Zayre/Feldberg Chair in Computer Science
- Jane's Chair in Latin American Studies
- Carl Shapiro Chair in International Finance
- Madeline Haas Russell Visiting Professorship in Non-Western and Comparative Studies
- Joseph H. and Belle R. Braun Chair in American Jewish History
- Joseph H. and Belle R. Braun Chair in Hebrew Literature
- Thelma and Abram Sachar Chair in International Economics

## Alumni and Development

In alumni and development, the 1980s were noteworthy for the launching of Brandeis' first truly national capital campaign and the increased role and participation of alumni in all aspects of University life.

The *Campaign for Brandeis*, a \$200 million fund-raising effort to maintain the University's margin of excellence into the 21st century, was officially launched in November 1986. The event marked the first time that the University had established a national structure of volunteers — Trustees, previous donors, alumni and members of the Brandeis University National Women's Committee — to achieve a development goal.

In President Handler's words, the *Campaign* was designed "to fulfill the promise of uncompromised quality" envisioned by the founders of the University and upheld to this day. Funds raised through the *Campaign* would expand the endowment base, establish new faculty chairs, support academic programs and research, increase student financial assistance and enable the University to maintain and upgrade its physical plant as well as purchase new equipment and initiate construction of new residence halls and recreational facilities.

The *Campaign* had a dramatic beginning. A majority of the members of the Board of Trustees, a number of inner family members and several alumni were committed to meet fully one-third of the goal. By the end of the decade, with more than a year to run, the *Campaign* was on schedule, having raised more than \$170 million.

The decade of the 1980s also saw the alumni come of age. In addition to their key role in the *Campaign for Brandeis*, alumni increased their overall presence and involvement in University affairs. For the first time in the University's history, alumni as a whole had the resources and the expertise to strengthen their voice in the Brandeis community. Sparked by a reinvigorated reunion giving program, annual gifts from alumni increased more than fourfold from \$444,188 to over \$2 million. Regional alumni activities

increased from coast to coast, and international activities expanded as well. And alumni assumed leadership roles in everything from admissions to alumni programming.

By the end of the decade, 15 alumni were full members of the Board of Trustees, and three of them had been elected as officers. In 1989, Louis Perlmutter '56 became the first Brandeis alumnus to be elected chair of the Board. Across the country alumni serve as ambassadors for the University both in recruitment and in career advising. By the end of the decade, the Alumni Admissions Council had 900 members in all 50 states and 20 foreign countries. A similar cadre of alumni participate in a nationwide career network.

With added alumni involvement, the University has increased its commitment to recognizing their efforts and to providing increased services and educational seminars. In 1988 University Alumni Achievement Awards were created to recognize outstanding



(above) Rena J. Blumberg '56, first female secretary of Brandeis' Board of Trustees.

(below) Michael Kalafatas '65, director of admissions, and Roy O. DeBerry '70 participate in a panel discussion





achievement by an alumnus or alumna in the honorees' profession or chosen field of work. Past honorees have included Kenya's minister of finance George Saitoti '67, University of Chicago mathematician Karen Uhlenbeck, Ph.D. '68, and Boston Redevelopment Authority head Stephen Coyle '69. Alumni are also recognized at the Alumni Leadership Convocation, an annual event that includes workshops, lectures, training sessions and an awards banquet.

The Alumni Association in 1988–89 established the first provisional chapter in Europe. Based in London, the chapter services all of Western Europe and provides a home away from home for Brandeis students studying abroad. Additionally, it offers hospitality services, faculty and alumni events and overseas recruiting. Alumni contingents over the decade have cropped up unofficially around the world, holding *ad hoc* gatherings everywhere from Iceland to Israel. Unified by the \$200 million *Campaign for Brandeis*, other Brandeis constituencies also increased their involvement and efforts on behalf of the University.



**Louis Perlmutter '56, chair of the Board of Trustees**



**Hillary Mann '90, senior class Commencement speaker, received a Fulbright Fellowship and a Thomas J. Watson Foundation Fellowship**

During the 1980s 32 names were added to the list of Brandeis founders who have contributed a million dollars or more to the University. They are:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| Victor Beinfield   | Edwin and Grace Hokin                                    |
| Evelyn G. Berenson (Berenson Foundation)                 | Irving Laurie  |
| Martha and Alex Braun                                    | The Lemberg Family                                       |
| Maurice and Marilyn Cohen                                | Joseph and Thelma Linsey                                 |
| Bern Dibner  | Helen and William Mazer                                  |
| Max and Frances Elkon                                    | The Jack Meyerhoff Family                                |
| The Feldberg Family, Stanley H. and Theodora L. Feldberg | Benjamin and Hadassah Michtom and Mark and Paula Michtom |
| Dr. and Mrs. A.J. Flaxman                                | Albert and Helen Misler                                  |
| Joseph and Clara Ford                                    | Norman S. and Eleanor R. Rabb                            |
| Henry and Lois Foster                                    | Seymour Ruck and Sarge Korman Ruck                       |
| Abraham D. Gosman  | Madeleine H. Russell (Columbia Foundation)               |
| Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hassenfeld and Family                | Frances Sachar   |
| Jacob Hiatt  | Irving and Helen Schneider                               |
|  | The Abraham Shapiro Family                               |
|  | Carl and Ruth Shapiro                                    |
|  | Benjamin and Mae Volen                                   |
|  | Samuel S. and Bronnica W. Weinberg                       |
|  | Sy and Gladys Ziv  |

## Student Life

Student life flourished during the 1980s, a decade of administrative restructuring, expanded programming, additional services and greater campus involvement. Two important developments typify this period of growth and change: the establishment in 1984 of the position of dean of Student Affairs and the ground breaking for construction of the Joseph and Clara Ford Sports and Convocation Center.



(above) President Evelyn E. Handler with Phyllis Brown from the Office of Student Life serves dinner to students at the Annual Orientation Volunteer Recognition Dinner.  
(below) A Spingold Theater production

Construction of the Sports and Convocation Center began in 1989. It culminated a six-year planning and fund-raising effort launched by President Handler to expand and upgrade facilities. As one of New England's largest multipurpose athletic complexes, the Center will house a one-eighth mile, six-lane track, several multipurpose courts, a state-of-the-art weight room, aerobics halls and squash and racquetball courts. In addition, the 70,000-square-foot Abraham D. Gosman Field House provides space for varsity basketball and volleyball games as well as a host of other intercollegiate and recreational athletics, concerts, convocations and major campus events. When it is completed in late 1991, the complex will be a hub of campus activity and will underscore Brandeis' commitment to the enrichment of campus life.

With the creation of a new dean of Student Affairs position in 1984, a senior officer, reporting directly to the President, was charged with responsibility for all aspects of a student's out-of-class life. The new position signaled a fresh emphasis on the quality of student life and a more active approach to students' needs for a total community experience and integrated athletics and graduate student life into the Division of Student Affairs.

While the ground breaking and administrative restructuring highlight the decade, the period stands out as a progressive and productive time in which the University's commitment to an enriched and diverse campus community was strengthened. Today, evidence of that commitment abounds in student and residence life, athletics, career development and a host of other University services.

Within the Office of Student Life during the decade, programs grew, staff increased and oversight panels were created and overhauled to meet contemporary needs. Four disciplinary mechanisms were merged into a single comprehensive and updated student judicial system. A Media Advisory Board was formed to advise and critique student-run print and broadcast media. The Student Programming Board was restructured and its funding base stabilized.

Personnel additions included the appointment of a health educator to coordinate programs in health education and preventative medicine. The hours of the chaplains increased to meet the needs of students in spiritual counseling and religious services. Additionally, the professional staff was reorganized to better serve the more than 110 different student organizations that reflect a wide spectrum of student interest in everything from politics to sports, the arts to the media and community service to emergency medical volunteer work.



Each year saw expanded programming of such annual events as Women's Month, Black History Month, Communiiversity, Disabilities Awareness Week and the Brandeis Presidential Candidates' Forum. In its continued dedication to cultural diversity, Brandeis began the multicultural lecture series, which has continued to gain strength since its inception, bringing an array of speakers to campus, including Toni Morrison, Pulitzer Prize-winning novelist; Oprah Winfrey, television personality and producer; and Dith Pran, New York Times photographer whose life story was dramatized in the movie *The Killing Fields*. And in 1989 the University opened the Intercultural Library to help foster a greater awareness of diverse cultures.

Student interest and participation grew in virtually all areas of campus life. The Waltham Group, composed of a corp of Brandeis volunteers who serve the elderly, poor and disabled in the surrounding Waltham community, is one such organization and one in which students and faculty take great pride. During the decade, the ranks of student volunteers increased from 300 to 425 and the Group's annual auction fund-raiser surpassed \$20,000.

The renovation of the Nathan Seifer lecture hall into a 250-seat auditorium infused a renewed interest in undergraduate theater. With the added theater space, a number of student acting and comedy troupes sprang up and took their place on the stage. In 1989, its first year of operation, the newly formed Undergraduate Theatre Collective, produced 11 student shows.

Part of the boost in student programming came as a result of increased involvement by the faculty, which in the last few years more than doubled its ranks of volunteers in career development, spiritual programs, advising of clubs and as resident scholars.

In this latter capacity, faculty members live in residence halls, offering their expertise to students and participating in the planned events. The residence hall construction projects of the 1980s made the Resident Scholars Program and other unique on-campus living situations possible. The additional living space enabled Brandeis to house 91 percent of the University's undergraduates and 25 percent of its graduate students. And it allowed for special interest residencies to form, bringing together students with common interests in such topics as the environment or health. Professional quadrangle directors replaced live-in graduate students and, through internal savings, funding for social and cultural events tripled.

In 1987 Brandeis joined the University Athletic Association (UAA), a group of nine academically distinguished research universities competing within Division III of the NCAA. In addition to Brandeis, members of the UAA include Carnegie Mellon, Case Western Reserve, Emory, Johns Hopkins, New York University, the University of Chicago, the University of Rochester and Washington University in St. Louis. Brandeis' participation in this new conference, plus increased emphasis on intramural and recreational sports, has enhanced significantly the attractiveness of the athletic program and served as an important boost to admissions and alumni efforts.

The Hiatt Career Development Center, an expanded version of the former Office of Career Planning and Placement, opened in 1984 and has made possible an improvement in the quality of career advice and the number of career-related programs for both students and alumni. The success of the Hiatt Center's comprehensive approach to career development is borne out not only in the job market in which Brandeis graduates compete very successfully, but in graduate and professional school admissions as well. Brandeis is a national leader in placing graduates in top professional schools. Nine out of 10 graduates who apply to law school and eight out of 10 who apply to medical school are admitted to programs of their choice. Additionally, Brandeis ranks 15th among all colleges and universities nationally in percentage of graduates who go on to earn doctoral degrees.



(above) Star tennis player Noel Occomy '89 on the court. (below) Albert Gore, Jr., democratic candidate in the 1988 presidential race, speaks with students on campus

## Administration, Finance and Facilities

Important steps were taken during the 1980s to strengthen the University's infrastructure, lay a firm foundation for fiscal management of the institution, upgrade and conserve the physical plant and improve internal and external communications.

A major capital repair and replacement program, known as COM '80, was launched. It involves a reinvestment in the University's facilities, grounds and equipment to prevent obsolescence and deterioration. By 1989–90 over \$44 million had been spent on new construction and renovation, a figure that will rise to over \$65 million with the completion of the Joseph and Clara Ford Sports and Convocation Center in late 1991. An additional \$23.8 million was committed during the decade for the repair and replacement of facilities.

In 1985, the University undertook a major project to computerize the entire campus as part of an effort to strengthen the academy's support services and facilities. Every building was connected to the central VAX cluster via a DECnet high-frequency network, which enables users across the campus to access the main computer through local terminals. At the same time, three computer clusters for student use were opened in the Shiffman Humanities Center, the Feldberg Computer Center and the Main Library, giving students access to both Macintosh and IBM personal computers.

The 1980s also witnessed the computerization of the University's libraries. The automation project made



**Sculptor Robert Berks advises on methods to clean his bronze image of Louis D. Brandeis in 1988**



it possible to transfer more than 90 percent of a standard card catalog to an electronic system that can be accessed from any terminal in the computer network. In addition to permitting users anywhere on campus to access the card catalog, the automation project has permitted the complete revision of the administrative systems for tracking books and catalogs, for input-output and for the distribution of serials and books for use in the community. The system continues to grow as more of the catalog is brought on line, including outside catalogs and data bases that can be searched directly from Brandeis.

In 1983 the University's libraries were expanded significantly with the opening and dedication of the Leonard L. Farber Library. And in 1988 an \$800,000 challenge grant from the National

Endowment for the Humanities was awarded to Brandeis as part of a \$3.2 million endowment campaign by the Brandeis University National Women's Committee Campaign for library acquisitions in the humanities.

A new budget resource planning system for the entire University was established in 1984. It provides a consolidated and coordinated program of resource management. In addition, the introduction of automated information systems for administrative and academic support offices contributed greatly to the success of new budgeting procedures and gave

the University the ability to access and analyze data in a variety of ways. Areas affected most dramatically include student information systems, alumni and development records systems, student financial aid and the offices responsible for financial resources and personnel.

In addition to the new budget and resource planning system, a variety of other measures were taken during the 1980s as part of the overall effort to place Brandeis on a solid financial footing. Costs were reduced through a refinancing of existing long-term debt and a substantial reduction in costs of short-term debt was achieved through a system of improved cash management. The University achieved further savings and improved its banking position through a lead bank



Gladys and Sy Ziv flank President Evelyn E. Handler at the ground-breaking ceremony for the Ziv Quadrangle in 1986

A milestone in the history of the Brandeis Libraries was the dedication of the Farber Library in 1983

agreement with the Shawmut Bank of Boston, limits were placed on endowment utilization in a continuing effort throughout the decade to bring Brandeis' utilization rate more in line with the rate at those academic institutions with which the University compares itself, and a policy of steadily reducing the rate of tuition increase was introduced.

The decade also witnessed an expansion of financing options for Brandeis students and their parents. A University Loan Fund was established through the consolidation of numerous smaller loan funds; various bank financing options were introduced; nine-payment and 12-payment programs were established; and two-, three- and four-year fixed-rate, tuition prepayment options were made available to parents, including several parent loan programs.

In an effort to maintain a competitive position with respect to the recruitment and retention of both faculty and staff, the University increased its benefits program for employees and offered the

Fidelity Family of Funds as an alternative to the TIAA-CREF pension program. An effort was also made during the decade to maintain competitive faculty and staff salaries with average annual increases above the rate of inflation.

In 1987 Brandeis restructured its materials and supplies bidding and purchase procedures, resulting in a more competitive bidding system and improved contract terms for the University. An inventory control system was introduced for all University equipment and laboratory supplies, the Science Safety Officer Program was strengthened, and the Office of Public Safety was restructured under new leadership. The University also realized savings and improved services to students and faculty through a centralization of travel services, designating Crimson Travel Service as the official travel agent for Brandeis.

The last half of the decade has also seen the ground breaking for a number of major construction and renovation projects. These have included construction of structural biology laboratories on the sixth floor of the Rosenstiel Center; renovation of the Berlin Pre-Medical Center; new biology laboratories for undergraduates; construction of the Hassenfeld Conference Center; renovation and expansion of the Sherman Dining Hall, construction of Ziv Quad, a 330-bed facility for upperclassmen; ongoing renovation of undergraduate residence halls; and extensive renovation and expansion of classroom and laboratory facilities. In 1985 the Feldberg Center was renovated to permit consolidation of Educational Computing, Administrative Data Processing, Information Services, Academic Computing and Telecommunications.

**President Evelyn E. Handler and Boston Celtics President Red Auerbach exchange jackets at a press conference announcing the sports complex**



across the country printing living wills, a document recognized in 41 states and Washington, D.C., as evidence of a patient's desire to live or die, a document Cruzan lacked. Kevorkian's machine is idle by court order, leaving other terminally ill people to their own devices and the issue of physician-assisted suicide in the limbo of debate.

The questions sparked by these provocative and troublesome events are on one level familiar yet on another relatively new. A need to apply morality to medicine has intensified in the last 25 years, primarily due to the impact of high technology on health care. In the sixties, with the use of newly developed technologies such as the dialysis machine and the respirator, ethical questions began to mount and doctors turned outside their profession for insight. For the first time, they consulted clergy, philosophers and lawyers — admitting a void in their professional background, since the dilemmas

that contemporary medicine had wrought were hardly anticipated in their days in medical school.

This void — a challenge to the medical community — has not gone unnoticed. One keen observer is philosopher and bioethicist Arthur Caplan, Brandeis Class of 1971, prominent in the growing ranks of moral referees, those who attempt to narrow the ever-widening divide between the wonders of modern health care and the ethical delivery of medicine. Professor of surgery and philosophy, Caplan heads the University of Minnesota's Center for Biomedical Ethics flanked by a diverse staff of five — a physician, a nurse, a public health professional, a lawyer and another philosopher. These bioethicists, committed to educating the public about the ethical



Arthur Caplan

Health Sciences Magazine, fall 1987. University of Minnesota

issues created by advances in medicine, also, according to Caplan, supplement the education of health care professionals.

Just now coming of age, the teaching of ethics in medical schools began with a change in the discipline of philosophy itself. In the late sixties, when Caplan studied philosophy as an undergrad, faculty did not approach it as an applied discipline. At Brandeis, according to Associate Professor of Philosophy Robert Greenberg, a former teacher of Caplan's, the introduction of applied ethics into the philosophy curriculum grew from a desire on the part of premed students to study more practical applications of philosophy rather than from a shift within the discipline itself. Students did not formally study bioethics as a field until the mid-seventies. Yet Caplan developed a conviction at Brandeis that it is appropriate to think about "real world problems." In contrast to the gravity of philosophy and applied ethics, Caplan's ebullient and engaging personality exudes buoyancy and humor.



*Dr. Jack Kevorkian with his suicide machine*

AP/Wide World Photos

At Columbia University, where he earned his Ph.D. in philosophy in 1979, Caplan first encountered the ethics of science while writing his dissertation on evolutionary theory. Then a student of the prominent philosopher of science Ernest Nagel, he was asked to teach the first medical ethics course offered in the Department of Medicine at Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons. At Caplan's suggestion, so that he could be better prepared and more credible to medical students, he was given the unprecedented opportunity to enroll in the medical school as a special student. For a year he took courses and rotations that interested him and through this experience discovered his niche in the fledgling field of bioethics.

Blazing his own trail, Caplan was appointed associate for the humanities at The Hastings Center in 1977 and served in that capacity until his promotion to associate director of The Hastings Center in 1985. Concurrently he held the position of associate for social medicine in the Department of Medicine at Columbia from 1978 to 1981 and was a visiting associate professor in the Department of Philosophy at the University of Pittsburgh from January to May 1986. In 1987 he left The Hastings Center for his current positions at the University of Minnesota. He is the first director of the Center for Biomedical Ethics.

Often quoted in the press on the ethical implications of issues ranging from organ donation to AIDS to rationing health care, Caplan also appears frequently on nationally broadcast television and radio shows. His wide expertise makes him a valuable source but his popularity with the media also stems from what *New York Times* reporter Gina Kolata calls "a wonderfully succinct way of stating what the ethical issues are" and an ability to "cut through a lot of the side issues and get exactly to what is bothering people about a particular ethical issue."

Indeed, in his nationally syndicated column, "A Question of Ethics," Caplan declared the Supreme Court decision in the Cruzan right-to-die case a "hollow victory." The Court's ruling left the fate of mentally impaired people to the dictates of state law. All but one justice "recognized a constitutional foundation for the right of competent persons to control their medical care," penned Caplan, but the issue at hand was "what to do when a person is incompetent to decide." In an article he wrote for the *Baltimore Sun*, Caplan also addressed the Adkins suicide, labeling it and the subsequent media reaction "lamentable." Criticizing Kevorkian's instant celebrity as a euthanasia activist and questioning Adkins' competence to decide to take her life, Caplan

termed the event "an excellent starting point for an examination of why we are so blinded by our fears of disability, dying and death."

Shortly before Adkins' June 4 rendezvous with Kevorkian, Caplan, in a telephone interview from his office at the four-year-old Minneapolis Center, related to the *Brandeis Review* the events that took place during and around his undergraduate years that put bioethics in motion as a field of study. "There is no agreed upon history of how the field of bioethics got going," explains Caplan, but "on the other hand there are several key factors." Caplan cites first a seminal article published in 1966 in the *New England Journal of Medicine* by Henry Beecher, then a leading physician. Spurring a great deal of discussion, "Beecher basically blew the whistle on medical researchers in this country," giving examples of unethical research practices and insisting members of his profession needed to start thinking about how to confront this issue.

In the same decade debates over brain death surfaced as machines enabled hearts and lungs to continue functioning, when, on their own, they would have stopped. Since their cessation traditionally signaled the end of life, doctors were thus faced with defining death, relates Caplan, a task that demanded more than the application of scientific principles. Also in this period, as health care costs began to rise, people began to focus on medicine, its ethical issues and how their money was being spent. "That has continued to be true with a vengeance," continues Caplan, who follows this point with what he calls a "central ethics problem" — when to stop care. With the introduction of the heart-lung machine and other life-sustaining devices, "rumblings" began that grew into the thunder of major court cases, among them the Karen Ann Quinlan case in which a state court in 1976 allowed the removal of her respirator.

In terms of public attention and scandal, however, Caplan emphasizes the importance of the Tuskegee study, a research project in which the United States Public Health Service followed 400 southern black men with syphilis from 1932 to 1972, recording the effects of the disease that was left untreated despite discovery of penicillin as effective treatment during these years. The ensuing public demand for ethics committees to regulate human experimentation where government funding was involved reinforced the sentiments Beecher had stirred over the need for ethical study in medicine.

As the civil rights movement and Vietnam came along, philosophers and theologians found themselves hauled into discussions of policy, practical affairs and everyday events because people were asking them: 'Is this ethical, is this right?'

Caplan also described the shift during the 1960s and 1970s in the field of philosophy from purely theoretical discussions to practical considerations. "As the civil rights movement and Vietnam came along, philosophers and theologians found themselves hauled into discussions of policy, practical affairs and everyday events because people were asking them: 'Is this ethical, is this right?' It took a change to make philosophy ready to accept ethics in terms of practical or 'applied philosophy' as we sometimes call it in the trade."

The need for applied ethics and the demand for ethics committees has grown since those early events, changing the way medicine is delivered. Caplan enumerates: "What has emerged is a very strong emphasis on patient's rights, on personal autonomy and freedom to choose within medical relationships, on the requirement to obtain informed consent in research and therapy, on privacy and confidentiality, and on respecting the individual's right over doing something to a person in the name of the public's good — whether it's finding the sexual partners of people with AIDS or trying to develop the artificial heart."

"We also agree that patients ought to be told the truth and there has been an emphasis on the right of people who become impaired or unconscious to control their medical care — all these arguments about taking feeding tubes away or shutting off a respirator from someone in a coma are very much the result of contemporary medical ethics discussions. People would have just laughed about that 40 years ago. The doctor would have decided that, period."

These arguments grew louder and more familiar as medicine took on greater sophistication, prompting many medical schools to add bioethics to their curricula in the eighties, an important move according to David Brown, M.D., dean of the University of Minnesota's medical school. The classroom, relates Brown, "provides a forum in which physicians give thought to the process under which medical decisions are made. We felt that it was very important to begin to define ethics as a specific entity. In order for something to have meaning from an educational point of view, it must have scholarship and research. That meant defining an educational program that led to the creation of the Center."

According to Caplan, approximately half of the nation's 127 medical schools have formal bioethics programs, which translates into at least one full-time faculty member. These programs are commonly part and parcel of the medical school, which in comparison renders Minnesota's center unique. The program is part of the medical school,

explains Brown, "but because we wanted the program to relate to academic units beyond the medical school and to make those relationships convincing and meaningful, other parts of the university had to have stock in it." Decentralized and interdisciplinary, this "hybrid structure" by Caplan's claim is his "concoction." He built the organization with a hands-off approach, a management style he adopted to allow researchers the "freedom to chase their own interests." This freedom is enhanced both by the Center's "free-standing" status and by the fact that it is funded primarily by the University, whereas most programs of its type are heavily dependent on grants that restrict their research.

These programs and those who run them are academia's response to this moral gap. Engaged primarily in research and teaching — at Minnesota in the medical school, nursing school, philosophy department and even the physiology department where students must grapple with the ethical issues of animal experimentation — these scholars in their respective teaching hospitals, are also the first to perform formal "ethics consulting."

"That's the technical, medical term that means we give advice and they take it or leave it," explains Caplan. Ethics consultants rarely talk to the patient or the patient's family. Their assistance is sought instead by doctors and nurses and Caplan emphasizes that this consulting is kept to a minimum. "We will have a discussion with staff about a patient but we try to let the hospital ethics committee handle the formal work of giving recommendations about what to do." The ethics committee plays a similar role to the bioethicist, providing wider input in a more formal context. Composed primarily of doctors and nurses, the committee at the University of Minnesota's teaching hospital also includes a few lay people and the hospital attorney. Caplan and Brown agree that decisions can and should be made within the physician/patient relationship; with proper training physicians will need consultation with an ethicist or ethics committee only under extraordinary circumstances.

...all these arguments about taking feeding tubes away or shutting off a respirator from someone in a coma are very much the result of contemporary medical ethics discussions. People would have just laughed about that 40 years ago. The doctor would have decided that, period."

The practice of combining philosophy and medicine, although a logical solution to ethical questions in health care and widely supported by members of both disciplines, has detractors from both communities. A small but vocal group of physicians argue that philosophers have no place in medicine; at the other extreme, some philosophers maintain that medical professionals are not trained to interpret ethical issues. Falling within the wide middle ground, Brown believes ethics committees and bioethicists provide physicians with an enhanced "framework" that enables them to make "better use of informed consent and consultation, and broadens their information gathering network before they make decisions." Yet, stressing the ultimate responsibility of the physician in decision making, he does not foresee ethics professionals "encumbering the system with another tier of health care providers." Instead, he believes they will remain within the realm of academia.

On the other hand, Caplan, who sees no shortage of technological developments and cost problems that will continue to engender moral quandaries, predicts a need for the ethicist in institutions outside the academy. Although staff bioethicists are still primarily found in large university-affiliated teaching hospitals, it is no longer "bizarre," says Caplan, to find them in other hospitals. Already, he explains, bioethics has undergone a "bureaucratization." Institutional review boards have been created to police human experimentation. Ethics committees have been formed in a number of hospitals and nursing homes to review medical treatment decisions. And in two states, New Jersey and New York, bioethics commissions are in place to advise legislators on public policy.

This emerging system could potentially handle the onslaught of questions we now face as consumers of technologically advanced medical care. Caplan believes it can and points out that "real areas of agreement, clear cases in law and consensus of opinion on what to do in some paradigmatic cases" have already been established. Armed with objectivity and this body of agreement, ethicists can say, " 'yes, you do have the right to stop the respirator when someone is brain dead,' or 'there is a precedent allowing Jehovah's Witnesses to refuse blood if they are competent adults.' " While the legalization of these issues simplifies the ethicist's job, doctors and hospital administrators would rather have the chance to solve the problem outside of court. "The ethics committees provide a way of doing that," explains Caplan, citing this as a situation where the bioethicist may be most useful. Another would be simply resolving a disagreement in facts that appeared to pose an ethical dilemma.

Yet, at Caplan's admission, ethics consulting has its weaknesses. Chief among them is the absence of an agreed upon training that would guarantee the competence of people calling themselves bioethicists. Another, one of Caplan's pet peeves, is the resurfacing of problems with little emphasis placed on changing the system. "You just keep seeing another case of somebody fighting about a ventilator and yet the hospital still doesn't have a policy on that. You see the 200th case in a row in which someone can't get into the hospital because he or she doesn't have the money and yet you're not fighting with the government to get them to spend more on the care of the poor." These are just two of the many pitfalls.

Young, largely undefined and ungoverned, the practice of ethics consulting is clearly not a cure-all. However, Janet Adkins' death in the back of Dr. Kevorkian's van affirms the need for physicians well-versed in ethics and laws that keep pace with medical technology, an imperative reaffirmed daily as Cruzan sleeps through her court-ordered life. High-tech medicine has assured a place for bioethics in medical schools, and it appears that moral referees, wherever they find themselves, will forever be on call. ■

The practice of combining philosophy and medicine, although a logical solution to ethical questions in health care and widely supported by members of both disciplines, has detractors from both communities.

# Speaking Volumes:

## How the Brandeis Library Stacks Up

*Bessie Hahn, director of Library Services at Brandeis since 1981, oversees a quiet giant. Home of nearly 8,000 journals, 880,000 volumes and another quarter of a million books on microfilm, the Brandeis University Libraries serve as the silent nerve center of the University. Soft-spoken*

*herself, the petite, smartly dressed woman doesn't fit into the stereotypical librarian mode; her calm expertise and quick wit reveal her to be a sharp manager of a varied empire. She is evidence that libraries have changed dramatically since "Marian, Madam Librarian" shushed rowdy students and collected overdue fines in the romantic fantasy of The Music Man. And Hahn, far from being the introspective*

*bookworm of the stereotype, has helped conduct the Brandeis Libraries into the microchip and computer console realm of the future.*

*As she enters her 10th year as director, and as the library goes into its third year of fund-raising to meet*

*a National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Challenge Grant (see sidebar), the Brandeis Review asked Hahn about change in the Brandeis Libraries (which include the Leonard L. Farber Library, the Gerstenzang Science Library, the Goldfarb Library, the Intercultural Library and the Rapaport Treasure Hall) and the future of libraries in general.*

by Clea Simon

**Simon:** Any discussion of libraries ought to begin with the fundamentals, with books. University libraries are known for their huge, scholarly collections. Can you tell us how Brandeis stacks up?

**Hahn:** The Brandeis University Libraries have had a relatively brief time to build the collections, but from a few thousand out-of-date medical books in 1948 when the University was founded, our collections have grown to almost 900,000 printed volumes and 250,000 volumes in microforms. We also subscribe to over 7,800 journals. This is indeed an impressive achievement. The purpose of a university library is to have the kind of collections and services that are needed to support the academic and research programs the University offers. Since we offer only selective fields of study, it is understandable

that our collections reflect these specialties. So, I would hesitate to compare ourselves with other major university libraries in terms of quantity only.

**Simon:** What have been the major obstacles to Brandeis, as a young university, in acquiring a scholarly library?

**Hahn:** Time is one major factor standing in the way. The great libraries in this country have a few centuries of historical collections behind them, whereas Brandeis has only four decades. We really had to build a research collection from scratch. Another obstacle to establishing a library within a short period is money.



In the early years, we were able to purchase not only books published contemporaneously but major historical works that should belong to any research library. But in recent decades, because the number of books and journals being published doubles every 15 years or so, we are finding it more and more difficult to keep up with the acquisition of current imprints, let alone books published in the past.

**Simon:** Currently, how strong are our holdings in various departments?

**Hahn:** Since all our acquisitions have been tailored to the research and instructional programs of the University, our strengths tend to parallel the University's. We are strong in Judaica, history, literature, music

and the basic sciences, for example, mostly because the programs supported by these collections have been around for many years. But we are very focused even in our strong areas. For example, if you look at our music collection, you will find we have many books on Baroque, Renaissance and Romantic periods, but we have minimal research material on jazz and contemporary music simply because the demand for such material is not as high.

**Simon:** Are there other ways in which the library is weak?

**Hahn:** I would say a major weakness within the library system is our inability to support new academic programs and new areas of research. As the previous example demonstrates, if the music department decides to hire a faculty member interested in contemporary music, we will not have the material to support his or her scholarship. We would somehow have to find the funds to buy a large number of books and research material on contemporary music in a short time.

In recent years we have tried to concentrate on current acquisitions. If we do not keep up with current material this year then next year that will be the gap.

**Simon:** How does this selective purchasing influence the library's journals and periodicals?

**Hahn:** Our journal subscriptions are another current weakness. You were pleasantly surprised that we have 7,800 journal subscriptions but by research library standards that is very low. On the average, smaller research libraries have 11,000 to 15,000 journal titles. For many years we have also put a moratorium on new titles. Anytime a faculty member suggests a new subscription, the customary way of generating funds to buy that journal has been to cancel a comparable dollar amount of other titles. New journals keep cropping up, however, and many of them are important to certain specialized fields.

**Simon:** What have been the important developments of your tenure, which began in 1981?

**Hahn:** My first major project was the construction of the Farber Library and then the automation of the library.

The Libraries have undergone much change in organization. In my tenure, I have devised functions to respond to the demands of the times: preservation to tackle the problems of aging collections, systems to manage the library's computer needs and collection management to map out long-range strategies for the future of our collections.



Then...  
the first Brandeis  
Library, once a  
Middlesex University  
stable, ca. 1948.  
A new wing was

added to the original  
Brandeis Library to  
handle the  
University's growing  
collection, ca. 1953



Right now, we are actually planning for a second generation of library automation. Also on the drawing board is the expansion of the Gerstenzang Science Library.

But fund-raising has become an increasingly important responsibility for me. The National Women's Committee has underwritten a major portion of our annual expenditures and is now raising funds for the National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge Grant along with the development office. But we will be needing funds for other major projects such as the expansion of the Science Library and the replacement of computer systems, projects that the University cannot support with its general operating funds.

**Simon:** We have all seen computer terminals popping up around the reference desk and in the stacks, but what specifically does automation of a library mean?

**Hahn:** When we say the library is automated, we are really talking about more than one computer system. A few years ago, there was no one, single system that could handle all library functions, so a few systems were adopted for different purposes. The main system is an in-house computer, which handles library processing functions such as circulation and cataloging, and it also generates our on-line catalog, which we have dubbed LOUIS — for Library On-line Users Information System. LOUIS is connected to the campus network, so faculty members can look up the library's catalog from their

offices or homes. We have another system that handles the processing of our journal subscriptions and reports our titles to the Union List of Serials of all the journals found in the Boston Library Consortium libraries. Yet another system has the capability of displaying cataloging records in both Hebrew and English for our Hebrew collection.

But networking is becoming an important feature of library automation. Networking allows us to tap into the resources of other libraries. For example, this year we have another new service called Serials On-line. Through the campus network we are able to tap into a system in Colorado that provides the table of contents to about 8,000 journals. If you look at LOUIS, our on-line catalog, you will



Now...  
the Brandeis  
Libraries, ca. 1985



only see the title of a certain journal that we subscribe to. But with Serials On-line, you can browse through the table of contents to see what articles are published in a particular issue.

**Simon:** What will be the biggest challenge in introducing the second generation computer technology into the Brandeis Libraries?

**Hahn:** Currently, we don't have the capability to network all these systems together. Our users have to go from one computer terminal to another and have to learn to use each of the systems.

The biggest challenge will be to find one system that will do all the things we are now accustomed to and have the capability of networking with other remote systems. The networking must be done in a seamless fashion, so that

a user does not even have to know whether he is connected to a local or remote system.

**Simon:** One resource that is mentioned frequently is the Boston Library Consortium. What exactly is this?

**Hahn:** The Boston Library Consortium (BLC) is a joint effort of Boston College, the Boston Public Library, Boston University, Brandeis, MIT, Northeastern University, the Massachusetts State Library, Tufts University, University of Massachusetts at Amherst and at Boston, and Wellesley College. The Consortium was formed in the mid-1970s — Brandeis was a founding member — with the purpose of sharing resources. The total holding of the BLC is 17 million volumes. The joint collection is one of the best in the world as far as concentration in any particular region.

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## The National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge Grant

In 1988, the National Endowment for the Humanities Challenge Grant Program awarded \$15.5 million to 35 institutions, including the Brandeis Libraries. These challenge grants, which are contingent on the recipient's ability to raise a designated "matching" amount, are designed to help support and promote the study of the Humanities in colleges, universities, museums

and historical societies as well as educational, cultural and community groups. The award to Brandeis of \$800,000, which is to be matched by 1992 with \$2.4 million raised by the University beyond the University's usual fund-raising efforts, will give the University Libraries an endowment of \$3.2 million to purchase books, journals, media, electronic data bases and other Humanities information sources. One of 10 challenge grants that went to support library endowment programs, the Brandeis award was second in size only to the amount received by the Los Angeles Public Library, which was recently devastated by fire.

**Simon:** How do libraries cooperate within the Consortium?

**Hahn:** There are many areas in which we cooperate. First of all, we cooperate in the sharing of our collections. We provide interlibrary loans to each other free of charge. For our faculty and graduate students, we issue borrowing cards so they can actually go to another member library and borrow material without going through interlibrary loan procedures. In another area, we have jointly developed proposals and obtained state funding to develop our Union List of Serials and conduct collection overlap studies. A third area of cooperation is in joint staff development and sharing of expertise.

**Simon:** What would you hope to accomplish over the next three years?

**Hahn:** In the next three years we will concentrate on meeting the NEH Challenge Grant, the installation of a second generation computer system and the expansion of the Science Library. If we are successful in our fund-raising efforts for the NEH Challenge Grant, by July 1992 we will have a \$3.2 million endowment for the Humanities. The annual income at 6 percent will give us about \$192,000. In addition to our regular operating budgets, \$192,000 is a substantial increase for purchasing library materials in the Humanities, so we're very excited about this project.

**Simon:** And your more long-range plans?

**Hahn:** Our long-range strategy is to raise \$10-12 million for collection endowments in the 1990s. The University realizes that our annual acquisitions budget must increase. Endowments like the NEH are needed to ensure a financially secure future for the library. After NEH, I expect fund-raising activities for collection endowments to continue, first for the sciences, then for the social sciences.

**Simon:** How have the financial needs of the library changed over the past decade?

**Hahn:** Well, a decade ago, most libraries did not have computer systems. Automating the library began a cycle in which computer equipment needs replacing every five to seven years. That is an unanticipated major, recurring capital investment. Previously, research libraries spent

their acquisitions budgets on books, journals and microfilms. Now, in addition to these formats, information is also being published electronically on magnetic tape or optical disk. Libraries have to purchase and maintain both the traditional and electronic formats. The electronic format also needs equipment support. Again, this development puts unanticipated financial pressures on libraries.

**Simon:** What would be a ballpark figure for replacing your current system?

**Hahn:** About half a million dollars, but we are not just replacing. Computer technology changes rapidly from day to day. The next generation of computers we put in the library will go far beyond the functions of the present system. For instance, our present system is incapable of handling any record that is not in a certain format, the "MARC II" format. We have data bases in the library that cannot be added to the on-line catalog. One example is the records for the Vito Volterra history of science reprints collection, 18,000 reprints of scientific articles of the 19th century and early 20th century. We have a data base for it; we can display it on a microcomputer, but we cannot display it on the on-line catalog. Therefore, the next generation of the system has to have a lot of capabilities that do not exist in our current system.

**Simon:** With this new emphasis on technology, the job of the library staff must be changing dramatically.

**Hahn:** Yes. The most prominent change is in the services to users. We have assigned more staff to the reference and instruction functions. As libraries subscribe to more electronic data bases, each of which may be using a different search software; as we network with more remote data bases and the on-line catalogs of other libraries, each of which may be supported by a different system — searching for information is bound to become an increasingly complicated and confusing process. Librarians are being called upon to give more instruction and assistance.

Also, more research is being conducted on an interdisciplinary approach. For example, some of the historians now are getting more interested in legal studies, and since the legal literature is not really familiar to them they need help in learning the resources of a new field.

**Simon:** Will there be a shortage of qualified librarians in the near future?

**Hahn:** Definitely. There will not be enough librarians to replace this generation of librarians as they retire, within the next 10-15 years. The main reason is that librarianship is still viewed as a woman's profession and, as a result, the salaries are low. Consequently, fewer and fewer students are applying to library school. In fact, a number of top-notch library schools have been forced to close — Columbia University is one and the University of Chicago is another. Another reason is that librarians can find alternative career paths outside of the traditional library setting. Some of the job titles that librarians hold these days are information scientists, data base managers, bibliographic analysts and so on. A lot of the electronic publishing people are pulling librarians away from public and academic libraries.

Our beginning salary is less than \$25,000. But look at the qualifications we request. Besides the Master of Library Science degree, we would like to see a second master's because, as librarians work more and more with faculty and students, we feel they need a subject background. Our creative arts librarian, for example, has a master's degree in musicology. And because we have to deal with many foreign publications, often we ask librarians to be fluent in another language. The reward system is simply not adequate for the kind of talents we seek.

**Simon:** Do you see data bases and optical disks replacing books?

**Hahn:** No. The number of books published each year is not expected to decrease in the foreseeable future. We will see, however, a steady increase in electronic publishing. Large reference works that are cumbersome to use in printed form and abstracts and indexes that need updating frequently are two categories of publications well suited to the electronic format. Libraries will simply have to live with multiple formats for many, many years. ■

## Faculty

### Egon Bittner

Harry Coplan Professor in the Social Sciences

*Aspects of Police Work*  
Northeastern University Press

Reflecting 25 years of study of the police in the United States, *Aspects of Police Work* details the police at work. Many of Bittner's essays focus on the wide range of functions performed by street-level officers, making use of his firsthand observations of the police on duty. Other writings probe the conflicting demands made upon the police by their formal mandate, public expectations and the nature of the organization to which they belong and the larger legal system in which they operate. The author emphasizes the peacekeeping functions of the police, for which they neither receive nor claim credit despite the magnitude of human and social problems involved in many order maintenance activities. Included among the 14 pieces in this work is Bittner's monograph, *The Functions of the Police in Modern Society*, which analyzes the basic character of police work and relates it to the courts and community with which it is intricately involved.

### Marvin Fox

Philip W. Lown Professor of Jewish Philosophy and director, Lown School

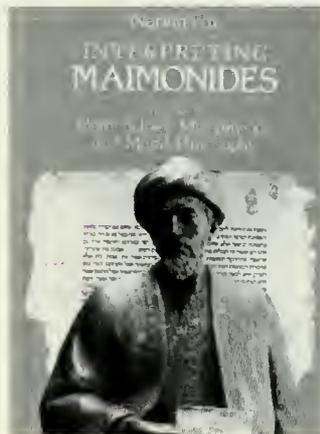
*Interpreting Maimonides: Studies in Methodology, Metaphysics, and Moral Philosophy*  
The University of Chicago Press

Moses Maimonides has been the subject of uninterrupted interest and study since the appearance of his earliest works. Living in Egypt in the 12th century, Maimonides in his own lifetime was recognized as a scholar and teacher of supreme stature. His legal writings have been examined by generations of scholars with meticulous care, but the same care has not always been taken with his philosophical writings. Fox considers Maimonides to be the greatest and most creative Jewish thinker since the close of the Talmud. His discussion of Maimonides treats him as a philosopher, illuminating the intersections of his philosophical, religious and Jewish visions. Challenging one of the most influential modern readers of Maimonides, Leo Strauss, the author argues that Maimonides' works are esoteric in a specific and intentional sense: they impose on the skilled reader the responsibility of working out all the presuppositions and implications of any given passage in the text so as to arrive at a sound grasp of what is being said. Fox's reading of Maimonides, rather than attempting to explain away his apparent contradictions, admits the dialectical tensions in his work. The issue for Maimonides is not a matter of the exclusive supremacy of reason, or of religion; it is rather a delicately balanced stance that affirms the claims of both reason and revelation.

### *Aspects of Police Work*



EGON BITTNER



**Elisabeth A. Howe**  
lecturer with rank of assistant professor of French

*Stages of Self: The Dramatic Monologues of Laforgue, Mallarmé, and Valéry*  
Ohio University Press

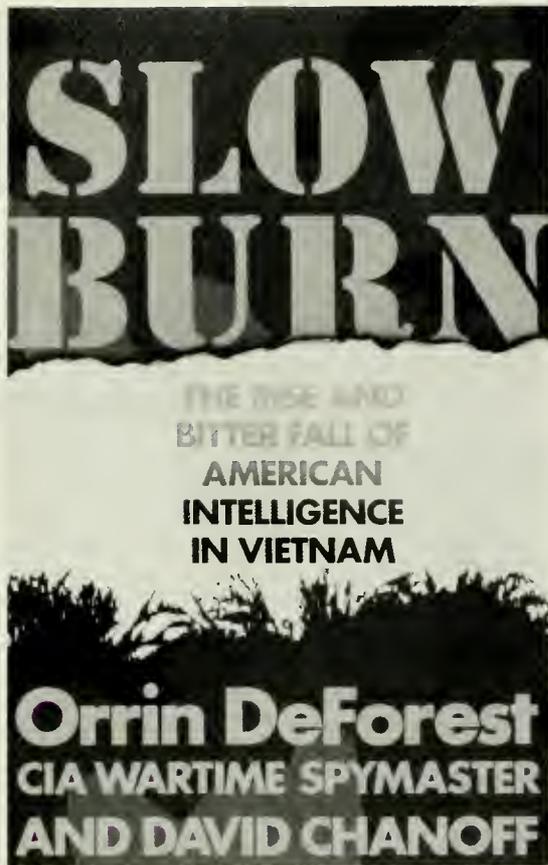
Although considerable critical attention has been paid in recent years to the dramatic monologue as a genre in English, it is rarely considered relevant to French poetry. This may be partly due to the relative rarity of the dramatic monologue as a form in French poetry. In *Stages of Self: The Dramatic Monologues of Laforgue, Mallarmé, and Valéry*, Howe points out that examples of the genre do exist in French, specifically in various poems by the authors who are the focus of this book. Although bearing little surface resemblance to the dramatic monologues of Browning, Eliot and Pound, the poems retain the essential characteristics of the genre, although modified in a way that conforms to a

specifically French dramatic and poetic tradition. The author redefines the scope of the term "dramatic monologue" and attributes the scarcity of this form in French poetry to the differing assumptions on the part of French poets about poetic voice and about the nature of spoken — as opposed to written — language.

**Jonathan D. Sarna, M.A. '75**  
Joseph H. and Belle R. Braun Professor of American Jewish History

*JPS: The Americanization of Jewish Culture 1888-1988*  
The Jewish Publication Society

The late 19th-century religious revival in American Jewish life began with a core group of young, idealistic and highly motivated men and women who banded together to work for change. This major new thrust of Jewish activism was characterized by the importance attached to education. In *JPS: The Americanization of Jewish Culture 1888-1988*, Sarna documents the formation of the Jewish Publication Society (JPS), approaching it as a microcosm of American Jewish history. Chronicling a century of publishing by America's foremost publisher of Jewish books in English, the author recounts the inspired struggle of JPS' founders who believed fervently in the need to educate their immigrant



coreligionists with Jewish books in the new vernacular. He describes the long deliberations and intense work that produced the authoritative JPS Bible translations of 1917 and 1985, translations acceptable to all major branches of Judaism. He also tells the story of Henrietta Szold, founder of Hadassah and Youth Aliya and the Society's first editor, and recounts the controversy surrounding the 1973 publication of *The Jewish Catalog*, a project developed by JPS editor Chaim Potok.

**Leslie A. Zebrowitz**

Manuel Yellen Professor of Social Relations

*Social Perception*  
Open University Press

Social perception is central to social psychology. The traits, roles, emotions and intentions that we perceive in others are not only interesting in their own right but also affect other social psychological phenomena such as social

influence, aggression, social interaction and group processes. Zebrowitz argues that the "mainstream" approach to social perception is a cognitive one that focuses primarily on the processes of perceiving people; she aims to redress the imbalance by giving greater emphasis to the content of social perceptions, the stimulus information on which they are based and the functions that they serve. Following an introductory overview of theoretical approaches, chapters cover: the contents of social perception, impression formation, perceiving emotions and causal attribution. The concluding chapter considers strengths and weaknesses in existing theory and research and explores the possibilities in an ecological theory of social perception.

**Alumni**

**David Chanoff, M.A. '73, Ph.D. '74** and Orrin DeForest. Chanoff is the author or coauthor of many books on Vietnam.

*Slow Burn: The Rise and Bitter Fall of American Intelligence in Vietnam*  
Simon and Schuster

American intelligence gathering in Vietnam was a failure, plagued by incompetence, corruption and conscious falsification. The result was a lack of hard information about the invisible Vietcong political and military machine and thousands of futile GI deaths on blind "search and destroy" missions. In late 1968, with Richard Nixon already deciding to initiate an American withdrawal, Orrin DeForest arrived in Vietnam as the CIA's chief of interrogation for Military Region Three, the most active area in the war zone. *Slow Burn: The Rise and Bitter Fall of American Intelligence in Vietnam* tells about the dirty work of recruiting spies, DeForest's highly unconventional interrogation techniques and how he ran the only network of agents and double agents the United States developed during the war. The book includes descriptions of how and why the infamous Phoenix program was a fake and a failure, the targeting for the secret B-52 bombings of Cambodia, the secret assessment test developed by the CIA's brilliant psychologist, John Gittinger, and the Vietcong money-running operation that channeled operational funds from Hong Kong to Saigon to Cambodia under the

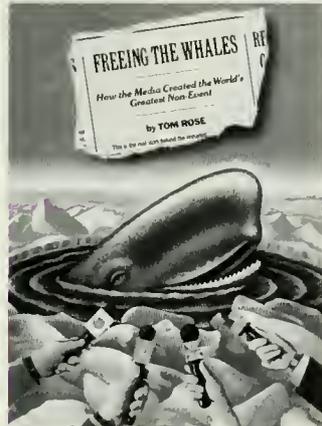
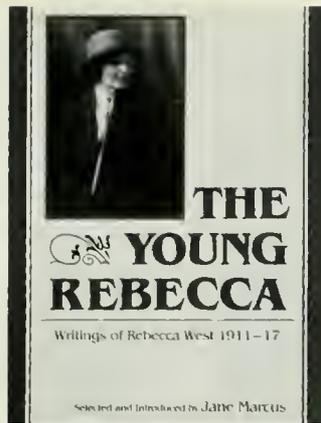
noses of the South Vietnamese special police. The book also covers the intelligence gathering that underlay Henry Kissinger's Paris peace negotiations and the disaster of the final evacuation caused by the State Department and CIA's Saigon Station's refusal to heed corroborated intelligence from double agents inside the North Vietnamese command center.

**Gloria Goldreich '55**

Goldreich is the author of several novels, including *Leah's Journey*, which won the National Jewish Book Award for Fiction.

*Mothers*  
Little, Brown and Company

*Mothers* is the story of two women with deep maternal affection for and claim to the same child, and of the man who fathered that infant. It is also an honest exploration of the passion for parenthood, for biological continuity, and of the courage, drama and conflict that such passion inspires. David Roth, an inventor, and his wife, Nina, a choreographer, share an idyllic, affluent suburban life. But David is haunted by memories of his artist father who died when David was a child. He remembers his father's paintings of Holocaust survivors and his words, "Where life continues, death is denied," and yearns for a child of his own. Nina has a teenage daughter from a previous marriage but is unable to



have more children. Stacey and Hal Cosgrove have three children and ambitious dreams but are struggling financially. The aspirations of these two families lock together when they are introduced by David's brother. He suggests that Stacey bear David's biological child, for a fee, and that David and Nina then adopt that child to be raised as their own. The Roths and the Cosgroves see themselves as "sharing friends," impelled by joy and generosity. This idyllic interval is shattered when, only weeks before the birth of the baby, the Cosgroves experience a devastating loss and they and the Roths must suddenly confront the wrenching reality of their seemingly perfect agreement.

**Jane Marcus, M.A. '65**

Marcus is professor of English and women's studies at CUNY Graduate Center and the City College of New York.

*The Young Rebecca: Writings of Rebecca West 1911-17*  
Indiana University Press

Writing as a convinced socialist and a dedicated feminist, Rebecca West began her journalistic career at the age of 18. Histories of the women's suffrage movement in Britain have largely ignored her early writings; Marcus has rescued them from obscurity. West's intellectual curiosity, her passionate responses to political and literary events and her experience in the suffrage campaign brought forth a profusion of

newspaper articles, clear, highly polished and often uproariously funny. Hers was a journalism of the highest order. All her life Dame Rebecca has written in praise of virtue and condemning wickedness. She finds moral relativism ridiculous, and says so in essays and her fiction. Covering a wide variety of subjects from suffrage, national politics and trade unionism to domesticity, sex-antagonism and crime, the essays collected here represent about half of what West wrote from 1911-17.

**Carol Meyers, M.A. '66, Ph.D. '75**

Meyers is associate professor of religion at Duke University.

*Discovering Eve: Ancient Israelite Women in Context*  
Oxford University Press

Biblical images of women have powerfully influenced our conceptions of women's roles and worth. Yet those

images are largely shaped by post-biblical translations and interpretations and reflect the androcentric perspectives of the male authors and editors of scripture. *Discovering Eve: Ancient Israelite Women in Context* looks beyond the biblical texts to reconstruct the typical everyday lives of women in ancient Israel. Meyers argues that this cannot be done using biblical sources alone since the scriptural texts were written by mostly urban elite males — women of the early biblical period were mostly rural villagers. Moreover, the stories of women in the Bible concern exceptional individuals rather than ordinary Israelite women. The author approaches the subject by analyzing the biblical material in the light of recent archaeological discoveries about rural village life in ancient Palestine. She presents for the first time a picture of the actual way of life and status of women based as far as possible on archaeological data and philological analysis.

**Tom Rose '84**

Rose is a TV news executive and reporter.

*Freeing the Whales: How the Media Created the World's Greatest Non-Event*  
Carol Publishing Group

On October 7, 1988, an Eskimo hunter found three California Gray whales imprisoned in the Arctic ice. In the past, as was nature's way, trapped whales always died. But this time more

than 150 journalists from four continents representing at least 26 TV networks converged in the tiny Eskimo outpost of Barrow, Alaska. Millions of people watched while the president of the United States and the general secretary of the Soviet Union joined in the rescue of the three imprisoned whales. Because the struggle of the three trapped whales could be seen on global television, a democratic government half a world away nearly collapsed: Iceland, killer of 75 whales in 1988, fell prey to a crippling economic boycott costing more than \$50 million, nearly 4 percent of the tiny nation's gross national product. Yet the Soviets, who slaughtered more than twice as many gray whales that same year and today remain the world's largest killers of gray whales, sent two icebreakers on a three-day diversion and became instant environmentalists. The Soviets reaped praise, Iceland scorn. Yet, through the miracle of modern technology, the rescue of three whales captured the imaginations of hundreds of millions of people who for a brief moment in time felt that the world had become a better place for ourselves and the creatures who share it with us.

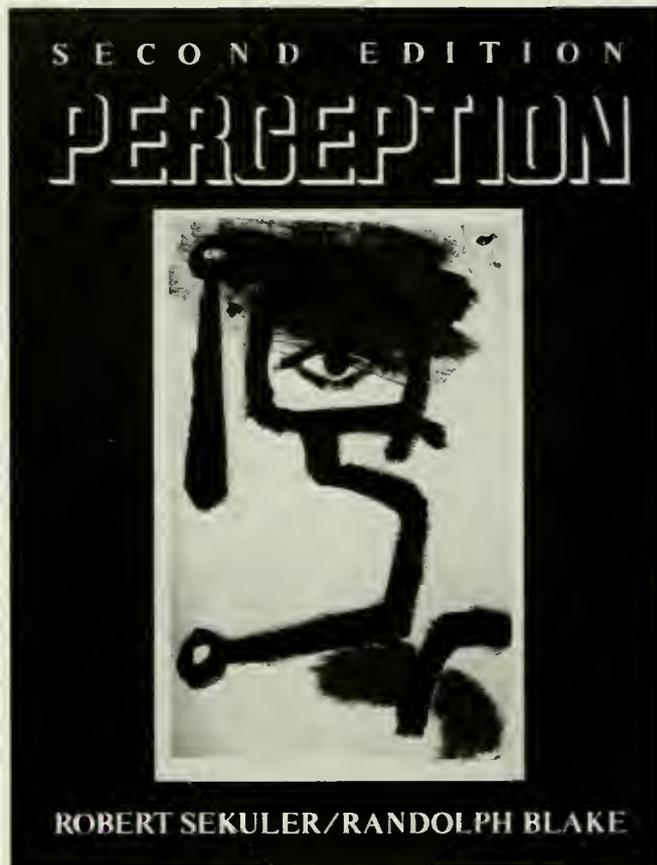


**Alan M. Schindler, Ph.D. '68, M.D.**

Schindler practices general pediatrics and pediatric endocrinology in Philadelphia and is a clinical associate professor of pediatrics at The Medical College of Pennsylvania.

*Too Tall! Too Short! Too Fat! Too Thin! A Guide to the Growth and Sexual Development of Children*  
Agathon Press

This book answers most questions that parents ask about the physical and sexual growth of their children. Schindler describes the processes of physical growth from before birth through adolescence. One of the principal values of this book is the reassurance it will give many parents whose children, although not average, fall within the broad range of 'normal' development. Typical case histories are presented to illustrate each of the many different growth patterns discussed. Those patterns that suggest an abnormal



condition are pointed out, and current treatment methods are described in a straightforward and empathetic manner. Among other topics discussed are short stature and the use of growth hormone; obesity in childhood; eating disorders (bulimia and anorexia nervosa); and delayed pubertal development.

**Brenda Wineapple '70**  
Wineapple is an associate professor of English at Union College in Schenectady, New York. She received a National Endowment for the Humanities Fellowship to write this book.

*Genêt: A Biography of Janet Flanner*  
Ticknor & Fields

Writing under the pseudonym of Genêt, author of *The New Yorker's* letters from Paris for half a century, Janet Flanner described with elegance and clarity the

political, artistic and social life of France — its culture, its celebrities, its fashions, its scandals. She knew and saw everyone and everything, from Edith Wharton to Ernest Hemingway, from Charles Lindbergh's landing to Josephine Baker's debut. With precision, she profiled de Gaulle, Picasso, Malraux, Mann, even Hitler. Flanner's personal life was passionate, complex and as colorful as her public life. Wineapple chronicles Flanner's lifelong relationship with Solita Solano and the sometimes turbulent, always deeply felt love affairs of her later life. A chain-smoking, hard-driven perfectionist, Flanner won the 1966 National Book Award for *Paris Journal* and became a cultural monument in her own time. In this literary biography, the author brings to life the intense, compelling woman who, sporting a monocle, came to be synonymous with our bittersweet, romantic view of Americans in Paris between the wars.

**Staff**

**Robert Sekuler '60**  
Louis and Frances Salvage Professor of Psychology and provost and dean of the faculty, and Randolph Blake

*Perception*, second edition  
McGraw-Hill Publishing Company

Human beings have always wondered about how they perceived the world in which they lived. In modern times, this wonder has inspired behavioral and biological scientists to take up a systematic study of perception. Building on the cumulative efforts of all these people, this book explains seeing, hearing, touching, smelling and tasting to students of perception. Central topics are presented in historical context, underscoring that the contemporary study of perception is part of an unfolding intellectual process, but at the same time, thorough coverage is given to "hot," rapidly developing topics at the frontiers of perception. An important feature of the book is the more than 250 illustrations and the graphic presentation of complex ideas. Since perception is not just an abstract, scientific discipline, but an integral part of everyday life, this book relates scientific research on perception to the reader's own perceptual experiences. In addition to an updated text and many new illustrations, the second edition contains a new chapter, on touch, and 300 new references.

# Faculty Notes

## **Teresa M. Amabile**

professor of psychology, gave an invited address, "Mechanisms of Creativity: Motivation, Affect, and Cognition," at the annual meeting of the American Psychological Association, Boston.

## **Allen Anderson**

assistant professor of music, had his *Variations on S.K. and R.L.* performed by the Ensemble Courant at the Music Around the Lakes Festival in Glen Arbor, Michigan.

## **Kate Carney**

artist-in-residence in acting, conducted a workshop, "From Stanislavsky's Concept of Physical Action through Chekhov's Psychological Gesture," at the Association of Theatre in Higher Education National Conference, Chicago.

## **Anne Carter**

Fred C. Hecht Professor of Economics, was elected president of the International Input-Output Association at the conference in Keszthely, Hungary. She also was appointed to the Strategic Issues Committee of the Electric Power Research Institute.

## **Jan Curtis**

lecturer in theater arts, sang the role of Maddalena in Atlanta Opera's production of *Rigoletto*.

## **Sandra Dackow**

artist-in-residence in music, had five new arrangements for young string orchestra released by Ludwig Music Company, Cleveland: Mozart's *Contredanse en Rondeau, K. 213* and *Finale, Symphony No. 10 in G Major*; Tchaikovsky's *Mother Ginger* from

*Nutcracker Suite*; Wagner's *Entrance and March of the Guests from Tannhäuser*; and Rimsky-Korsakoff's *Capriccio Espagnol*.

## **Susan Dibble**

artist-in-residence in stage movement, conducted a workshop, "Dance for Actors," at the Association of Theatre in Higher Education National Conference, Chicago.

## **Thomas Doherty**

lecturer with rank of assistant professor of cinematography (American studies), received a Fulbright Lectureship as the Thomas Jefferson Professor in American Studies for fall semester 1990 at the University of Groningen, Netherlands.

## **Karl Eigsti**

adjunct professor of scenic design, designed sets for the Pittsburgh Public Theatre's production of *Eleanor*, a musical based on the life of Eleanor Roosevelt.

## **Margot Fassler**

assistant professor of music, was elected director-at-large of the American Musicological Society. She organized the session "Time and Music: A Cross-Temporal and a Cross-Cultural Study" for the National Meeting of the American Musicological Society held in Oakland, California, at which she presented a paper, "Time, History, and Exegesis in Twelfth-Century Music Drama." She also won a travel grant from the American Council of Learned Societies to attend the "Cantus planus" group of the International Musicological Society held in Pecs, Hungary, where she presented a paper, "Tropes and Sequences in Twelfth-Century Chartres: The Cathedral of Notre Dame and the Abbaye Saint-Jean-en-Vallée."

## **Stefan Gerlach**

assistant professor of economics, was awarded a Bernstein Fellowship for outstanding young faculty at Brandeis. He also received a grant from the Banking Research Institute in Stockholm to study Swedish business cycles.

## **David Gil**

professor of social policy, Heller School, presented a keynote address, "Have We Really Overcome Hitler?" at the International Congress on Child Abuse and Neglect, Hamburg, Germany. His essay "Implications of Conservative Tendencies for Practice and Education in Social Welfare" was published in the *Journal of Sociology and Social Welfare*. The revised fourth edition of his book, *Unravelling Social Policy*, was published by Schenkman Books, Inc. He also was elected to the board of directors of the American Orthopsychiatric Association.

## **Ruth Gollan**

adjunct associate professor of Near Eastern and Judaic studies and director, Hebrew and Oriental language programs, was awarded a three-year grant by the United States Department of Education for the development of competency-based curricula for teaching modern Hebrew and Chinese at the secondary and postsecondary levels. She also participated in a panel with professors of Arabic, South Asian languages and a representative of the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages (ACTFL) on "Initiatives to Increase Student Proficiency in the Less Commonly Taught Languages" at the annual conference of ACTFL.

## **Jane Alison Hale**

assistant professor of French and comparative literature, presented a paper, "Raymond Queneau and the Encyclopedic City," at an international colloquium, "Raymond Queneau and the City," Thionville, France.

## **Lynn Halpern**

assistant professor of physiological psychology, was awarded the second annual Perlmutter Fellowship Award for teaching excellence.

## **Martin Halpern**

Samuel and Sylvia Schulman Professor of Theater Arts, had his play *The Least of These* coproduced by American Stage Company and Lamb's Theater. His play *Magic Fire* was produced in a workshop of The Actor's Studio, New York.

## **Elena Ivanova**

artist-in-residence in costume, and Alexander Chirkov, both members of Boston's Chekhov Theater and Film Company, will lead a group of young theater artists in a cultural exchange program to Leningrad. Financed by the Corporation Svetlana, the program will bring the Leningrad theater group, Theater on Poklonay, to Boston in January.

## **Ray Jackendoff**

professor of linguistics, was inducted as president of the Society for Philosophy and Psychology at its annual meeting held at the University of Maryland where he also presented a paper, "Causative Concepts and Their Extended Family." His book *Semantic Structures* was published by MIT Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

**Edward K. Kaplan** professor of French and comparative literature, read from his translation of Charles Baudelaire's prose poems, *The Parisian Prowler*, at the Nathan Mahew Seminars in Vineyard Haven, Massachusetts. Excerpts from the translation were published in *The New York Times Book Review*. His book *Baudelaire's Prose Poems: The Esthetic, the Ethical, and the Religious in "The Parisian Prowler"* was published by The University of Georgia Press.

**Philip Keehn** professor of chemistry, delivered an invited lecture, "Very Short Nonbonded Oxygen-Oxygen Distances in Cyclophanes," for the Department of Chemistry at the University of New Hampshire.

**Karen Klein** associate professor of English, delivered a talk, "Women Artists: Narratives and Space," for the Massachusetts Interdisciplinary Discourse Analysis Seminar at the Center for Literary and Cultural Studies, Harvard University. She also delivered an invited talk, "Words and Images," for the employees of Houghton Mifflin Co. Three of her plexiglass books were chosen for an exhibit, "Contemporary Collage: Entering the 90's," at the Brush Gallery, Lowell, Massachusetts, and her drawing "Inscription 3" was used for the cover of *America and I: Short Stories by American Jewish Women Writers* (Beacon Press 1990), edited by Associate Professor of American Studies **Joyce Antler**. She and **Luis Yglesias**, associate professor of Spanish and comparative literature, were invited as representatives of the University to attend a

conference, "Engaging Cultural Legacies: Shaping Core Curricula in the Humanities," sponsored by the American Association of Colleges and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

**Marty Wyngaarden Krauss** assistant professor and director of the Nathan and Toby Starr Center for Mental Retardation, Heller School, announced that a five-year, \$988,804 grant from the National Institute on Aging was awarded jointly to the Heller School and the Waisman Center of the University of Wisconsin to learn the needs of aging parents and their adult children with mental retardation who live with them. The project, the largest of its kind, will study 450 families in Massachusetts and Wisconsin.

**Norman Levine** associate professor of physical education, was reappointed to Nike's National Coaches Advisory Board. He published "A Sensible Approach to Training for Cross Country and Distance Running" in *New England Runner* magazine.

**Arthur Lewbel** associate professor of economics, presented papers at Southern Methodist University, Dallas; Laval University, Quebec, New York University, and at the annual meetings of the American Economic Association in Atlanta. He also spoke at a conference on aggregation theory at the London Business School.

**Lydian String Quartet** artists-in-residence, are celebrating their 10th anniversary during the 1990-91 season by bringing several guests to a concert series on campus, among them pianists Lois Shapiro and Boris Berman and soprano Lorraine Hunt. Brandeis composers will feature prominently with a new work by Associate Professor of Music **Allen Anderson** and *Quartet No. 3* by **Martin Boykan**, the Irving Fine Professor of Music. The Lydians also will premiere a quartet by Lewis Spratlan of Amherst College and a quartet written for them by Muscovite Elena Firsova.

**Joan Maling** professor of linguistics, delivered an invited lecture, "The Hierarchical Assignment of Grammatical Case," at a Symposium on Icelandic Linguistics sponsored by the Sigurdur Nordal Institute where she was the only non-European participant. She also presented a paper on "Adverbials and Syntactic Case in Finnish" at the Twelfth Scandinavian Conference of Linguistics, Reykjavik. She is coauthor of "Case and the Inalienable Possession Construction in Korean," presented at the Seventh International Conference on Korean Linguistics, Osaka. Maling is visiting professor of linguistics at Harvard University.

**Rachel McCulloch** Rosen Family Professor of Economics and director, Lemberg Program in International Economics and Finance, was appointed to the editorial advisory board of *Studies in International Trade Policy*, a new series to be published by the University of Michigan Press. She also has been named to the steering committee of the International Seminar in

International Trade, a forum for empirical and policy-oriented research sponsored by the National Bureau of Economic Research, Cambridge, Massachusetts, and the Centre for Economic Policy Research, London.

**Sarah Mead** artist-in-residence in music, performed in several programs of contemporary music for historical instruments, including the Seymour Shifrin Festival held at Brandeis and the Brandeis Contemporary Chamber Players. She also played in a duo recital with English gambist Alison Crum. She taught at numerous workshops, including the annual Viola da Gamba Society of America Conclave in Richmond, Virginia, where she performed a Barthelmy de Caix sonata for two pardessus de violes with Tina Chancy. Her handbook, *Plain & Easy: a Practical Introduction to Renaissance Theory*, is in its fourth printing.

**David W. Murray** assistant professor of anthropology, will use a faculty research grant awarded by the Canadian government to conduct ethnographic research among the Athapaskan Han People who live on both the U.S. and Canadian sides of the border in the Yukon Territory. He will investigate how each country's national policies have affected economic development and cultural integrity among native groups.

**Michael Murray** adjunct professor of theater arts and director, theater arts program, directed the Phoenix Theatre Company's production of *As You Like It* at the company's summer home, Dobbs Ferry, New York.

**Alfred Nisonoff**

professor of biology and Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center, was elected president of the American Association of Immunologists.

**James D. Olesen**

associate professor of music, prepared Boston's Chorus pro Musica for a Great Woods performance of William Schuman's baseball cantata, *Casey at the Bat*, for the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Leonard Slatkin.

**Peter Petri**

Carl Shapiro Professor of International Finance, was awarded a Fulbright Scholar Grant for 1990-91 for research at Keio University, Japan.

**Gila Ramras-Rauch**

lecturer with rank of associate professor of Near Eastern and Judaic studies, was awarded two fellowship grants — one from the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture and the other from the Littauer Foundation — to work on her new book, *The Fiction of Aharon Appelfeld — the Holocaust and Beyond*, to be published by Indiana University Press. She also completed a book in Hebrew, *The Life and Work of L.A. Arieli*, published in Israel.

**Benjamin C.I. Ravid**

Jennie and Mayer Weisman Professor of Jewish History, delivered a paper, "The Patriarch of Venice and the Jewish Question, 1597," at the Annual Conference of the Association for Jewish Studies. He also chaired a session at the international conference on "Zionism and Religion" held at Brandeis and the Tauber Institute.

**Joseph Reimer**

assistant professor in the Hornstein Program, had his essay "The Synagogue as a Context for Jewish Education" published and distributed by the Commission on Jewish Education in North America as a companion piece to its final report. The essay explores the relation between synagogues and their schools and the conditions under which these schools could work in providing a quality educational experience.

**Shulamit Reinharz**

associate professor of sociology, was appointed associate editor of a book series, *Women of Ideas*, to be published by Sage, London. She also has been appointed chair of the nominations committee of the Eastern Sociological Society.

**Bernard Reisman**

professor of American Jewish communal studies and director, Hornstein Program, traveled to Australia and New Zealand where he spoke with leaders of the Jewish communities. He served as scholar-in-residence for the Jewish Communal Appeal in Sydney and as consultant to the Jewish Community Council and Jewish Welfare Society of Melbourne. He also spoke to the Jewish Community Council of New Zealand.

**Myron Rosenblum**

Charles A. Breskin Professor of Chemistry, presented a talk, "New Organometallic Systems Based on Face-to-Face Metallocenes," at the National Organometallic Workshop, University of Kentucky, Lexington. He also was an invited speaker at the Gordon Conference on Stereochemistry, Newport, Rhode Island, where he presented a talk on "Stereochemical

Perspectives in the Reactions of Cyclopentadienyliron Dicarboxyl Complexes."

**Susan Shevitz**

adjunct assistant professor of Jewish education (on the Sumner N. Milender Family Foundation), served as a scholar-in-residence at the Principal Retreat Program, Healdsburg, California, sponsored by the Jewish Theological Seminary's Melton Research Center. She delivered an invited reflection-on-practice, "Developing Educational Teams," at the Conference on Research in Jewish Education. She had her article "Jewish Students and Jewish Schools: Results of the 1988-89 Boston Area Census" published by the Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies and the Bureau of Jewish Education of Greater Boston for distribution to Jewish schools and synagogues.

**Gerald L. Showstack**

adjunct associate professor in the Hornstein Program, had two articles published: "Perspectives on the Resettlement of Soviet Jews" in the *Journal of Jewish Communal Service* and "Perspectives in the Study of American Jewish Ethnicity" in *Contemporary Jewry*.

**Susan Staves**

professor of English, has returned from a year as the Clark Professor at the Clark Library and the University of California at Los Angeles where she copresided over a series of lectures and workshops on "Conceptions of Property." She also lectured at Boalt Hall, the Law School of the University of California at Berkeley, the Berkeley history department and the English department of the University of California at Riverside.

**Douglas J. Stewart**

professor of classical studies, was director and professor-in-charge of the Boston University Summer School Program in Greece, "Ancient Greece: The Politics of Place and Time." The Program offered a guided, in-depth introduction to the politics and culture of ancient Greece. The participants toured Mycenae, Tiryns, Epidaurus, Pylos, Olympia, Delphi, Thebes, Crete and Athens.

**Leslie Taylor**

artist-in-residence in theater arts, assisted by graduate designer Aimee Orkin, designed the sets and costumes for The Phoenix Theatre Company's production of *As You Like It*, Dobbs Ferry, New York.

**Maureen Heneghan Tripp**

associate professor of costume design, chaired a panel discussion, "Opportunities and Training in Theatre, Film and Television Design," for high school students at the New England Theatre Conference, Boston. She studied at the Ixchel Museum, Guatemala City, and revisited Indian weavers in Western Highland villages in Guatemala.

**Thomas R. Tuttle, Jr.**

professor of chemistry, presented an invited talk, "Solvated Electrons: What is Solvated?" at the Gordon Conference on Radiation Chemistry, Salve Regina College, Newport, Rhode Island.

**Robert Weiner**

assistant professor of economics, received a grant from the Brandeis Center for International and Comparative Studies to research transfer pricing in multinational corporations and one from Columbia University's Center for the

Study of Futures Markets to study default risk and differences between forward and futures markets.

## **Patricia Zippodt**

adjunct professor of costume design, was costume designer for *Shogun*, a new Broadway musical based on the best-selling novel, which opened at the Kennedy Center, Washington, D.C.

## **Irving Kenneth Zola**

Mortimer Gryzmish Professor of Human Relations, received the 1990 Leo G. Reeder Award for Distinguished Service to Medical Sociology. The award recognizes significant contributions to the sociology of health and medicine and honors a distinguished career.

## **Staff**

### **Sanford M. Lottor**

director of continuing studies, was presented the American Association of University Administrators 1990 Distinguished Service Award at its summer national assembly.

### **Susan Paresky**

vice president of development and alumni relations for the interim, was elected president for a two-year term of Women In Development, an organization for women fund-raisers in the Greater Boston area that sponsors professional development and outreach on all aspects of fund-raising and management issues for women.

## **A Watershed Change in the American Jewish Community**

*Bernard Reisman, professor of American Jewish communal studies and director of the Hornstein Program at Brandeis, came to the Heller School at Brandeis in 1967 as a recipient of a Muehlstein Fellowship, a one-time scholarship award set up to enable him to pursue his Ph.D. with a requirement that he would assume a future leadership position in the American Jewish community. A graduate of City College of New York and Western Reserve University, Reisman was awarded his Ph.D. from Brandeis in 1970.*

*"At that time," Reisman recalled, "we realized that one way I might fulfill the expectations of the fellowship that brought me to Brandeis was to create a new program that would combine the course offerings of the Lown Center for Contemporary Jewish Studies, the predecessor organization to the Hornstein Program, and of the Heller School. The idea was to create a specialized graduate program that would switch the emphasis from social work — the central feature of former graduate programs for Jewish communal work — to one that combined a knowledge of Jewish communal affairs and sensitivities with professional skills."*

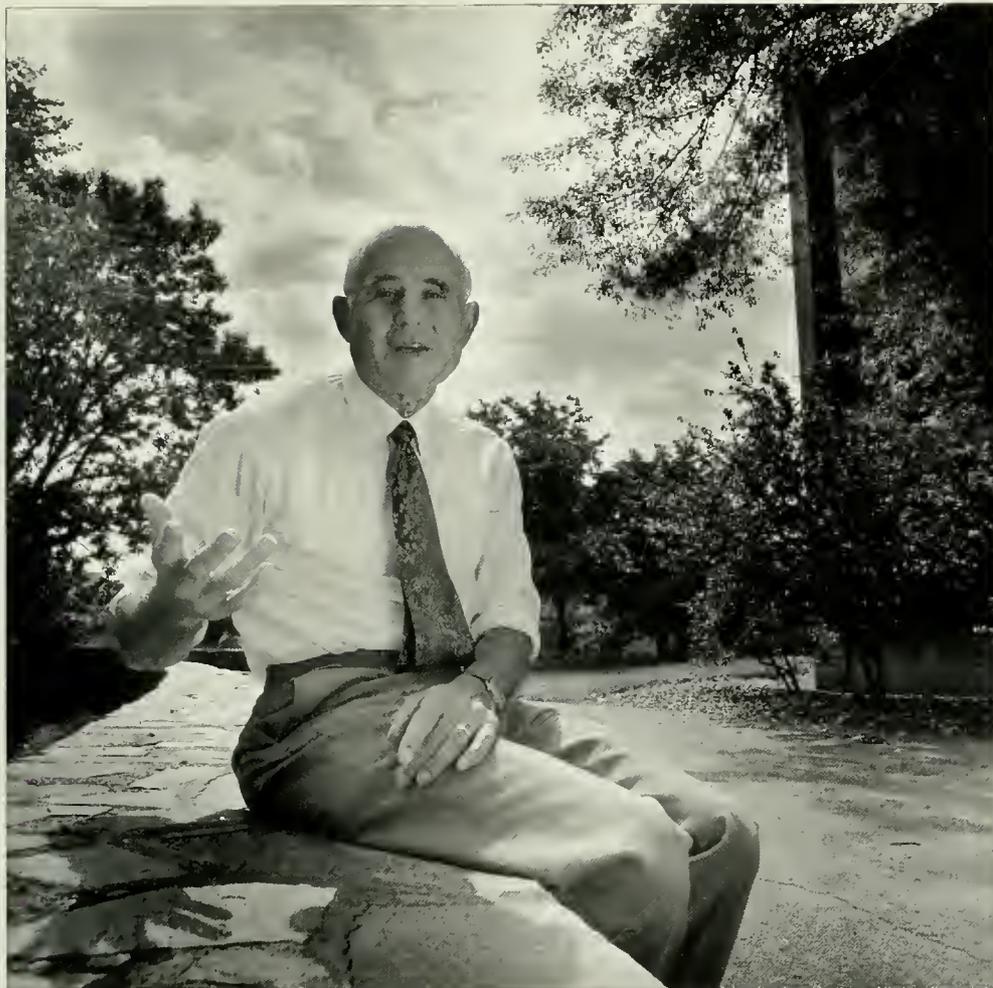
*Twenty years later, in May of this year, many of the 340 alumni of the Program, who have gone on to positions of leadership in Jewish communities around the world, were reunited with Reisman and the Hornstein faculty at a 20th anniversary celebration on campus. A major symposium, "Leadership for a Jewish Community Come of Age," the highlight of the weekend, sparked enthusiastic dialogue. At the celebration that followed, Reisman was honored and the Bernard Reisman Endowed Fellowship — in recognition of his achievements as director of the Hornstein Program and as a leader in the field of Jewish communal service — was inaugurated. In an interview with Robert Israel, assistant director of news and media relations at Brandeis, Reisman discussed his experiences of these past two decades at the Hornstein Program.*

**Israel:** What major theme emerged from the recent Hornstein symposium, and what do these themes tell us about the changing nature of the American Jewish community?

**Reisman:** One of the major themes to emerge from the symposium is that there is a more hopeful estimate of the future prospects of the American Jewish community. You remember, it was only 20 years ago when *Look* magazine had as its front cover story "The Vanishing American Jew," predicting that Jewish life in America was coming to an end via assimilation and apathy.

Well, the predictions did not prove to be true. There are many reasons to believe that the future of the North American Jewish community is good. That is not to say we are not faced with challenges or problems, but our outlook toward those problems has changed. Now there is the recognition that it is possible for Jews living in America to be acculturated to American society and still retain their identity as Jews.

First, there has been a changing American perspective toward Israel. Without denying the vital importance of Israel, that country will not be the sole basis for Jewish identity, as it was for many in our parents' generation. So while American Jews remain proud of Israel and its great achievements, its image as the epitome of Jewish accomplishment doesn't work as it once did.



*Bernard Reisman*

A second aspect by which Jewish identity is being redefined by American Jews is in regard to the Holocaust/anti-Semitism syndrome. To base one's identification or to focus all one's energies on the Holocaust or on the latest anti-Semitic incident is unlikely to be a basis for identity for thoughtful people. Jews must never ignore expressions of anti-Semitism or forget the Holocaust. But the reality is that anti-Semitism is declining. American Jews often have difficulty in accepting this, but anti-Semitism has declined. We need only to look at the accomplishments of American Jews to realize that there are now fewer barriers for Jews than was the case when our parents were growing up.

A third aspect that American Jews continue to rely on for sustaining their community is a combination of Jewish nostalgia and ethnicity — a "Jewish warm-heart" syndrome. Jews do have a rich ethnic heritage, but it must be seen as part of a larger religious/historic culture.

**Israel:** If these three elements — Israel, anti-Semitism and nostalgia — are not aspects Jews can depend on to define their Jewishness, what can be counted on?

**Reisman:** The key point, and this is a watershed change, is that American Jews are now coming to recognize that their traditional culture can be a source of relevant wisdom and enrichment in how they lead their lives today. Contemporary Jews are recognizing that not only can they be fully involved in the attractive American society and the modern

values and ideas it represents, but they can also be fully identified as Jews. In fact, such a synthesis of the two cultures suggests itself as a viable basis for an identity for the fourth- and fifth-generation American Jews now growing up and also as the basis for the optimistic prognosis for the future of the American Jewish community. To realize this, we need to work at reconnecting with the values and teachings of Judaism, along with the ethnic and historic dimensions of our Jewish cultural experience.

What we put forth to our students at the Hornstein Program is the need for a redefinition of contemporary Jewish ideology, one grounded in the idea that Jews are a distinctive people. That doesn't mean Jews are better than anyone else —

which is chauvinism. Rather, it means Jews accept their covenantal responsibilities as a "chosen people," and behave as though they are inheritors of a sacred heritage. Such a spiritual message certainly has been at the core of the Jewish historic experience and can remain meaningful for Jews today who are in quest of spirituality.

**Israel:** When you speak of spirituality, is there a God concept involved?

**Reisman:** I am constantly finding myself thinking about the meaning of God, both personally and professionally, and this question is new for me because I have always thought of myself as essentially a secular person. In this regard, my beliefs, I think, have been characteristic of many American Jews today: grounded in the logic and rationalism of science and modernity and accordingly skeptical of any God concept. However, having experienced the values and achievements of modernity, I have sensed a void. Throughout the last decade or so, I have been asking myself: "Is life only material possessions and accomplishments? Can human history — certainly the continuity of the Jewish people — be explained satisfactorily by logic and rationality? Why should I think about anyone other than myself and my own best interests? Why should I choose to rear children and worry about future generations?"

These questions have prompted me to think more about God. My impression is that an increasing number of today's American Jews are beginning to consider whether God has any meaning in their lives. In preparing our Hornstein graduate students, we challenge them to think about such questions as a basis for defining their leadership roles.

**Israel:** How does the Hornstein Program enable its graduate students to be responsive to the Jewish ideological issues you have been discussing?

**Reisman:** Obviously, the manner in which professionals are educated — lawyers, clergy, teachers, etc. — will be reflected in how they respond to their respective constituencies. Consistent with that principle, in the Hornstein Program, we take very seriously the manner in which we educate these future professional Jewish leaders. Thus, if the primary needs of American Jews today are, as I believe, both a quest for community and a quest for ideology, we on the faculty must give priority in our curriculum and our shaping of their Brandeis educational environment to issues of community building and confronting questions of spirituality and transcendence.

**Israel:** You have just returned from Australia and New Zealand, and you traveled to South America. How have you designed the Hornstein Program to broaden its horizons?

**Reisman:** Whenever I travel, I am always on the lookout for capable students. I have recruited students from European countries, including Scandinavia, and from South Africa, Argentina, Turkey, Israel and Australia. The home communities pay living and travel arrangements for them. Brandeis provides them with scholarship support. The students are expected to return and work as Jewish professionals in that home community. The result is that not only are the students bringing back their knowledge of the American Jewish community, but they also inform American students about Jewish life in other parts of the world.

**Israel:** A concluding question: Is your optimism about the future of the American Jewish community reflected in what has been happening in American secular universities in recent years?

**Reisman:** Twenty years ago, the number of universities where one could pursue Judaic studies, you could have counted on less than two hands. Today, there are dozens of colleges and universities offering Judaic instruction. We now have some 800 American professors of Judaica teaching and adding to the evolving body of Jewish knowledge and culture. Some 85 percent of American Jewish young people go to college and many, in their quest for knowledge about their

Jewish roots, seize the opportunity to take courses in Judaic studies, an experience not available to their parents.

And finally, and what is really most impressive is that highly educated third- and fourth-generation Jews are voluntarily choosing to be Jews. This factor defies the belief of two decades ago that the American Jewish community would inevitably become assimilated. The Jewish heritage has survived the snare of modernity. The challenge to the community leaders is to recognize this receptivity and to respond accordingly.

#### Answers to Humanities Challenge

1 d	13 a	25 b
2 a	14 d	26 c
3 b	15 b	27 b
4 b	16 c	28 d
5 b	17 b	29 b
6 c	18 c	30 a
7 b	19 a	31 a
8 c	20 a	32 d
9 c	21 c	33 c
10 b	22 a	34 b
11 a	23 d	35 c
12 a	24 c	36 c

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## Preparing for Life after Brandeis: The Hiatt Center

Lisa Berman Hills guides a student

Today's Brandeis graduates face an increasingly competitive and complex work environment, yet industry leaders are hiring with enthusiasm liberal arts students. Even employers who traditionally have not recruited liberal arts students are now seeking them in the belief that people grounded in the Humanities have the intellectual creativity for success in today's marketplace. Dramatic changes in the national and global economy in the last five years or so has increased the challenge at the Hiatt Career Development Center to assist students in realizing their potential and to make them aware of the varied opportunities that await them.

Michael Sullivan of Andersen Consulting, a management consulting firm in New York, explained his attraction to liberal arts graduates. "It takes more than the top of the line computer system to build a successful business system solution; it also takes brain power. Liberal arts majors provide the power to drive and deliver a total system solution to our clients."

Brandeis graduates, regardless of their fields of concentration, are bound to develop general problem-solving skills as they go through their four years of college. When we look among recent graduates, we find a biology concentrator who is a financial analyst at Bear Stearns, a computer science graduate who is a consultant at Price Waterhouse, a European



cultural studies concentrator who is a sales assistant at CBS and a politics concentrator who is an assistant editor at *U.S. News and World Report*.

In spite of these exciting outcomes, undergraduates rarely reach the point where they regard the prospect of work with wild anticipation; during their early years in college many have difficulty articulating their strengths and interests. The resources and services of the Hiatt Career Development Center help them envision and plan their futures.

Professionals at the Hiatt Center counsel them to recognize that career development is a continuous process of self-assessment and exploration. As students progress and their skills and values emerge, it is important for them to test their interests and investigate how these qualities can transfer to the workplace.

To help students with their self-assessment, the Hiatt Center offers individual appointments with

counselors, career planning workshops, interest testing and SIGI PLUS, a computer-assisted interactive assessment tool. The scenario goes something like this. As students enter the Hiatt Center, they are greeted by a peer counselor or staff member who acquaints them with the office and directs them to the appropriate counselor or resource. They can then peruse books and magazines in the career library, have their resumes critiqued by counselors, find out more about themselves through SIGI PLUS and view videotapes of career panels. Out of the corners of their eyes, they catch glimpses of seniors, dressed in their suits, nervously reviewing the recruitment materials as they wait to be interviewed by a visiting employer.

To give students a chance to participate in an array of work settings and career fields, the Hiatt Center offers several on-site opportunities that have proved popular. Among the most stimulating is the Internship Program. Students, with the assistance of Hiatt's internship coordinator and two internship peer

counselors, select an on-site placement from over 1,200 listings in the Greater Boston area. Each internship requires a minimum commitment of eight to 10 hours per week for one semester. For Bill Mendelsohn '91, an English concentrator, his internship at WBZ-TV has enabled him to experience a field he is considering for the future. Mendelsohn is unsure of his plans after graduation. He explained, "I thought an internship would be a good way to see if I like the TV business and to learn more about it."

As an intern in the special projects area, Mendelsohn has been working on two documentaries: one on the real estate development of Cape Cod and another on teenage issues. Mendelsohn commented, "Doing a documentary incorporates many of the skills I have developed academically such as researching a topic and writing." Mendelsohn described how everyone at WBZ warned him that television is a highly competitive industry. Yet he

*Lisa Berman Hills was graduated from Brandeis in 1982 with a B.A. in politics. She received a Master of Public Administration degree from the School of International and Public Affairs at Columbia University where she specialized in management strategy and corporate*

*public policy. Prior to her directorship of the Hiatt Career Development Center, Hills served as a consultant with Robert J. Corcoran and Company, a consulting firm for nonprofit institutions.*

feels that his internship will heighten his chance to work in communications.

Other undergraduates have also used internships as a means of refining career goals and as a way to acquire tangible skills. As an intern at RAZCAL Soda, Selena Luftig '92 has been part of the marketing efforts for this small start-up company headquartered in Sudbury, Massachusetts. Luftig is interested in pursuing a career in an aspect of business related to psychology, her field of concentration, and is considering advertising or marketing. Through her internship she has conducted retail marketing surveys to learn how the product is distributed, coordinated sampling events, designed brochures for RAZCAL and even visited the plant to observe how the product is bottled. Luftig explained, "As much as you learn in a classroom, you still need experience in a work setting. A liberal arts background prepares you to be adaptable, but you still need to know what it will be like when you go to work."

Acting as a magnet for alumni as well as students, the Shadow Program allows undergraduates to follow alumni as they go through their paces in their work world. Daniel Adler '85 describes the program: "By allowing participants to spend an entire day 'shadowing' someone, it offers the most realistic view of what a particular job really is — what it offers, what it demands, what its assets and liabilities are and

what kind of feeling you take home with you at the end of the day." As an undergraduate, Adler shadowed several different alumni in the entertainment field and today he works for the Creative Artists Agency in Beverly Hills.

Students can also learn about career options through on-campus programs, which have become major attractions. One, the Executives-in-Residence series, presents senior-level professionals to discuss their career paths, while another, Career Panels, invites several members of a field to describe their specific functions. Boardroom Table Dinners allow small groups of students informal contact with industry leaders to absorb valuable career advice. In recent years, visiting executives have included Jan Volk of the Boston Celtics, Milton Gralla of Gralla Publications, Ed Lewis of Essence Communications, Vincent Pina of Polaroid Corporation, and Allen Rosenshine of BBDO Worldwide.

Nathan Ancell, of Ethan Allen, Inc., Brandeis Trustee Emeritus, believes that "every possible contact that college students can have with major executives will expose them to the realities of industrial life. This insight will benefit them when they decide their futures and they will be better prepared to understand the work world." Ancell also enjoys the contact with students

and the exchange of ideas. "Many students are extremely creative and bright, and through their questions they can help the thinking of industry leaders. I see it as a two-way street and I often gain more than I give."

Most students rely on the Hiatt Center during their four years: over 75 percent of each class appears for at least one individual counseling session by their senior year. To ease the job search the Hiatt Center attempts to demystify the whole process. The senior P.A.N.I.C. meeting, replete with P.A.N.I.C. buttons, leads seniors through these invaluable steps dubbed "Prepare, Assess, Navigate, Imagine" and, finally, "Commence." Other activities such as workshops on the essentials of resume and cover letter writing, interviewing techniques and job search strategies serve as insightful exercises. During Freeze Frames students participate in mock interviews, which are videotaped and critiqued, and the Developing a Professional Image Program helps aspiring careerists make the switch from backpack to briefcase.

Since so many Brandeis graduates go on to graduate school, the Hiatt Center puts special emphasis on the application process for graduate and professional schools, discussing program options, recommending appropriate ranges of schools and reviewing essays and personal statements. The resources include information on grants and fellowships.

Naturally, students find the uncertainty associated with life after Brandeis stressful. The downturn in such industries as banking, retail and high tech — fields that have been typical paths for Brandeis graduates — and the volatility associated with mergers and acquisitions, have wreaked havoc on the nation's sense of job security. Young hopefuls often have high expectations for their first job and believe it represents a critical step in determining their whole career path. The Hiatt staff encourages informed decision making. One avenue for student guidance is the National Career Resource Network, where seniors meet with alumni for informational interviews. Another channel, Wednesday Evening Alumni Series, enables students to chat with alumni representing a wide range of fields. Networking events held during school breaks provide forums for seniors to learn from alumni about career fields as well as gain insight on job search strategies and lifestyle issues for specific geographic locations.

Keeping abreast of the changing job market and the shifting interests of undergraduates is one of the Hiatt Center's chief challenges. In recent years, about 50 percent of each class entered the work force, 40 percent went directly to graduate and professional schools, while approximately 10 percent pursued other plans such as

## Save the Date

### for the Annual Brandeis University Reunion Festivities

May 24-26, 1991

Special events are being planned for the classes of 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986. Members of these undergraduate classes will be receiving detailed program information in the coming months. If you would like to be involved, please contact the alumni office at 617-736-4110 for committee meeting dates and other information.



Ellen Blitz '76, chair of the Third Annual Alumni Leadership Convocation, held October 19 and 20, expresses thanks to the scores of alumni who took part in the weekend for their investment of personal time and effort. "The sum of our efforts far exceeds what any one of us can accomplish alone," she said. "Our alumni commitment and energies will carry Brandeis through the nineties with vigor."

assistance. Alumni who have been in the work force for a significant period of time are rethinking their lives and, often, are deciding they would like more balance between work and leisure time. Brandeis graduates from around the country have used the counseling services, sent resumes to be reviewed and had essays critiqued for graduate school. Through the Hiatt Center, they have accessed other alumni who are members of the National Career Resource Network for career advice. As people reevaluate their career goals and continue to make more job changes, the Hiatt Center anticipates even greater alumni utilization of its services.

Stephen Whitfield, Ph.D. '72, Max Richter Professor of American Civilization, sums up the relationship between liberal arts education and the job world. "The most common defense of a liberal arts education is that it cultivates the talent required to live more fully than more specific kinds of training can stimulate. Learning to think with precision, clarity and detachment are assets in our sophisticated and demanding economy."

Lisa Berman Hills

fellowship opportunities and travel. Brandeis remains a top feeder university for law schools with 12 to 15 percent of each class applying and over 95 percent of the applicants gaining entrance to a school of their choice. The admission rate to medical school also has remained consistently high. About eight percent of recent classes have applied and over 87 percent have been accepted, well above the national average of 63 percent. In addition, there has been a resurgence of interest in students pursuing graduate programs in the arts and sciences, attributable to student awareness of the promising outlook for faculty positions in higher education.

Recently, Brandeis students have been looking into more diverse fields. Although some graduates still seek out positions in banking, finance and consulting, many seniors search for jobs in human services, publishing, education, retail, advertising, health care, high tech and government. Gregory Giangrande, a recruiter for Random House, believes that Humanities-oriented students are well-suited to his firm's needs. "The reason liberal arts students seem to do well in publishing is because their educational experience is much broader. Publishing needs that because you're dealing with issues from A to Z."

In addition to servicing students, the Hiatt staff finds that many alumni return to Brandeis for career

What have you been doing lately? Let the alumni office know. We invite you to submit articles, photos (black and white photos are preferred) and news that would be of interest to your fellow classmates to:

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Due to space limitations, we usually are unable to print lists of classmates who attend each other's weddings or other functions. News of engagements, marriages and births are included in separate listings by class.

# Class Notes

'54

Miriam Feingold d'Amato, Class Correspondent, 62 Floyd Street, Winthrop, MA 02152

**Rima Drell Reck** has published a book, *Drieu La Rochelle and the Picture Gallery Novel: French Modernism in the Interwar Years*.

'55

Judith Paull Aronson, Class Correspondent, 767 South Windsor Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90005

Calling all fifties alums! The Southern California Chapter is sponsoring a weekend celebration for Brandeis alumni in the classes of 1952 through 1959 on February 16 and 17. Accommodations will be available at the Guest Quarters Suites Hotel in Santa Monica. For further information, contact Richard Silverman, c/o P.O. Box 6519, Thousand Oaks, CA 91359.

**Julian Smith** is proud to report that his daughter, Esta, was awarded first prize in an essay and art contest at the Holocaust commemoration services at Kean College, Union, NJ.

'56

Leona Feldman Curhan, Class Correspondent, 6 Tide Winds Terrace, Marblehead, MA 01453

**Barbara Ball Buff** is half-way through a two-year National Endowment for the Arts Grant, researching and documenting the collection of urban scene paintings at the Museum of the City of New York....**Lois Nesson Cohen** is actively pursuing her career as a teacher of the hearing impaired and helps her husband in his duties as dean of the School of Engineering at Northwestern University in Evanston, IL. She celebrated two of her children's weddings in the past two years....**Debbie Radovsky Finn** has three children, one of whom will soon make Debbie a grandmother....**Louise Weiss Fox** begins her sixth year as chairperson of the Department of Educational Foundations and Counseling Programs at Hunter College of City University of New York. She received her Ph.D. in psychology from Columbia University....**Mimi Geller** has been working as a health care administrator for over 10 years after earning a master's degree in 1979 and enjoys choral singing of oratorios, opera and Gilbert and Sullivan....**Irma Edelstein Goldman** retired from her job as a music teacher in the Bridgewater-Raritan, NJ, Regional School District and moved to the Blue Ridge Mountains in Arden, NC....**Molleah Bower Greenberg** is

in a private psychotherapy practice....**Tania Grossinger**, in affiliation with Conn Communications, is doing public relations for the Israel Ministry of Tourism and would like to hear from alumni who may be interested in writing about their forthcoming trips to Israel....**Marjorie Housen** has been named Alumni Term Trustee to the Board of Trustees at Brandeis to complete the term vacated by the untimely death of **Charles Napoli '58**. She is coordinator of special events for Uncommon Boston, a meeting planning company....**Ruth Pulivers Blaut Krulfeld** is professor of anthropology at George Washington University in Washington, DC, where she chaired the department and founded and directed the graduate anthropology program in Third World development. She also conducted anthropological field work in Indonesia, Singapore, Meso-America and the Caribbean....**Donald F. Levine** has been retired for the last three years and spends time reading biographies and traveling....**Norma Rajack Marder** wrote a personal essay, "Deceptive Cadences," which appeared in *The Georgia Review*....**Judith A. Ravreby** works in her husband's business, Plastic Product Development, and celebrated the birth of her first grandchild....**Michael Walzer**, professor of social science at The Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton, NJ, was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, a renowned international organization and the nation's oldest general learned society....**Helen Berger Weinstein** is the first woman to be elected chairman of the Trumbull, Connecticut Council, the municipality's legislative body....**Barbara Borkum Weinstock** is a freelance interior designer and co-owner of an American Heritage Shutters franchise in northeast Arkansas.

'57

Carole Wolfe Berman, Class Correspondent, 5 Heritage Lane, Lynnfield, MA, 01946

**Charles Alfron**, a French professor at New York University, has written *Fellini's 8 1/2*, which will appear in 1991, and *The Metropolitan Opera*, the first book on the Met in French. He is also the recipient of a National Endowment for the Humanities Interpretive Projects Grant for "Art Direction in Cinema...."**Cynthia R. Berland** is director of adult education for a Jewish community center in

Chicago....**Ruth R. Blitz** received a Ph.D. in bacteriology from the University of California at Berkeley where she taught. She has moved to an area near Mt. Lassen Volcanic National Park and National Forest, CA, and is a part-time medical/technical writer....**Vivian Meltz Bregman** runs her own dog school and is president of Ramapo Kennel Club, Ramapo, NY....**Sandra Zellick Costonis** is a doctoral candidate in marriage and family therapy at Nova University, Ft. Lauderdale, FL. She has been practicing family therapy since receiving her master's in counseling psychology from Nova....**Janet Cohen David** has been interviewed on several television and radio programs and presented a paper on "A Self-Psychological Approach to Treating Eating Disorders" at a recent American Psychological Association meeting....**Sandra Sussman Eder** enjoys retirement and leisure travel....**Susan H. Gold** is a learning consultant in special education....**Bert Gusrae** is a senior partner of Gusrae, Kaplan & Bruno in New York City....**Barry Hantman** is an executive director of the Jewish community center in Charlotte, NC....**Anne Greenberg Hershman** moved to Tamarac, FL, after receiving her M.S.W. at the Hunter College School of Social Work. She is assistant clinic director at Nova University Community Mental Health Center and an adjunct faculty member of the Barry University School of Social Work. She is in private practice and is a board member and instructor for the Community Friends Project, a mental health association....**Marcia Ullian Jackson** is a board-certified diplomate in clinical social work and has a private psychotherapy practice in Westwood and Newton, MA, specializing in issues of separation and divorce for individuals, couples and families....**Linda S. Kantor** has been interested in the continued functioning of low-income and disabled elderly as part of society, and has helped develop several housing complexes for this constituency. She has also been active in creating a U.S. support group for the sheltered workshops of LifeLine for the Old in Jerusalem and is working with the Hispanic community as well. She and her husband are both pilots and make frequent trips to Washington, DC....**Janet Krauss** teaches writing and literature at Fairfield University and has published many poems in quarterly journals and several essays in *The New York Times*....**Rita Roth Levine** has been named director of planning and development for the Community

Renewal Team of Greater Hartford, the oldest community-action program in the U.S. Previously she was development coordinator for the American Silver Museum in Meriden, CT, administrator for Yale University Hillel, director of development for the Jewish Home for the Aged and a congressional staff assistant for Connecticut's third congressional district....**Jeanne F. Lieberman** is a physical therapist as well as a theater critic for several publications, including the *New York Law Journal* and the *New York Perspective*. She is a weekly columnist for the *Fire Island News* and a voting member of the Drama Desk. Her article, "Heterosexual Aids: Horror or Hype," appeared in a New York singles magazine. In addition, she served three short terms in the Israeli army and left a permanent sculpture on the naval base at Haifa, Israel....**Diane Linder** received her M.S.S.W. degree from the University of Louisville and lives in Miami, FL, where she taught at the University of Miami Medical School, was professional director of the Big Brothers Association and associate professor of social work at Barry University. She is in private practice as a clinical social worker, working with severely abused and traumatized individuals. She is the first president of the local chapter of therapists working with patients who have multiple personality disorders....**Daniel Lourie** has taken early retirement, keeping in touch with Brandeis classmates, notably **Anita Safran '56**....**Kadimah F. Michelson** has been reelected to a second term on the Brookline, MA, School Committee and is completing her doctorate in educational administration planning and social policy at the Harvard University Graduate School of Education....**Glenda Stone Sakala** teaches in Marlboro, MA, and works part-time as a marketing representative for two marketing companies....**Martha H. Schreiber** earned a Ph.D. in psychoanalysis from Union Graduate School....**Francois V. Scott** has opened the Park Slope Bookbindery in Brooklyn, which repairs and conserves antique books. He is a member of the Guild of Bookworkers, whose work was shown at the juried exhibit of the Craft Students League of New York City in 1989. He has been invited to participate in a bookbinders conference in Upsala, Sweden....**Marsha Milgram Stark** has been involved in elementary education for 20 years as a teacher, special needs instructor and guidance counselor. She is celebrating the birth of her

granddaughter....**Steve Steinberg** is a partner of Milberg, Weiss, Bershad, Spechtrie & Lerach, one of the nation's leading class action firms....**Moriel Weisberg** studied chamber music with her husband, Howard, at Bennington College and plans to retire from teaching in June 1991.

## '58

**Bruce Marks**, director of the Boston Ballet Company, received an honorary Doctor of Fine Arts degree at Franklin Pierce College, Rindge, NH. He founded the National Choreography Project for the National Endowment of the Arts, created the Dance Project for Robert Redford's Sundance Institute and was a member of the National Advisory Board of Arts in Education. He writes for the educational supplement of *The New York Times* and is involved in graduate studies at the University of London, the creation of a Center for Dance Education and the construction of a new building for the Boston Ballet Company....**Laurence Silberstein** published *Martin Buber's Social and Religious Thought: Alienation and the Quest for Meaning*, which is now available in paperback. He is the Philip and Muriel Berman Professor of Jewish Studies and director of the Berman Center for Jewish Studies at Lehigh University at Bethlehem, PA. His wife, **Muriel (Mimi) Berenson Silberstein '60**, is director of career planning and internships at Cedar Crest College in Allentown, PA.

## '59

**Sunny Sunshine Brownrout**, Class Correspondent, 87 Old Hill Road, Westport, CT, 06880

**Ellen Lapidus** exhibited her oil paintings at the Museum of Art at Ein Harod in Israel.

## '61

**Judith Leavitt Schatz**, Class Correspondent, 139 Cumberland Road, Leominster, MA, 01453

**Donald J. Cohen, M.D.** received the 27th Annual Strecker Award, sponsored by The Institute of Pennsylvania Hospital in Philadelphia, for his significant contribution to patient care and treatment. The Irving B. Harris Professor of Child Psychiatry, Pediatrics and Psychology and director of the Child Study Center at the Yale University School of Medicine, he has shown in his research and clinical activities the importance of forming an alliance between therapists and parents in providing treatment to a developmentally disabled child.



Donald J. Cohen

He concentrates on children with Tourette's syndrome and autism, has published over 200 articles and monographs, is on several editorial and professional boards and has received numerous awards and scholarships....**Miriam Mandel Congdon** is a free-lance marketing and public relations writer and is living in New Zealand for three to five years with her husband, Don....**Arthur Drache** is a member of Fraser & Beatty, in Ottawa, one of Canada's largest law firms. He specializes in land claims made by native Americans against the Canadian government....**Judith M. Frank, M.D.** is a board-certified psychiatrist at Beth Abraham Hospital in the Bronx, NY, and is on the staff at Albert Einstein School of Medicine....**Leslie Neiman Kingsley** was married in 1988 to Christopher Kingsley, senior trainer at the Center for Human Resources, Heller School, who specializes in mentoring student trainers....**Sharon Alexander Kleitman** owns an antique business, which she operates from a farm in Maine where she also designs jewelry with tribal and ethnic beads. Her husband, Danny, is chairman of the applied math committee at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology....**Bruce B. Litwer** has been general counsel to a major south Florida real estate developer for 20 years, but is looking for a change. He has celebrated his 50th birthday and asks for suggestions for the next half century....**Irene Gilbert Lorinczi** teaches and travels part-time with her husband, George....**Vivi-Anne Gustafson Mossberg** is a high school language teacher. Her husband, Lars, is manager of engineering computing at Volvo....**Marshall J. Mott** has been in general law practice for over 23 years and has relocated to Rocky Hill, CT....**Robert Moulthrop** is senior marketing director for the New York office of KPMG Peat Marwick, an international accounting, tax and consulting

firm. His story "Uncle Louis" appeared in *San Jose Studios* magazine. He lives near Princeton, NJ, with his wife, Jewel, an editor at Visual Education Corporation....**Ellen Jacobs Frayer Poss**, production supervisor for PBS/Wonderworks, has moved to Los Angeles with her new attorney husband....**Joel A. Sharon** has practiced law in New York and California for 15 years specializing in real estate syndication, forming partnerships to purchase, operate and sell apartment buildings. His wife, **Ann Leder Sharon '62**, works at Intel Corporation preparing tax returns....**Deanne Cohn Stone** was named director of the Foundation for Children's Books, an organization promoting children's literacy, and is working toward a master's in management at Lesley College in Cambridge, MA....**Susan Ann Vogel** has been named chair of the Department of Educational Psychology, Counseling and Special Education at Northern Illinois University.

## '62

**Ann Leder Sharon**, Class Correspondent, 13890 Ravenwood Drive, Saratoga, CA 95070

**Barbara Ballis Lal** published a book, *The Romance of Culture in an Urban Civilization*, *Robert E. Park on Race and Ethnic Relations in Cities*, and is a lecturer in the Department of Social Sciences at Goldsmiths' College, University of London.

## '65

**Daphnah Sage**, Class Correspondent, 1435 Centre Street, Newton Centre, MA 02159

**Marilyn "Mike" Shuffman Faust** has moved her office to White Plains, NY, where she specializes in matrimonial law.

## '66

**Barbara Benjamin Pepper**, Class Correspondent, 305 Clayton Road, Scarsdale, NY, 10583

**Berhanu Abebe** was involved in implementing economic reform in the trade sector in Ethiopia and traveled to Europe to present the policy to the European Economic Community....**Celeste Andrade** is a third-year doctoral candidate at the Harvard University School of Education....**Bernard R. Appleman** proudly reports that his daughter received both a National Merit Scholarship and a Richard King Mellon Scholarship at the University of Pennsylvania....**Pat Rensenthal Cantor** lives in New York City where he works in the computer field, teaches and plays tennis in his spare time....**Albert Foer** is chief executive officer of 22

Melart Jewelers, Inc. stores and has been elected to the executive committee of the board of directors of Jewelers of America, the Diamond Council of America and the Jewelry Industry Council. His wife, Esther, is cochair of Washington Associates of Ben Gurion University....**Stephen Heller** has developed Futurology, Inc., a consultant organization specializing in the extended care industry after a 25-year career in the management of hospitals and related health care organizations....**Carole Horn, M.D.** is in private practice in internal medicine in Washington, D.C. Her husband, Stephen Weissman, published his first book....**Kathryn Ingalls** has published articles in both the *Journal of Medical Education* and the *Journal of Dental Education*....**Monique Lang Katz** has a psychotherapy practice in New York, specializing in women's issues....**Gwenn Karel Levine** is vice president of planning and marketing at Saint Joseph's Hospital and Medical Center, New Jersey, and a member of the New Jersey Policy and Plan Development Committee, and was chair of the New Jersey Comprehensive Rehabilitation Advisory Committee....**Else Lichman** is a social worker in a variety of positions and in private practice....**Gila Lindsley** is director of a sleep disorder center in New Hampshire and has traveled to Japan, Bali and Java....**John Michelman** lives in Minneapolis where he is learning Hebrew....**Michael H. Moscovich** is chairman of the Vancouver Federation Combined Jewish Appeal and has traveled to Israel three times in the past year....**Ruth Needleman** has taken a leave of absence from Indiana University Northwest to become the national director of education for the Service Employees International Union (SEIU), Washington, DC, where she hopes to promote the interests of minorities and women in the workplace and in unions....**Jeremy Paretsky** was ordained to the Roman Catholic priesthood in the Dominican order in 1981 and has taught scripture and biblical languages at Universita San Tommaso in Rome, Italy, since 1982....**Ed Paul** teaches at Stockton State College in California, is happily married and lives in an historic farmhouse built on 20 acres of woodland....**Howard B. Rock** is a history professor at Florida International University, Miami, and has published two books, *Artisans of the New Republic* (1979) and *The New York City Artisan* (1989)....**Deborah Rubin** and her husband, John, have moved from Brooklyn to Oyster

Bay, NY. Deborah is on sabbatical this year, writing about Magdalen Herbert, a 17th-century Englishwoman....**Judy Schine Seltz** is chairman of the Alexandria, VA, School Board on which she has served since 1984....**Syrl Silberman** continues to work as an independent television producer and reports that, for the first time since leaving home for college, she is living in a house with a large yard and garden....**Carol Tavris** teaches at the University of California at Los Angeles and does op-ed columns for the *Los Angeles Times*. The second edition of her book *Anger: The Misunderstood Emotion* was published.

## '67

**Hermine Leiderman**, Class Correspondent, 2896 Twin Oaks Drive, Highland Park, IL, 60035

**Irwine Max Asher** married Joanne Eulau Asher and enjoys raising their children. He reports that their six-year-old son, Dovit Solomon, wrote to President Bush asking that no bombs be sent to the Arabs and was amazed by the response....**Susan Solender Bailis** is executive vice president and chief operating officer of ADS Management, Inc., the third-largest nursing home company in Massachusetts....**John Peter Chabot** lives in Newport, RI, and works at the White Horse Tavern there. He is general chairman of the Leukemia Celebrity Waiters Luncheon and is on the board of directors of both the Island Hospice Associates and the Rhode Island Project Aids Newport Committee. He is also involved with Friends of the Newport Music Festival and reports that seeing **Tyne Daly** in "Gypsy" brought back a flood of memories from his freshman year at Brandeis when she was "one of the gang."...**Mary Ann Camardella Corley** is Maryland state director of the G.E.D. testing program and has received a Ph.D. in adult and continuing education from the University of Maryland....**Michael Friedmann** has written a book, *Ear Training for 20th-Century Music*, which contributes theoretical insights to training musicians to acquire a more precise perception of 20th-century musical structures and processes....**Carol Lynn Wodinsky Ghatan** is a general studies and science teacher at the Solomon Schechter School in Newton, MA, and the mother of four children....**Chuck Goldfarb** is an independent economic consultant, primarily testifying as an expert witness in antitrust and telecommunication cases throughout the country. He is president of the board of directors

of the Sexual Minority Youth Assistance League (SMYAL), a social services organization for lesbian, gay and bisexual teenagers in the metropolitan Washington, DC, area, where he informs youth of available social services through advertising in high school newspapers....**Donna J. Guy** is an associate professor of history and director of the Latin American area center at the University of Arizona. Her book, *Sex and Danger in Buenos Aires: Prostitution, Family and Nation in Argentina*, will be published by the University of Nebraska Press in spring 1991....**Larry Hirschhorn** is a partner in the Wharton Center for Applied Research, a management consulting firm, and consults businesses and government on issues, such as organizational development and process, design and strategy. He has written several books over the last decade, most recently *The Workplace Within: Psychodynamics of Organizational Life*. He lives in Philadelphia with his wife, Marla, a clinical psychologist, and two children....**Curtiss Hoffman** wrote *People of the Fresh Water Lake: A Prehistory of Westborough, Massachusetts*, a summary of research he has been conducting since 1974. His oldest son, Adrian, is a sophomore at Brandeis....**Elise Feingold Jackendoff** is cochair of the piano department at the Longy School of Music in Cambridge, MA, as well as a teacher, performer, parent and community "activist." She is married to Brandeis Professor of Linguistics Ray Jackendoff and lives in Belmont, MA, with their two children, Amy, age 13, and Beth, age 9....**Carole Joffe** and her husband, Fred Block, teach sociology and women's studies at the University of California at Davis....**Alan S. Kern, Ph.D.** reports that it has been eight years since the start of his "second life" following a major car accident. During these years, he has undergone brain surgery and worked diligently to regain function of the left hemisphere of his brain, his speech and his independence. Forced to leave his vocation in clinical psychology, he was drawn to develop his artistic abilities through photography. He has settled in Seattle, WA, has strengthened his interest in Buddhism and is pleased that his "second life is more vibrant" than the first....**Alixandra Naftalin Kolbe** enjoys her self-made career in private secretarial work for handicapped and elderly persons. She and her husband, Peter, have five children....**Barbara E. Lichman** is an attorney with the law firm of McKittrich, Jackson, DeMarco &

Peckenpugh in Newport Beach, CA, specializing in commercial and land-use litigation. She received a Ph.D. in urban and regional planning from the University of Southern California in 1986....**Leonore Kublin Linsky** is a data base manager for the Minuteman Library Network, a cluster of 24 public and academic libraries in suburban Boston. She has lived in the same house in Newton, MA, for 14 years and looks forward to her daughter's bat mitzvah....**Randi Solomon Marcus** is director of volunteer services at the University of Connecticut Health Center in Farmington and adopted a baby girl, Molly, from the Dominican Republic last year....**Rose Mroszczyk McDonald** is a part-time guidance counselor at Hartford Middle School in White River Junction, VT....**Jane Parnes** is director of counseling and psychological services at the California State University at Fullerton and is married to William A. Persi....**Ralph Propper** is an air pollution research specialist for the California Air Resources Board and is a board member of the local lung association and the environmental council, where he hopes to combine air quality, transportation and land use planning in Sacramento. He is active in the New Jewish Agenda and Regeneration: Children of Holocaust Survivors....**Susan Rabinowitz** has completed over three years as director of human services for the city of Somerville, MA. She reports that although she had always remained true to the ideals of the sixties in helping to eradicate poverty, after 23 years of countless "wars on the poor," she is in a period of reassessment....**Ira Rosenholtz** and **Susan Rosenholtz '68** have moved from Wyoming to Illinois, where Ira is chair of the Department of Mathematics at Eastern Illinois University....**Dan Shames, M.D.** and **Rose Goldkind Shames '70** celebrated their 20th wedding anniversary. He is a physician in private practice and a research professor in the biology department at the University of South Carolina....**Barbara Kayten Shuman** has been married to Larry Shuman for 21 years and has two children. She is an active volunteer in the Jewish community and has completed three years of Hebrew and various philosophy and Bible courses. She is president of her local region of reform congregations, chair of both the Pittsburgh Synagogue/United Jewish Foundations Relations Committee and the national adult study kallah for the reform movement....**Ellen Globman Sklar** has been appointed assistant

director of the Philadelphia chapter of the American Jewish Committee. She is proud to announce that her daughter, Jeannie, is a member of the Class of 1994 at Brandeis....**Martha S. West** is professor of law and associate dean at the University of California Davis School of Law, where she continues to teach employment discrimination law. She received the Ruth E. Anderson Award from the University of California at Davis Women's Center for advocacy on behalf of women on campus and in the city of Davis....**Mary Anne Landfield Winig** lives in California and is chair of the Brandeis University Alumni Association Committee for the Bay Area.

## '69

**Jo Anne Chernev Adlerstein**, Class Correspondent, 76 Glenview Road, South Orange, NJ, 07079

**Carol R. Saivetz** has accepted a position as lecturer with rank of associate professor of politics at Brandeis. She is a research fellow at the Russian Research Center at Harvard University and an associate professor at Tufts University.

## '71

**Mark Kaufman**, Class Correspondent, 28 Devens Road, Swampscott, MA 01907-2014

**Irma Almirall-Padamsee** works at the Learning Skills Center at Cornell University and is married to **Hasan Padamsee '67**, a senior research associate in the Newman Laboratory, Cornell University....**Joseph Aviv** is a partner at Miro, Miro & Weiner and lives in Birmingham, MI....**Sandra Baron** is a senior managing attorney for NBC broadcasting and lives in New York City with her husband, Gregory, and their two sons....**Joan Feinberg Berns** lives in Wayland, MA, and reports that the last 20 years have been busy and fulfilling....**James Bernstein** is in full-time practice in painting conservation following a 14-year career at the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art....**Micah Bertin** is a sales manager for a private printer/graphics house, plays drums in a pick-up rock band, does part-time mime and is active in the environmental movement. He reports that after doing modern dance and mime touring for 13 years with his wife, Laura, he weighs exactly what he did at graduation....**Paul Bikoff** and **Louise Arthur Bikoff** live on Long Island, NY, with their three children. Paul is in insurance and Louise passed her C.P.A. exams....**Jack Dembowitz** is active in his synagogue, the Lions Club and the

## Marriages

### Class Name

### Date

1961	Walter Klores to Emily White '69	May 1990
1972	Amy Riskin Izatt to Dale Lee Izatt	March 25, 1989
1976	Nancy (Laiderman) Fredette to Larry Fredette	November 12, 1988
	Joe Miller to Patricia Woelfer	April 22, 1990
	Rosina Lida Rubin to Jeffrey H. Rose	February 25, 1990
	Gary Sanders to Angela Bauer	February 17, 1990
1979	Richard I. Jaffee to Nancy Siegel	March 11, 1989
	Alissa Levenstein to Philip Onigman	April 8, 1990
1980	Felice Prifer to Michael Cotignola	May 21, 1989
	Reuben Wechsler to Terry Boesler	May 28, 1989
1981	Michael A. Azrin, M.D. to Michelle S. Malane, M.D.	April 30, 1988
	Sol Bernstein to Risa Janiff '80	December 30, 1989
	Jay Inwald to Lynne Chernow	April 1, 1990
	Dvora Langenauer to John Callahan	September 9, 1990
	Tanya Lipkowitz-Briendel to William Briendel	February 10, 1990
	Hotze Mulder to Alessandra Corda	July 24, 1989
	Glen Shear to Marina Sciunnach	October 18, 1990
	Robert Eric Steckler to Lauri Ann Goldstem	May 31, 1987
	Robin Weisman to Josh Madden	November 4, 1989
1983	Jane Chollick to Jay Waggoner	April 25, 1990
1986	Andrew Gutteff to Karen Shashoua	June 3, 1990
1987	Greta Bernard to Robert Brown '86	January 17, 1988
	Rina Glatzer to Steven Glickman '88	August 1988
	Susan Kahn to Douglas Bank	November 4, 1989
	Paul Kaplan to Jodi Gold	August 18, 1990
	Geoffrey Kirschbaum to Ruth Levanoni	July 1, 1990
	Mark A. Lebowitz to Rachel Zuckerman '89	May 13, 1990
	Diane Lederman to Chaim Sharon	June 29, 1989
	Michael Lubowitz to Allison Lehman '88	September 3, 1989
	Laurie Pifteh to Michael Bigman	May 28, 1988
	Ivette Rodriguez to Jeffrey D. Stern '88	August 5, 1990
	Stephen M. Scheinthal to Michelle Butensky '86	June 3, 1990
	Orly Silvera to Alberto Salem	August 26, 1990
	Laura Snyder to Mark A. Mlawer	May 31, 1987
	Karen Weinberg to Phil Drogin	July 1, 1989
	Helene S. Yuran to Stuart Marcus	November 18, 1989
1988	Alise Young to Kenneth Panitch	October 23, 1988
1989	Jordana Berkowitz to Adam Glasgow	June 10, 1990

## Engagements

### Class Name

1981	Diane Iris Ferber to Albert Edward Collins III
1986	Illyse Shindler to Stephen Habbe
1987	Adam Deutsch to Francine Helen Esrig
	Stephen Hamelburg to Helyne Hander '88
	Dina Nirenstein to Warren Fields
	Heidi Siegel to Jon Oletsky, M.D.
1988	Matthew Axelrod to Tali Isaacs
	Polly Flaum to David Zieper '89
1989	Jonathan Ezor to Stacy Nudell
	Sheri S. Padernaecht to Scott W. Elton

Jewish National Fund. He lives in Cherry Hill, NJ, with his wife and children....**Tina Dobsevage** is an internist at various institutions in New York City and is a community activist. She is married and has two children....**Arthur Edefman** is a doctoral student in counseling psychology at the University of Oregon. He and his wife, Lynne, live in Eugene, OR, with their two sons....**Dan Falkoff** reports that he is busy, healthy, still married, has three kids and is belatedly learning how to shave....**Mark Feldman** received his doctorate in physics and is a physicist at Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California. He and his wife, **Myriam Alhadeff (Ph.D. '83)** are celebrating the birth of their son... **Phyllis May Fineman** began her own law practice after leaving Morgan Guaranty Trust. She is a single parent of a one-year-old boy, Joshua Scott, who was born three months prematurely....**Lester Henner** is an attorney and president of his temple in Lawrence, NY, where he lives with his wife, Judith, and their two sons....**Jackie Hyman** has been writing novels prolifically and is expecting another to be published soon. She lives in La Habra, CA, with her husband, Kurt, and two boys....**Mark A. Kaufman** and his wife, **Nancy Katzen Kaufman '72**, have moved to Swampscott, MA, with their daughter. Mark is still "toiling in the vineyards" of public education and coaching his daughter's softball team....**Phyllis Kayten** is deputy scientific and technical advisor for human factors for the Federal Aviation Administration....**Maryellen Kelfey**, married to **Bennett Harrison '65**, is a member of the faculty at the School of Urban and Public Affairs at Carnegie Mellon and is writing a book....**Irit Krygier** owns an art gallery in Santa Monica and has been involved in the art world since graduation....**Daniel Lasker** is an associate professor of Jewish thought at Ben-Gurion University in Beer Sheva, Israel. He was a research fellow at the Annenberg Research Institute in Philadelphia, PA, and is a visiting professor at Princeton and Yeshiva Universities. His second book, *Hasdai Crescas Bittul Iggarei Ha-Nozrum*, appeared in Hebrew in Israel. His wife, **Debora Dworkin Lasker '73**, teaches high school English in Beer Sheva....**Lynn Li** is a geriatrician at the University of Massachusetts Medical School, is happily married to **Tryggve Fossum '68** and has two children....**Judy Wolfe (Skolnik) Malkosh** lives in Rehovot, Israel, where she and her husband, **Menachem (Mark Skolnik) Malkosh '70**, have four children.

Judy runs extracurricular science programs for high school students in the youth activities section at the Weizmann Institute of Science and is director of the International Summer Science Institute, which brings 80 high school graduates from 20 countries to the Weizmann Institute for a summer of lab work and exploration in Israel....**Karen (Maurice) Nevesky** has been a working actress in New York since 1980 and has completed an eight-month acting and stand-up comedy job in Los Angeles....**Bruce Phillips** is a professor of Jewish communal studies at Hebrew Union College in Los Angeles and has a forthcoming book, *Brookline: The Evolution of a Jewish American Suburb*. He is married to **Toni Frederick '74** and has two children... **Ellen Ruttenberg Rabin** is a social worker at Jewish Family Service, specializing in Russian resettlement in Harrisburg, PA. She and her husband, **Harold Rabin '69**, have three children... **Loretta Vitale Saks** is assistant director of admissions at the University of Maryland School of Social Work in Baltimore and the mother of two sons....**Miriam Salholz** has received J.D., LL.M. and J.S.D. degrees, has worked for a large New York firm, taught international law at the University of Houston, TX, was a visiting Fulbright professor at the University of Paris and is now senior international counsel for a large French company based in Paris....**Marlene Abeles Schiffman** lives in Great Neck, NY, with her husband, Lawrence, and four children and spent last year in Jerusalem....**Janet Wolfe Silverberg**, her husband, Steven, and their two children have moved to a farm, where they have restored a 200-year-old house, barns and pastures... **Betty J. Levin Sternberg** is director of the curriculum and professional development division for the Connecticut Department of Education, has written a number of educational books, including a recent elementary math text, *Math in Stride*, and is the mother of two....**Michael Strassfeld** is the author of the *Jewish Catalog*, volumes 1-3, and serves as executive director of Congregation Anshe Chesed in New York City. He is a rabbinical student at the Reconstructionist Rabbinical College, is married and has three children....**Michael Swartz** is interim university treasurer at Brandeis and lives in Somerville, MA, with his wife, Susan, and their daughter....**Steven Swerdlow**, his wife, Jenny, and their two children live in Cincinnati, OH, where he is an associate professor of pathology....**Leslie Keiter Tannenwald** is educational

director at Temple Shalom Emeth in Burlington, MA, where she lives with her husband and two children....**Janet Goldenberger von Reyn** taught and directed Chapter One reading and writing programs and is at home with the youngest of three children....**Jeffrey Weiner** is a psychoanalyst in San Mateo, CA, and is married to **Ivy Fisher, M.D. '72**. They have two children....**Mark Weinstein** and **Lucy Balter Weinstein** live on Long Island with their two children. Mark is in private practice in internal medicine and infectious diseases, while Lucy received an M.P.H. at Columbia University and works part-time in pediatrics/public health at the State University of New York at Stony Brook. They enjoy contra and ballroom dancing....**Hedy Wermer** is a clinical psychologist in private practice, specializing in long-term adult and adolescent individual psychotherapy. She lives in Wellesley, MA, and is the proud mother of a baby boy....**Richard Zimmer** practices psychiatry and psychoanalysis in New York City, is on the faculty at Columbia University and is a consulting psychiatrist for the Jewish Board of Family and Children's Services. His wife, Lucy, is also a psychiatrist.

## '72

**Marion Katz Littman**, Class Correspondent, 240 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, PA, 19107

**Anthony (Tony) Dunbar** published *Delta Time, a Journey Through Mississippi*....**Jack Esher** is a partner and cochair of Rubin & Rudman's asset recovery team, where he specializes in bankruptcy law and has extensive experience representing secured lenders, creditor committees, trustees and debtors in business reorganizations, liquidations and workouts....**Rosalie Gerut** composed the music and starred in the Joseph Papp Yiddish Theater production of *Songs of Paradise*. She also composed the soundtrack for and appeared in the feature film *The Imported Bridegroom*....**Stephen Goranson** completed a Ph.D. in the religion department of Duke University with a dissertation on aspects of Jewish and Christian relations in the first four centuries of the common era....**David Gotthelf** is a school psychologist for the Wellesley, MA, public schools, is finishing his Ph.D. and occasionally races bicycles. He has two daughters and reports that he enjoys (almost) every minute of fatherhood....**Amy Riskin Izatt** and her new husband, Dale, moved to a tropical island in Micronesia, where she is studying Austronesian languages and



Jack Esher

exploring the South Pacific....**Jeff Marsel** is a senior staff analyst in the financial administration department of Conoco, Inc., DuPont's energy subsidiary. He lives in Oklahoma City with his wife, Alice, and their two sons.

## '74

**Elizabeth Sarason Pfau**, Class Correspondent, 80 Monadnock Road, Chestnut Hill, MA, 02167

**Barry Ehrlich** has moved from California back to the Boston area where he is an emergency room physician at Framingham Union Hospital, Framingham, MA....**Jonathan B. Imber** has edited and written an introduction to Phillip Rieff's book, *The Feeling Intellect. Selected Writings*....**Richard Wexell** owns a law practice in northern Virginia, specializing in trial work and matrimonial law.

## '75

**Leslie Penn**, Class Correspondent, Marshall Leather Finishing, 43-4S Wooster Street, New York, NY, 10013

**Craig Friedman, M.D.** was named assistant medical director for Exxon Chemical Americas, Houston, TX. After graduating from the Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons, he earned an M.P.H. in environmental sciences at the Columbia University School of Public Health and completed a combined residency in internal and occupational medicine. He lives in Houston, TX, with his wife, Alexandra, and son....**Anne Greenwald** lives with her husband and daughter in Brookline, MA, where she is a surgical nurse manager at Beth Israel Hospital in Boston....**Jonathan D. Sarna** was appointed Joseph H. and Belle R. Braun Professor of American Jewish History at Brandeis and has published a new book, *JPS: The Americanization of Jewish Culture, 1888-1988*.



Jonathan Sarna

## '76

**Beth Pearlman Rothenberg**, Class Correspondent, 2743 Dean Parkway, Minneapolis, MN 55416

Thanks so much for the outpouring of answers to the last postcard — it's so important to keep up on each other's news. Don't forget to start making plans to attend our 15th Reunion this spring. See you there.

**Laurie G. Albert** resides in Broomall, PA, with her husband, two sons and daughter. She performs vocally and instrumentally with the Temple Shalom choir, is vice president of her sisterhood and volunteers for several organizations....**Rekha Basu** is an editorial writer for *The Daily Gazette* in Schenectady, NY, is married to Rob Basu, state editor of the *Albany Times-Union*, and has two sons...**Jon S. Becker** was promoted and transferred from EDS' London offices to their European operational headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland, where he provides legal support for international sales activities....**Pamela B. Blattner** lives in Los Angeles, where she does management consulting and project management in data processing....**Ellen Feinberg Blitz** is a communication consultant in the New York office of Towers, Perrin, Forster & Crosby and is "camping out" with her husband, Steve, and two sons in their house in Scarsdale, NY, during its expansion and reconstruction. She's honored to have been asked to be overall chair of the 15th Reunion and invites classmates who would like to work on the Reunion committee to contact her (c/o the Office of Alumni Relations)...**Valerie S. Carter** practices securities law with Nutter, McClennen & Fish in Boston. Previously she had a dual appointment with the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission and the U.S. Attorney's Office, where she co-prosecuted and successfully

obtained the first insider trading convictions in New England. Her boys, now 22 and 20, are "doing great"....**Jumphot Chuasai** is a hotelier and business development consultant after 10 years with the United Nations and other international organizations. She is raising upscale market resorts in Thailand and travels between Geneva and Bangkok....**Barbara Nachman Dallas** is a licensed clinical social worker at Alta Bates Hospital in Berkeley, CA, and is regional director for Therapeutic Comprehensive Services, doing private social work consulting for its many facilities. She lives in Concord, MA, with her husband, Tim, an administrative officer for the hazardous waste management division of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency....**Scott Edelman** received a Superior Honor Award for his work as deputy coordinator of the State Department's Romanian Task Force in December 1989. He is on a two-year assignment as second secretary at the United States Embassy in Warsaw, Poland....**Ruth Horwitz Ehrlich** has moved back to the Boston area with her husband, **Barry Ehrlich '74**, and their four sons...**Donna Beth Goldenberg Feldman** is vice president of a consulting firm and is celebrating the birth of her fifth child....**Erica Fox** is child care program manager at Digital Equipment Corporation in Concord, MA, where she designs programs and strategies to support Digital employees who are trying to balance work and family responsibilities....**Nancy (Laiderman) Fredette** left her position as assistant vice president at an insurance services office to devote time to raising her daughter, Emily Gail. She lives in Hillsdale, NJ, with her husband, Larry....**Eric A. Gordon** is senior painting conservator at the Walters Art Gallery and lives in Baltimore, MD, with his wife, Betsy, and their daughter....**David Gurwitz** is busy with his New York City investment firm, RG Financial Ltd., and its latest acquisition of National Looms, a 50-year-old specialty manufacturer of stretch fabric....**Cheryl Kessler Katz** operates a day care business in Newtonville, MA, where she lives with her husband, Alan, and two children....**Allyce Kimerling** is assistant legal counsel for the San Francisco Housing Authority....**Debbi L. Klopman** is an attorney practicing immigration law in Great Neck, NY....**Kenneth Kraus** is sales manager and vice president at Skyline Windows, a window replacement company serving Manhattan co-ops and the upscale

## Births

Class	Brandeis Parent(s)	Child's Name	Date
1971	Phyllis May Fineman	Joshua Scot	May 4, 1989
1972	Mark Tulis and Elaine Heinberger Tulis	Rebecca Sarah	June 17, 1990
1975	Simkha Weintraub and Simha Rosenberg '76	Adin Zakkai	October 31, 1989
1976	Rekha Basu	Romen Raj	February 3, 1990
	Pamela B. Blattner	Franci Margot	August 13, 1986
	Donna Beth Goldenberg Feldman	Marcy Gray	January 10, 1988
	Nancy (Laiderman) Fredette	Eric Bradley	November 27, 1989
	Andrew Freeman	Emily Gail	November 5, 1989
	Eric A. Gordon	Isaac Edmond	October 1989
	David Gurwitz	Lily	August 7, 1989
	Larry Kanarek and Wendee Wolfson Kanarek '87	Hana Lauren	September 23, 1989
	Barry Levine	Robbie	March 11, 1990
	John J. McQuade, Jr. and Jane E. Miliotis	Andrew Marc	January 2, 1990
	Raina Chamovitz Rosenberg	Gregory John	March 8, 1990
	Hinda (Simon) Snyder	Tainar	March 17, 1988
	Lester Sotsky and Rachel Maier Sotsky	Kimberly Blaine	September 1989
1977	Bari Stauber Adelman	Sophie Hana	February 21, 1990
	Randy Gross	Nikki Lee	September 15, 1989
	Ira Hammer	Sarah Lynne	July 15, 1989
	Evie Wolfson	Jeremy David	May 19, 1990
1978	David Braiterman	Gabriel Henry	March 2, 1990
	Laura Garrett Chabrow	Noah Benjamin	May 9, 1990
	Andrea Asken Dunn	Samuel Harry	August 28, 1989
	Susan Gellman	Asher Joel	March 20, 1990
	Don Kligerman	Addie Joy	April 22, 1990
1979	Linda R. Alpert	Roger Scharf	September 20, 1989
	Drew Brodsky, M.D.	Daniel Paul	May 1, 1990
	Richard I. Jaffee	Abigail Sara	June 16, 1990
	Lisa Schneider	Laura B.	November 30, 1988
	Lenkiewicz	Rebecca Lynne	January 20, 1990
1980	Felice J. Prifer	Melissa	April 27, 1990
	David Stark	Abigail	August 6, 1990
1981	Larry Bigio	Gaviella	April 28, 1990
	Barbara Shaker Gardner	Adam Israel	May 15, 1990
	Deborah Diton Gerofsky	Alexander David	June 18, 1990
	Elisa Fishbein Greenbaum	Jake Mathias	June 12, 1990
	Joyce Rabinowitz Laiter	Jessica	November 29, 1989
	Cindy Geller Liebmman	Craig Aaron	March 19, 1989
	Deborah Levitin	Shoshana Reva	May 1, 1990
	Markowitz	Lindsey Michelle	May 6, 1990
	Susan Ebbin Mathias	Sallie Beth	February 28, 1990
	Norman L. Pernick	Alyssa	March 22, 1990
	Marcy Shapiro Sandler and Eric Sandler	Jenna	September 3, 1988
	Scott D. Schwartz	Justin Philip	June 26, 1986
	Cindy Shevlin Siegel	Melissa Beth	September 23, 1989
	Robert Eric Steckler	Jared Michael	February 2, 1989
	Sarah Orzech Tuttle	Micah Paltiel	February 14, 1987
	Barbara Cohen Wankoff and David Wankoff	Eric Benjamin	December 31, 1989
	Terry Martin Zingman and Barry Zingman	Lisa Nicole	March 22, 1990
1982	Edy Rosenson Blady	Rebecca Esther	May 23, 1990
	Lori Reiner	Samantha	April 26, 1990
1983	Caryn Gosset Nadler	Adam Douglas	April 9, 1990
	Jane Chollick Waggoner	Madeline Hope	April 7, 1990
1984	Vicki Fabisch and Scott Carlin	Stephanie Cara	November 7, 1989
	Michael Listman	Daniella	May 26, 1990
	Corey Notis	Max David	September 11, 1989
	Ireen Katz Westrack	Joanna Rebecca	September 26, 1989
			May 5, 1990

commercial market. He lives in Armonk, NY, with his wife, Nettie, and daughter, Laurelyn.... **Rachel Greenberg Levenberg** lives on the upper West Side in New York City, where she is director of marketing for UMB Bank and Trust, an American affiliate of Israel's fourth-largest bank.... **Ruth Lockshin** and her husband, **Marty Lockshin (Ph.D. '84)**, are awaiting the bat mitzvah of their eldest daughter, Channa. Ruth begins her 10th year as a La Leche League leader.... **John J. McQuade, Jr.** and **Jane E. Miliotis** are both attorneys practicing at their own law firm in Boston. Jane received a master's in communications from Boston University... **Joseph Miller** manages computer facilities at the National Federation of the Blind in Baltimore, MD... **Larry Nemer** works in a family commercial real estate development, Nemer Development Co., Inc., where he has completed the fourth building in a six-phase complex. He lives in Southfield, MI, and reports that he is still single.... **Katharine Phillips-Dalle Molle** balances child care with free-lance marketing assistance and interpreting for Italian companies doing business in the United States... **Sanford F. Remz** is a partner in the litigation department of Widett, Slater & Goldman, P.C., in Boston. He lives in Newton, MA, with his wife, Arlene, and two daughters, Tamar and Adina.... **Amy Rood** lives in Brooklyn, NY, with her husband, Jack, where she is a hearing examiner in the Brooklyn Family Court, making child and spousal support determinations for litigants.... **Pito (Ralph) Salas** works at Lotus Development Corporation, Cambridge, MA, is married to Chris Kedzierski and has a four-year-old son, Daniel.... **Gary Sanders** is counsel to the National Association of Life Underwriters, a large trade association in Washington, DC, and bought a house in Alexandria, VA.... **Sandra Seltzer Segal** lives in Santa Barbara, CA, with her husband, **Louis Segal (M.M.H.S. '78)**, and their son, Andrew. She is a resource specialist for Santa Barbara county and a private tutor.... **Birat Simha** has been promoted to programme officer with the United Nations Population Fund in New Delhi, India.... **Lester Sotsky** is a partner at the law firm of Arnold & Porter, while his wife, **Rachel Maier Sotsky**, is legislative assistant to U.S. Senator Warren B. Rudman.... **Jay Spieler** works at Smith Barney in Miami, FL, and is business advisor to the board of the National Down Syndrome Society.... **Victor Talalay** is president and chief factotum of

Liberty Games in Toronto.... **Jon Tumen** is a physician in Nashville, TN, and conducts off-campus interviews with prospective Brandeis students.... **Jane Weiss** received a master's degree from the American University-NTL Institute program in human resource development.... **Jonathan Weiss, M.D.** is director of East Bay Perinatal Associates, which is engaged in management of high-risk pregnancies.

## '77

Mark and Elaine Tulis, Class Correspondents, 21 Gray Rock Land, Chappaqua, NY 10514

**Christopher Horton** is editor of *Alaska Fisherman's Journal* and lives in Seattle, WA.... **Sara Grollman** was promoted to manager of an American Airlines-sponsored program designed to help fearful flyers travel more comfortably.... **Helena M. Wall** has been promoted to associate professor of history at Pomona College, Claremont, CA.... **Evelyn (Evie) Wolfson** manages the rates and tariffs department for MCI Telecommunications.

## '78

**David Braiterman** is an associate with the firm of Hubbard & Spinella in Concord, NH.... **Ann Bolts Bromberg** lives in Philadelphia and has survived the initial years of mothering her three children.... **Andrea Asken Dunn** lives in Maine with her husband, Michael, and newborn son, Asher, in a house they are building themselves.... **Rabbi Dayle A. Friedman**, a highly regarded lecturer on issues relating to aging and its impact on individuals and families, spoke at "Families and Staff: Partners in Caring" at the Jewish Rehabilitation Center for the Aged of the North Shore, Swampscott, MA.

## '79

**Drew Brodsky, M.D.** is a pediatric anesthesiologist at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center, in Bethesda, MD.... **Alissa Levenstein** works in the controller's department at John Hancock Insurance Company and has moved to Melrose, MA, with her husband, Philip.

## '80

**Richard I. Jaffee** is an institutional equity salesman at Bear Stearns in New York City.... **Janet Cohn Perlman** has joined a real estate syndication firm in sales and marketing.... **Felice J. Prifer** is an attorney at Lester, Schwab, Katz and Dwyer, a New York law firm.... **Cynthia E. Weinstein** was

graduated from Northwestern University's J.L. Kellogg Graduate School of Management with concentrations in finance, marketing and management policy.

## '81

Matthew Hills, Class Correspondent, 318 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA, 02115

**Eric Ansel** lives in Boca Raton, FL, where he works for Grubb & Ellis, a large national real estate firm....**Loretta Ost Arthur** is devoting her time to oil painting after earning a master's from Harvard University and a five-year career as an architect. She and her husband live in Cambridge, MA....**Barry Auskern** looks forward to taking a year off after six years as a guide with the National Audubon Society Expedition Institute. He is settling down in the Greenfield, MA, area. This past year, he traveled from the tiny fishing village of Red Bay, Labrador, to the Pacific Coast of Southern California to watch the grey whales in spring migration and hiked on the Appalachian Trail....**Michael A. Azrin, M.D.** and his wife, **Michelle S. Malane, M.D.**, are both at Yale University working in the departments of cardiology and dermatology, respectively. They live in Hamden, CT....**James J. Belanger** is an attorney with Lewis & Roca in Phoenix, AZ, as well as state director of the Arizona Special Olympics soccer program, chair of the Maricopa County Sports Authority Soccer Group, and a United States Soccer Federation delegate to the 1990 World Cup in Italy. He has published a poem and is hoping to follow with more....**Sol Berustein** is a banking associate in the New York office of Winston & Strawn. He and his wife, **Risa Janill '80**, live in Manhattan....**Larry Bigio** received his Ph.D. in physics from Cornell University and is doing research at General Electric Research and Development Center, Schenectady, NY....**David Brauer** received his Ph.D. in economics from the University of California at Berkeley and is an economist for the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. An article based on his dissertation, "Does Centralized Collective Bargaining Promote Wage Restraint? The Case of Israel," appeared in *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*....**Bob Carroll** was ordained a rabbi by Yeshiva University and is Hillel director at Adelphi University while he completes his doctorate in Jewish philosophy and mysticism at New York University. He and his wife,

Shoshana, live in Manhattan....

**Wendy L. Cohen** is an analyst for the Center for Resource Economics in Washington, DC, a nonprofit environmental research and policy organization specializing in aspects of United States agricultural policy....**Rafael DeLeon** is an attorney at the Environmental Protection Agency in Washington, DC....**Ellen Kaminow DiMatteo** is circulation manager for *PC World* magazine and lives in San Francisco, CA, with her husband, James....**Saul Drevith**, his wife, Marja, and their adopted newborn son live at Lawrence Academy in Groton, MA, where he is director of communications and teaches English. He received a master's in communications from Boston University....**Betty Farbman** and her husband, Sam, have moved to Brooklyn, NY, where she works in the office of grants and research at Brooklyn College....**Diane Iris Ferber** has earned her M.B.A....**Adrienne Lindgren Fisher** was married to Zachary Fisher, whom she met through his sister, **Joanne Fisher '80**. Adrienne is grants manager at The Commonwealth Fund, a private foundation, while Zac is a business systems analyst at Ogilvy & Mather....**Auguste Fortin VI** is serving the last of three years as a staff physician in the department of internal medicine at the Naval Hospital in San Diego, CA...**Kenneth Fries** published a new book of poems, *The Healing Notebooks*, other works will be forthcoming in *The American Voice, Five Fingers Review* and *Mudfish*. In addition, he received a grant from the PEN American Center and a residency at the Edward F. Albee Foundation...**Deborah Ditton Gerofsky** is in private practice as a speech-language pathologist in Huntington Station, NY....**Darlene C. Grant** was graduated from Georgetown Law Center, Washington, DC, is a member of the New York State bar, and assistant attorney general with the Department of Justice in the United States Virgin Islands Attorney General's Office....**Elisa Fishbein Greenbaum** is vice president at Citibank, NY. Her husband, Clint, is a special situations analyst at Prudential-Bache securities....**Gregg A. Handorff** and his wife, Lisa Alberts, are both artists living in Brooklyn, NY....**Carolyn Heimberg, M.D.** is a psychiatry fellow at the University of Pennsylvania, where she specializes in brain imaging, particularly among schizophrenics...**Roger Herzog** is completing his third year as

community development director of Inquilinos Boricuas en Accion and is responsible for a 27-unit mixed-income condominium project in Boston's South End. He is trying to create a new child care center and preserve the affordability of a 71-unit low-income housing project....**Matthew Hills** is in the Boston office of The LEK Partnership, a London-based management consulting firm specializing in strategy formulation and mergers and acquisitions. Before assuming his new position, he took some time off to get acquainted with his new baby girl....**Jay Inwald** is an attorney with Solomon and Fomari, P.C. in New York City....**Steven Kalt** and his wife, Robbin, bought a house in New Hyde Park, NY, and celebrated their daughter's second birthday....**Joyce Rabinowitz Laiter** and her husband, Allen, live in Richboro, PA....**Dvora Langenauer** is a stockbroker for Legg Mason and lives in Dallas, PA....**Michelle Lasker, M.D.** has completed a medical residency in pediatrics and a fellowship in neonatology at Mount Sinai Hospital, NY, where she is a member of the faculty and a full-time neonatologist....**Tanya Lipkowitz-Briendel** is an attorney for the New York City Law Department...**Robin Weisman Madden** is finishing her third year of medical school in Washington, DC, while her husband, Josh, is a pediatric resident in Baltimore, MD...**Deborah Levitin Markowitz** resides in Baltimore, MD, where she is a member of the Maryland Bar and executive officer of the Head, Neck and Back Pain Center, which has three locations in the Baltimore area....**Susan Ebbin Mathias**, her husband, Rob, and their three children have moved from Boston to San Francisco....**Barry Melman** is living in Jamaica....**Jeff Menkin** is a law associate with Wilentz, Goldman and Spitzer in Woodbridge, NJ, and lives outside of Princeton, NJ. He was previously deputy attorney general with the New Jersey Division of Criminal Justice....**S. Sara Monoson** was one of 40 graduate students to win a prestigious Charlotte W. Newcombe Award of the Woodrow Wilson Fellowship Foundation for her Princeton University doctoral dissertation on Plato and Athenian democracy....**Hotze Mulder** is assistant dean for research in the faculty of arts and letters at the University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands, where his wife, Alessandra, is a research fellow in the Department of Italian Linguistics...**Karen Palmer** received her Ph.D. in economics at Boston College and works for Resources for the Future, a

nonprofit research institute. She lives in Alexandria, VA, with her husband, Phillip, who has his own construction and remodeling business....**Shelley Wall Reback** was graduated from Stanford Law School in 1984 and is corporate counsel for Best Programs, Inc. in Arlington, VA, a software publisher specializing in tax-related programs...**Stuart Rose** moved to Marine Delrey, CA, and runs Sacha London, a small shoe store chain....**Sara Rosenfeld** is the number-one broker in a 32-person Century 21 Benoit Realty, Inc. office in the Cambridge-Somerville, MA, area, where she has worked for eight years. In 1989, she received her fifth Centurion International Award for selling in excess of \$5 million worth of property....**Jeff Rubin** is editor of the *B'nai B'rith International Jewish Monthly* and lives in suburban Maryland. He and his wife, Debbie, are relieved to report that both of their sons have gotten over chicken pox....**Debbie Rodman Sandler** specializes in employment law at White & Williams in Philadelphia....**Eric Sandler** is in his final year as fellow in pediatric hematology/oncology at the University of Florida. His wife, **Marcy Shapiro Sandler**, is a social worker in the neonatal intensive care unit at Shands Hospital in Gainesville, FL, where Eric also works...**Glen Shear** will marry Marina Scruennach in Rome, Italy, in the fall with **Matt Hills** as his best man. Glen and Marina will live in Toronto....**Skuli Sigurdsson** is a doctoral student of the history of science at Harvard University....**Alison R. Gish Simonetti** is an account officer with J.P. Morgan in New York City, where she lives with her husband, Gilbert...**Robert Eric Steckler** is completing his urology residency at The New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center and will begin his pediatric urology fellowship at The Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto....**Toni Lenz Tinberg** was graduated from Suffolk University Law School in Boston. Her husband, Howard, is assistant professor at Bristol Community College in Fall River, MA....**Daniel Turetsky** completed his doctoral course work in school psychology in New York and will intern at Saint Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, DC...**Barbara Cohen Wankoff** and **David Wankoff** live in their new house in Hillsdale, NJ, where Barbara is the zonal training manager for Chubb & Son, Inc., while David is a lawyer with Finkelstein, Bruckman, Wohl, Most & Rothman....**Amy Mintz Wasserman** is marketing manager

of the Alcohol and Chemical Dependency Rehabilitation Program at Spaulding Rehabilitation Hospital in Boston, MA. She has completed her M.B.A. in health administration at the University of Chicago and lives with her husband, Steven, in Needham, MA....**J. David Weinberg** is a salesperson for home infusion therapy for Kimberly Quality Care, a home health care provider, and lives in West Lawrence, NY, with his wife, Mattie, who takes care of their two children....**Robio L. Weiss** invests equity capital in private companies for Chase Manhattan Bank since receiving her M.B.A. from the Wharton School of Business at University of Pennsylvania. She has traveled to India, Nepal, France, Italy, Kenya and Tanzania....**Eben Werber** works in criminal justice policy research for Abt Associates, a Cambridge-based policy consulting firm, while on leave from a doctoral program in sociology at Yale University....**Bruce L. Wollman** is a physical therapist at the Helen Hayes Rehabilitation Hospital in West Haverstraw, NY....**Jonathan Zabin** was graduated from the University of Bridgeport School of Law and is on leave of absence from the Hogan, Evans, Baldwin, Rini, Yost & Mednick law firm while preparing for the Connecticut bar exam. He plans to work in the firm's corporate insolvency and reorganization department. His wife, Tracy, is a national sales manager for Convention and Group Travel....**Barry Zingman** is a research fellow in infectious diseases at the Boston University School of Medicine....**Terry Martin Zingman** is an occupational health epidemiologist at the Massachusetts Department of Public Health.

## '82

Ellen Cohen, Class Correspondent, 5098 Paces Station Drive, Atlanta, GA 30339

**Janice L. Friedman** has been named senior managing editor of *Bostonia: The Magazine of Culture and Ideas*, where she will oversee its daily operations. Prior to joining the *Bostonia* staff, she was editor and writer for *Boston Woman*.

## '83

**Naomi A. Adler** is a psychologist in the children's and adolescents' division of the North Shore University Hospital at Cornell Medical College in Manhasset, NY, and is in private practice in Forest Hills, NY....**Howard M. Brown** received a Doctor of Medicine degree from the

Hahnemann School of Medicine, Philadelphia, and is a resident at the University of Arizona Medical Center, Tucson....**Diane Cohen** married Rabbi Francis Nataf and is associate editor for Warren, Gorham, & Lamont in New York City. They live in Far Rockaway, NY, and are expecting their first child....**Marc Rothenberg M.D., Ph.D.** received the American Academy of Allergy and Immunology Young Investigator Award for his graduate studies on human eosinophils at Harvard University Medical School.

## '84

Marcia Book, Class Correspondent, 98-01 67th Avenue, Apartment #14N, Flushing, NY, 11374

**Scott Carlin** is a fourth-year student at the Graduate School of Geography at Clark University, where he is studying urban environmental issues....**Victoria (Vicki) Fabisch** is on maternity leave from the Educational Opportunity Center in Worcester, MA....**Suzanne Beth Griffel** was ordained a rabbi from Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati, OH, to become the second rabbi from her native city of Flint, MI. She has been appointed associate director of the B'nai Brith Hillel Foundation at the University of Chicago....**Martin Hyde** received his M.B.A. from Babson College and lives in Newton, MA, with his wife, Heidi Smith Hyde, and son, Andrew....**Debbie Issokson** received her Psy.D. from the Massachusetts School of Professional Psychology and lives in Watertown, MA....**Michael Listman** is a telecommunication programmer at the Bank of New York and has received his master's in computer science from New York University....**Corey Notis** is a second-year ophthalmology resident at St. Luke's/Roosevelt Hospital Center in New York City....**Alan D. Schlein**, president of Airways Transportation Group of Companies, Inc., has positioned the livery arm of his operation, Astor/Madison Avenue Limousine, to join forces with Carey International Inc./Carey Limousine, to become Carey Limousine of Hartford/Springfield servicing all of Connecticut and western Massachusetts....**Michael Torop** and his wife, **Betsy Turop**, have both received rabbinic ordinations from Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in Cincinnati, OH, and have accepted jobs in Melbourne, Australia.



Alan D. Schlein

## '85

Debra Radlauer, Class Correspondent, 3M River Birch Road, Durham, NC, 27705

**Ellen J. Baker** is risk management analyst at the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation in Washington, DC, and is completing her studies at George Washington Law School. Her husband, Howard Awrich, a CPA, is controller of the American Health Care Association in Washington, DC....**Tom Peter** is both a captain in the Air Force and a resident in internal medicine at the Keesler Air Force Base in Mississippi. After traveling in Europe with his wife, **Brenda Ferreira '86**, he received his degree from the State University of New York at Stony Brook Medical School....**Arthur A. Shekhtman** received a Doctor of Medicine degree from the Hahnemann University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, and is a resident in general surgery at Hahnemann University Hospital.

## '86

Stephen R. Silver, Class Correspondent, Cornell University, P.O. Box 305, The Oaks, Ithaca, NY, 14850-3991

**Anthony E. Addesa** received a Doctor of Medicine degree from the Hahnemann University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, and is a resident in radiation/oncology at the University of Miami-Jackson Memorial Medical Center, Miami....**Douglas Scot Ander** received a Doctor of Medicine degree from the Hahnemann University School of Medicine, Philadelphia, and is a resident in emergency and internal medicine at Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit....**Andrew Guttell** and **Karen Shashoua** both received master's degrees in education from Lesley College, Cambridge, MA, and are teaching at the Cotopaxi school in Quito, Ecuador, for the next two years....**Robert S. Kamanitz** is associate in the



Robert S. Kamanitz

corporate valuations department with Newbury, Piret & Co investment bankers and holds an M.B.A. from Boston University. He was assistant treasurer for the campaign of Kurt Schmoke, mayor of Baltimore, MD, and also provided financial research and analysis for the city of Baltimore, specializing in bankruptcy and tax law advisory work....**Craig Rocklin** is director of development for Magic Me, a nonprofit organization with eight sites throughout the country that places at-risk middle school youth in community service projects in nursing homes to raise both their academic level and self-esteem....**Francisco Ruiz** received an M.B.A. from the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania and is an associate at the Atlanta office of McKinsey & Co., a management consulting firm....**Illyse Shindler** is in her second year toward a doctoral degree at the Massachusetts School of Professional Psychology in Boston, MA.

## '87

Christopher Becke, Class Correspondent, 2401 Arlington Blvd. #77, Charlottesville, VA 22903

**Christopher Becke** has accepted the honor of being class correspondent and would appreciate your news. After working for two years as inventory control manager of Computerware Inc., he is in his first year at the Darden Graduate School of Business Administration at the University of Virginia, studying for his M.B.A....**Phyllis S. Burd Bendell** teaches science in Cambridge, MA, and has her master's degree from Harvard University....**Laurie Piltch Bigman** is in her third year at Brooklyn Law School after working for the Securities and Exchange Commission last summer. She hopes to pursue a career as a securities lawyer....**Nina Brand** has started a master's program in

social work at Simmons College, Boston....**Greta Bernard Brown** is a rabbinical student at the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York City....**Michele Bythrow** moved from Brighton to Watertown, MA, and enjoys working for the Flood Hazard Management Program, a cooperative effort between the federal and the Massachusetts state governments. In addition, she is doing some free-lance writing, as well as tap dancing and gardening....**Lionel (Chico) Capriles** is in his second year in the M.B.A. program at the University of Texas at Austin after working at a New York City bank for two years....**Michelle Dennis** received her master's in accounting from Northeastern University, passed the C.P.A. exam and works as an auditor for Ernst & Young, one of the largest accounting firms in the world....**Adam Deutsch** is in his final year of medical school at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in the Bronx, NY....**Joy Dicker** is a candidate for an M.B.A. at the Wharton School at the University of Pennsylvania....**Karen Weinberg Drogin** was graduated from the Boston University School of Law and is with the Sonnenschein, Nath and Rosenthal law firm in New York City....**Phil Drogin** is executive manager of Mega Marts, Inc. in Queens, NY....**Cheryl Eastman** is a staff nurse in the hematology/oncology unit at New England Medical Center Hospitals and received her degree from the University of Massachusetts at Boston, MA....**Bonnie Effros** traveled for a year after graduation and has begun a Ph.D. program in medieval European history at the University of California at Los Angeles. She received her master's from UCLA and had her first article on ninth-century Cordoban martyrs accepted by *Comitatus*, a UCLA journal....**Francine Helen Esrig** is in her third year of a Ph.D. program in industrial and organizational psychology at the University of Connecticut in Storrs....**Warren Fields** is finishing his fourth year at the University of Connecticut School of Medicine in Farmington....**Howard S. Fishkoff** is in his fourth year at the Kirksville College of Osteopathic Medicine, Kirksville, MO, and has finished a four-month externship at Doctors' Hospital in Columbus, OH. After graduation, he hopes to do a residency in pediatrics....**Jessica H. Black Fishman** is assistant publicity director at Carol Publishing Group in New York City and is studying for a master's degree in publishing at Pace University, NY. She and her husband live in Union, NJ....

**Andrew Gelman** was graduated from Georgetown University Law Center, Washington, DC, and is a litigation associate at Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison in New York City....**Bonnie Gittleman** worked for two years at Sanford C. Bernstein & Co. Inc., an investment management firm, and is in her second year of an M.B.A. program in finance at Columbia University Business School. She reports that she and **David Brensilber '86** are still dating....**Rina Glatzer Glickman** received an M.Ed. from Lesley College, Cambridge, MA, and teaches kindergarten in the Newton, MA, public schools....**Gary Golden** wishes not to be reminded about the Fifth Reunion, as he is already feeling old enough! He wishes he could tell us about what is going on, but his lawyer has advised him not to say anything!...**Jeffrey Greenberg** was graduated from Cardozo School of Law in New York City. He and his wife, **Beth Mendell Greenberg**, live in Natick, MA, where he is with a Worcester law firm, while she works part-time and completes her doctorate in clinical psychology....**Louise Gross** is in her second year at Hahnemann University Medical School in Philadelphia. She spent nine months working in a psychological hospital and traveling in London, England....**Stephen Hamelburg** is in his fourth year at Tufts University Dental School, Boston, MA, and plans to open a dental office with his fiancée, **Helyne Hander**, next year. In his spare time, he plays basketball in the Braintree Recreation League and averages 6.7 points and 3.4 rebounds a game....**Susan Kahn** returned from a honeymoon in Tahiti to the Chicago area where she is vice president of her family's company, American Metalcraft, while her husband, Douglas, is an electrical engineer with Motorola....**Howard Kaplan** edits children's books by day and writes articles for *Swank* by night in New York City....**Paul Kaplan** is in his fourth year at the University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine and is married to Jodi Gold....**Stephen Karshbaum** has completed three years at Tufts Medical School, Boston....**Geoffrey Kirschbaum** and **Ruth Levanoni** spent their honeymoon in Israel before settling in the Boston area where Geoffrey is production manager for *Boston Magazine*, while Ruth is a high school English teacher in Lexington, MA....**Michael Kivort** is in his first year at Tuane University Law School after having worked as a paralegal in Boston for three years....**Robin Kurtz** received her

J.D. from Boston University School of Law and is a first-year associate at Pitney, Hardin, Kipp & Szuch in Florham Park, NJ....**Marci Levine** received her master's in education from the University of California at Los Angeles and is teaching first grade....**Andrew Longo** received his degree from Hofstra University School of Law, Hempstead, NY....**Michael Lubowitz** was graduated summa cum laude from American University Law School, Washington, DC, and is an associate at the firm of Weil, Gotshal & Manges in New York City....**William (Billy) Miller** is pursuing his C.L.U. in life insurance while working for Sapers & Wallack insurance brokerage firm in Cambridge, MA....**Laura Snyder Mlawer** is in her third year of an interdisciplinary doctoral program in the history and philosophy of science at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. Her husband, Mark, is executive director of the Maryland Coalition for Integrated Education, a statewide nonprofit advocacy agency involved in special education issues, and was named Outstanding Professional of 1990 by the Maryland Association for Retarded Citizens....**Steve Najarian** was graduated from the University of Maine School of Law and took the Maine and Massachusetts bar exams....**Dina A. Nirenstein** is a secondary school mathematics teacher at Bridge Academy, Springfield, MA....**Ivette Rodriguez** and **Jeffrey D. Stern '88** were married last year in Honolulu, HI, with three other Brandeisians in attendance. They have been living in Honolulu for over a year, where he is in his second year in the Ph.D. clinical psychology program at the University of Hawaii and she is in her second year of a master's degree program in social work....**John H. Rogers** is legislative aide for Massachusetts state representative Greg Sullivan and has begun his third year of law school at Suffolk University, Boston....**Lisa Rosenmertz** was graduated from Georgetown Law Center and is an associate with Wilentz, Goldman & Spitzer in Woodbridge, NJ....**Laura Ross** has completed her fourth year at the University of Health Sciences College of Osteopathic Medicine in Kansas City, MO....**Madeline Sarick** was graduated from law school and is a child advocate at the office of the Official Guardian in the Ministry of the Attorney General, Toronto, Ontario....**Stephen M. Scheinthal** is a fourth-year medical student at the University of Medicine and Dentistry, School of Osteopathic Medicine, Camden, NJ. He and **Michelle Butensky '86** were married with six other

Brandeisians in attendance....**Diane Lederman Sharon** works part-time for a financial consultant in New York, while her husband, Chaim Sharon, operates a business in Scarsdale, NY....**Jessica Kim Shimberg** is in her third year at the Ohio State University College of Law, where she was elected president of the student bar association....**Heidi Stegel** received her M.D. degree with special distinction in research from the Albert Einstein College of Medicine and has submitted her 14th article to *Neuroscience Journal* for publication. She is living in Baltimore and is pursuing a career in neurology. She reports that although she is having a wild time in school, she still misses her Brandeis friends!...**Orly Silvera** married Alberto Salem in Panama where she is a college counselor at the Hebrew Academy of Panama....**Stuart Spencer** received his M.A.L.D. degree with distinction from the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, Medford, MA, and works in the International Consumer Financial Services Group in New York....**Beth Sperling** was graduated from Boston University Law School and is an associate with the Chicago firm of Cassidy, Schade & Gloor....**Leah Sullivan** has completed her second year at Washington College of Law at American University, Washington, DC....**Paul C. Trane** is director of communications for Somerville, MA, mayor, Michael Capuano. He serves as the mayor's chief media advisor as well as lead negotiator for the city's largest contract for cable television....**Alain J. Twiss** lives in Cambridge, MA, and studies fine arts at the Massachusetts College of Art, Brookline....**Karen Weinberg** was graduated from Boston University School of Law and is with the law firm of Sonnenschein, Nath & Rosenthal in New York City....**Mitch Weiner, D.M.D.** was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine and is a staff dentist at the Robert Wood Johnson Hospital in New Brunswick, NJ. After years of school, he is psyched to finally get on with his life. His brother, **Dave Weiner '90**, was graduated from Brandeis, and his sister, **Gail Weiner '94**, has joined the Brandeis community as a first-year student....**Helene S. Yurao** teaches at Solomon Schecter School in Queens, NY.

## '88

**Bhaskar Banerjee** is a software engineer at Progress Software in Bedford, MA, where he is

developing a relational-data base management system and 4GL system on UNIX and VAX/VMS platforms... **Erica Brunwasser** is working toward an M.A.T. degree in English at Boston College.... **Scott S. Glickman** was promoted to regional supervisor of milk distribution for Farmland Dairies, Inc. and hopes for continued success for his new band, *The Milk Bar Boys*.... **Jeffrey Lender** will be attending rabbinical school at the Jewish Theological Seminary in New York City.... **Kenneth Osherow** is sales associate with the Beacon Hill, Boston real estate firm, *Olde Forge Realty*.... **Alise Young** is a third-year law student and a member of the *Law Review* at Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH.

## '89

**Jonathan Ezor** and **Stacy Nudell** are engaged and plan a winter wedding in 1992. He is in his second year at the Yale University Law School, while she is beginning a Ph.D. program in clinical psychology at the State University of New York at Stony Brook.

## Grad

**Gerald R. Bergtrom** (Ph.D. '74) was awarded a 1990 Graduate School/University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee Foundation Annual Research Award for his outstanding work in studying the



Gerald Bergtrom

molecular basis of hormone action in insect growth and development and in investigating the structure and evolution of insect genes. He is one of five faculty members to receive this prestigious annual award.... **Robert Bernat** (M.F.A. '64), founder, music director and conductor of Pittsburgh's River City Brass Band, received an honorary Doctor of Fine Arts degree from Washington and Jefferson College at its 191st commencement in Washington, PA. He was the first American composer-conductor selected by the State Department and NEA to participate in an artists exchange

program with Great Britain. His compositions have been recorded by the Louisville Orchestra and the Grmetherpe Colliery Band in England. He and his band toured Australia in 1988 under the auspices of the Adelaide Festival and the American Australian Bicentennial Foundation....

**Katharine V. Byers** (Ph.D. '70) is assistant professor at Wright State University in Dayton, OH, where she teaches in the undergraduate social work program.... **Mien-Chie Hung** (Ph.D. '64) has been selected a recipient of one of the John P. McGovern Outstanding Teacher Awards at the University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston. He is assistant professor of tumor biology at M.D. Anderson Cancer Center and a faculty member in the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences.... **Peter M. Judd** (Ph.D. '80) was named professor with tenure and director of the School



Peter M. Judd

of Social Work at Western Michigan University. Since 1986 he has been acting director and professor of the School of Social Work at Salem State College in Massachusetts.... **David I. Kertzer**, the William R. Kenan, Jr. Professor of Anthropology at Bowdoin College, will conduct a study of infant abandonment in 19th-century Italy sponsored by a \$50,000 research grant from the National Science Foundation. By examining the implications of infant abandonment, he believes his study will offer new insight in discussions concerning the expansion of state power over family life.... **Henry Krakauer** (Ph.D. '75) is one of three second-prize recipients of the 1989 IBM 3090 Supercomputing Competition. The prize, which included a cash award, was given for the recipients' joint research on high-temperature superconductivity using the IBM 3090 supercomputer at the National Supercomputer Facility at Cornell University.... **Siri Akal Singh Khalsa** (M.F.A. '75) (formerly

William S. Weshta) has been living and teaching in India for the past four years and is now vice principal at GRD Academy in Dehra Dun... **Dirk Kuyk, Jr.** (Ph.D. '70), English professor at Trinity College in Hartford, CT, wrote *SUTPEN'S DESIGN: Interpreting Faulkner's Absalom, Absalom!*, which contends that critics have misinterpreted the key element of the plot of Faulkner's work for almost 50 years. His previous book, *Threads Cable-strong. William Faulkner's Go Down Moses*, was chosen as an Outstanding Academic Book in 1983-84 by *CHOICE* magazine.... **Marty Lockshin** (Ph.D. '84) has written a book called *Rabbi Samuel Ben Meir's Commentary on Genesis*.... **Edward Loechler** (Ph.D. '79) was promoted to the rank of associate professor and awarded tenure in the biology department of the Boston



Edward Loechler

University College of Liberal Arts. He has taught molecular biology, genetics and cancer biology at Boston University since 1984. He played a leading role in developing a new biotechnology master's program designed to meet the growing demand for professionals trained in molecular biology. His research analyzes the means by which certain environmental chemicals damage the genetic substance DNA and can transform a normal cell into a cancerous one.... **Helen L. Stewart** (Ph.D. '80) has been appointed vice president for academic affairs and provost of Rider College, Lawrenceville, NJ. Since 1988 she has been dean of faculty affairs at Sonoma State University, CA. Previously she served on the Brandeis faculty in both full- and part-time positions in the Department of African and Afro-American Studies. She was a postdoctoral scholar at Harvard University, where she also attended the Institute for Educational Management and served a three-year term on its advisory board.... **Lawrence H. Suid** (M.F.A. '71) is the author of *The Army's Nuclear Power Program: The Evolution of a Support*



Helen L. Stewart

*Agency*, which examines, from the perspective of the U.S. Army Nuclear Power Program, the history and development of nuclear power from the creation of the Office of Research and Development through the Program's days of growth to its eventual decline.... **Mordean Taylor-Archer** (Ph.D. '79) has accepted a position as assistant provost for multicultural affairs and assistant dean for graduate development at Kansas State University. Previously she was assistant dean in the School of Social Work at Virginia Commonwealth University, where she held numerous administrative posts.... **Judith Ann Tickner** (Ph.D. '83) has been promoted to the rank of associate professor in political science and awarded tenure at



Mordean Taylor-Archer

Holy Cross College and is doing research for a book on gender and intercultural relations... **Howard Tinberg** (Ph.D. '82) has been promoted to assistant professor at Bristol Community College, Fall River, MA.

## Obituary

**Harriet Levittier Cooke** '56 died in Dublin, Ireland, after a prolonged illness.

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# Brandeis Review

Winter 1991

Volume 10

Number 3



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**Brandeis Review**

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"Do readers really know what individual faculty members accomplish in the course of a year?" History professor Morton Keller tossed out this question, with a suggestion of how the *Brandeis Review* could offer a window on the workings of the academy. "Suppose you selected a handful of faculty members from any academic department at Brandeis, and outlined their achievements in the course of a year: a kind of 'a year in the life of', say, the politics department or a science department. Wouldn't readers find this format interesting?"

"Only as interesting as the faculty themselves. Give us a fer-instance," we challenged.

"Well, I can offer you an example from the history department. For instance, Alice Kelikian, a specialist on modern Italy who teaches 19th- and 20th-century European history is writing a social history of Italy from the time of its unification through the fascist period. Last summer she worked at the episcopal archives of Milan researching material for another book on Catholic welfare, commissioned by Oxford University Press. Beside her Italian specialty, she is an Armenian activist, who was elected to the board of directors of the Armenian Assembly of America. Last April she traveled to Yerevan, Armenia, to a conference commemorating the 75th anniversary of the Armenian genocide and with two Fedayee fighters visited Nakhichevan, the site of the border skirmishes in 1990. In January she returned to Yerevan as a guest of the new government."

"Pretty fascinating stuff," we admitted. "Who else in the department is skirting the globe?"

"Feel free to contact some of the historians yourself," Keller said. Taking his advice, we ascended the hill to Olin Sang.

At the history department, we met Samuel Cohen, Jr., who teaches early modern European history and also visits Italy frequently. He has been researching last wills and testaments in notarial volumes in archives throughout central Italy. In a book just finished, *The Cult of Remembrance and the Black Death: Six Cities*, he postulates a new thesis: during the return of the pestilence in 1362-1363, peasants began to demand worldly attention from their beneficiaries. They wanted their portraits hung in public places with their names attached to insure their memories and to attract new forms of earthly intercession for the salvation of their souls. Cohen's findings overturn a long-held thesis that the common people after the first wave of the black death lived in a world of gloom and doom. He claims, to the contrary, that they shared the Renaissance value of fame and glory. He added that as a jogging enthusiast, he joined a running team in Siena.

Roaming further afield is chair of the department Gregory Freeze, an inveterate traveler to the Soviet Union, where he pursues his specialty in modern Russian history. His fifth book, published in December, is 600 pages written in German, and he has in progress a two-volume history of the role of religion in modern Russia. This year he spent four months in Moscow, Leningrad and Vladimir, a provincial town, working in archives under the more open conditions of glasnost. He delivered a paper on religion and political culture on the eve of the Revolution at a symposium in Leningrad.

This year in the life of Professor David Hackett Fischer has been a time of activity and rewards for a man who is greatly respected by his colleagues and students. This past fall he was chosen as Professor of the Year by the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) and the Carnegie

*continued on page 2*

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Cover photo: Yanomama tribesman, buzzard down in his hair and paint on his face, enjoys a wad of tobacco as he enters a friendly village for a feast. (courtesy Ken Good)



## The Healer

Aharon Appelfeld

An Israeli author and writer-in-residence shares an excerpt from his novel, recently translated into English

8



## Into the Heart of the Amazon

David Chanoff, Ph.D. '74

An alumnus takes us on an anthropologist's journey into the heart of light

14



## Women of Consequence/USSR

Marylu Raushenbush

A photographer, who traveled the length and breadth of the USSR, offers a rare glimpse of Soviet women

20



## Deborah, Golda and Letty Cottin Pogrebin '59

Brenda Marder

An activist alumna discusses her new book and some personal transformations

26

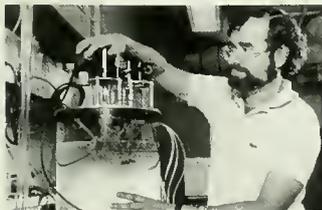


## From Glut to Crisis: the Oil Crises Continue

Ethan B. Kapstein

With this the seventh oil crisis, we should have learned the folly of relying on Middle East petroleum, says a Brandeis expert

32



## Making Kinetics Kinder

Clea Simon

High-school students find science less intimidating and more fun by attending special science programs at Brandeis

38



## The Noah Principle

William Bloomfield

Vessels of hope for disadvantaged youth: two exciting programs created at the Heller School

42

**Around the University**

3

**Alumni**

52

**Bookshelf**

47

**Class Notes**

56

**Faculty Notes**

49

## Dear Readers

*continued from inside cover*

Foundation, which honors faculty who excel as teachers and influence the lives and careers of their students and former students.

*Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America*, one of the finest historical works of the season, won the Theodore Saloutos Book Award for the best work published on American immigration and a prize from the Organization of American Historians. A special session of the American Historical Association was organized around the book. With the royalties from *Albion's Seed*, Fischer arranged an endowment at the Bodleian Library with other donors during a recent trip to London. On a visit to Poland last spring, he was invited to give a paper at the University of Lublin and to observe the first free elections in half a century. Because he is steeped in African-American culture and writes on the subject, his trip to Sandy Island, South Carolina, to an African-American community, which can only be reached by boat, was a source of fascination to him. While in South Carolina he worked with another scholar to make a television show on the Civil War. On campus, he taught a class on the Civil War, a research course on slavery and one on the Revolution.

"What," we asked Keller who is Samuel J. and Augusta Spector Professor of History, "do you consider the chief projects that attracted your attention this year?"

"As a result of the collapse of Communism in Eastern Europe, I found myself with a dramatic teaching aid to apply to my UHIST course, *State and Society in the West since 1500*," responded Keller who specializes in modern American legal and political history. And I have been occupied this year

as an editor of the *Encyclopedia of the United States Congress*, the first comprehensive reference work on that institution. A four-volume, 1.2 million-word project, it will include a thousand articles on a whole range of congressional subjects and is due out in 1993." He added, last fall Harvard University Press published his book, *Regulating a New Economy: Public Policy and Economic Change in America, 1900-1933*, whose theme is that what we consider the modern economy — a consumer-driven, technological, urban, industrial society — actually came into being in the early 20th century. He is finishing a parallel volume, *Regulating a New Society*.

If Brandeis students are stimulated by life in the classroom, we can appreciate the reasons. The lived experience of faculty members in every department and their imaginative blending of research with teaching remain a vital part of the Brandeis ethos.

In every issue of the *Brandeis Review*, faculty members play an important role in the success of the magazine. In this issue, political scientist Ethan Kapstein presents an historical reading on oil crises, while visiting faculty member from Ben Gurion University, Israel, the prolific author Aharon Appelfeld, presents a chapter from his book recently translated from the Hebrew. For other topics of interest, we turn to alumni to explain cogent aspects of feminism and to document tribal customs in the heart of the Amazon jungle. In addition, a member of the Louis Brandeis family offers examples of her photography. To illustrate some innovative oncampus programs we turn to the field of science. In the closing pages of the lead-article section, William Bloomfield at the Heller School describes an effective program aimed at keeping youths in school and in the workforce.

Brenda Marder  
The Editor



*Stuart Altman (left), Interim President of the University, accepts the University's presidential medal from Louis Perlmutter '56, chair of the Board of Trustees*

# Around the University

## Altman: Brandeis Can Meet Challenges



Although Brandeis is feeling the adverse effects of national demographic and economic forces, and has "special problems" of its own, it is well-positioned to respond to future challenges and opportunities, said Stuart Altman on the occasion of his installation as Interim President of the University at the Fifth Annual Justice Brandeis Society Dinner. "It's no secret that colleges and universities across the country, including Brandeis, are in for some rough sledding in the next few years."

He noted that the University's budget, like the budgets of virtually all colleges and universities, is being squeezed due to declining enrollments, a worsening economic climate, a reduction in government

support for higher education and increased competition for charitable gifts. In addition, Brandeis is feeling the pinch because it has maintained "the most expensive model for running a university," Altman said.

He explained that while many other universities once looked very much like Brandeis does today, most have grown bigger and added career-oriented professional schools. Others have cut back on graduate education and research. Brandeis, on the other hand, has remained small, kept a focus on the liberal arts and undergraduate education and maintained its commitment to scholarship and research. This places Brandeis "among a very small and elite group of universities that has kept the faith," Altman said.

While the tuition rate at Brandeis is high, the cost of providing undergraduate education at the University is even higher, and the gap between the two is widening, according to Altman. In response, Altman said, the University is "beginning to think differently about the way in which it does its business. We are looking for, and finding, creative ways to reduce costs, while at the same time maintaining and even enhancing quality."

"While the decade of the 1980s was marked by a trend away from the liberal arts and toward specialization and career-oriented professional training, the pendulum has begun to swing back," he noted. "I believe that society in the 1990s and beyond will place a higher premium on the liberal arts. Increasingly, employers will seek broadly educated men and women who can think creatively and work effectively in culturally diverse and international communities. In short, they will seek people who have received the kind of liberal arts education Brandeis has always provided."

As examples of strategic responses to changing societal needs, he cited the Lemberg Program in International Finance, the Program in Management of Human Resources at the Heller School, the undergraduate Legal Studies Program and the new Center for the Study of Complex Systems. Altman stressed the "special obligation and special opportunity" Brandeis has to "support programs that serve the Jewish community of which we are a part. This includes efforts like the Benjamin S. Hornstein Program in Jewish Communal Service, which trains lay people for professional careers in Jewish communal service and education, and it includes scholarship that illuminates issues of concern to Jews around the world."

## Comparative Religion Program Endowed

Jacob Hiatt and his daughter and son-in-law, Myra and Robert Kraft, have endowed a unique joint program in comparative religion at Brandeis and the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Massachusetts. The program, designed to heighten awareness of shared values among students of diverse religious backgrounds, to help overcome societal



Jacob Hiatt

prejudices and to foster scholarship and dialogue, establishes two professorships known as the Kraft-Hiatt Chair in Christian Studies at Brandeis and the Kraft-Hiatt Chair in Judaic Studies at Holy Cross.

## Fischer Named Professor of the Year

David Hackett Fischer, the Earl Warren Professor of History at Brandeis, has been named Professor of the Year in Massachusetts by the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) and the Carnegie Foundation. The author of the acclaimed *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America*, a landmark work that traces cultural diversity in America to four specific regions of England, he is the second Brandeis professor in three years to be so cited. Allen Grossman, professor of English and American literature, was the 1987 Massachusetts Professor of the Year.

The Professor of the Year program recognizes the most outstanding undergraduate instructors in the country. Fischer was selected by a panel that included deans, students, education writers, and government, corporate, foundation and association representatives. He was judged on his commitment to teaching, service to the University and involvement with students, among other criteria.

Fischer came to Brandeis in 1962. During his tenure at Brandeis, he has also been a visiting scholar at other institutions including Oxford University, the University of Washington and Harvard University. Fischer earned a Ph.D. from Johns Hopkins University in 1961 and a B.A. from Princeton University in 1958. He is a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the Society of American Historians.

## Wien Founder Honored

Lawrence A. Wien, founder of the Wien International Scholarship Program and an internationally known New York attorney, developer and philanthropist, was honored at a special ceremony at the Wien Faculty Center, where an exhibit of his memorabilia was presented to the University by two representatives of the Wien family, Laura Malkin and Mitchell Nelson '70. The gift was accepted by Louis Perlmutter '56, chair of the Board of Trustees.

Created in 1958 by Lawrence and Mae Wien, the Wien International Scholarship Program has supported 663 students from 95 countries. It is one of the oldest and largest programs for foreign

students in the United States. "The Wien International Scholarship Program presents a unique educational opportunity to outstanding young scholars from all over the world," said David Squire, a Brandeis Trustee and former vice president of the University, who is chair of the newly constituted Board of Overseers for the Wien International Scholarship Program. "Over the years, Mr. Wien's munificence has enabled hundreds of students to receive the benefit of a Brandeis education. This is an impressive record of commitment to further the

According to the Reverend John E. Brooks, S.J., president of Holy Cross, it will underscore, as did Vatican II, that Christianity has its roots in Judaism, and that while the two religions observe different theological beliefs, they share many cultural, moral and ethical ideals and values.

"We sincerely hope that the Kraft-Hiatt professorships will afford students the opportunity to learn the history and culture of people of different religious convictions, and thereby diminish the bias and prejudice that only hurts us as human beings," the Krafts and Hiatt stated.

Mr. Hiatt is a well-known philanthropist and chair of Rand-Whitney Corp., and Mr. Kraft is president of International Forest Products and New England Television/Channel 7, as well as president and chief executive officer of Rand-Whitney. The Krafts are active in philanthropic affairs in the Boston area, having generously supported major cultural and educational organizations. Mrs. Kraft is president of the New England Region of the Jewish National Fund, is a Brandeis Trustee and is an overseer of the Museum of Fine Arts and the Children's Hospital. Mr. Kraft is an overseer of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and Columbia College, and is a member of the executive committee of the Dana-Farber Cancer Institute.

Mr. Hiatt has served on the Brandeis Board of Trustees since 1962 and was the Board's fifth chair in 1971-77. He also has been a member of the Holy Cross board of trustees for more than 20 years.

His generous contributions to education include: the establishment of the Frances L. Hiatt Scholars Program in memory of his wife, which provides merit scholarships for college to outstanding high-school seniors in the Worcester area; the Challenger Scholarships at Brandeis and Holy Cross in memory of the seven Challenger astronauts; the Frances L. Hiatt Career Development Program at Brandeis; and the Jacob and Frances Hiatt Commemorative Program at Holy Cross in memory of the victims of the Holocaust.



David Hackett Fischer

## Alumni Achievement Awards

At this year's Alumni Awards Dinner, Donald J. Cohen '61, Barbara Dortch '71 and Joseph A. Reiman '75 were honored with Alumni Achievement Awards, presented annually to recognize outstanding achievement in a profession. The dinner was part of many events held during the weekend of October 19-21 including Homecoming, Founders' Day and the Third Annual Alumni Leadership Convocation.

Cohen, valedictorian of the Class of 1961 and a University Fellow, is the Irving B. Harris Professor of Child Psychiatry at Yale University and director of the Child Study Center at Yale University School of Medicine. He is known for



Lawrence A. Wien

cause of international understanding. We, at Brandeis, are proud to gather to pay homage to his contribution to what has become one of the cornerstones of this institution," Squire said.

Wien was a member of the Brandeis Board of Trustees from 1957 to 1984, and Trustee emeritus from 1984 until he died in 1988 at the age of 83. He served as chair of the Board from 1967 to 1971.

The philanthropy of Lawrence and Mae Wien was not limited to the international scholarship program. They also supported construction of the Lawrence A. and Mae L. Wien Faculty Center, the Lawrence A. Wien Chair in International Cooperation and the Sidney and Ellen Wien Chair in the History of Art. Wien also commissioned the statue of Supreme Court Justice Louis D. Brandeis, the University's namesake.

his work in the treatment of children with autism and Tourette's syndrome.

Dortch, associate justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, is the first black woman to be appointed to the court and the highest-ranking black woman in the state judiciary. She previously served as a Boston municipal court judge, practiced at the Massachusetts Port Authority, the Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority and the U.S. Department of the Interior and served as an assistant corporation counsel for the city of Boston.

Reiman, chair of the board and chief creative officer of Babbit & Reiman, an advertising agency in Atlanta, has won more than 300 advertising industry awards. He has also established a nonprofit organization, ORFUN (Orphans Really Feel Us Now), that solicits donations from the communications industry to assist children who are the victims of psychological and physical abuse.

For the first time, University Leadership Awards were presented. Both Milton B. Wallack '60 and Stephen R. Reiner '61 received awards for their significant accomplishments on behalf of Brandeis over a number of years. In addition, Melanie Rovner Cohen '65 was presented the Alumni Service Award. A Brandeis parent, Cohen is a President's Councilor and serves as vice chair for special projects for the Alumni Fund Leadership Cabinet.



Joseph A. Reiman '75  
Barbara Dortch '71  
Donald J. Cohen '61

## Hiring Freeze Instituted

Citing intensified financial pressures that are straining college and university budgets around the country, Interim President of the University Stuart Altman has imposed a freeze on all administrative and academic hiring. The freeze applies to all currently vacant and newly created positions until further notice.

Altman said the freeze is the first of what is likely to be a series of measures that will be taken in the coming months to control spending and enhance revenues.

"The financial pressures that colleges and universities have confronted in recent years have intensified this year, and institutions in the Northeast have been particularly hard hit," Altman said.

He added that "prudence dictates that action be taken to close the gap between University revenues and expenses," and indicated that the administration is working closely with the Board of Trustees to address the matter.

Brandeis has been awarded a \$100,000 grant from the Ford Foundation to promote cultural diversity by incorporating African traditions into the humanities core curriculum. Some 40 courses offered by the humanities faculty will be revised to include material that will introduce students to elements of African written and oral traditions, according to Steven Burg, dean of the college.

"When we received the request for proposals from the Ford Foundation, we were given the opportunity to pursue advancing the University's commitment to diversity," said Burg. "The strongest statement any University can make is to ensure that issues of this type are confronted in the

curriculum. I felt it was a natural step for the University to incorporate diversity in the curriculum," he said.

Workshops during the summer of 1991 will train faculty who may not have the background and familiarity with the non-Western or minority materials to be used in the revised courses. Revised courses will be introduced in the fall of 1991.

Burg said the idea for the proposal to the Ford Foundation came from a research project developed by Geoffrey Giddings '91. In a 1989 research project, Giddings critiqued the humanities program and suggested ways to improve its courses. Some faculty

members agreed and incorporated much of Giddings' views into a draft proposal, Burg added.

One of the goals of the program is to share the experience with other institutions. The University has already joined with the American Association of Colleges' "Engaging Cultural Legacies: Shaping Core Curricula in the Humanities," a program designed to pair institutions that have incorporated cultural diversity in their core curricula. Once African and African-American texts have been integrated into the humanities program, the University plans to diversify further by including literature of Asia, the Americas and the Pacific Islands, according to the proposal.

## Obituary

### Leonard Bernstein

When Leonard Bernstein died on October 14 at the age of 72, Brandeis mourned the loss of the renowned conductor, composer, pianist and teacher, who thrilled music lovers around the world with his innovative compositions.

Bernstein first came to the University in 1951 as a music professor. He helped shape the arts program for which the University earned a national reputation. He is perhaps best remembered at Brandeis for planning and directing the first Festival of the Creative Arts in 1952. The four days of music, dance, theater, film and poetry included the world premiere of his one-act opera,



*Trouble in Tahiti*, which was composed especially for the Festival.

Abram L. Sachar, the University's first president and now chancellor emeritus, credits Bernstein with having devoted himself to Brandeis.

Bernstein continued his involvement with Brandeis after he left the faculty in 1956. When he was laureate conductor of the New York Philharmonic, he was elected in 1976 to the University's

*Leonard Bernstein  
rehearsing for a 1952 campus  
production*

Board of Trustees after having served as a Fellow for more than 20 years. He was awarded an honorary doctor of humane letters degree in 1959 and was honored with a Creative Arts Award for Notable Achievement by Brandeis in 1973. His commitment to Brandeis and zest for life will continue to provide inspiration at the University.

### James Hubert Clay

At the age of 63, James Hubert Clay, professor of theater arts, died in September of complications resulting from leukemia. A teacher and director, Clay spent 31 years shaping the Brandeis theater arts department and helped

**Jean Olds '92 Leads Women's Cross Country**

Jean Olds, a junior from Hinsdale, Massachusetts, ran a record-setting season for Brandeis University's women's cross-country team. During the regular season, Olds outran three Division III All-Americans and a Division I All-American. By winning the Southeastern Massachusetts University Invitational this past fall, she became the second women's runner in Brandeis history to win the Greater Boston Championships, with a time of 18:10 over the five-kilometer course. In October, she also won the women's race when Brandeis hosted the University Athletic Association Cross Country Championships.

Olds' toughness as a runner stems from having to overcome adversity. She suffers from exercise-induced asthma, a condition just recently understood in athletic terms. After several unsuccessful attempts, doctors have finally developed a formula for an inhalant.

According to Olds, the key to her stamina was learning to relax. "The asthma acts up when I get tight or nervous," says Olds. "I used to put a lot of pressure on myself to do well before the race. Now, I do the opposite. I just run and hope things work out."

**Michael Novaria '91 Leads Brandeis' Men's Soccer Team**

Michael Novaria's sophomore year was perfect in almost every way. This talented soccer player scored 23 goals for the school season record and totaled 52 points, the second best total in Brandeis history. Other teams quickly recognized Novaria as an offensive threat and applied extra defensive pressure causing his goal total to dip to 11 his junior year and nine this season. "Mike was relatively unknown until his sophomore year," said men's soccer coach Mike Coven. "Since then, he's had to get used to being double-teamed or facing the other teams' best defender in the past two seasons." Nevertheless, Novaria still finished as the University's third all-time leading scorer with 50 goals and 17 assists for 123 total points and led the Judges to the Eastern College Athletic Conference (ECAC) Division III playoffs.

Known as a true team player during his four years on the Brandeis campus, Novaria said prior to this season, "This could be the year we enter the postseason. I'd trade a 23-goal year for that any time." The 1990 season proved to be that year for Brandeis, as the team achieved its first postseason tournament bid since 1985.

**Women's Soccer Team Has Winning Season**

Coach Denise Dallamora's women's soccer team also reached the postseason, registering a school record of

16 wins, enroute to the ECAC Division III playoffs. Senior Carmen Bumgarner and juniors Remie Calalang and Roxanne Alarcon were the key performers in the record-setting season. All three players were named to the New England Women's Eight Soccer All-Conference team. Junior goalkeeper Justine McBride set a single-season record by registering nine shutouts.



James Clay

Winner of the University of Illinois' Festival of Contemporary Arts Award, Clay was also the author of *The Joshua Machine*, a novella published in *Canto* magazine and *The Theatrical Image: Its Meaning, Creation and Criticism* (McGraw-Hill) with Daniel Krempel. A graduate of Indiana State Teachers College and University of Illinois (Ph.D., 1956), Clay began his career as an actor as well as a teacher and director.

Popular among Brandeis undergraduates, Clay directed at least one student production and numerous professional productions each year. He also taught a variety of graduate and undergraduate courses.

develop the University's M.F.A. program. While at Brandeis, he directed between 40 and 50 productions, including *The Glass Menagerie*, *A Midsummer Night's Dream* and *Only When I Laugh*. A self-trained composer, he wrote the song "Do You Remember?" and composed the score for the musical *I Only Just Got Here Myself*.



Jean Olds '92  
Michael Novaria '91  
in action

# The Healer

by Aharon Appelfeld

I

IN THE AUTUMN they arrived. The way had been long, exhausting, and toward the end it had been beyond the mother's strength. For two days they climbed the peak, exposed to wind and cold. Autumn is not a favorable season for journeys in these parts, but theirs was not a pleasure trip. Necessity, or whatever you wish to call it, had prodded them, and so they had set out. The father got off first: with a gesture of suppressed rage, he opened the door. The mother placed her foot cautiously on the earth and was immediately greeted with a furious glance, thundering with held breath, which said, "I told you, I told you a thousand times, but you wouldn't listen to me." The son and the daughter stepped down behind her in silence.

"Where might the inn be?" the mother asked in her old domestic manner.

"Don't ask me!" said the father without taking his eyes off her. She wanted to answer, "I wasn't asking you, I was asking the driver," but she restrained herself. The father shook his legs as though snow clung to his clothes. That was one of his most common expressions of anger.

"My dear," she turned to the driver, "is this the inn?" The words "my dear," which were spoken with homey emphasis, rasped in the father's ear, but he made no comment.

"Here, here," the driver said, indicating with his hand. His tone of voice had something of the whinny of a horse.

"Take down the luggage," the father ordered the driver. The driver loosened the rope, but not without showing his resentment at the order. The son and the daughter stood there, bleary from the bumpy ride, the arguments, and the clear air.

"We're here," said the mother, as though there were something new in that statement. It was an overcast day, yet it was still possible to sense the great height of the tall trees, and their jarring contrast to the squat houses.

"Are there empty rooms?" The father spoke self-importantly.

"There are, thank God." The innkeeper spoke in a low voice. The father hated his face, but more than that he was annoyed by the addition of those words "thank God."

"We need three rooms," he shouted as though speaking to a deaf man.

"We have them, sir. How many are you?"

"Four."

"Two rooms will be enough for you. The rooms are big, spacious, as you shall see immediately with your own eyes."

**While sorrow still gnawed at them, the mother heard a rumor that far away, in the Carpathians, there was a miracle-working healer. That rumor evoked a powerful echo in her soul. Since her childhood she had been drawn to the Carpathians.**

"We need three," the father insisted, so the man would know who was making the decisions.

"As you wish," said the landlord.

The rooms were wide, with beamed ceilings. The furniture was sparse, not fancy, made of local materials: oak, reeds, and linen. Rugs lay on the floor and walls. "Where is the bathroom?" asked the father.

"The bathtub is here," said the landlord. "But the toilet is downstairs, in a sheltered place."

"What poverty." The father did not conceal his discontent.

"To my regret there is neither electricity nor running water here. We draw water from the well." The man did not sound apologetic.

"And how much is it?"

The landlord named a sum. The price was not high.

The mother's impression was different. She was pleased with the place, but because her husband was angry, she refrained from expressing her opinion. She stood by the window. The dread and oppression of recent days lessened in her. All at once the silence and smell of the water recalled the memory of other, distant times — returning home for holidays, her father's and mother's faces.

In the meantime the driver brought up the suitcases. The father paid. The embarrassment of the first moments was dispelled and the innkeeper approached the guests and announced: "The table is set." In fact he had delegated command to his wife, a woman of about forty whose face still retained some marks of beauty. She welcomed them in Yiddish.

The table was laden with good food — cheese, butter, and sour cream. Coffee in the pot. "Marvelous," said the daughter, widening her eyes, as though she were not speaking of a supper table but rather of something precious. They ate without speaking. The table was old-fashioned, round, but it seemed that the daughter was sitting at the head, perhaps because her eyes were open so wide, as though trying to soak up the entire sight. The mother was intent on pacifying her husband. The coffee did not suit him.

Felix was an orderly man. Anything illogical made him distraught. He suffered whenever something was convoluted. He knew only of directness and clarity. The meetings over which he presided never lasted longer than an hour. The people under him knew they had to get to the undisguised essence of a problem. Now this trip, the bumps and the filth. He had opposed this caprice with all his soul. For weeks Henrietta had besieged his heart. Finally, against his will, they had set out. Now he was overcome with weariness, the forgotten fury, and revulsion. He disliked the coffee. Henrietta's explanations, that chicory improved the taste, were of no avail. He insisted: the coffee was watery.

"Is something missing?" asked the innkeeper's wife.

"Everything is fine, very tasty." Henrietta spoke in the innkeeper's wife's tongue. For the first time Felix heard his wife speaking the Jews' language. He was appalled, and an involuntary smile tightened his lips.

"What are we going to do here?" the son Karl asked. He was sixteen, lanky, hairy, and entirely preoccupied with himself: his body and his clothing. He was not a good student. Without the aid of private tutors he would have been suspended from the gymnasium. He gave no thought to that shame. Soccer exhilarated him to the point of drunkenness. The mother would shield him: "He's still a boy, he'll change, it's hard for him, he has his own needs." A year earlier it had become clear: he would not finish gymnasium; he would soon have to transfer to one of those workshops called vocational schools. The disgrace was acute.

The daughter was different. From childhood she had spoken little. She sat quietly for hours. Even then her glance had an alien sharpness. When she grew older that gravity had not faded from her eyes. The teachers liked her manners and diligence. The father's pride was boundless. Soon she proved to be precise too, a lover of order, and ambitious. She would sit at the piano and practice for hours. The results were very good, not superlative. In her heart the mother was pleased: no one lives beyond his years, too much effort is bad for your health, better to play for your own enjoyment than in a concert hall. She did not dare to express those thoughts except to herself. She knew the father pinned high hopes on his daughter.

After finishing gymnasium some anguished lines had appeared on Helga's face. At first it seemed like a passing mood, but in time the lines proved to be etched in and permanent. For hours she would sit in an armchair without uttering a sound. Her white face lost its freshness. Like crows, doctors darkened the house. Afterward, from corridor to corridor, from office to office, there was no prominent physician at whose doors they failed to knock. They went as far away as Switzerland. Strangely, Helga never complained. She was obedient, as though she understood that this was her duty now. Her obedience was complete and frightening.

The shock was strong. Her father lost interest in his business. All his thoughts were bent on Helga's condition, and the more he thought, the more he became convinced that

the doctors were witless frauds. The best of them were powerless to help. Helga sank ever deeper into herself. Sometimes it seemed like braving dark waters, and sometimes like empty passivity.

The mother quietly accepted Helga's fate, perhaps because she had grown up in a home with many children, misfortunes, and illnesses. For hours she would sit with Helga, talking to her, and on the days she refused to eat, the mother fed her with a spoon. She took care of her with simplicity, as she had when she was an infant. The father couldn't stand that. After a day of hard work he would go out to a coffeehouse like some poor soul and play chess.

Yet the business did not suffer. On the contrary, there was some growth. The father would travel from place to place. Everyone was amazed at his distractedness, his generosity, that a man of his stature would sometimes sit in a simple tavern.

Helga's beauty did not fade in her time of disease. Though she ate too much her face wasn't marred. Sometimes her illness wasn't noticeable. She would sit straight at the table, ask serious questions, and take part in the discussion.

"What's the matter with you, Helga?"

"I don't know. Why do you ask?"

"We want to help you."

"You don't have to. I feel fine."

That answer frightened him more than anything. He was used to thinking in clear terms, and not only about money matters. Now it was as though his hands were shackled.

While sorrow still gnawed at them, the mother heard a rumor that far away, in the Carpathians, there was a miracle-working healer. That rumor evoked a powerful echo in

**Helga felt better. Laughter even returned and blossomed on her lips. In the afternoons she would sit at the piano and play. Sounds came back and filled the rooms with hope. The father's joy was boundless.**

# THE HEALER

F N O V L E



**AHARON  
APPELFELD**

her soul. Since her childhood she had been drawn to the Carpathians. Her ancestors had come from there, and in her old age her mother had spoken of her birthplace with great yearning.

Felix rejected the proposal angrily. He would no longer chase moonbeams. The local pagan doctors were more than enough. "We won't go to the old sorcerers." The matter was brought up several times. The father did not, for some reason, use the term "superstition," which he frequently did, but rather "savage belief." One evening the mother said, "Nevertheless, I would like to try the healer."

"If you wish, let's go."

"My heart tells me that the healer won't fail us."

"If those are your feelings, let's go."

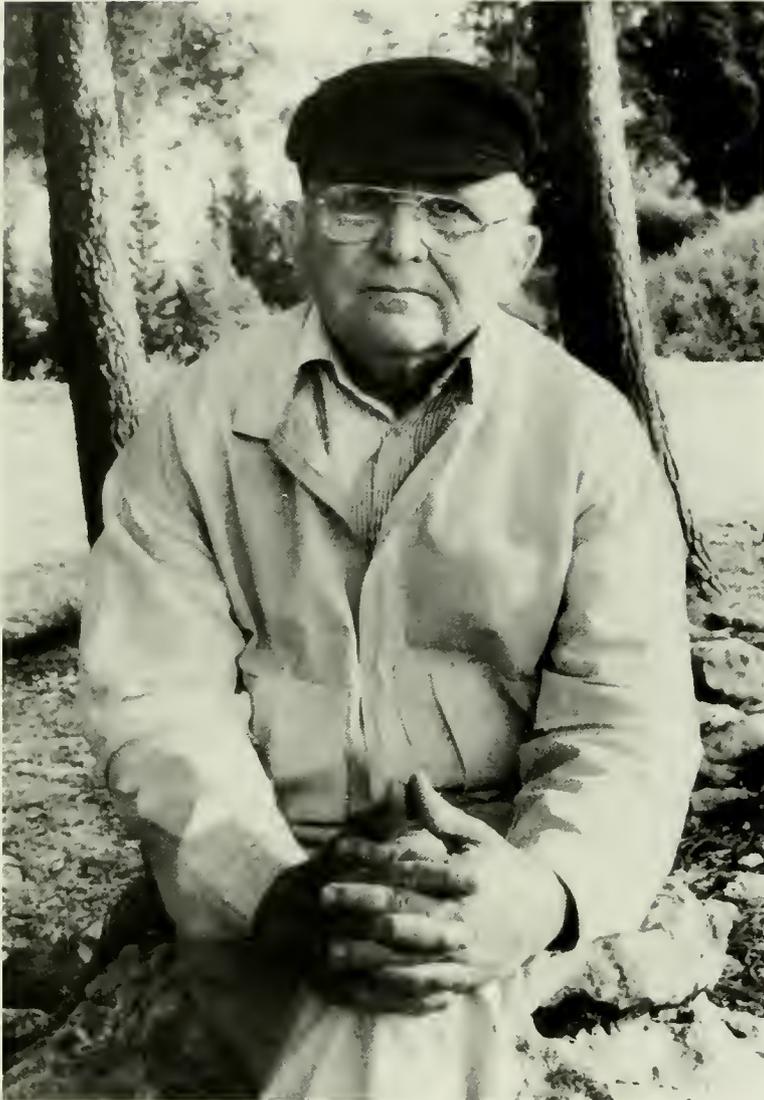
"And what do you think?"

"I don't like the idea."

"In that case, I won't impose my will."

Weeks passed. The clouds departed from above the city and the whole sky was bared in its blue splendor. The tardy summer finally arrived. It broke out on every tree, and thousands of leaves suddenly covered the naked branches. The light celebrated everything.

Helga felt better. Laughter even returned and blossomed on her lips. In the afternoons she would sit at the piano and play. Sounds came back and filled the rooms with hope. The



Aharon Appelfeld, professor of modern Jewish literature at Ben Gurion University, Israel, was author-in-residence at Brandeis for the fall semester. A writer of international distinction, he has written approximately 30 novels, short stories and essays,

all in Hebrew: eight of his novels have been translated into English as well as a score of other languages. His awards include the Bialik, Israel and Rubelow prizes, and the Commonwealth Award for Literature. Born in 1932 in Bukovina, (then Rumania), he stemmed from an assimilated Jewish family whose members spoke German as a mother tongue. He was taken by the Nazis to a concentration camp at the age of eight and later escaped into the forest where he lived for two years until he was found in 1944 by the advancing Russian army. With the Russian troops, he marched as a kitchen boy from the Ukraine to Yugoslavia. From Yugoslavia, he escaped on a ship bound for Israel in 1946. After serving in the Israeli army, he began his studies at the University of Jerusalem, although he had never attended school before. Both of his parents were killed in the Holocaust.

The Healer, Aharon Appelfeld's most recent book to appear in this country, was published a

Felix sat in the corner and never ceased blaming himself. If a man leaves his home and journeys into the desert, he is guilty. Only the guilty run away. What are we seeking here? Whom are we looking for here?

few months ago in English by Grove Weidenfeld and greeted with critical encomiums — The New York Times' reviewer pronouncing it "marvelous," and the Boston Globe praising it because it "so adroitly balances the spiritual and the physical." Appelfeld told the Brandeis Review that he likes "to explore the phenomenon of assimilation." The Healer, which takes place before World War II, tells the story of an assimilated family disintegrating under the perils of the time and their own human condition. Presented here, is the first chapter from the book.

father's joy was boundless. For a month the joy continued, as long as the bright days. Then, for no apparent reason, she closed the windows, wrapped herself in a blanket, and declared: "I'm cold." The sparkle in her eyes dimmed. The old doctor who came to see her said, "It's come again." He spoke to himself, in great despair. The father, who had intended to raise a fuss, said nothing. That very night he announced surprisingly, "I give up."

"What?" said the mother. She knew that it was no easy thing for him. Tears streamed down her cheeks.

"Don't cry." His old voice came back to him.

Strangely, now that he had agreed, she was in no rush to pack. Fear gripped her too. The Carpathians seemed far away to her, wind-scoured and wild. The father's silent agreement only made that vision more powerful to her. She put off the departure from day to day.

Finally Helga herself made the decision. "Why aren't we going to the Carpathians?" she asked.

"If you wish, we'll go," said the mother. She was glad the request had come from her daughter.

They left in early autumn. As soon as they left, Felix wrapped himself in his overcoat and refused to speak. In vain Henrietta tried to make him say something. "If it's against your will, let's go back. We can go back. We haven't gone far."

Felix did not answer. He withdrew imperceptibly into slumber. For hours he slept, his mouth tight, his arms crossed on his chest. Every button of his coat was closed. When he awoke the train had already sped to the last stop. High mountains surrounded the cars. Trees in every shade of green darkened the windows.

"Where are we?" he asked.

"Not far."

"How do you know?"

"I heard. The conductor went by an hour ago."

"And you believe him," he said and shut his eyes again.

"Father is very tired, isn't he?" She spoke to her sick daughter for some reason.

"Father needs absolute repose," answered Helga.

Henrietta was frightened by her use of the word "absolute," which sounded like the decree of fate to her.

That evening the train stopped. They stood in the cold station, exposed to the wind, the yard teeming with peasants. Felix lost his practicality in that hubbub. "Where are we? Where are we?" he fumbled as though in a nightmare. Henrietta went from one person to another, asking. Finally she stood on the cold platform and bargained with the drivers, who claimed the destination was far off, the way dangerous, and now, in this season, the wheels were liable to be stuck in the mud.

Felix did not intervene in the bargaining, but he noticed: the wildness of the place did not frighten Henrietta. She spoke simply to the husky drivers. The few words of Ruthenian she had learned at home served her well.

The journey to the mountains took three days. They crossed forests, narrow bridges, and deserted mountain peaks. It was like a bad dream, with all the colors of a bad dream. Helga vomited and Karl complained of headaches. Felix sat in the corner and never ceased blaming himself. If a man leaves his home and journeys into the desert, he is guilty. Only the guilty run away. What are we seeking here? Whom are we looking for here?

Several times the driver stopped the coach and announced: "I'm not going farther unless you pay me a bonus." Henrietta was not fazed. She would bargain with him, offering a certain sum. Finally he would agree and start again. Thus, the carriage worked its way upward, climbing from peak to peak.

Strangely, Felix was not pleased with her resourcefulness. It seemed to him his wife was deceiving him. That unclean feeling made him forget the travails of the journey, and Helga. His selfishness and fears flooded him once again. ■

*The Healer by Aharon Appelfeld, translated from the Hebrew by Jeffrey M. Green, copyright 1990 by Aharon Appelfeld. Used by permission of Grove Weidenfeld.*



# Into the Heart of the Amazon

by David Chanoff, Ph.D. '74



**Yarima (top); Young men painting each other before a feast (bottom); A tribesman rests in his hammock before a raid. Black designs were made with an open-weave basket (far left)**

photos courtesy Kenneth Good

In recent years the progressive destruction of the great Amazon rainforest has caught the world's attention. As miners, rubber workers and farmers spread into previously untouched regions, an irreplaceable jungle habitat is disappearing, threatening ecological disaster not just for the Amazonian nations but for the entire earth. Whether or not a grand-scale catastrophe can be avoided, the devastation has already created genocidal conditions for a number of native peoples, some of whom have inhabited the region for more than 10 thousand years.

The tribal group at greatest risk is the Yanomama Indians. Until a few years ago, these seminomads of the Venezuela-Brazil borderlands were known primarily to anthropologists, who were drawn to them in part because they were the last of the world's indigenous peoples for whom warfare is still a regular dimension of normal life. Gardeners and hunter-gatherers, as well as warriors, the Yanomama live in the remotest interfluvial backlands of the rainforest and are perhaps the most isolated, sovereign tribal group left in the world.

For the 10 thousand or so Yanomama who live in Brazil, their traditional way of life has been disrupted and perhaps already destroyed forever by the poisoning of rivers and the destruction of forests. In Venezuela, though, the Yanomama have been more fortunate. Until now, the Caracas government has protected them better, closing the Amazon Territory to commercial exploitation and restricting settlement. For the Venezuelan Yanomama of the interior, life still continues more or less as it has as far back as they have memory, as far back as anyone can trace.

In 1975, an anthropology graduate student named Ken Good left Pennsylvania State University for a 15-month field stay with the Yanomama. Good's dissertation director was Napoleon Chagnon, who had done his own fieldwork among the Yanomama and had written an academic bestseller about them entitled *The Fierce People*. What had impressed Chagnon most about the Yanomama was their bellicosity. They lived, as he put it, in a

"chronic state of warfare." Wife beating, chest-pounding matches and club-fighting duels were common. Abduction of women and murderous intervillage raids were a fact of life. Death from whatever cause was never considered natural, but a visitation from *hekura* (evil) spirits summoned by malevolent enemy shamans.

Chagnon had focused on Yanomama aggressiveness, and in the process painted a picture of hostile people, habitually in conflict with each other. Even among members of the same band, arguments and fights — usually over women — were frequent and often resulted in the village "fissioning" that characterized Yanomama settlement patterns and kept groups from expanding to more than 100 or 150 individuals. Readers could easily come away from Chagnon's book with a picture of the Yanomama as a brutish, homicidal people. What made the picture that much more disturbing was that the Yanomama were probably the most pristine society in the world. If this was the nature of primitive man, then what, by implication, does that suggest about us?

Despite the overwhelming success of *The Fierce People*, Napoleon Chagnon was not without critics. Foremost among these was Marvin Harris, professor of anthropology at Columbia University and one of the founders of cultural materialism. Harris maintained that Yanomama aggression was not caused by the Indians' inability to control their innate ferocity. Man, he said, was no genetic killer, lashed to violence by his DNA. The cause of aggression and warfare was more subtle, more complex. There were environmental reasons for it, ecological causes that could be found in the need to satisfy the dietary demand for protein. Angry conflicts over women, stealing or insults might provide the immediate reasons for village fissioning and endemic violence, but the underlying causes, Harris argued, were the tensions that developed over territory, insufficient game or the

inequitable distribution of meat within the community. These tensions, he said, were manifested in different ways — fights and wars and the breakup and dispersal of villages, which ensured that the population density in a given area did not outstrip the availability of game.

The Yanomama were not just another exotic group, and the conflict between Chagnon and Harris was not an ordinary academic debate. Carried on in professional conferences and journals, it remains heated and at times acrimonious, a clash of fundamental philosophical antagonisms: sociobiology versus cultural ecology, nature versus nurture. When Ken Good left Penn State for the Amazon, it was to undertake a study to resolve the question of whether Yanomama dietary requirements did indeed constitute the underlying cause of conflict and village dispersal. Was Yanomama aggressiveness a response to the demands of a harsh, resource-poor environment, or were their wars rooted elsewhere — in the natural ferocity of mankind?

Good went into the jungle armed with large scales to weigh game and small scales to weigh vegetable foods, but also carried with him a good measure of anxiety: the village of Hasupuweteri where the Yanomama lived was in the zone of intense warfare.

The Yanomama resided in an area approximately 400 miles southeast of Puerto Ayacucho, capital of the Venezuelan Amazon, 30 to 40 miles north of the Brazilian border. This was one of the last explored regions of the Amazon basin, a forbidding land of rugged hills and dense jungle. Few outsiders had ever ventured above the Guajaribo rapids and fewer had penetrated more than a short distance from the banks of the Orinoco River, which curves through this area in a gigantic arc and joins with the even mightier Amazon.

The Hasupuweteri Yanomama, Good knew, were visited by an occasional malaria team and some of their older men had traveled to the downriver missions and had seen the priests. The tribesmen were also aware that a strange

white man or two had lived with other Yanomama groups. They understood that an outside world existed, populated by alien beings with unusual abilities, but beyond that they were innocent. They would not be shocked by Good's appearance among them, but neither would they have any knowledge of where he had come from, nor why. What the "fierce people's" response might be to his presence he could not guess.

Good arrived at the bend of the Orinoco near Hasupuweteri on March 31, 1975. On the bank waiting for him were all the males of the village, waving their six-foot long bows and arrows, jumping up and down, and hooting at the top of their lungs. As he maneuvered his motorized dugout closer his anxieties lessened; the Hasupuweteri were in a holiday mood and had come down to welcome him, not to menace or harm him: their curiosity about him was every bit as intense as his about them, and the boxes of tradegoods he had brought with him — machetes, fishhooks, cloth, pots, etc. — were even more mesmerizing.

So began what was supposed to have been Good's 15-month stay with the Yanomama. The people he found himself living with were among the world's smallest in stature, the men averaging about five feet two inches, the women about four feet ten inches. Neither sex wore clothes, though the men looped a string around their waists to which they tied up their penises by the foreskin. Both men and women painted their bodies in serpentine or circular designs of red seed paste. Among men body hair was sparse; most women had none at all. Girls and women adorned their faces by inserting slender sticks through three holes in the lower lip and through the pierced nasal septum. Except for this, and for their pierced ears into which women inserted flowers and men feathers, they did not practice bodily mutilation.

In terms of material and technological culture, the Yanomama were extremely primitive. They had no system of

numbers, but managed with "one," "two" and "many." Their only calendar was the waxing and waning of the moon. On trek they carried everything they owned on their backs; they had not invented the wheel. They knew nothing of the art of metallurgy, and interior villages might boast only a few worn machetes and battered tin pots acquired in trades with groups living closer to the *nabuh*, the non-Yanomama from beyond.

Hasupuweteri, like every other Yanomama village, consisted of one large house called a *shapono*. Built in a large circle some 40 yards in diameter, the roofed circumference of the *shapono* surrounded an open central plaza, which made the house a marvel of airiness and light. Inside the roofed circle there were no walls or partitions. Each successive hearth area was occupied by a nuclear family, and the families arranged themselves by kinship and lineage so that the social organization of the village was reflected in the placement of hearths and hammocks. The group lived communally; with the exception of sex and defecation, all activities were carried out in public.

As Good established himself in the Hasupuweteri village and began learning the language, he also got his dietary studies underway. To find out everything he could about the Hasupuweteri's food gathering and eating habits, he accompanied men on hunts, followed men and women as they gathered wild foods and fished the streams and closely documented their gardening activities. Good also meticulously measured the food the villagers consumed, an activity that had sounded reasonable enough in classroom discussions, but in practice required a special brazenness. Making his rounds of the hearths with his dietary scales, Good would weigh the plantains or fruit or nuts the Hasupuweteri were ready to consume while they stared at him with either disbelief or amused tolerance. When the men came back from a hunt, he would weigh the catch, though before he acquired a command of the language, he could not even ask permission. Hanging his large scales up on a house pole, he would simply pick up the anteat or peccary that had just been dropped



Yarima and her two children, David and Vanessa



A visitor to a neighboring village waits for his hosts to bring him a hammock



Fellow tribesmen decorating each other with buzzard down before entering a friendly village



A chest-pounding duel between rival villages

on the ground, regardless of the amazed stares he drew. The first time he did this everyone gathered around laughing, understanding only that he had attached an extremely strange device to the rafter, had hung the peccary on it and was now squinting at it and drawing little designs on his "leaves."

While Good closely documented the Hasupuweteri's food consumption, he also observed the entire gamut of Yanomama life. He watched the cremation and endocannibalism ceremonies in which relatives and friends drank a sweetened plantain drink mixed with the ashes and ground bones of the deceased, though the Hasupuweteri recoiled in horror when he described Western funeral customs. He watched as each day the shamans took their *epene*, a powdered hallucinogen that was blown through a three-foot long tube inserted into the drug taker's nostril. Dazed by the drug's impact, the shamans and the others who were participating in the shamanistic chant would commune with the *hekura*, cure the sick and protect the village against spirits sent by enemy shamans.

Good also witnessed the raids, ambushes and other behavior that had given the Yanomama their reputation for violence — gang rapes, abductions and chest-pounding fights. But at the same time, he observed the constant helpfulness of the group's members, the close friendships, the tenderness with which parents nurtured their children. From his point of view, the Yanomama had developed a remarkable ability to live together. With so few people (75 in the Hasupuweteri village), the emphasis was on group cohesion. No formal leader, no community organization, no rules and no enforcement shaped their interaction. But the Hasupuweteri had evolved patterns of behavior that tended to keep the inevitable quarrels and fights under control. There was indeed turbulence and violence both within the village and among enemy villages, but for the most part the Indians had learned to express their angrier emotions in ways that allowed the band to preserve its essential harmony.



David Chanoff at home in Marlboro, Massachusetts, where he writes

David Chanoff received his B.A. from Johns Hopkins University and his Ph.D. from Brandeis in English and American literature. He is the coauthor of seven books including recent collaborations with former Israeli Minister of Defense Ariel Sharon on Sharon's autobiography, *Warrior*, 1989 and with master spy Orrin De Forest on *Slow Burn*, 1990, the latter's memoirs on the Vietnam War. Currently Chanoff is collaborating with former chair of the Joint Chiefs of Staff William Crowe: the admiral's memoirs will be published by Simon & Schuster next winter. His latest collaboration, *Into the Heart of the Amazon*

Good experienced no sudden revelations, but the conviction grew on him that despite the strange customs and harsh circumstances, the Indian's way of life had a profound dignity to it. He began to regard Chagnon's emphasis on Yanomama aggressiveness as a distortion. That focus, he thought, blew the role of violence out of proportion and profoundly misinterpreted the basic themes of Yanomama life. Violent behavior was a visible element in Yanomama affairs, but over time Good developed a sense of the context that governed aggression and the emphasis Yanomama culture placed on limiting rather than maximizing it. He admired the way the Indians interacted in their family groups, the immediacy of their emotional lives and the unashamed way they had of showing their feelings. Sex role distinctions aside, he was taken by the egalitarian tone of their relationships. Though skills in hunting and shamanism were highly valued, still every person was on the same level; the headman was merely first among equals: no traces of superiority, no status consciousness, no feeling among some that they were

*(Simon & Schuster, 1991), is a first person account of anthropologist Kenneth Good's life among the Yanomama, which is summarized here by Chanoff.*

*On the art of coauthoring, Chanoff told the Brandeis Review, "the great challenge for the role I play is to weave personal narrative and historical chronicle together so that both the history and the person come alive. Readers should be able to grasp events through the eyes of the person who lived them and to understand the person through the dramatic circumstances of his or her life."*

important while others were not. Equality among the Yanomama was not a principle or belief, but wholly spontaneous.

Most of all Good liked the basic, practical nature of their existence and the quality it gave to the way they lived. The first thought that came to every Yanomama when he or she awakened each morning was, "What am I going to eat today and how am I going to get it?" They hunted and gathered every day, and in the course of those activities they lived their lives. Daily, the women went into the forest in groups, carrying their infants, talking and laughing. In the forest some stayed with the babies, others strolled off to gather wild foods, alternating tasks. If it was cool, they built a fire. When they returned in the afternoon, they stopped by a stream to wash what they had gathered and to bathe themselves, maybe adorning their ears with flowers before finally returning. In the *shapono* they started the hearth fires, cooked the food and distributed it to husbands and children.

As the community went to bed at night in the circular house, one of the big men might give a speech. People chatted while they listened and children laughed. As another speaker began, some would chop firewood while others dozed off in their hammocks. Later a shaman might wake up and feel like chanting. He would take his drugs and start a chant that might last an hour while some would awaken and listen. Others slept on, the chant working its way into their dreams. They were happy, Good thought, much happier than people in our own culture — rich or poor. Despite the diseases, the raids, the anger and fights, at bottom they seemed a contented people living in a harmonious society.

The more Good understood the integrated nature of Yanomama life, the more he began to view his food consumption data as inadequate, or at least incomplete. Simply writing up the measurements, he felt, would not tell the right story. Food gathering and consumption had to be placed within the Yanomama cultural matrix, and understanding that was not a matter of a brief 15-month stay.



Good learns the language with the help of village children

*Kenneth Good earned his B.A. and M.A. from Pennsylvania State University. He has recently completed his Ph.D. at the University of Florida and is now teaching anthropology at Jersey City State College. From 1975 until 1986, Good lived among the Yanomama Indians in the Venezuelan Amazon. His articles on Yanomama culture have appeared in various professional journals and a monograph on indigenous hunting, gathering and gardening activities will be published shortly. Good lives in Rutherford, New Jersey, with his wife Yarima and their two children.*

As the date drew near for his return to the United States, Good realized that he had spent most of his time among the Hasupuweteri acquiring the tools to comprehend their culture; he was now fluent in the language and integrated into the group; he was comfortable out in the forest hunting; and he had grown used to the long nomadic treks. He should, he knew, return to the university, write his dissertation and finish his Ph.D. But he also thought it would be nonsensical to leave just when his grasp of the Yanomama way of life was deepening. In addition, he had recently learned of a group of communities deep in the interior that had never seen an outsider, and the chance to chart unknown territory and make first contact drew him like a magnet. In the end, Good decided not to go back to Penn State: instead, he began to lay plans for a trek through unexplored forest to the land of the Shamatari — the uncontacted Yanomama bands of the deep interior.

That decision was the beginning of what would become a most extraordinary personal odyssey, one that would not end until 12 years later when Good finally left the Amazon and renewed his graduate studies. By that time, he possessed not only an immense quantity of data on diet, hunting, gardening, language and other behavior, he also had a Yanomama wife, who had been betrothed to him as a young girl (according to custom) by the Hasupuweteri headman.

With the betrothal, Good became a true participant in the lives of the Yanomama. For several years he was a betrothed husband; then, when his wife, Yarima, came of age, they began to live together as a married couple. Enveloped in a love affair as intense as it was unusual, over time Good was able to enter the heretofore closed interior universe of Yanomama thinking and feeling, an experience that has marked him off from every other anthropologist.

From an anthropological standpoint, Good's work in some ways contradicts both Napoleon Chagnon's and Marvin Harris' approach to the Yanomama. Violence, Good argues in his forthcoming ethnography of the Yanomama, is not a consuming

preoccupation of these forest people, and focusing on aggressive behavior deflects the student from gaining a balanced understanding of their culture. But the scarcity of game, he has found, does indeed determine the size and dispersal of Yanomama villages. And even with small village populations and adequate breathing room between settlements, Yanomama cultivating, hunting and gathering practices still do not insure a stable supply of food and communities are forced into sporadic nomadism. These conclusions, based on data collected during his 12 years of fieldwork, have shed new light on the inhabitants of the rainforest, just at a moment when the imminent destruction of the tribal groups in Brazil has attracted international concern.

But as rich as his anthropological work is, Good's personal story, and that of his wife Yarima, commands even more attention. Today Ken and Yarima Good live in Rutherford, New Jersey, with their two children, David, four and Vanessa, two. Ken Good's adjustment to life among the Stone Age Yanomama was a striking accomplishment in itself, but the journey Yarima has made from her world to his has spanned a far wider intellectual and psychological chasm. In the four years since they have been living in the United States, Yarima Good has been adapting to a way of life that a short time ago she could never have envisioned. Both she and her husband know the immensity of that particular challenge and the depths of loneliness that can assail the cultural-time traveler. But in a fundamental way, the phenomenon of Ken and Yarima Good points to an anthropological truth that is frequently forgotten in consideration of mankind's remarkable record of survival — the immense strength and resiliency human beings derive from the bonds of love and family. In this sense, the marriage of Ken and Yarima Good dramatically illuminates a principle that even the most extensive field studies of the Yanomama had never contemplated. ■

# Women of Consequence

## U S S R

by Marylu Raushenbush

*Marylu de Watteville Raushenbush, until 10 years ago a sculptor working in clay and silver, switched her medium of expression to photography. The self-portrait below was created at the Raushenbush's summer home in Chatham, Massachusetts. The cottage has been in the Brandeis family since its purchase by her husband's grandfather.*

*Louis D. Brandeis, in the early part of the century. Her husband, Walter Brandeis Raushenbush, who often figures in her images, is professor of law at the University of Wisconsin Law School. The self-portrait is one of a series of 14 pictures called "Reflections on the Changing Self-Mask" (1988). Raushenbush's art has been exhibited throughout the country and abroad. Louis D. Brandeis, a justice of the Supreme Court from 1916-1939, is the University's namesake.*



In 1988, after Raushenbush had photographed a number of American "Women of Consequence," the Soviet Women's Committee invited her to photograph some of the country's influential women. The two projects culminated in the exhibit, "Women of Consequence, USA/USSR." In the Soviet Union, she photographed 32 prominent Soviets in four major cities, during a two-and one-half week visit. "No one else has had similar access to such women," claims Raushenbush, who found Soviet women "attractive, intelligent and compassionate. The type of women you'd want as friends." The photographs of Soviet women shown on these pages are selected from the 64-piece exhibit, which is traveling now under the auspices of The New England Center for Contemporary Art, Brooklyn, Connecticut.



**Larissa Malevannaya**

After graduating from the drama institute in Leningrad, Malevannaya and some fellow students established a children's theater in Krasnoyarsk, Siberia. As Malevannaya was awarded highest honors and the theater became famous, she was invited back to Leningrad to teach and play leading roles at the Gorky Theater. Her students have organized a new theater studio as an outgrowth of her techniques. She and her husband have produced and directed a play about veterans returning from Afghanistan.

## Yelena Khanga

Khanga's grandparents, a black from Mississippi and a white from New York, led a group of workers to the Soviet Union in the early 1930s. They worked and eventually settled in Uzbekistan, where a monument to her grandfather will soon be built. She was born in Moscow, was graduated from Moscow State University and is a reporter for the *Moscow News*, the Soviet Union's official English-language newspaper. She bought her perestroika shirt in the United States while working for three months at the *Christian Science Monitor*.



## Natela Vasadze

Pictured with Queen Tamara, a beautiful and powerful Georgian ruler of the 12th century, Vasadze is the first vice president of the Ministry of Education of the Georgian Republic. She earned her doctorate of education in the language and literature of Russia. She is a corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, an Honored Scholar and deputy of the Supreme Soviet Women's Committee of Georgia.



## Valentyna Matvienko

Former deputy mayor of Leningrad, in 1989 Matvienko was elected chairwoman of the Committee on Women's Affairs, the Protection of Family, Motherhood and Childhood in the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the country's highest governing body. She also held offices as deputy chairwoman of the All-Union Soviet Women's Committee and chairwoman of the Leningrad Regional Women's Committee. She is a graduate of the Academy of Public Sciences and the Institute of Chemistry and Pharmacology. Since her youth, she has been involved with the Komsomol (Communist Youth Movement).



**Larissa Nezhinskaya**

A high official in the USSR Procurator General's office and senior criminologist at the All Union Research Institute of Problems of Strengthening Legality, Nezhinskaya has been to the United States five times as a guest lecturer. She was graduated from the Law School of Moscow University. Her research specialty is encouragement of the universal observance of law in socialist society, and her work in the Department of Comparative Studies centers on the handling of criminal behavior in capitalist countries. She is internationally active and recognized as an expert in crime prevention theory.



Tatiana Shurgaeva

Shurgaeva is a professor of sociology at the Leningrad Institute of Electrical Engineering. As secretary of the Presidium of the Leningrad Women's Committee, she is especially interested in furthering the cause of women's issues and is keenly aware of the problems women face all over the world as they juggle careers and motherhood. She hopes to contribute to solving these problems by her work with the Women's Committee. This photograph/portrait is now in the Polaroid Corporation's International Permanent Collection.

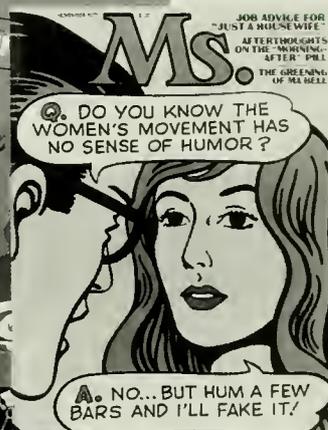
Medea Djaparidze

Known in her youth as Georgia's most beautiful woman, Djaparidze is a busy stage actress whose career began when she was chosen to play the coveted lead in the Soviet film version of *Romeo and Juliet*. She then turned to the stage, where she became famous. She has played Beatrice in Shakespeare's *Much Ado About Nothing* and Eliza Doolittle in *Pygmalion*. She lives with her husband of 40 years, her son, her daughter-in-law and her grandchildren in a high-ceilinged, art-filled home in Tbilisi. Boris Pasternak said of her, "In art one should throw oneself into the ocean and swim, and she and her husband are beautiful swimmers in the ocean of art."



# Deborah, Golda and Letty Cottin Pogrebin '59

by Brenda Marder



If the public has typified Brandeis as an activists' campus, it is because of such dynamic alumni as Letty Pogrebin who has been a crusading writer and social reformer for more than 20 years. Inexhaustibly, she has worked to revolutionize human relationships and sexual politics through her books, articles, speeches and public advocacy on behalf of women's equality, and more recently on progressive Jewish causes.

But Pogrebin did not hear the call to activism on the Brandeis campus. There were few opportunities to participate in protest actions during the apathetic 1950s: she recalls a demonstration against the razing of an apple orchard to build the science building; another to protest dress rules prohibiting students from

wearing blue jeans; and a brief action criticizing Soviet repression of the Hungarian Revolution of 1956. Otherwise, her Brandeis years were filled with strong friendships, pizzas at Saldi's and hours of study and cheerleading practice (with fellow cheerleader Abbie Hoffman, among others).

After earning her English and American literature degree cum laude at the age of 19, she spent the decade after graduation building a career in the book publishing business where she became a vice president of a small firm. In those years, she also established a family with her husband, Bert, an attorney. They have twin daughters, Abigail and Robin, 25, and a son, David, 22.



Not until 1970, the year she published her first book, *How to Make It In A Man's World*, an anecdotal memoir of her career as a female executive, did Pogrebin become aware of the women's movement. When she delivered the manuscript of that book, her editor suggested that she familiarize herself with the then-nascent women's liberation movement to prepare for possible responses from feminists. At that point, there was no literature on the subject other than Betty Freidan's *The Feminine Mystique*. Kate Millett had not yet published *Sexual Politics*; it would be a year before Germaine Greer's *The Female Eunuch* and two years before *Ms.* magazine would appear on the scene.

Pogrebin managed to locate some underground newspapers and counterculture position papers on feminist theory and what she read struck more than a temperate chord: it was as if a huge bell tower was set to pealing. "Reading the epiphanies of feminist analysis changed the way I think, write, relate to other people and function in the world. It helped me to understand the roots of militarism, racism and anti-Semitism, and it turned me into a full-time activist for gender justice," she wrote last year.

By 1972, when the first issue of *Ms.* hit the stands, Pogrebin, one of its founders, was listed on the editorial masthead with other radicals of the time including Gloria Steinem. Pogrebin's article in the preview

issue, "Down With Sexist Upbringing," set the tone for the subsequent standing feature in the magazine, "Stories for Free Children." It also led to the book and record, *Free to Be, You and Me*, which Pogrebin developed with Marlo Thomas, and to Pogrebin's own bestselling book, *Growing Up Free*, a 650-page "Dr. Spock for equal opportunity parents," in which she detailed a nonsexist approach to childrearing. For years, Pogrebin has exhorted parents to bring up youngsters free of restrictive gender stereotypes and has revealed the subtle ways in which society steers kids into rigid structures rather than encouraging their full self-actualization and celebrating their individuality.

*Ms.* magazine, a powerful weapon for change, has been her bully pulpit. While working as a *Ms.* writer and editor, she also has continued to write for other publications ranging from *The New York Times* to *TV Guide*, the *Ladies Home Journal* and *The Nation*. During these 20 years, she has published six books on the political, economic and social dynamics of human relationships in the public sphere, in the family and among friends.

Pogrebin also regularly takes to the national lecture circuit. Her speaking topics include: "Will Women Change

Power, or Will Power Change Women?" "Family Politics," "The American Way of Friendship" and "Judaism, Feminism and Freedom." The latter, a subject of consuming interest, has grown into her seventh book, *Deborah, Golda and Me*, which is scheduled for publication by Crown Publishers in September 1991.

Since 1980, Pogrebin has been concentrating with characteristic fervor on Jewish issues and the struggle for Israeli-Palestinian peace while pursuing her many other civil and professional commitments. She serves as vice president and treasurer of the *Ms.* Foundation for Education and Communication, the organization that guided *Ms.* magazine for many years, and that now funds feminist research and media projects. She is a founding member of the National Women's Political Caucus and the Commission on Women's Equality of the American Jewish Congress. She serves on the boards of directors of a half-dozen organizations including the Child Care Action Campaign, Americans for Peace Now, the International Center for Peace in the Middle East and Mazon, the Jewish hunger project. She also acts as a specialist on Israel for the Women's Foreign Policy Council. For these activities and numerous others she has garnered a score of awards and honors.

*A few weeks ago, I traveled to New York to interview Pogrebin whose ultradisciplined work pattern allows for visits in the early morning or late afternoon. Dressed casually in slacks and a sweater, she talked with me intently about her new book. Her sentences spin out easily and are occasionally laced with irony and New Yorkisms. What follows are excerpts from our conversation.*



*Letty Cottin Pogrebin '59*

**Marder:** Can you explain the title of your new book?

**Pogrebin:** *Deborah, Golda and Me: Being Jewish and Female in America* summarizes my effort to reconcile Judaism and feminism in my own life. By revealing my personal struggles, I hope to embrace many of the issues that confront Jewish women who are trying to define a meaningful identity for themselves as empowered human beings with clear passions and commitments.

**Marder:** From what perspective do you view the subject?

**Pogrebin:** I see the world through the eyes of someone who is marginalized twice: once as a woman in a man's world and again as a Jew in a gentile society. A Jewish woman who is an activist often is asked to choose one community in which to put her priorities, one place to expend her energies, one movement to align herself with — that is to choose between Judaism or feminism.

**Marder:** Is the dilemma then an either/or choice to see the world from either a feminist point of view or from a Jewish angle?

**Pogrebin:** The dilemma is imposed from without. Each group — Jews and feminists — expects single-minded devotion and frowns upon split loyalties. Yet asking a Jewish woman to play favorites between her two basic affinity groups is like asking someone to pick a favorite among her children or choose between air and water. I am both Jewish and female, therefore, I need both Judaism and feminism.

**Marder:** So what specifically are the problems?

**Pogrebin:** Unfortunately, it is sometimes difficult to present oneself as an upfront Jew in the women's movement because feminism has attempted to universalize the goals of women and to focus on commonalities, on gender oppression that is shared across boundaries of nationhood, race, religion and class. Over time, however, I've come to see the importance of cultural particularities be they Jewish, African-American, Asian-American or whatever. I think feminism must find ways to honor a woman's tribal identity, so to speak, and be willing to acknowledge that she may have a double agenda. Certainly, for Jewish women, the uniqueness of our ethnic and religious backgrounds operates upon the meaning of gender in our lives.

**Marder:** How does the dilemma present itself on the Jewish side?

**Pogrebin:** It's the mirror image. In the Jewish community, there is a tendency to see the problems of Jews as if they pertained equally to males and females when, in fact, the problems of Jewish women are quite distinct in many areas and require a special consciousness and a special set of priorities.

**Marder:** So to be an activist in these two movements you have to probe your identities to determine which one exerts the stronger pull?

**Pogrebin:** Certain stress situations call upon the primacy of one identity or the other; that is, when faced with sexual harassment you react as a woman, and when anti-Semitism is in the air you react as a

Jew. But ideally the two selves should be able to merge organically. My book describes this urge to merge by charting my personal experiences. I am saying to the reader here is how I reacted in a variety of stress situations; here's how I attempted to integrate my double identity and reconcile sometimes competing interests and strengthen both elements of my being.

**Marder:** How do you draw us into this discussion in the book?

**Pogrebin:** The first part of *Deborah, Golda and Me* reveals something of my family of origin. It decodes my parents' gender arrangements, marital style, Jewish attitudes and practices and discusses their impact upon my development. In the process I had to expose several family secrets.

**Marder:** Can you summarize briefly how this personal history informed your feminism and your politics?

**Pogrebin:** I am a product of the duality of my parents. To go back to our earlier discussion, for me to feel caught in a tug-of-war between Judaism and feminism is completely consistent with having had split loyalties in my childhood as I related to two parents whose behavior and expectations of me were always at odds. My father was an extremely rational, logical, unemotional person: very verbal and tough on people. My mother was precisely the opposite: nurturing, warm, shy, full of superstitions, fears and feelings. My father was American-born, college-educated and a lawyer. My mother was an immigrant whose parents were poor and in her view unrepresentable. She worked hard to become an American, to leave her Old World origins behind. She was a housewife, but she never stopped educating herself.

**Marder:** Did she succeed?

**Pogrebin:** Yes, but without the prerequisite self-esteem that might have let her enjoy it. She always saw my father as the all-American hero and herself as the poor little greenhorn. Both my parents played classical sex roles not only in the home but in their personal styles. I grew up trying to be a synthesis of both of them.

**Marder:** Yours was not an unusual family for its time.

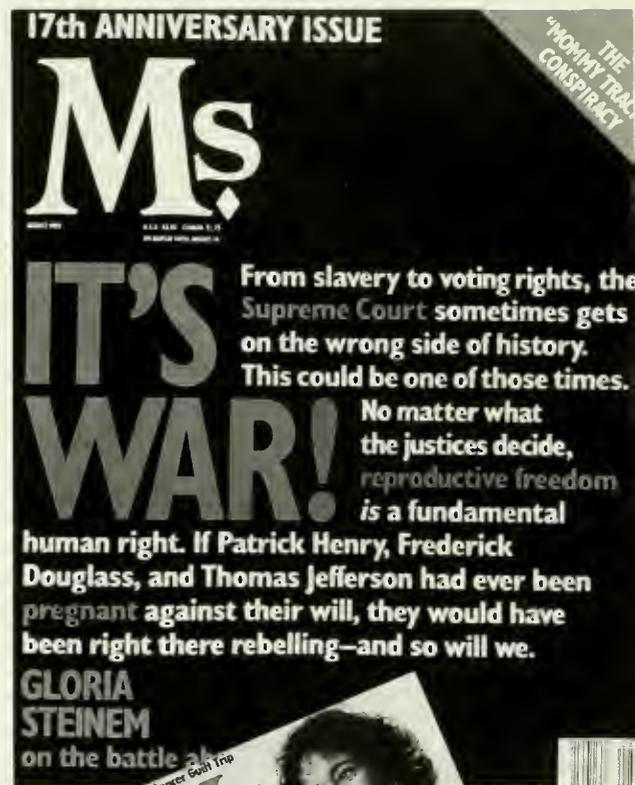
**Pogrebin:** No, my parents were utterly typical in the way they divided the labor of the household and childrearing. But it was my reaction to them that was atypical for its time. In the 1950s, I determined that I would not grow up and live my mother's life. I wanted to become my mother's kind of person with my father's life and mind. Neither of them had it quite right. Her purview was too internal and limiting; his life was so external that it made him a stranger to our family. As an adult, I have tried to bring together in myself the two extremes of these parents and the paradigms they represent.

**Marder:** What else do you discuss in the first part of the book?

**Pogrebin:** The effect of my family's secrets on my later development. What a family chooses to hide points to its fear and anger, the soft spots on its underbelly. While writing this book I came to understand that my family's secrets fell into two categories: we hid our rebellion against certain Jewish practices, and we hid women's rebellions against the canons of femininity. Of course, those issues have become mine as well but for me they have been the subjects of open defiance and social revolution. It was quite astonishing for me to realize that my family secrets and the elaborate mythologies that covered for them have influenced so much of my political and professional commitments.

**Marder:** How does the rest of the book relate to this issue?

**Pogrebin:** The second part — which I call "Deborah's Part" in honor of the biblical Deborah who was a judge, prophet and military leader — describes my search for an authentic spiritual identity. The search was necessitated by the fact that I had largely abandoned organized Judaism



when I was 15, the time when my mother died and I was not allowed to be counted in the *minyan*. Until recently, women were denied a meaningful role in Jewish ritual. If you were raised as I was, to know what to do and how to do it, and to feel a deep spiritual connection to the Jewish people and faith, it was indescribably painful to be cut off from full participation especially at the vulnerable moment of mourning. My reaction to the rejection was to reject in return. It took years for me to come home to Judaism and, ironically, I did it through feminism — by serving as a cantor in an *ad hoc* synagogue when no man knew how to *daven*, by being involved in a feminist seder every Passover, by searching for women's voices in the Jewish past and by refusing to seek male permission for the expression of my spirituality.

**Marder:** Once committed to your spiritual return, how did you fit yourself back into Jewish religious life?

**Pogrebin:** Fortunately, there were many access routes. In the years since I had left organized Judaism, women had made great strides in gaining inclusion into the ritual life of Reform and to a lesser extent, Conservative branches. There were woman rabbis and cantors, feminist scholars of the Bible and Talmud, new nonsexist prayer books and degenderized God-language, intellectually provocative study sessions and deeply moving ceremonies that honored our Jewish foremothers and female life-cycle events. These developments made it easier for me to reconnect. My soul came out of solitary confinement. I did not become an observant Jew but I became a communal Jew.

**Marder:** May I ask you a personal question? How did you bring up your children if you were alienated from your religion?

**Pogrebin:** I taught them what I call home-based Judaism. I had not stopped being a Jew simply because I was alienated from male-dominated Jewish institutions and man-made laws that diminished the full

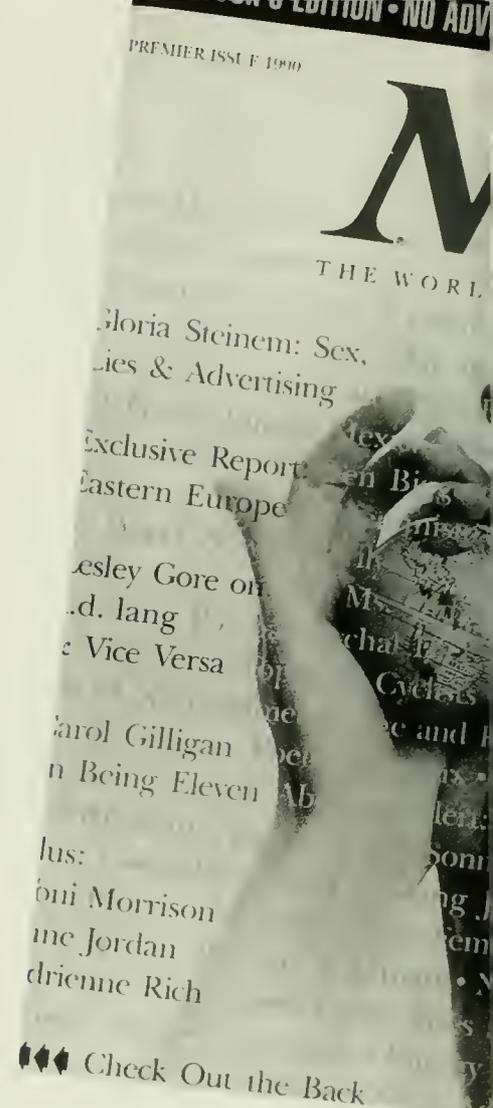
humanity of Jewish women. Since my husband is not at all observant, the degree of Jewish practice in our family was up to me. I think I made a mistake in not having us join a synagogue until 1983, and choosing not to send my children to Hebrew school or having them become *Bar* or *Bat Mitzvah*. But I did not want them to absorb patriarchy and misogyny along with their Hebrew and history. In my home, I distilled a nonsexist, God-loving, ethnic, celebratory Judaism that centered around Jewish holidays and family intimacy. If I could do it all again, I would have affiliated with a synagogue, had my kids Jewishly educated and fought for change from within. I'm afraid my children paid for my rebellion.

**Marder:** And after describing your background and your search for a new spiritual self, where does the book go next?

**Pogrebin:** Part III is called "Golda's Part." I use the late Israeli prime minister as a metaphor for my search for a *secular* Jewish identity — that is, a way to be a Jew in the world, or more specifically a way to be an effective Jewish woman. I did not agree with Golda's politics but I felt deeply inspired by the very fact of her existence as a strong, outspoken woman leader. In the book, I tell about meeting her, but I tell it in the context of my own journey toward public self-definition as a Jew. In its way, this secular journey was just as difficult and painful as the spiritual one.

**Marder:** What made you feel you needed a secular Jewish identity in the first place?

**Pogrebin:** The answer is complicated but I suppose the precipitating event was the United Nations' International Women's Decade Conference in Copenhagen in 1980. You may remember that many of the delegates, not only from Arab countries but from all over, exhibited virulent anti-Semitism toward Israelis and all Jewish delegates. The fact that feminists could replicate that hate-mongering of male-run governments, and that Jewish women could be attacked by other women at a feminist event, radicalized me. It made me politically Jewish. It made me realize that gender consciousness is not enough. It made me feel



marginalized as a Jew in the women's movement in the same way as I had felt marginalized as a woman in Judaism. I had to confront the outness that I personified in both communities.

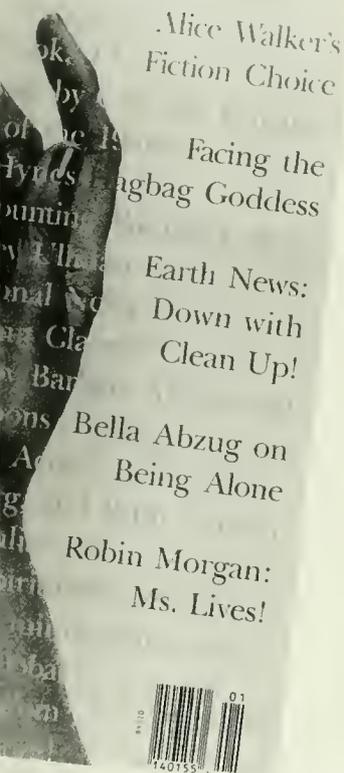
**Marder:** I can see where that realization might trigger a new kind of assertive Jewish identity, but what did you do with it?

**Pogrebin:** I began to take responsibility for who I am and what being Jewish means to me. I calmed the rage leftover from childhood betrayals. I understood my parents' compromises. I began to count myself as part of "the Jewish people"; to affiliate with Jewish institutions and to bore from within. I began to see my women's movement activism as consistent

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Ms.  
WOMEN



## Ms. magazine

*Ms.*, one of the boldest and most intriguing ventures in the history of publishing, was masterminded by a group of feminists, among them Letty Cottin Pogrebin '59, Gloria Steinem, Joanne Edgar, Nina Finkelstein, Mary Peacock and Elizabeth Forsling Harris. At its debut in 1972, the magazine was an instant success. Women, thirsting to hear their own concerns addressed by powerful advocates, snapped up the first 200 thousand copies. Over the next 18 years, excellent writers — Cynthia Ozick, Sylvia Plath, Adrienne Rich, Alice Walker, Toni Morrison — have graced its pages and scholars and researchers such as Carol Gilligan and John Kenneth Galbraith have reported their findings and opinions in *Ms.* And circulation grew to nearly 500 thousand subscribers.

The magazine's mission, as Pogrebin and the other founders articulated it, was to present a national forum for the women's movement. Mary Thom, now managing editor of *Ms.*, told the *Brandeis Review* that "the magazine gained authority immediately because it was put together by people who understood how to go about it. Letty was very good at the business and promotional aspects, from having worked in the book publishing

business. Beside that, she was respected on the editorial side because she could write on childrearing, an area in which we shone, and to which she devoted much attention." Thom remembers, "Right from the beginning, whenever the media wanted information to do with the women's agenda, they would call us."

The fledgling magazine got a healthy start from readers as the subscriptions poured in. Then Warner Communications invested a million dollars for a 25 percent share. "We weren't willing to give away majority control, because we created the magazine as a publication for the women's movement," Thom says. The enterprise became nonprofit in the late 1970s under the auspices of the Ms. Foundation for Education and Communication, where Pogrebin serves now as vice president and treasurer.

But the mainstay of every American magazine is advertising, and *Ms.* has had chronic problems in that arena, as detailed in an article by Gloria Steinem in the July/August 1990 issue, revealing the distorted mind-set of some advertisers who demand tame, optimistic articles and frequent editorial support for their products. In 1987, the Ms. Foundation sold the magazine to Fairfax Publications. Dale Lang Communications bought it in 1989.

After seven months of planning during which the magazine suspended publication, *Ms.* broke another path, with the July/August issue. Wrapped in a new design, but sticking to its original feminist mission, *Ms.* has astoundingly dropped all advertisements and is committed to supporting itself through subscriptions. Once again, the pressruns for this first issue sold out within a couple of weeks to an eager readership and subscriptions are selling fine, according to Thom and Publisher Ruth Bower.

At this writing, the second issue of the new *Ms.* is on the stands. In it is a provocative article entitled "The Teflon Father" by Letty Cottin Pogrebin.

with the Jewish ethical tradition — the fulfillment of the commandment to seek justice — but also to accept that what happens to Jews matters to me as much as what happens to women. In other words, I have made peace with both parts of myself.

**Marder:** Is there a fourth part to the book?

**Pogrebin:** Yes, the fourth and last part of *Deborah, Golda and Me* suggests an action-oriented synthesis of the personal, spiritual and secular self. It recounts my activities in international feminism, black-Jewish relations and Jewish-Palestinian dialogue. And it suggests ways to enact a feminist-Jewish ethic in the contemporary world. I call this section "Living with a feminist head and a Jewish heart." For the last decade or so, that is exactly what I've been trying to do. ■

# From Glut to Crisis:

# the Oil Crises Continue

"Oil, it has been said, seems to bring out the worst in nations."

Walter Lacquer

Since the invasion of Kuwait by Iraq on August 2, 1990, oil prices have climbed or fallen with the events of the moment. Saddam Hussein now controls 200 billion barrels of proven oil reserves, or one-fifth of the world total. The United Nations embargo of Iraq and Kuwait denied global consumers the use of some 4.5 million barrels per day of petroleum, the equivalent of nearly eight percent of total consumption. In short, the world oil market has been turned on its head, going from complacent glut to potential shortage and crisis, especially with the outbreak of war on January 16.

By Ethan B. Kapstein

This, of course, is not the first time that a Middle East crisis has threatened the world's economic and military security. But neither is it the third, as most commentators recently have



after World War II, U.S. established a "hemispheric oil policy" in which hemisphere oil was reserved for North and South America and for any emergencies

1947 Secretary James Forrestal remarked, "foreign oil could be disrupted by any third-class navy or air force"

during the Marshall Plan years, U.S. invested in Middle East oil development to speed global reconstruction

1945

Harry S. Truman



1945 first oil crisis

James V. Forrestal



claimed. While the oil shocks of 1973-74 and 1978-79 remain prominent in the memories of public officials and consumers, several crises occurred earlier in postwar history that should have taught us the folly of relying on Middle East petroleum. By my reckoning, this is oil crisis number seven.

Prior to the 1970s, the world was rocked by major oil shortages beginning in 1945 and repeated in 1951, 1956 and 1967. In fact, the most severe oil shortage came with the closure of the Suez Canal in November 1956 during the brief war between Egypt on the one hand and France, Britain and Israel on

the other, which followed President Nasser's unilateral seizure of the Suez Canal Company the previous July. During that crisis, over 10 percent of world oil supplies were cut off.

The reason earlier crises do not linger in our memory is because the United States, by virtue of its enormous domestic oil reserves, was able to offset shortages and export petroleum. After World War II, the United States had established a "hemispheric oil policy" in which western-hemisphere oil was reserved for North and South America — and for any emergencies — while eastern-hemisphere (principally Middle East) oil was used by consumers in Africa, Asia and Western Europe. The explicit objective of this policy was

to address both the economic and security dimensions of global energy consumption.

The Western industrial countries had long recognized that Middle East oil was unreliable. Indeed, when the Royal Navy began using Iranian petroleum instead of British coal to fuel its ships before World War I, Naval Lord Winston Churchill made sure that his country established strategic petroleum reserves (SPRs). The Middle East was shaken by nationalist and anti-imperialist forces, and oil production easily could have been cut off by military

activity. As United States defense secretary James Forrestal remarked in 1947, foreign oil could be disrupted "by any third-class navy or air force."

And yet consumers have demanded cheap Middle East oil in ever-increasing quantities since its exploitation early in the 20th century. The petroleum for this region is relatively inexpensive because it is plentiful and easy to remove from the ground. Indeed, during the Marshall Plan years (1948-51), when the United States was devoted to global reconstruction, the government invested in Middle East oil development in order to speed the recovery effort.

1950s  
U.S. adopted protectionist policies to keep foreign oil out and maintain high prices at home



Gamal A. Nasser

1956  
Suez Canal closed; over 10 percent of world oil supplies cut off

1951  
second oil crisis  
U.S. offset shortages and exported petroleum to allies in Western Europe

1956  
third oil crisis  
U.S. offset shortages and exported petroleum to allies in Western Europe

1950

1955

Dependence by the Western allies on foreign oil posed no security threat so long as the United States maintained high levels of domestic petroleum reserves. Accordingly, during the 1950s, the United States adopted a variety of protectionist policies, including quotas, to keep foreign oil out and to maintain high prices at home. These high prices encouraged domestic exploration and oil production. During the oil crises of 1951, 1956 and 1967, the United States quickly offset shortages and exported petroleum to the allies in Western Europe.

By 1970, however, a number of factors were coming into play that doomed the "hemispheric"

energy strategy, which had played such a crucial role in the world's postwar economic recovery. First, the most accessible United States reserves had been drained, and now oilmen had to go offshore and to Alaska in search of new supplies. Second, environmental concerns placed limits on the development of alternative energy resources, especially coal and nuclear power. Third, the growing price disparity between cheap Middle East and expensive American oil grew more apparent, causing public officials to lift quotas on imports; after 1970, United States oil imports increased dramatically. Finally, and most important, in 1971 President Nixon froze wages and prices in the American economy as an inflation-fighting measure. The price controls on energy resources, especially oil and natural gas, virtually brought an end to new exploration.

Consequently, United States reserves dropped sharply after 1970, and we were no longer in a position to export oil during periods of emergency.

All these factors came together, of course, during the Arab oil embargo of 1973-74. The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) had found a perfect opportunity to flex its new-found muscle in world oil markets. OAPEC was aware that the United States energy balance had changed, and that it could not export oil to its allies in the event of an oil shortage. The organization thus used the classic strategy of "divide and conquer," cutting off oil supplies to

Western alliance countries on the basis of their support for the state of Israel. The outcome is well-known: a mad scramble for petroleum that caused prices to quadruple and the world economy to stagnate.

Ironically, the Arab embargo had a beneficial side effect. It demonstrated that in a "posthegemonic" world, where the United States could no longer serve as oil exporter of last resort, alternative sources and suppliers were necessary if the world was to enjoy energy security. In the aftermath, Alaskan oil came on-line, as did the oil of the North Sea. With the active encouragement of government, alternative fuels became more widely used, though some of these — such as synfuels and solar energy "power towers" — were short-lived. Further, begrudging efforts were made by the industrial powers to conserve energy supplies.



Lyndon B. Johnson

1960

1965

John F. Kennedy



These lessons were hammered home during the Iranian revolution of 1978-79 when, for the first time in postwar history, oil prices went above \$40 per barrel. Again, public officials throughout the Western alliance used tax policy and subsidies to accelerate the development of alternative fuels, suppliers and energy conservation. By the early 1980s, oil markets were in balance, and consumers again became complacent about their energy security.

With the election of more conservative governments in the United States and Western Europe after 1980, and the spread of laissez-faire economic ideology, the concept of state-directed

energy policies came under sharp attack. Now, emphasis was placed on market-oriented approaches to energy security, and indeed Ronald Reagan's first act as President was to decontrol oil prices. A widespread faith existed in these governments that markets accurately could send signals to consumers about the relative scarcity of energy, and that consumers would respond immediately to market disruptions. Thus, oil shortages would be quickly offset by decreases in consumption and shifts to other fuels. Apparently, little thought was given to the fact that, the magic of the marketplace notwithstanding, it can take a long time for markets to adjust to sudden shocks. The development of new oil production facilities, for example, may take 10 years or longer. Hence, higher

energy prices in 1979 would have only been translated into new production a decade later.

A more serious problem, however, was that in a market-oriented energy economy, consumers would purchase oil from the least expensive source. Ever since its discovery, the cheap oil has been in the Middle East. As a consequence of this free-market approach, United States imports of foreign oil once again skyrocketed in the late 1980s. By 1990, Americans were importing over half their oil requirements, eight million barrels per day — more than

ever before! Further, as the United States became increasingly dependent on cheap foreign oil, domestic competitors exited the business; the rise and fall of Texas during the 1980s is now a familiar story. In 20 years, the United States energy story had come full circle.

Saddam Hussein was obviously aware of the world's delicate energy balance when he invaded Kuwait on August 2, 1990. He apparently thought that, as in 1973 and 1979, the Western alliance would fall apart as states scrambled for available supplies. Since the United States could not export oil supplies, it seemed reasonable to conclude that the industrial states would want to strike bilateral deals with the ruler of one-fifth of the world's petroleum.



Richard M. Nixon

1971  
President Nixon froze wages and prices as an inflation-fighting measure

1973-74  
Arab oil embargo

1970

1967  
fourth oil crisis  
U.S. offset shortages and exported petroleum to allies in Western Europe

1973-74  
fifth oil crisis  
U.S. unable to export oil

Initially Saddam's strategy succeeded. Oil prices doubled, increasing revenues to petroleum exporters. Stock markets around the world fluctuated as fears rose about the possibility of a global recession. The United States' trade balance, which had been improving on the basis of a cheap dollar, was once again sent reeling as the added costs of imports created huge deficits. It is unlikely that the world economy can stabilize so long as Saddam threatens the Middle East.

Further, the industrial nations have failed to activate any type of positive energy policy or conservation strategy. The United States and its Western allies hold huge, strategic petroleum reserves, but thus far they have not released the oil to the market. President Bush has refused to call upon the American people to adopt a vigorous conservation program; with thousands of American soldiers and sailors now in the Gulf — partly to protect cheap oil — energy conservation would seem the least sacrifice we at home could make.

Nonetheless, on the political level, Saddam's strategy has not produced the results that he must have expected, such as global acceptance of his control over Kuwait. A significant reason for the cohesive international position is the end of the Cold War and United States-Soviet cooperation in meeting the current crisis. Earlier Middle East crises had taken place within the bipolar framework that governed world politics since the end of World War II, and wily leaders (like Iran's Mussadegh or Egypt's Nasser) could play the

superpowers off one another as they advanced national objectives. This is no longer possible, and in fact, only one superpower remains: the United States. It is the unipolar character of world politics that explains why the United Nations has given unanimous support to President Bush and his initiatives.

But Saddam has reminded us that if the United States is to retain its leadership position in world politics, it must act to restore the economic foundations of superpower status. On the macroeconomic level, this includes making real progress on the budget and



Ayatollah Khomeini



trade deficits and the adoption of responsible monetary and fiscal policies that encourage continued growth. But in terms of energy policy, it means a national commitment to conservation, fresh investment in energy research and development and a reduction in the use of foreign oil. In the absence of such policies, Middle East rulers will always arise who seek control over scarce petroleum resources, and by extension, control over the world economy. ■

*Ethan B. Kapstein is assistant professor of international relations in the Department of Politics at Brandeis University and John M. Olin Research Associate in National Security at Harvard University's Center for International Affairs. A former international banker, he has written widely in the field of international political economy. He is the author of The Insecure Alliance: Energy Crises and Western Politics since 1944 (New York: Oxford University Press, 1990). During the current Gulf crisis, he has been interviewed by the New York Times, Boston Globe, Wall Street Journal and USA Today and he has appeared on ABC's news program, "Nightline."*



Mikhail S. Gorbachev



George H.W. Bush

late 1980s  
Cold War ends

by 1990,  
Americans imported  
over half their  
oil requirements:  
8 million barrels  
a day more  
than ever before

August 2, 1990  
Iraq invaded Kuwait

1985

1990

Ronald W. Reagan



Saddam Hussein



1990  
seventh oil crisis  
U.S. unable  
to export oil

Timeline by C.D

# Makin Kineti

by Clea Simon



scientific leadership has  
f accomplishment for the  
roughly the past two  
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e and applied sciences. If  
well-trained scientists, we  
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sly declined in the last 20  
study by Sheila Tobias,  
ch Corporation, a foundation  
of science, the number of  
ning to major in the  
y half between 1966 and  
ich Bloch, former director of  
Foundation, only 15 percent  
this country plan a major in

science or engineering. Other telltale signs of youngsters' indifference to science come from a series of international studies that ranked American high-school students near the bottom of the list in scientific literacy.

What role does secondary school education play in the development of scientists? A study of four thousand Ph.D. scientists and engineers who were working with NASA between 1962 and 1969, arguably the space exploration agency's finest years, revealed that over 80 percent had decided on a career in science or engineering before completing high school. A National Science Foundation study, which began in 1977 by locating 750 thousand high-school sophomores who claimed to be interested in studying science and engineering, has shown that the rate with which American students drop out of science programs is alarming. Of that initial sample, only 340 thousand, less than half, remained committed after their first college science course. Only 206 thousand would actually graduate in the sciences, and

**If we no longer  
produce well-  
trained  
scientists, we will  
lose our place in  
the rapidly  
changing and  
increasingly  
technology-  
dependent world.**

approximately 10 thousand would complete their doctorates. Most scientists agree that although college-level science must be made more attractive to the college student, their underlying concern is that institutions at all levels are not supporting scientific education. We must support and increase precollege science so that a larger proportion of entering college students will be prepared to tackle their studies. Good colleges alone are not enough; the caretakers of American education and of the sciences must reach out to younger students.

A variety of initiatives has been launched by institutions around the country to stimulate interest in science at the secondary level. Along with such universities as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Brandeis has joined the effort to reach these high-school students. In 1983 the University began the lecture series, Forefront Topics in Science. Although this series has since been augmented by such groundbreaking projects as the Summer Science Research Apprentice Program and the Brandeis Summer Odyssey program, Forefront Topics, which brings science to the high schools on an entertaining and accessible level, was one of the



first programs in the country to address the growing threat of scientific illiteracy. Joined by the Apprentice Program, which provides one-on-one research experience for more advanced students, and Summer Odyssey, which gives motivated students a four-week summer immersion in science, these programs put science within the grasp of high-school students who possess a wide range of interests and experiences.

Forefront Topics continues to draw approximately one thousand New England students and teachers to the University each year, inviting them to hear current research talks given by Brandeis faculty. The faculty members discuss their latest experimental work and lead tours of their laboratories, exposing the students and their teachers to cutting-edge science and, ideally, igniting a spark of interest in the scientific field.

The conception for Forefront Topics, associate provost Arthur H. Reis explains, came from a happy uniting of goals. "I was sitting with members of the academic planning committee,"

he says, "talking about enhancing Brandeis' attractiveness to high-school students and discussing how, nationally, it was a time of great concern about the number of students entering science. I said that I thought we had a lot of talent at Brandeis in the science departments, and that perhaps we could invite the high-school students and teachers to come to campus and really put on a show for them." Soon, the Saturday morning lecture and demonstration series was scheduled.

"For the first lecture," Reis recalls, "about 25 showed up." But the numbers grew to around 50 for the second lecture and then 200 for the third. That first year totaled approximately 600 high-



school students, and the total climbed to 800 the next year. Since the third year, the number has held steady at around 800 to 900 for the eight to 10 lectures offered each fall.

The first lecture, on oscillating chemical reactions given by Irving Epstein, Helena Rubinstein Professor of Chemistry, was called "How Do Chemical Clocks Tick?" The subject for his initial lecture, Epstein explains, was chosen not only for its scientific basis but because it was both entertaining and understandable to that first, untried group of students and teachers. "It happens to lend itself well to audiences with limited scientific backgrounds," Epstein says. "I did several demonstrations where I mixed chemicals that turn colors or form patterns. I explained why the chemicals reacted in a certain way, and what sort of research we are doing. It's a subject you can talk to high-powered scientists about, but also I have done the demonstrations, though not the lecture, for my own children's elementary school class: it is very visual and can draw people in."



**NASA astronaut Major Brian Duffy visiting Summer Odyssey**

...the number of college freshmen planning to major in the sciences plummeted by half between 1966 and 1986...only 15 percent of college freshmen in this country plan a major in science or engineering.

Community and business support for the program has also been impressive. The first year, Brandeis alone supported the program; since then, corporate sponsors have grown to include such regional and national scientific giants as Cabot, Digital, Dow Chemical, Educational Foundation of America, GTE, Honeywell, Millipore, Mitre, New England Telephone, Pfizer, Polaroid and Raytheon. Their sponsorship assures that the program is free and accessible to all schools in the area that showed interest. Through mass mailings every year, over 500 high schools in New England have been reached.

This year, nine lectures are offered, ranging from last October's worldwide study, "Global Atmosphere and Life: How Much Change? How Do We Know?," given by Attila Klein, chair of the biology department and professor of biology and advisor to students in environmental studies, to this spring's talk, "Nerves and Neurotoxins," by Chris Miller, professor of biochemistry. "The fact that both teachers and students participate is very important," says Klein, who also gave the keynote speech at nearby Newton South High School's Earth Day celebration. "In high school particularly, some of the students catch fire

quickly and are able to rise to the level of their teachers in certain areas. Therefore, it is good to keep the teachers informed."

Forefronts Topics gives a glimpse of how science is really being done in the laboratories, a process that is difficult to glean from textbooks or from ready-made experiments that are "supposed" to work and are used in high-school labs. "Here we have practicing scientists talking about their real experience. The students can picture themselves in the shoes of the person who is already a scientist and who can tell you of flasks breaking and false starts, but who walks and talks like everybody else," says Klein.

Like his partners in the program, Klein believes that it is possible to speak of real science to students in high school. In fact, he explains, talking to 11th and 12th graders is not that different from speaking to his scientific peers. "Because science is so specialized, even when you are addressing your colleagues you have to lay down some groundwork," he explains. "So, when you are addressing a naive audience, you simply lay down more foundation. The difference is quantitative, not qualitative."



Melika Levy (left) participated in Summer Odyssey and the next year did a research apprenticeship

From the positive reaction of students, teachers and faculty to this groundbreaking program, Brandeis realized it had located and addressed a serious need. One year after the inception of Forefront Topics, the University was ready to implement an additional program to strike at a different aspect of the problem. The next step was a more in-depth approach to the sciences for students who already had some background and experience and were ready to get involved in real and current work. In 1984, the Summer Science Research Apprentice Program started at Brandeis.



Attila Klein, professor of biology, believes it is possible to speak of real science to high-school students

The actual beginning of the Summer Science Research Apprentice Program was a little more hectic than members of the academic planning committee would have liked. The National Institutes of Health, Reis explains, was offering money to support minority students involved in the sciences. However, the grant to the University — which was sufficient to support three minority students in a science apprenticeship through the summer — did not become final until March. The students, by the terms of the NIH grant, had to be located and had to accept the offer by May 1.

"There was no time for advertising and admissions," recalls Reis. "I had to scour the Boston schools for three students to commit to come on such short notice." This past summer, the program grew to include 17 students (from an admissions pool of over 150), both minority and nonminority, some of whom are covered by the National Institutes of Health grants and some who elect to pay their own way. "We are very pleased with the quality of students," says Reis. "Many work on papers that will be published with faculty members." He cites Melika Levy, now a senior at Jamaica High School, Jamaica, New York, who

participated in the Brandeis Summer Odyssey program (first called Summer Discovery) in 1989 and then in 1990 did a research apprenticeship with Joseph Cunningham, lecturer with rank of assistant professor in psychology. Levy produced a paper entitled "Perception of Emotional Meaning in Music and Mood Induction," which, Cunningham said, is likely to be published as part of research that his lab is doing.

Levy explains how these two Brandeis programs introduced her to both college life and the sciences. "When I attended the Summer Discovery program," she says, "I got the experience of living on campus. I also got to meet people in the sciences you wouldn't ordinarily meet. It was very exciting. Then, the next summer, I signed up for the Apprentice Program, which opened up a whole new world for me. I was doing research in developmental psychology; I had my own studies, I wasn't just helping with someone else's project." When she attends college next year, she intends to major in neuropsychology. "These are some of the top students in the country," Reis adds. Five, in fact, have gone on to be recognized in the Westinghouse competition, a prestigious national scholarship competition specifically for students in the sciences.

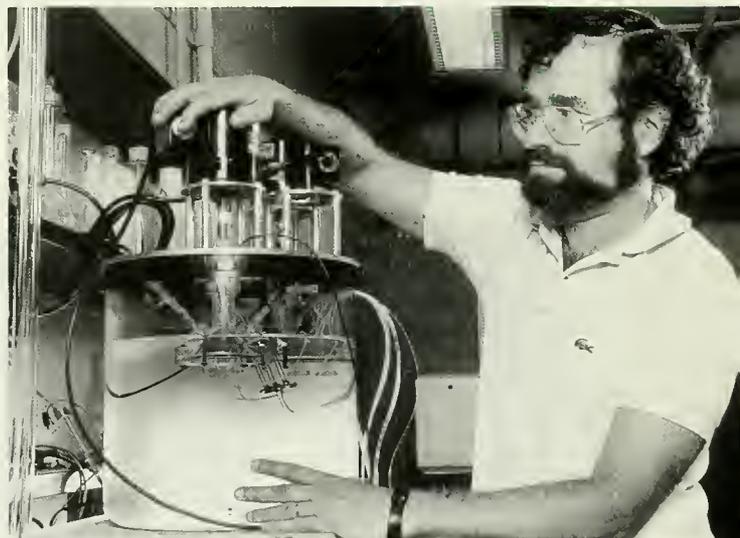
With the successful start of the Apprentice Program, which helps students who already have a background in the sciences, Brandeis looked for a way to reach out to students who had not yet formed a commitment to the sciences, although they were interested, or who did not yet have a strong enough background to do an apprenticeship. The University decided on Brandeis Summer Odyssey, a four-week science program that would bring students from all over the country on campus for summer courses, not research, and require each student to do a final project. (Odyssey would reach younger students and would be one of the few summer science programs in the country open to rising 10th graders as well as upcoming juniors and seniors.)

To excite the students' curiosity and stress the real, applicable nature of the sciences, this project would not only be tied to the coursework but also to an activity outside of Brandeis. For example, a course in marine biology at Brandeis with a good deal of the work done on Cape Cod, or a course in physics to fathom various mechanical systems driving the gimmicks at amusement parks, became part of the scheme. Says Jane Schoenfeld, assistant provost for summer, special and continuing studies, "It's like humanities electives in which, for example, you would read American literature and visit Walden Pond. It's an experiential kind of course in addition to basic classroom activities."

Odyssey first opened its doors in 1989. Supported in part by the National Science Foundation's Young Scholars Program, with additional funding from Polaroid and the Massachusetts Biotechnology Council, Summer Odyssey drew about 90 students the first year, a number that grew to 120 this last year. Students take two courses from such choices as *Whales and Whaling to Graphics and Modeling with the Macintosh*, attend special workshops, lectures and seminars and participate in a Physics Olympiad for a summer of fun that also gives a thorough grounding in the basics of advanced sciences.

How does this interaction work? The popular *Amusement Park Physics*, for one example, requires students to study amusement park rides and discover the relationship between theoretical physics and the practical applications of the science. In this course, students learn physical laws and concepts along the lines of conservation of energy, momentum, force, wave motion and

**Irving Epstein, professor of chemistry, who works in the field of oscillating chemical reactions, finds ways to make science interesting and entertaining for high-school students and their teachers**



kinematics in fieldwork at New England parks and work in the Ashton Graybiel Spatial Orientation Laboratory on campus which does research for NASA.

"There are a lot of students who come because they like science," says Schoenfeld. "We try to build on that interest and give them hands-on experience so they will go away all fired up about it. We also get some students who are less committed and we hope to send them back to their high schools with a stronger interest in the sciences."

The verdict remains out on whether programs such as these can stop the decline of interest in science among American students. However, as the growing enrollment in all three of Brandeis' programs promises, it may be that more students will become involved as opportunities present themselves. With a three-tiered approach of lectures, summer course programs and one-on-one apprenticeships, Brandeis is reaching out and drawing them into the dynamic world of science. ■

**Other telltale signs of youngsters' indifference to science come from a series of international studies that ranked American high-school students near the bottom of the list in scientific literacy.**



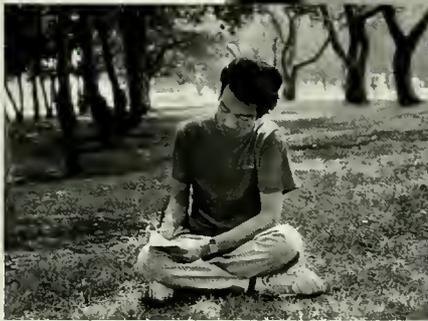
Paul Spornholz, Minnesota Daily

# The Noah Principle

by William Bloomfield



courtesy Caroline O'Boyle



Remember the American dream? That's the belief that everyone — regardless of economic status or ethnic or family background — has an equal chance to graduate from high school, go to college, get a good job and succeed in life. Today, that ideal is little more than a hollow promise for many young people in America. For hundreds of thousands of poor, minority or disadvantaged teenagers, the American dream has become a myth or worse — a joke that is on them.

Although some would argue that the situation is not that bad, the facts claim otherwise. We face an unprecedented crisis in our schools and a serious labor shortage in industry:

*Every year about one million young people drop out of high school before the 12th grade. In some inner city schools, dropout rates exceed 50 percent with minority youth the most at risk.*

*Of the 24 million high-school students who graduate each year, as many as 25 percent read or write below the eighth-grade level.*

*Disadvantaged minority students are often more deficient in basic skills than their advantaged peers. Researchers were distressed to find that "on virtually every major standardized test, minorities and the poor are concentrated in the bottom fifth of the test score distribution."*

*Minority group members are far less likely to have a college education. In 1986, one in five whites over the age of 25 had completed four years of college or more. The rate for African-Americans is approximately one in 10, and for Hispanics, only one in 12.*

These alarming findings show a trend toward educational mediocrity, a decline in our public schools and a lack of attention to the problem at the college level. The Council for Aid to Education, a business think tank, reports that "failure to improve education in America and failure to guarantee the availability of a quality workforce are the most serious problems facing the country."

In a national effort to help high-school youngsters, two exciting programs were undertaken by the Center for Corporate and Education Initiatives (CCEI) at



courtesy Karl Knize



courtesy Robert Kugel



courtesy Caroline O'Boyle

For hundreds of thousands of poor, minority or disadvantaged teenagers, the American dream has become a myth or worse — a joke that is on them.

Brandeis' Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare: Career Beginnings and Higher Ground. In addition to its role as a national policy center for community and institutional change, CCEI serves as a catalyst in starting new Career Beginnings and Higher Ground programs and as a clearinghouse for operating ongoing projects. As the national office for the programs, CCEI provides technical assistance, management advice, program ideas, public relations, regional and national meetings and conducts research.

Career Beginnings began in 1985 with a national competition among two-and four-year colleges and universities launched at the Heller School. More than 100 colleges submitted applications and 24 were selected to pilot the program in their communities. Initially sponsored by the Commonwealth Fund, the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation and the Gannett Foundation, Inc., the program has now attracted additional foundations and major corporations, including Aetna Life and Casualty, The Melville Corporation, RJR Nabisco, Thom McAn and Pillsbury. Since 1986, the private and public investment in the Career Beginnings Program is estimated at more than \$12 million.

Career Beginnings is aimed at increasing the likelihood of low-income and other disadvantaged students to participate in some form of postsecondary education or obtain good jobs. It brings together high schools, businesses and local colleges in working partnerships, which provide college and career preparation, summer and school-year work experience, special academic tutoring, counseling and support services and the individual guidance and encouragement of volunteer adult mentors from the business and professional communities. In short, by engaging the entire community in a targeted group effort, Career Beginnings builds on the previously untapped capacity of these "tenacious" high-school students to help them overcome their educational and social deficiencies by exposing them to the college environment and the professional world in a personal way.

Career Beginnings starts with the premise that there are "tenacious" young people who are neither at the top nor the bottom in school achievement, who are disadvantaged economically, socially and educationally, but who, with better preparation and



courtesy The Pillsbury Company/Jim Barbour, photographer

some personal attention, can enter college or complete a skills-training program, or start working in an entry-level job with career potential. These students, described by some as marginal, attend classes regularly and get average grades, but are unlikely to reach their potential in a postsecondary educational setting or in the workplace without some extra attention while they are still in high school.

Almost 90 percent of these students come from families living below the poverty line or slightly above it, and more than 50 percent come from single-parent homes. Academically, Career Beginnings students may be earning Bs and Cs in school; however, on standardized tests, they are not competing with their higher-achieving cohorts in the suburbs.

Under the CCEI guidelines, two- and four-year colleges and universities in 20 U.S. cities (including an exciting statewide initiative in Mississippi) administer Career Beginnings at the local level. The project staff at each college identifies between 50 and 100 students at the beginning of their junior year in high school. For the next two years, the program provides them with a well-rounded combination of activities, which focuses on critical career and educational issues affecting their future. The program gives students much-needed support as they decide whether to go to college, enter a training program, enroll in the military or go to work after high school.

**Of the 24 million high-school students who graduate each year, as many as 25 percent read or write below the eighth-grade level.**

Here is how the program works: first, during the students' junior and senior years, Career Beginnings provides a structured series of workshops and classes in career awareness, applying for college admission, decision making, communication and basic skills remediation, when warranted (and it nearly always is). Second, each student is matched with an adult mentor from the business or professional communities. The mentor meets with the student at least once a month to discuss career and college planning, a boon to youngsters who lack access to successful adults in their community.

Career Beginnings is one of the largest mentoring initiatives in the country and has been described by the Conference Board as "probably the nation's most carefully piloted mentoring program for teenagers." Over the past four years, we have learned that the skills required to mentor at-risk youth do not come easily and, despite prospective mentors' desire to help, they are often not understood by at-risk youth. "Mentors have to be reliable," says Career Beginnings staff members. "Because these kids are used to adults talking big and not coming through, they need to develop faith in their relationships with their mentors."

How do students react? A student in Jacksonville, Florida, expressed his thoughts this way:

*"My experience with my mentor has not only been fun and exciting, but it has been a learning experience as well. Before meeting him, I was nervous and skeptical. As the days progressed, we became better acquainted with each other. The influence, guidance and direction have been overwhelming to me. Talking to him has had an incredible affect on the way I want to live my life."*

Third, students have the chance to work in entry-level summer jobs in the private or public sector. This experience helps them understand the demands of the workplace and gives them an opportunity to earn a paycheck (often their first). During the summer, the work experience is accompanied by at least 30 hours of educational enrichment, which helps reduce the learning loss that typically occurs over the summer.

Fourth, ongoing advising, advocacy and counseling during the school year as well as the summer keep students focused on the future and encourage them to work toward their goals. Finally, following high-school graduation, the Career Beginnings staff stays in touch with all students to insure that they reach the goals they have set for themselves.

In its first four years, Career Beginnings has proven to be a promising approach to increasing both the aspirations and the opportunities for low-income, minority and disadvantaged youth, and it has achieved notable success. Among the 10 thousand Career Beginnings students completing the program, high-school graduation rates are extremely high, reaching over 95 percent, and college attendance averages over 70 percent, more than twice the national average for similar low-income high-school graduates. Students not choosing higher education are also making sound career decisions. Preliminary results from third-party evaluations suggest that participation in Career Beginnings is effective in improving students' prospects for college admissions and employment and increasing career aspirations.

New problems beyond the scope of Career Beginnings loom once the excitement of graduation week fades and students realize that the familiarity of high school is dissipating. As they think about their future plans and new responsibilities, they often feel ambivalent about the decisions that only a few weeks earlier seemed just perfect. Students heading off to college may need a summer job to earn money for tuition, books and living expenses. To prepare for the rigors of higher education, most college-bound Career Beginnings students require precollege academic help during the summer.

While the Career Beginnings program has been successful in opening the doors to college for many disadvantaged and minority youth, it is now increasingly clear that college entry represents only

**No one expects people to continue "throwing money" at social problems anymore. But, when presented with a program that makes sense, is cost-effective and has a good track record and a high rate of return, communities respond.**



*William M. Bloomfield is a senior associate at The Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare and director of its Center for Corporate and Education Initiatives (CCEI), where he deals with issues involving low-income and disadvantaged students' access to higher education and career opportunities. He also serves as national director of the Career Beginnings and Higher Ground programs. Prior to the establishment of CCEI, he was the assistant director of the Heller School's Center for Human Resources. He is a doctoral candidate in social policy at the Heller*

*School and believes that "to close the economic and educational gaps in our society we have to change the way that people in large public institutions deal with the kids who are falling through the cracks. We have to remember that institutions don't make policies and procedures — people do."*

*Bloomfield has been a consultant to state and federal agencies, community organizations and corporations. During the late 1970s and early 1980s, he helped to*

*develop public-private partnerships in low-income neighborhoods for the Federal Home Loan Bank Board and the National Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation.*

*A frequent speaker on education and youth policy, Bloomfield has conducted studies and authored articles on work, welfare, management and youth employment. His recent publications include a monograph about Career Beginnings for Phi Delta Kappa Educational Foundation and The Career Action Plan, a career guidance curriculum for adolescents.*

the first step toward wider opportunity; persistence through college graduation means confronting other, more formidable hurdles. Career Beginnings is ultimately successful only if the students who attend college actually graduate and if the students who choose to work manage to earn high wages and continue to learn on the job. Furthermore, if the students in training programs complete their courses of study and obtain jobs that fit their abilities and aptitudes, we can reckon that the program is effective.

The level of college attrition among minority youth impacts directly on the economic well-being of the country. As one recent Labor Department report noted, more than half of all new jobs created between 1984-2000 will require some education beyond high school, and almost one-third will be filled by college graduates. Minority youth without a college education are likely to fall farther and farther behind in their ability to access quality jobs, and positions may go unfilled due to a lack of employees who are prepared to enter tomorrow's workforce.

Recent data indicate that the college dropout problem is getting worse. Higher Ground, a new pilot program, is a four-year, multisite national demonstration project aimed at increasing college retention and career opportunities for low-income minority students. Growing out of the Career Beginnings experience, Higher Ground provides incoming Career Beginnings graduates and other low-income or minority youth at six colleges up to four years of academic assistance, career planning, social support, summer and school-year internships and mentors from the academic and professional communities.

Using the lessons learned in Career Beginnings, Higher Ground is designed to address these needs and increase retention among minority college youth by constructing a college-based continuum of academic, career and social services and incentives. At each site, the resources of a variety of institutional actors — college faculty, staff and students, local businesses, professional associations and community organizations — will be drawn upon to deliver services to Higher Ground participants. The services include:

1. an intensive summer component
2. social support and academic skill development
3. family outreach and involvement
4. career exploration and goal setting
5. career-focused work experience that cultivates skill development, affiliations and contacts
6. assistance in facilitating the transfer of students from two-year to four-year colleges and universities
7. ongoing relationships with college, community and career-based adult mentors
8. structured, sequential internships in the public and private sector

Higher Ground is currently funded by The Pew Charitable Trusts, The Ford Foundation and the Charles Hayden Foundation.

Already, the programs have made their mark. In a recent evaluation, the Manpower Demonstration Research Corporation, a well-respected New York-based social science research firm, wrote that "Career Beginnings appears to offer a coherent framework for delivering services to disadvantaged youths. It also seems a promising route for enhancing their post-secondary educational attainment and life opportunities." Beside presenting a framework for growth for disadvantaged students, the Career Beginnings and Higher Ground programs offer experiences that can be shared with others interested in helping these youths make the transition from adolescence to responsible adulthood. For example, colleges and universities are proving they can be effective centers for program design and management. They have demonstrated that they can act as the hub of community partnerships serving at-risk students.

Another important feature is that the targeting of marginal students has focused much-needed attention on groups who have not been well-served in the past, and who can be achievers when given the opportunity. There is no substitute for a good program model to use as a touchstone. While each Career Beginnings and Higher Ground component is important by itself, it is difficult to isolate the program that makes the greatest impact on student outcomes. Each student responds differently, a fact that justifies having a variety of components — mentoring, work experience, counseling, academic support, workshops and the like — to insure that students will have multiple experiences and opportunities for participation.

Mentoring has proven to be a powerful component in both program models. Young people find that they need the adults' help in thinking about the uncertainties they face, and they respond to the mentors with enthusiasm and affection. We believe that this structured, personal attention from mentors and staff who convey a "can do" attitude is the key to getting students to believe in themselves. Generally, these projects are labor-intensive, and the staff and administrators at each project site must have a high degree of competence and commitment. We have discovered that the secret of success lies in implementation, not ideas.

Perhaps the most rewarding lesson is the contributions and commitment of individual volunteers — the mentors and the business/professional groups in the community. No one expects people to continue "throwing money" at social problems anymore. But, when presented with a program that makes sense, is cost-effective and has a good track record and a high rate of return, communities respond.

Although establishing and administering Career Beginnings and Higher Ground has not been without its problems along the way, the results have been extremely positive. Louis V. Gertsner, chairman and CEO of RJR Nabisco, put the challenge succinctly in a report to business leaders about the need for solutions for the drift among many youngsters nationwide: "We need to adopt the Noah principle: No more prizes for predicting rain. Prizes only for building arks." ■

# Bookshelf

## Faculty

**Evsey D. Domar**  
visiting professor of  
economics

*Capitalism, socialism, and  
serfdom*  
Cambridge University Press

This collection of 14 of Domar's principal essays consists of four parts. Part I presents three nontechnical essays on economic development and economics systems, including a novel comparison: the populace is divided not into capitalists and workers but into producers and consumers, and the division of power and risk between them is used to compare economic systems. Part II deals with the theory and measurement of the so-called Index of Total Factor Productivity for several countries and the theory of index numbers. Part III contains three essays that address Soviet economics: the first compares the American and Soviet patterns of economic development; the second develops a general theory of a producer cooperative; and the final essay discusses a method for avoiding monopolistic exploitation, under either system, without price control. The last part presents three applications of economic theory to historical problems — in particular, serfdom and slavery.

**David G. Gil**  
professor of social policy,  
The Heller School

*Unravelling Social Policy*  
Schenkman Books, Inc.

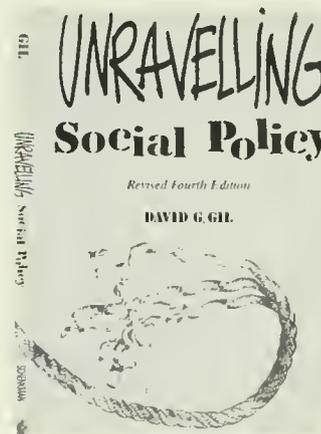
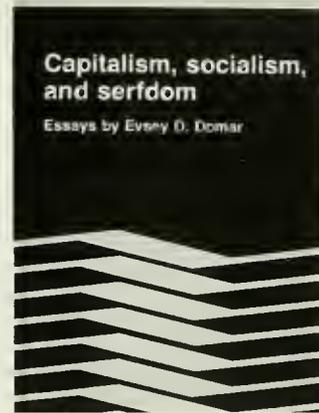
Social policy issues are constant items on the public agenda of the United States on local, state and national

levels, yet our society lacks a comprehensive and internally consistent social policy system; one that realizes the inherent human potential of all its members. One obstacle in developing such a system is the fragmented, parochial and incremental approach pursued by self-serving groups in the "social marketplace" to change conditions that they consider undesirable in terms of their perceived interest. A second obstacle is the curious lack of clarity and agreement as to what social policy actually is and what its domains and functions are within society. In *Unravelling Social Policy*, Gil tackles both these obstacles and offers an alternative to conventional methods of social policy analysis and development. Instead of approaching social problems as separate phenomena requiring separate solutions, he examines them from a holistic, transdisciplinary perspective, integrating insights from biology, ecology, psychology, sociology, economics, history, politics and philosophy into a conceptual model and theory of social policy.

**Anne Janowitz**  
associate professor of English  
and American literature

*England's Ruins: Poetic  
Purpose and the National  
Landscape*  
Basil Blackwell, Inc.

*The corpses of Rome in ashes  
is entombed,  
And her great spirit rejoined  
to the spirite*



*Of this great masse, is in the  
same enwombed;  
But her brave writings,  
which her famous merite  
In spite of time, out of the  
dust doth reare,  
Doo make her Idole through  
the world appeare.*

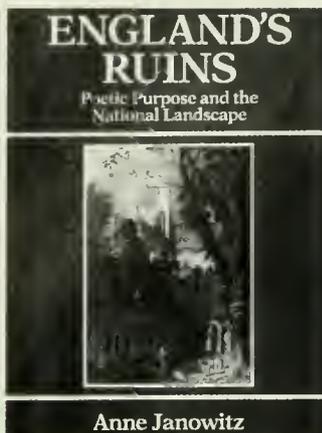
Edmund Spenser *Sonnet 5*

*England's Ruins: Poetic Purpose and the National Landscape* examines the ruin poem tradition from Old English and Renaissance texts to the early 19th century and finds in it a powerful force in the shaping of British identity and nationalism. Janowitz examines the pervasive image of ubiquitous decay in topographical poetry, antiquarianism and unfinished poems. The author argues that the decay in 18th-century writing was the literary theme of morality and a sophisticated ideological holster for imperialism and stable authority overseas. The book's aim is to historicize the categories of 18th-century poetry and to find within its achievement the tensions that led to the emergence of romanticism.

**Morton Keller**  
Samuel J. and Augusta  
Spector Professor of History

*Regulating a New Economy:  
Public Policy and Economic  
Change in America,  
1900-1933*  
Harvard University Press

*Regulating a New Economy: Public Policy and Economic Change in America, 1900-1933* describes the interplay between the old and the new in economic policy. Keller examines the response of American politics, law and government to the new economy that came into being after 1900. Distinguishing features of this new economy were the rise of big business, large-scale technological development and a shift of emphasis from capital goods to consumer goods. Keller explores how policymakers responded to these changes through analysis of the antitrust movement, public utilities regulation and the regulation of new technologies such as automobiles, aircraft, electric power and telephone, motion pictures and radio. In addition, he examines early 20th-century American public policy toward organized labor, agriculture, conservation, urban land use, housing, tariffs, banking and taxation. The author offers two interpretive themes: persistence and pluralism. Persistence describes the continuing importance of established political, legal and structural arrangements. Pluralism defines the



Anne Janowitz

collection of interests, issues, institutions and ideas that shaped American economic policy during this era.

**Nancy Levy-Konesky** lecturer in Spanish and director, French, Italian and Spanish language programs, and Jacqueline Brovender

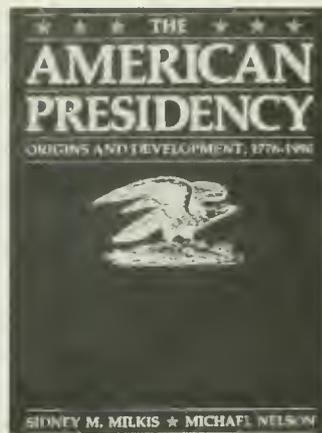
*Revue*  
Holt, Rinehart and  
Winston, Inc.

*Revue*, a French activity book designed to encourage interaction among students in practical situations, offers the conversational practice necessary to facilitate language acquisition. The text places genuine French materials into the hands of students to use as a springboard to meaningful interchange while exploring the French and Francophone culture. *Revue* offers high-frequency vocabulary and proficiency-based exercises and is intended for use in intermediate college French courses.

**Sidney M. Milkis** assistant professor of politics, and Michael Nelson

*The American Presidency: Origins and Development, 1776-1990*  
Congressional Quarterly Press

*The American Presidency: Origins and Development, 1776-1990* tells the history of how the institution of the presidency was created and has developed during its more than two centuries of existence. In the first comprehensive one-volume history of the presidency written by political scientists



in more than 50 years, the authors demonstrate that many of the most important institutional characteristics of the presidency date from the Constitutional Convention and the earliest days of the Republic. Significant patterns of presidential conduct that took shape in the 19th century are also described. The origins of the modern presidency — the era in which the president has replaced Congress and the political parties as the leading instrument of popular rule — are traced to Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson as well as to Franklin Roosevelt. The authors tell what has remained constant in the office, mostly because of its constitutional design, and the 19th- and 20th-century innovations that have endured. The final chapter examines the history of the vice presidency.

## Alumni

**Nancy J. Chodorow, Ph.D. '75** associate professor of sociology at the University of California at Berkeley

*Feminism and Psychoanalytic Theory*  
Yale University Press

Psychoanalytic feminism has a rather complex and sometimes underground prehistory that recent work on early women psychoanalysts helps to excavate. In *Feminism and Psychoanalytic Theory*, Chodorow traces the evolution of her thought through a career change: from feminist social scientist to psychoanalyst. Through this collection of previously published essays and new writings, she elucidates how the unconscious awareness of self and gender we develop from earliest infancy continues to shape our experiences as men and women. She examines the patterns of inequality and difference that exist throughout our society and culture. Chodorow considers the relations among gender, self and society, the ways that psychoanalysts and feminists talk past each other rather than integrating their ideas and the significance of women's mothering for gender personality and gender relations. She advocates a continuing dialogue between psychoanalysts and feminists to understand further problematic aspects of gender difference and to create a psychoanalytic practice more sensitive to gender inequality.

**Merrill Joan Gerber, M.A. '81** Gerber has published two collections of short stories, three novels and eight young adult novels.

*King of the World*  
Pushcart Press

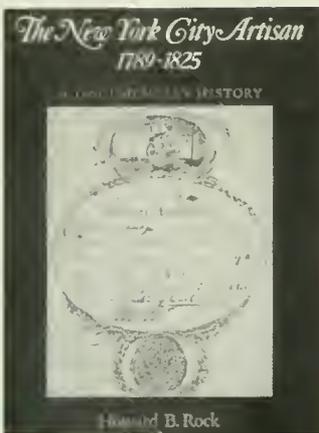
Based on actual events, Gerber's latest novel, winner of Pushcart Press' Eighth Annual Editor's Book Award, traces the love affair of Ginny and her sensitive but horribly destructive lover, Michael. The couple adopts a child that Michael both loves and abuses. Ginny struggles to rid herself of her husband and save their child, but Michael gradually becomes the incarnation of depravity. *King of the World* documents the love of the wife and child abuser and his victims; it also details the pathetic allure of marriage to a deeply troubled and needy man and one woman's realization that to survive, she has to cut herself off and start over.

**Marc S. Gerstein '68** associate professor of art history at the Toledo Museum of Art/University of Toledo Joint Program in Art History

*Impressionism: Selections from Five American Museums*  
Hudson Hills Press

Monet, Pissarro, Degas and Van Gogh are just a few of the masters that compose this unprecedented gathering of impressionist and post-impressionist paintings. The collection represents a cooperative venture involving five eminent American museums. The

# Faculty Notes



Carnegie Museum of Art of Pittsburgh, the Minneapolis Institute of Arts, the Nelson-Atkins Museum of Art of Kansas City, the Saint Louis Art Museum and the Toledo Museum of Art pooled their masterpieces to create this assemblage of paintings, sculpture and works on paper. *Impressionism: Selections from Five American Museums* narrates and illustrates the history of impressionism from its origins in the 1860s to its final manifestation some 80 years later. Each work is reproduced in full color and faces an essay exploring its history, technique and iconography.

**Howard B. Rock '66**  
chair of the Department of History at Florida International University

*The New York City Artisan 1789-1825: A Documentary History*  
State University of New York Press

As the first documentary history of American craftsmen published in 80 years, *The New York City Artisan 1789-1825* describes the social, political, economic and cultural life of the New York City artisan through selected written and pictorial documents. The book is divided into four sections dealing with the craftsman's sense of citizenship, his place in American politics, his ambition to become an entrepreneur and the labor conflict between master and

journeyman. Rock presents a modern understanding of labor and social history by delving into the "mentality" of the worker and his society within the workshop, the home and the community. This work demonstrates that artisans were at the forefront of political and economic development in this nation's early years and illustrates the vital part they played in the development of American social and labor history.

**Emily Stoper '63**  
chair of the political science department at California State University, Hayward

*The Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee: The Growth of Radicalism in a Civil Rights Organization*  
Carlson Publishing Inc.

In 1960, the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC) was founded with the purpose of organizing lunch counter sit-ins that were then sweeping the South. The first leaders were quiet, respectable black college students, devoted to the religious principle of nonviolence. Six years later, SNCC's chair, Stokely Carmichael, was photographed angrily exhorting a crowd of black people to seize their rights from the oppressive white man. Stoper details the history of the SNCC, from sit-ins to community organizing, and describes the political context in which the SNCC operated. The book relies heavily on in-depth interviews with SNCC members, completed when the organization was still in existence.

**Allen Anderson**  
assistant professor of music, had his *Solfeggietti* performed by pianist Karen Rosenak at an EarPlay concert in San Francisco and by Martin Butler at the University of Sussex, England. He lectured on his music at the University of California, Berkeley and at San Francisco State University. He also spoke at Berklee College of Music, Boston, as part of its Visiting Artist Series.

**Seyom Brown**  
Wien Professor of International Cooperation, chair, politics department, presented the concluding address at an international conference hosted by the governor of Alaska on "Cooperation in a Changing World." The Northern Regions Conference, held in Anchorage, was attended by governmental and nongovernmental delegates from the 11 countries heavily involved in the Arctic.

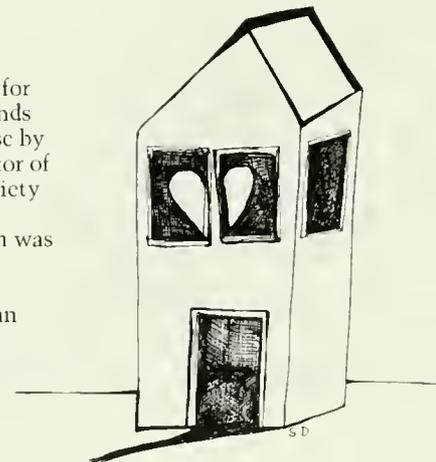
**Karl Canter**  
professor of physics, was invited by the American Physical Society to present a review talk, "Future Prospects of Linacs in Positron Microanalysis," at the 11th International Conference on the Application of Accelerators in Research and Industry, Denton, Texas.

**Eric Chasalow**  
assistant professor of composition, had his *Hanging in the Balance* for cello and electronic sounds recorded on compact disc by cellist and artistic director of the Chamber Music Society of Lincoln Center, Fred Sherry. The composition was also performed by the contemporary music ensemble, EarPlay, in San Francisco.

**Jacques Cohen**  
Zayre/Feldberg Professor of Computer Science, was one of 13 scientists from American universities invited by the National Science Foundation to participate in a U.S.-Japan workshop on parallel knowledge systems and logic programming in Tokyo. He presented a paper, "Metalevel Interpretation of Constraint Logic Programming Languages."

**Peter Conrad**  
professor of sociology, returned from his sabbatical as visiting scholar at Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia. There, he taught graduate students on a World Bank Project and conducted research on the utilization of emergency medical services under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation. He published *Sociology of Health and Illness: Critical Perspectives* (3rd ed.) with Rochelle Kern and "Qualitative Research on Chronic Illness: A Commentary on Method and Conceptual Development" in *Social Science and Medicine*.

**David DeRosier**  
professor of biology and Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center,



received a National Institutes of Health MERIT (Method to Extend Research In Time) award for his project "Structural Studies of Bacterial Flagella." The objective of the MERIT award is to provide long-term stable support to investigators whose research competence and productivity are superior.

**Stanley Deser**

Enid and Nathan S. Ancell Professor of Physics, was co-awarded a research grant by the United States-Israel Binational Science Foundation. He was an invited lecturer at the 30th Schladming Winter School. He was also elected to a three-year term on the board of editors of *The Physical Review*.

**Karl Eigsti**

adjunct professor of scenic design, designed sets and costumes for the Pittsburgh Public Theatre's production of *Speed the Plow* by David Mamet.

**Irving R. Epstein**

Helena Rubinstein Professor of Chemistry, was named associate editor of *Chaos*, a new journal to be published by the American Institute of Physics.

**Gerald D. Fasman**

Louis and Bessie Rosenfield Professor of Biochemistry, delivered invited lectures at the Hungarian Academy of Science, Budapest; the Eighth International Symposium on "Methods of Protein Sequence Analysis" in Kiruna, Sweden; the symposium on "Expanding Frontiers of Polypeptide and Protein Research," Whistler, British Columbia; the 10th International Biophysics Meeting, Vancouver, British Columbia; University of California Medical School, Irvine; and the Fourth Protein Society Symposium, San Diego.

**Margot Fassler**

assistant professor of music, led a seminar discussion, "The Liturgical Functions of Architectural Space: The Example of Chartres Cathedral," in the Department of Art History, Yale University; presented a paper, "Office as Drama: The Ordo Prophetarum," and conducted a graduate seminar on the subject of medieval music-drama in the music department of Cornell University.

**Eberhard Frey**

associate professor of German, has been active in organizing an academic exchange program between Brandeis and the University of Augsburg, Germany. The program includes mutual research visits and lectures by faculty and media staff, yearly exchange scholarships for graduate students and the "Brandeis Summer Term in Augsburg." Frey is the author of "Berthold Viertel," a monograph published in *Deutschsprachige Exilliteratur seit 1933*, and his book *Stuttgarter Schwäbisch*, a study of the Swabian dialect, was incorporated in Charles Russ' *The Dialects of Modern German: A Linguistic Survey*, Stanford University Press, 1989.

**Daniel Gidron**

artist-in-residence in theater arts, directed Neil Simon's *Broadway Bound* for the Jewish Theatre of New England, Harry Kondoleon's *Christmas on Mars* for the Nora Theater Company in Cambridge and Dario Fo's *We Won't Pay, We Won't Pay* at Brandeis' Laurie Theater.

**Ruth Gollan**

adjunct associate professor of Near Eastern and Judaic studies and director, Hebrew and Oriental language programs, was appointed chair of the committee responsible for the development of the Modern Hebrew Achievement Test by the College Board and Educational Testing Service. As a representative of the National Association of Professors of Hebrew to the National Foreign Language Center, Washington, DC, she will chair a committee for the development of a prototype of an innovative Hebrew curriculum.

**James B. Hendrickson**

Henry F. Fischbach Professor of Chemistry, delivered "Organic Synthesis in the Age of Computers," one of 15 invited plenary lectures at the BASF 125th Anniversary Jubilee Symposium on chemistry for the future, Ludwigshafen, Germany.

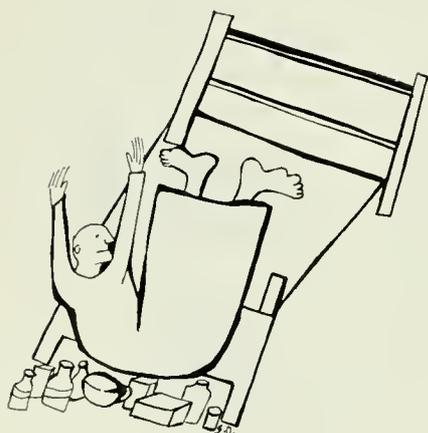
**Robert C. Hunt**

professor of anthropology, delivered a paper, "The Corporate Group, Jurality and Sustainability: Canal Irrigation," at the annual meeting of the International Association for the Study of Common Property, Durham, North Carolina. He was awarded a research grant from the National Scientific

Foundation to study the relationship of size and authority in canal irrigation. He published "Bundles of Assets in Exchanges: Integrating the Formal and Informal in Canal Irrigation" in *Perspectives on the Informal Economy* and "Organizational Control over Water: The Positive Identification of a Social Constraint on Farmer Participation" in *Social, Economic, and Institutional Issues in Third World Irrigation Management*.

**Edward K. Kaplan**

professor of French and comparative literature, was awarded the 1990 Lewis Galantière Prize by the American Translators Association at its 31st annual meeting in New Orleans for his translation of Charles Baudelaire's prose poems, *The Parisian Prowler*, University of Georgia Press. He spoke on *The Parisian Prowler* at the 19th-Century French Studies Conference, University of Oklahoma; the American Literary Translators Association, San Diego; and the Seventh International Conference on translation at Barnard College, New York. He also presented a reading of *The Parisian Prowler*, accompanied by slides, at the French Library, Boston.



**Ethan B. Kapstein**

assistant professor of international relations, is one of 24 Americans named to participate in the European Community Visitors Program. During his research trip to Europe, he will study the integration of banking and financial markets.

**Kenneth Kustin**

professor of chemistry, held a seminar on "Vanadium in Sea Squirts" with the Chemistry Division at Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, Long Island.

**John Lisman**

professor of biology, delivered a talk, "From Molecular Switches to the Molecular Basis of Memory," as the guest speaker and invited participant at the Louis B. Flexner International Neuroscience Symposium as part of the 225th celebration of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine.

**Lydian String Quartet**

artists-in-residence, had their first recording on compact disc, *The String Quartets* by Charles Ives, released by Centaur Records, Inc.

**Christopher Miller**

professor of biochemistry and Howard Hughes Medical Institute Investigator, received the John Magnes Award for neurobiology at the Hebrew University, Jerusalem.

**Ruth S. Morgenthau**

Adlai E. Stevenson Professor of International Politics, returned from a World Bank mission to Madagascar on food security and delivered a paper, "Eleanor Roosevelt and Jean Monnet: A Shared Vision," at the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, New York. She appeared in Channel 68's "An Agenda for the '90s," on

human rights. She held a training seminar with **Lawrence Simon**, research associate at the Brandeis Center for International and Comparative Studies, Jonathan Donahaye, research scientist in entomology at the Agricultural Research Organization and Bet Dagan, Israel, on postharvest losses at the World Bank, Africa Division.

**Karen Oakes**

lecturer with rank of assistant professor of women's studies, delivered a paper, "Brave with Flowers: Mary E. Wilkins Freeman's Allegorical Native Americans," at the Northeast Modern Language Association convention. She presented seminars sponsored by the New Hampshire Commission for the Humanities, on Henry Beston's *The Outermost House*, Charlotte Perkins Gilman's "The Yellow Wallpaper," Gloria Naylor's *The Women of Brewster Place* and contemporary minority women writers. She published, "All That Lay

Deepest in Her Heart: Reflections on Jewett, Gender, and Genre," in the *Colby Quarterly*.

**Dennis Parichy**

lecturer in lighting design, designed lighting for *The Refrigerator Tour's Penn & Teller*; Cherry Lane Theater's New York premiere of *The Sum of Us* by David Warren; and the Philadelphia Drama Guild's *Bossman and Lena* by Athol Fugard.

**Benjamin C.I. Ravid**

Jennie and Mayer Weisman Professor of Jewish History, delivered an invited paper, "The Iberian Jewish Merchants of Venice," at a session of the International Association of Historical Societies for the Study of Jewish History, which met at the 17th International Congress of the Historical Sciences, Madrid.

**Jonathan D. Sarna**

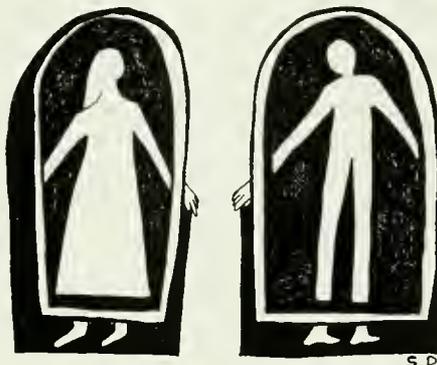
Joseph H. and Belle R. Braun Professor of American Jewish History, was appointed to the board of editors of *Religion and American Culture*, published by Indiana University Press. He published a chapter, "Is Judaism Compatible with American Civil Religion? The Problem of Christmas and the 'National Faith'" in *Religion and the Life of the Nation*.

**Leslie Taylor**

artist-in-residence in theater arts, designed sets and costumes for the world premiere of Frank Manley's *The Evidence*, produced at Theater Emory, Emory University, Atlanta.

**Moira Yip**

assistant professor of cognitive science, was the keynote speaker at the University of Arizona Phonology Conference and also spoke at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Delaware, and conferences in England, Pittsburgh and Philadelphia. She was appointed an associate editor of *Language* and a member of the editorial board of *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory*. She published "Feature Geometry and Co-occurrence Restrictions" in *Phonology*.



*The four drawings sprinkled on these pages are by Susan Dibble, artist-in-residence in stage movement in the Department of Theater Arts; she executed them originally for announcement cards to advertise the four plays of the season at the Spingold Theater: Heartbreak House, The Imaginary Invalid, The Lady from the Sea and Much Ado About Nothing. The two plays remaining in the season are The Lady from the Sea: February 19-March 3; and Much Ado About Nothing: April 23-May 5.*

## The Bull at Ashkelon

by Benjamin Saidel '85

*Benjamin Saidel '85 has been excavating sites for years. While in high school in Manchester, New Hampshire, Saidel participated in excavations at Tel Arad in the Negev desert, Tel Anafa in the Galilee and in Cyprus. While at Brandeis, he dug at the neolithic site of Kalavssos-Tenta in Cyprus directed by Brandeis faculty member Ian Todd.*

*An archaeology major in the Department of Classical and Oriental Studies, he specifically came to Brandeis because the program offered a diverse course of study in which he could examine the prehistory of the Near East as well as Roman history and literature and Egyptian hieroglyphs. Cultivating and integrating these seemingly diverse interests propelled Saidel to graduate school and the Ashkelon excavations in Israel. Saidel began excavating at this ancient seaport following his graduation from the Harvard Divinity School in 1987, where he studied archaeology and Hebrew Bible. Saidel hopes to apply his research towards his doctoral dissertation at Harvard, which will analyze the impact of colonial powers in antiquity on indigenous populations.*



*Benjamin Saidel pays a visit to campus to talk with his undergraduate advisor Patricia Johnston, associate professor of classical studies and chair of the classics department. They are seen here observing a Middle Bronze Age juglet.*

This past summer, the find of a bronze calf dating from biblical times at Ashkelon, Israel, seized the public's imagination with the same excitement as the discovery of the Dead Sea Scrolls in 1948 and the Sipan tombs in 1987. While such discoveries thrill laymen, scholars are not only moved but tremendously stimulated to interpret these pieces from the standpoint of human history. As a staff archaeologist at the summer field school at Ashkelon, I was excavating on top of an Iron Age tower only 100 yards away and watched the excitement as conservators, photographers and Lawrence Stager, director of the excavations at Ashkelon, hurried to the scene.

The port city of Ashkelon, now an Israeli park, sits above the shimmering Mediterranean, an hour's drive from Tel Aviv and a stone's throw from Gaza. In this sundrenched, humid place, humankind and beast hasten to find shelter from the scorching noonday sun. A spectacular site, Ashkelon

is semicircular and was originally enclosed by a series of fortification walls first constructed during the Middle Bronze Age (2000-1500 B.C.). These ramparts soar at a 40 degree angle to a height of 125 feet to encircle the area, which extends across 150 acres. The walls were intact until the Muslim leader Salah eh Din destroyed them during the Crusades in 1191 A.D. and now only fragments of stone wall and upended circular towers remain around the perimeter. Stager estimates that the city in the Middle and Late Bronze Ages (2000-1175 B.C.) was populated by the Canaanites, who numbered approximately 15-20 thousand.

Excavations are currently underway in two sections, the north and south tels, which are artificial mounds composed of different layers or strata of human occupation. At Ashkelon, each tel has its own

distinctly different type of terrain: the south tel is covered with grass and palm trees, while the north tel is blanketed with sand and shrubs. The bronze calf was uncovered on the north tel.

The bronze calf was unearthed from a small, Middle Bronze Age temple. During this period, people entering Ashkelon from the north would pass the temple on their right at the base of the city wall's exterior and continue up the street through the city gate. The minute calf was found underneath a pile of shards, which when they were reassembled, formed a small, cylindrical ceramic shrine used to house the animal.

Many people imagine that the golden calf was huge and carried on a litter, a perspective they probably gained from Cecile B. De Mille's extravagant but historically inaccurate movie, *The Ten Commandments*. But Ashkelon's minute, bronze

Hellenistic and  
Crusader wall

Iron Age tower  
Saïdel's  
vantage point



Middle Bronze Age  
Various stages  
of modification  
and reconstruction  
of ramparts

Location of bull



*A view of Ashkelon  
as it descends  
to the Mediterranean*

*The archaeologist holding  
a stadia rod is standing  
in the two-by-two  
meter space where the  
bronze bull was found. In  
the background, the  
ancient walls of Ashkelon  
rise steeply*

Photos by Carl Andrews  
Courtesy Ashkelon excavations/Leon Levy Expedition



The bronze bull found at Ashkelon

calf is four and one-half inches high and weighs only one pound. Polishing marks on its body indicate that it was burnished to resemble gold. The artifact is a composite body cast in two parts — the torso with the legs and head attached to it. A preliminary analysis indicates that the head, legs and tail are covered with an overleaf of white metal, possibly a silver alloy. The tail and horn are manufactured from drawn wire.

The bronze bull is important for interpretive reasons as indirect evidence for the worship of the Canaanite god Baal at this ancient seaport. Scholars believe that the Canaanite deities rode or sat on sacred animals and that these beasts became representations for the deities; people made votive offerings to the deities and their animals. According to Stager, the significance of the artifact lies in its links to the

biblical references of the golden calf and to the origin of the Israelites. (Roughly 1200-1000 B.C. is the formative period in the archaeological record of the Israelites.) For example, biblical passages such as Hosea 13:1-3 demonstrate that the monotheistic Israelites and some of their leaders were guilty of worshipping the Canaanite pagan deity, Baal.

*"Ephraim was a prince and a leader and he was exalted in Israel, but guilty of Baal worship, he suffered death. Yet now they sin more and more; They cast for themselves images, they use silver to make idols, all fashioned by craftsmen. It is said of Ephraim: "They offer human sacrifices and kiss calf-images."*

Stager suggests that the Israelites broke away from Canaanite society, during the Iron I period (1200-1000 B.C.) and developed a separate religion. This passage from Hosea and other allusions to bull or calf images in the Bible demonstrate that the Israelites struggled

constantly to maintain a separate identity from the Canaanites, but often slid back into pagan religious customs.

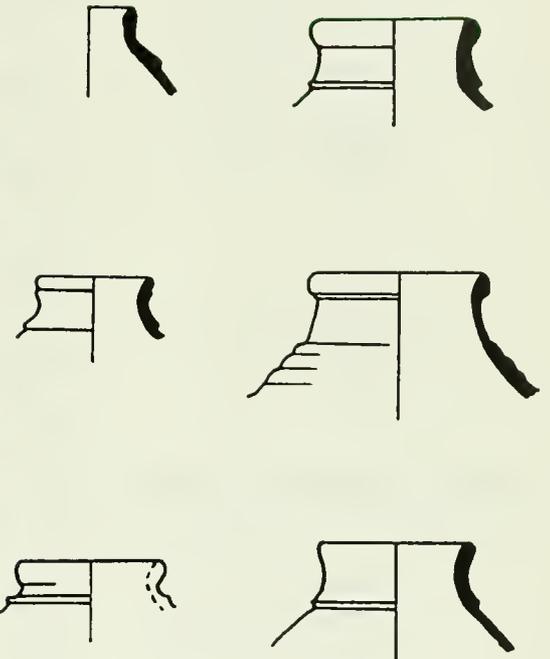
In one respect, the bronze calf from Ashkelon highlights the problems of identifying ethnic or religious groups in the archaeological record. If, as Stager suggests, the Israelites were a breakaway sect from the Canaanites, it would be very difficult to identify the Israelites in the material culture record. For instance, the reliefs from the Egyptian Temple of Karnak, illustrate the Egyptian Pharaoh Merneptah's siege of the Canaanite cities of Ashkelon, Gezer and Yano'am and the defeat of the Israelites. The Karnak reliefs depict no difference in the attire of the Canaanites and the Israelites. Presumably, the only difference between these two

populations was their religious beliefs: only in a very few instances have archaeologists been able to identify a small corpus of artifacts belonging to the Israelites.

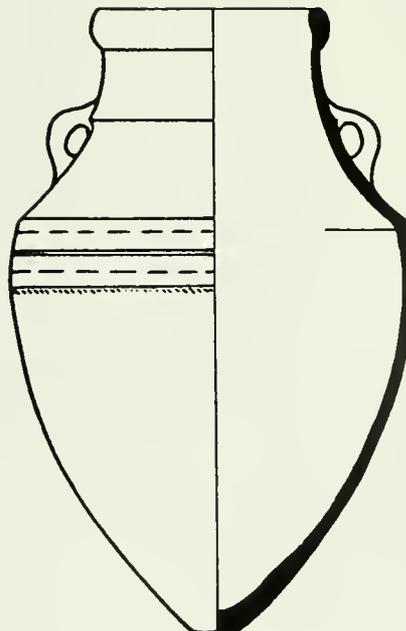
Scholars suggest that the appearance of a new settlement pattern in the Galilee, the central highlands, the northern Negev and in central and southern Jordan is evidence for the emergence of the Israelites during the Iron I period (1200-1000 B.C.). The majority of these towns are characterized by four-room houses, plastered cisterns, coarse ceramic storage jars and agricultural terraces. The village compounds are really clusters of houses, each sheltering a nuclear family. Based on his analysis of biblical texts and ethnographic literature, Stager suggests that each village housed extended families. Traditionally, scholars point to large quantities of collar-rim storage jars, which reach up



The bull still resting on a shard



Collar-rim storage jars belonging to Israelites can be found in the hill country. (left) Exterior detail of jar and crosssection; (above) six examples of collar rims



to 1.2 meters in height, found at the settlements as additional evidence for the presence of the Israelites.

Although these traits are associated with the Israelites, the Israelites were not immune to Canaanite influence. This is demonstrated by the find of a bronze bull figurine at an open cult site on a ridge in the Samarian hills, the heartland of the Israelites. The shrine and the bull are dated to the Iron I period. Some scholars have suggested that the Israelites visualized this animal as a symbol of the god of Israel or as a seat for the deity. If this assumption is correct, it is evidence for the impact of the Canaanite religion on the Israelites. Remember that the Canaanites probably used the bronze calf from Ashkelon in a similar manner. The continuing

influence of the Canaanite religion, especially the worship of Baal upon the Israelites is demonstrated by the bronze bull from Samaria and biblical verses such as 2 Kings 17:16. According to this verse, the fall of the Northern Kingdom (northern hill country and the Galilee region) is attributed to Baal worship.

*"Forsaking every commandment of the LORD their GOD, they made themselves images, two calves of cast metal, and also a sacred pole. They prostrated themselves to all the host of heaven and worshipped Baal."*

On occasion, archaeological evidence combined with biblical evidence can provide an informative view of cultural interaction between the Israelites and their neighbors. Excavating at Ashkelon is an exciting way for scholars and volunteers to excavate the palimpsests of ancient history. No wonder that some enthusiasts return to the site year after year.

# Class Notes

## '52

Special events are being planned for the classes of 1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1976, 1981 and 1986.

If you are interested in joining your class Reunion committee, contact the Office of Alumni Relations at 617-736-4100. Detailed information will be mailed to members of Reunion classes throughout the coming months.

### Brandeis University Prospect Referral Form

We would like to inform talented and promising high-school students about the challenging educational opportunities that Brandeis University offers. If you know of such a student, please fill out the information below and return this form to the Admissions Office, Brandeis University, P.O. Box 9110, Waltham, MA 02254-9110. Thank you for your support!

Student's Name	
Address	
Telephone	
High School Year of Graduation	
Academic Interest(s)/Talent(s)	
Extracurricular Interest(s)	
Referral	Class
Date	

Phylis Levins Acker, Class Correspondent, 205 Everitt Avenue, Hewlett, NY 11557

Phylis Levins Acker still works in her design firm on several residential and commercial projects. Her husband, **Sandy Acker**, remains vice president of Acker Knitting Mills and is perfecting his golf game. **Charles S. Adler** sold his insurance agency in Miami, FL, after 34 years and remains active in civic and community affairs, including the men's opera guild, a local mental health center, an adult literacy program and a hearing care center. He and his wife, **Marilyn '54**, have established a Library Work Scholar Program in memory of their son, **Barry**. **Marilyn Weintraub Bentov**, a writer and consultant on women's health and spirituality, published a book for teenagers on adulthood, spoke at Harvard University on women and aging and works with Carol Gilligan at Harvard on a project called "Psyche's Circle." **Joan Garfein Botwinick** is an activist for low-income housing, disarmament and environmental issues in St. Louis, MO, where she and her husband, **Jack**, spend most of their time with their children. **Tamar Soloff Brower** publishes the *Orange County Report*, a monthly newsletter for Orange County, CA, with her husband, **Martin**. They boast of one great-grandchild "so far." **Joyce Posner Fishman** still works part-time for World Book, Inc. and spends winter months in Hypoluxo, FL, with her husband, **Syd**. Joyce reported that she saw an off-Broadway play written by Dr. Paul Firestone and dedicated to his late wife, **Pearl Pinstein Firestone**. **Marilyn Popkin Goldberg** works in the antique business, frequently traveling the country for her job. **Julian Koss** says that although it seems like yesterday he was trudging through a fledgling university, he is most proud of his three daughters, one of whom, **Carolyn**, attended Brandeis as a graduate student. **Gustav Ranis**, still a Brandeis Trustee and an economics professor at Yale, writes books and advises governments; advice, he says, "they seldom take." He would love classmates to take the initiative to get together. **Natasha Litnick Saltzman** opened a third office of Selectcare, a home health care agency, of which she is cofounder, vice president and director of social services. Her daughter, **Nelle**, and Nelle's husband, **Daniel Miller**, are both Brandeis grads of '83.

## '54

Miriam Feingold d'Amato, Class Correspondent, 62 Floyd Street, Winthrop, MA 02152

**Arnold Razin** retired from spending 27 years in the U.S. Postal Service in Massachusetts, delivering mail and memorizing the schemes of the states.

## '56

Leona Feldman Curhan, Class Correspondent, 6 Tide Winds Terrace, Marblehead, MA 01453

Looking forward to a memorable 35th in a few months and seeing each of you! Save May 24-26 for our Reunion festivities.

**Rena J. Blumberg** was elected to the board of directors by the shareholders of the McDonald & Company investment firm of Ohio at their annual meeting. She hosts "Rena on Cleveland," an Ohio radio interview show. Her 1982 book, *Headstrong - A Story of Conquests and Celebrations*, a personal account of living through chemotherapy, brought her national acclaim.

## '57

Carole Wolfe Berman, Class Correspondent, 5 Heritage Lane, Lynnfield, MA 01946

**Jules Bernstein** and his wife, **Linda**, run a "Mom and Pop" labor law firm, Bernstein and Lipssett, in Washington, DC. He mentions that Washington is growing harsher and meaner, not kinder and gentler, with this administration.

## '58

**Joel S. Spiro** serves as economic minister-counselor at the U.S. Mission to the European Community.



Joel S. Spiro

## '59

Sunny Sunshine Brownrout, Class Correspondent, 87 Old Hill Road, Westport, CT 06880

**Joel Woldman** and **Murray Woldman** derive great satisfaction from their second careers as antiquarians: their firm, Woldman & Woldman, has been elected to membership in the Art & Antique Dealers of America, Inc. They exhibit fine classical American furniture and associated decorative arts of the period 1810-1840 at antique shows across the country. They report meeting **Louise Lasser '61**, **Renate Schonberg** and **Dory Peltyn Bates '58** at recent shows.

## '60

Abby Brown, Class Correspondent, Four Jeffrey Circle, Bedford, MA 01730

**Arlene L. Lipton** received her Ed.D. in the Department of Reading, Language and Cognition at Hofstra University. She chairs the English department at a Brooklyn, NY, high school and is an adjunct at Kingsborough Community College, also in Brooklyn. **Milton Wallack** received the Alumni Leadership Award at the 1990 Third Annual Alumni Leadership Convocation for his outstanding work as chair of Alumni Giving at Brandeis.

## '61

Judith Leavitt Schatz, Class Correspondent, 139 Cumberland Road, Leominster, MA 01453

We're anxious to see you for our big 30th Reunion May 24-26.

**Steven Reiner**, Brandeis University Trustee, was awarded the Alumni Leadership Award for distinguished volunteer service, most recently as chair of a strategic planning committee for the Alumni Association.

## '62

Ann Leder Sharon, Class Correspondent, 13890 Ravenwood Drive, Saratoga, CA 95070

**William Alexander, M.D.** practices psychiatry and psychoanalysis in the San Francisco Bay area, where he and his wife, **Lucie**, founded "My School," a developmental preschool for neurologically disabled children. **Maxine Olian Apsel, Ph.D.** is managing editor of *The Jewish Standard* in Hackensack, NJ, and writes that she is still looking for "truth even unto its innermost parts." **Richard Burger** is forced to consider new directions in his career because of changes in the funding policy of the Public Health Research Institute. **Phyllis Pressman Cohen**

started her own premium/advertising business four years ago. She and her husband of 28 years run separate businesses out of the same offices. **Aryeh Cooperstock** was awarded the Memorial Medal by the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet in recognition of his courageous and selfless actions during the Armenian earthquake relief effort. Soviet Ambassador Yuri Dubinin presented the medal in a decoration ceremony in Washington, DC. Aryeh is executive director of the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee's International Development program, which was created in 1986 to assist the developing world through nonsectarian projects. **Susan M. Deutsch** is vice president of a woman-owned investment banking firm concentrating in municipal and real estate finance. Her husband, Jack, is in corporate finance at Chase Manhattan Bank. **Nick Etcheverry** practices psychotherapy out of his home office in Lincoln, MA, and conducts seminars and experiential workshops. He, his wife, Julianne, and their two-year-old daughter, Kate, await a new family member. **Lawrence Friedlander** moved his law firm, Chattman, Garfield, Friedlander and Paul, to a suburb of Independence, OH, where he is celebrating his first year of "empty nest," which is accompanied by "empty pocket." **Wendy Danzig Glass** has several degrees in teaching, nursing and family therapy and is at home with her five-year-old son. She expects to return to work as a nurse homeopath. **Sheila Abrams Goldberg** received the Bureau of Jewish Education's Ketar Torah Award for outstanding contributions to Jewish education in Greater Boston, where she is director of education at Congregation Beth El in Sudbury, MA. Her husband, **Norman Goldberg '63**, practices pediatric dentistry and teaches at Harvard. Their daughter, **Renée**, was graduated from Brandeis in May 1990. **Hon. Barbara Levine Hassenfeld-Ruthberg** is a U.S. administration law judge and was a faculty member at the National Conference of the American Academy of Orthopedic Surgeons at its Boston conference. She won the Class B Award in the color print division at the Boston Camera Club. **Margo Lederer Howard** is a writer at three home bases in Cambridge, MA, rural

Connecticut and Los Angeles; she says, "It feels odd to realize this is middle age, and I would probably feel better if I knew more 100-year-old people." **Robbie Pfeufer Kahn (M.A. '83; Ph.D. '88)** accepted a position as assistant professor of sociology at the University of Vermont in Burlington, where she now lives. She taught at Brandeis from 1986-1990 as lecturer in sociology, humanities and women's studies. She has signed a book contract with the University of Illinois Press for her Brandeis dissertation, *The Language of Birth: Female Generativity in Western Tradition*. **Elena Kan Lesser** married Nils Bounn and moved to Manhattan. **Esther Gerson Levine** started her own publicity escort business where she escorts authors and company spokespersons who come to Atlanta, GA, to promote their new books or products. She is a member of the Alumni Admissions Council and the Brandeis University National Women's Committee. She and her husband celebrated their 28th wedding anniversary. **Beatrice Buten Magee** is a senior scientist in the Department of Genetics and Cell Biology at the University of Minnesota, where her husband is dean of the College of Biological Sciences. **Maeva Dronsick Marcus** is editor of *Documentary History of the U.S. Supreme Court, 1790-1800*, and has begun work on a biography of Justice Louis D. Brandeis. Her husband, **Daniel Marcus**, is a partner in the Washington, DC, law firm of Wilmer, Cutler and Pickering. **Joseph Olasov, Ph.D.** received a public service award from the governor of Ohio for his efforts in maintaining a decent level of mental health for the indigent. A clinical psychologist with specialties in family psychology and clinical neuropsychology, he is director of the family education program for Rollman Psychiatric Institute for families of severely mentally disturbed patients. He still plays baroque music on the recorder, which he learned how to play at Brandeis. **Jonathan Shear** published *The Inner Dimension: Philosophy and the Experience of Consciousness*. It includes 25 years of research on the implications of experiences of inner awareness of geniuses, mystics and ordinary meditators, Eastern and Western, for mainstream Western notions of self, mind, creativity, knowledge and human values. A Fulbright Scholar in philosophy of science at the London School of Economics, Jonathan received his Ph.D. from the University of California at Berkeley. He teaches philosophy at

Virginia Commonwealth University. **Claudia Kramer Shuster** is an assistant professor in the School of Family Studies at the University of Connecticut, Storrs, and a mid-career Fellow at the Bush Center on Child Development and Social Policy at Yale University. **Harriet Sherman Skurnik** owns and operates a Hallmark card shop in Hackensack, NJ. **Dana Donsky Solomon** attends law school and has two children, one of whom, **Rex**, was graduated from Brandeis in 1988. **Judith Glatzer Wechsler**, a National Endowment for the Humanities Professor of Art History and chair of the Department of Art and Art History at Tufts University, wrote, directed and produced a series of six films entitled "The Painter's World," which was broadcast last year on PBS stations here and in England. She also completed a film on Jasper Johns, which she made with photographer Hans Namuth. **Martin Wiener** was appointed chair of the Department of History at Rice University and wrote *Reconstructing the Criminal: Culture, Law and Policy in England, 1830-1914*.

## '64

Rochelle A. Wolf, Class Correspondent, 113 Naudam Street, Philadelphia, PA 19477

**Marya Levinson** is the superintendent of the North Colonic Central Schools, a district outside Albany, NY.

## '65

Daphnah Sage, Class Correspondent, 1435 Centre Street, Newton Center, MA 02159

**Michael Dover** was appointed to head the new office of The Cadmus Group, Inc., an environmental consulting firm, in Peterborough, NH.

## '66

Barbara Benjamin Pepper, Class Correspondent, 305 Clayton Road, Scarsdale, NY 10583

Hope to see you all May 24-26 for our 25th Reunion!

## '67

Hermine Leiderman, Class Correspondent, 2896 Twin Oaks Drive, Highland Park, IL 60035

What have you been doing lately? Let the alumni office know. We invite you to submit articles, photos (black and white photos are preferred) and news that would be of interest to your fellow classmates to:

Office of Alumni Relations  
Brandeis University  
P.O. Box 9110  
Waltham, MA 02254-9110

Name	
Brandeis Degree & Class Year	
Address	
Phone	
Home	Work
Please check here if address is different from mailing label.	
If you know of any alumni who are not receiving the <i>Brandeis Review</i> , please let us know.	
Name	
Class	
Address	
Phone	
Home	Work

Due to space limitations, we usually are unable to print lists of classmates who attend each other's weddings or other functions. News of engagements, marriages and births are included in separate listings by class.

Lenore E. "Chava" Weissler was promoted to the rank of associate professor on the tenure track at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, PA, specializing in history of Jewish women in the 18th century, modern American Judaism and Jewish folklore. She has also been awarded a fellowship at the Annenberg Research Institute in Philadelphia for 1990-91, where her topic of research is the religious lives of Jewish women in 18th-century Central and Eastern Europe.

## '68

**Dr. Everett Fux** (Ph.D. '75) is associate professor of Judaica studies at Clark University and director of the program in Jewish studies. He is working on a literary translation of the five books of Moses, which have appeared in paperback under *Genesis and Exodus*. **Stephen P. Herman, M.D.** practices forensic child psychiatry in Connecticut and has written a book, *Parent vs. Parent: How You and Your Child Can Survive the Custody Battle*. **Howard Krosnick**



Howard Krosnick

is managing director of policy, research and planning at TV-Ontario in Toronto and gave a keynote address at the Educational Television Research Conference in Tel Aviv. He and his wife, Jacqueline Dionne, have an infant daughter. **Rabbi Paul Schneider**, the Superintendent of Education at Chizuk Amuno Congregation in Baltimore, MD, and Headmaster of its Solomon Schechter Day School, has been elected president of the Association of Independent Maryland Schools.

## '69

Jo Anne Chernev Adlerstein, Class Correspondent, 76 Glenview Road, South Orange, NJ 07079

**Sarita Grossman Ha-Cohen** is a librarian at a local college in northern Israel, where she and her husband, Ami, live at Kibbutz Amir.

## '70

Carol Stein Schulman, Class Correspondent, 108 Oxford Boulevard, Great Neck, NY 11023

**Gila Appleby** (formerly Pauline Albert) received a master's degree in social work from Simmons College and is married to Paul Chernick.

## '71

Mark Kaufman, Class Correspondent, 28 Devons Road, Swampscott, MA 01907-2014

It hardly seems possible, but it's true. Our 20th Reunion is May 24-26, 1991. Hope to see you there.

**Cathy Yudell Comins** started an art company, Art Underfoot, which exhibits the work of 120 folk and fiber artists. **Dr. Howard Fingert** joined the academic faculty of St. Elizabeth's Hospital of Boston, was appointed assistant professor of medicine at Tufts University Medical School and is a consulting oncologist at the Addison Gilbert Hospital in Gloucester, MA. **Francine Jacobs** is an assistant professor in the Department of Child Study and Urban Environmental Policy at Tufts University, Medford, MA. She has been married for "quite a while" and has two delightful children. **Richard Kopley**

continues as associate professor of English at Pennsylvania State University, DuBois campus; he will have several new publications coming out in the next two years. **Matthew Rilkin, M.D.** is professor of radiology and urology at Jefferson Medical College, Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia, PA. He has published five textbooks on radiology, including *Ultrasound of the Urinary Tract* (1990). **Susan Townsend** is managing a counseling center for people experiencing medical problems at the Washington Hospital Center in Washington, DC. She is part of an active feminist community and purchased a home with her friend, Carol Gandee. **Dvora Yanow** is on the faculty of the Department of Public Administration at California State University at Hayward and is active in the Jewish community where she lives in San José with her husband, Scott.

## Marriages

Class Name	Date
1962 Jonathan Shear to Patricia Jegermanis	April 1, 1990
1972 Dan L. Garfinkel to Nancy Ackerman	July 28, 1990
1981 Diane Iris Ferber to Albert Edward Collins	June 17, 1990
Keith F. Silverman to Renée Frankel	August 26, 1990
1982 David L. Arons to Lynn Brandes	October 9, 1988
Wendy J. Burodtkin to Ira Brandwein	December 11, 1988
Lisa R. Burke to Ivan Simon	August 13, 1989
Rev. Randolph Calvo to Sharon Kisniewski	October 1988
David S. Elliott to Maureen O'Neill	May 12, 1990
Alan M. Friedman to Alyson L. Reim	September 16, 1989
Sharon L. Handwerker to Allan Kleban	June 10, 1990
Jeffrey M. Kole to Lee Ann Altman	December 23, 1989
Sharon J. Lupcher to Rabbi Robert Kasman	November 6, 1988
Linda R. Meltzer to Jeffrey Friedman	April 1989
Ruth M. Richman to Ken Kembluh	May 27, 1990
Sandra L. Sobel, M.D. to Larry Chenkin	January 20, 1990
Rabbi Andrew Straus to Karen Pasternack	August 13, 1989
David K. Wittenberg to Cynthia Kagno	June 3, 1990
Michael R. Zimmerman to Deborah Currus	July 3, 1989
1983 Linda Blazer to Brad Hankin	August 26, 1990
Diane Cohen to Rabbi Francis Natof	November 12, 1989
Sara B. Lipson to Jeffrey Sacks	June 18, 1989
Ilene M. Polly to Benjamin J. Dulman	May 31, 1990
Stephen Rabinowitz to Susan Lieberbaum	November 2, 1989
1984 Glen D. Shapiro, M.D. to Vicki D. Weiss, M.D.	September 2, 1990
Hayley D. Wiseman to Joseph Arone	September 23, 1989
1987 Judith Feinson to Michael Bailey	February 26, 1989
David E. Russell to Janice Davenport	September 9, 1990
1988 Helene Dechter to Richard Wandrey	July 1990
Amy Jensen to David A. Nelson '87	August 12, 1990
Galina Khess to Wladmer Singer	August 19, 1990
Emily Shapiro to Joseph Novetta	September 9, 1990
Sonya R. Weyl to Daniel Levy	July 1, 1990

## Engagements

Class Name	Date
1981 Anthony Sutin to Margaret M. Lawton	
1982 Leslie Farber to Floyd J. Hershey	
1984 Bruce S. Kuttler to Wendy Gaiarsky	
1985 James M. Baron to Andrea Abramson	
Elizabeth N. Kagan to Scott Cooper	
1986 Sherri N. Alpert to Bobby Crohn	
Susan M. Ashworth to Larry Hall	
Stephanie D. Propos to Rupert Fishkin	
Deborah R. Winograd to Gary Shedlin	
1988 Mitchel Appelbaum to Meryl L. Ravech	
Polly Susan Flaum to David Todd Zieper '89	
1989 Shalom Nachman-Gons to Julie E. Fink '90	
Sheri S. Padernacht to Scott W. Elton '89	
Samuel D. Schwartz to Anne Gurewitsch '91	

Mark and Elaine Hamburger Tulis, Class Correspondents, 21 Gray Rock Lane, Chappaqua, NY 10514

What a welcome change to open our mailbox and find so many familiar names with interesting news and lives to share! We enjoy hearing from you, from all over the globe and from right next door! Read on — and plan, along with many of these respondents, to attend our upcoming 20th Reunion in 1992! There is a lot of life beyond thirtysomething. Keep those cards and letters coming!

**Ellen M. Abraham** lives in southwest New Hampshire. She has a daughter, Rachel, age 8, and a son, Daniel, age 6. **Robert Angel** formed the law firm Angel and Angel, which specializes in copyright law for the motion picture and television industries. He is married to Myra Harrill, a psychologist with the Fairfax County school system in Virginia. **Pamela Price Auismann** lives in Texas with her husband, Martin Anisman, president of Sam Houston State University. After leaving the corporate world, she became a consultant in marketing, advertising and public relations in Massachusetts. She is on the Arts Commission and Community Theater Board, and did graduate work at Southern Connecticut State University and at Yale University, where she previously worked in public relations. **Ken Browne** lives in New York City as a self-employed television and film producer. He produces "Yankee's Magazine," which appears weekly on cable television. He has a daughter, Ginny, age 9. **Jauet Stojak Caplan** lives in Minneapolis with her husband, **Arthur Caplan '71**, and 6-year-old son, Zachary. She left academics to become a full-time business consultant. She is the codeveloper of a training seminar for AT&T Bell Laboratories that focuses on making engineers more productive. She holds an M.A. from Columbia University. **Ruth Charney** lives in Columbus, OH, with her husband, Stephen Cecchetti, and their two children, 3-year-old Daniel and newborn Ethan. She is a professor of mathematics at Ohio State University. **Deborah Chotner** is assistant curator of American paintings at the National Gallery of Art, Washington, DC, and was the organizer of the exhibition "John Twachtman: Connecticut Landscapes." She and her husband, Matthew Van Hook, have two daughters. **Stephen Cohen** composed, performed and recorded

music for guitar, bells and percussion for a release titled "The Golden Desert." He is living in Eugene, OR, with his two teenage sons. **Carol L. Cone** lives in Weston, MA, and heads one of the nation's top-ranked marketing and public relations agencies, Cone Communications, Inc., which represents leadership clients from the United Kingdom to San Francisco. Her great passions include skiing, windsurfing and tennis. She is in Harvard Business School's program for entrepreneurs. **Joan Garden Cooper** is practicing labor law in Denver, CO, with James D. King & Associates, P.C. Also licensed in Missouri and Washington, DC, she holds a Master of Law degree from Georgetown University. She has three daughters, Rebecca, Shelley and Sarah. **Alau J. Ferber** is director of the obstetrics/gynecology department at Prime Health, a health maintenance organization. He lives in Overland Park, KS, with his wife Shireen, two sons, ages 16 and 11, and a daughter, age 11. **Jim Garber** lives in Ossining, NY, with his wife, Elizabeth Slade, a teacher and educational therapist. He manages his own graphic arts studio, Paper Clip Design, in New York City, and is a professional musician performing in square dance bands. **Dan Garfinkel** has relocated to Pittsburgh, PA, from Cleveland, OH, and continues to consult in marketing to radio stations, banks and telephone companies. **Murdock "Doc" Gibbs** announces the release of his self-produced record album, *God's Way*. He is a professional entertainer and band leader and teaches voice at Cedar Valley College in Texas. **Michael E. Goldman** is a management consultant. He lives in Waban, MA, with his wife, Susan, and children, Cedar, 7, and Dana, 5. Previously, he lived in Cameroon and pursued an M.B.A. at Dartmouth. **Mitchell Goldstein** works for the Massachusetts Rate Setting Commission as senior legal counsel. He pursued a master's degree in public affairs from University of Massachusetts at Boston and taught a section of Introduction to Law at Brandeis. He and his wife, Maria Raueri, have two sons, Paul, 5, and Lee, 3. **Michael Green** and his wife live in Scarsdale, NY, with children Rebecca, 5, and Seth, 2. He is a

partner in the New York City law firm Shereff, Friedman, Hoffman & Goodman. **Larry Greenblatt** is producing and performing stand-up comedy shows, acting in television commercials and doing accounting. **Sandra Shapiru Grossman** is a law editor for Commerce Clearing House in Clark, NJ. She lives in Scotch Plains, NJ, with her husband, Daniel, and their children, Michael, age 10, and Susannah, age 6. **Julie Hollins** lives in Boulder, CO, with her children, 10-year-old Paul and twins Rebecca and Elissa, age 3. She is working on a Ph.D. at the University of Colorado, specializing in ethnic/immigrant American literature. **Gary M. Hyman** and his wife, Ruth Hyman, celebrated their 14th anniversary. They are living in Baltimore, MD, with their three children, Adam, age 10, Daniel, age 7, and 4-year-old Suzanne. He is a partner in the law firm of Demek and Hyman, which specializes in business, tax, commercial, real estate, estate and probate matters. **Nancy Katzen Kaufman** is the executive director of the Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Boston. Previously she was deputy commissioner of the Department of Public Welfare in Massachusetts. She, husband **Mark Kaufman '71** and daughter Sandra, age 9, moved from Beverly, MA, to Swampscott, MA. **Randy Glasser Kovacs** is studying playwriting at Towson State University in Towson, MD. She is working on an original script, singing, teaching Hebrew school at a reform synagogue and raising her four sons and two daughters, who range from ages 4 to 14. **Sarah Gordon Krakaver** and her husband, **Heury Krakaver, Ph.D. '75**, live in Williamsburg, VA, with their three children, Ilana, age 17, Mark, age 13, and Benjamin, age 9. She is completing a doctorate in clinical psychology. **Allan C. Levy** opened a new dental office in Dedham, MA. **Steven K. Magid** is living in New York City with his wife, Maggie, and their two daughters, ages 4 and 7. He was appointed associate professor of medicine at Cornell University. He notes that now the days of organic chemistry seem simple. **Marlene Chason Milusky** and her husband, Cyril, have two sons, Jacob, age 10, and Judah, age 6. She taught at Gratz Hebrew High School in Wilmington, DE, where she works in real estate. She and her family are active in a chavurah and Judah is a student at the local Hebrew day school. **Larry Myatt** is now Dr. Larry Myatt, director of the Fenway Middle College, a public alternative high school for the city

of Boston, where he is piloting new programs in curriculum, assessment and instruction. He and his wife, Leslie, have two children, 3-year-old Bradley and 1-year-old Leanne. **Matthew Pinkus** is staff director of the Subcommittee on Rules of the House and of the House Rules Committee in the U.S. House of Representatives, continuing his 14-year career on Capitol Hill. He still sees many Brandeisians in the Washington area, including **Hon. Stephen Solarz '62**, **Stuart Weisberg '71** and **David Lowe**. **John C. Reid** has been married to his wife, Paula, for 14 years. He has a son, John Harding, age 9, and a daughter Jennifer, age 8. He has taken a leave from his position as senior vice president at Coca-Cola USA to answer a call to public service as executive officer of the city of Atlanta in the office of Mayor Maynard Jackson. **Janice Popick Ruseuzeitig** is a second-year student at the University of Maryland School of Law. She is the editor of *The Raven*, the law school's newspaper, and is listed in *Who's Who Among American Law Students 1990*. **Lynn Wasserman Scheps** is currently on maternity leave from her consulting position with Towers Perrin in Saddle Brook, NJ. She lives with her husband, Michael, and their children in Paramus, NJ. **Richard B. Shapiro** is president of a small computer manufacturing company in Framingham, MA. He enjoys skiing, playing squash, traveling and hanging out with his 8-year-old son, Adam, an ardent Red Sox fan. **Nancy Stapen** left her six-year position as senior art critic at the *Boston Herald* to become visual arts critic at the *Boston Globe*. She is the recipient of the 1990 Manufacturers Hanover Award for Distinguished Newspaper Art Criticism, which is given to three critics annually. **Steve Vineberg** is looking forward to the publication of his book, *Method Actors: Three Generations of an American Acting Style*. **Barbara Freedman Wand** is a partner in the Boston law firm of Hill & Barlow, specializing in family law and estate planning. She lives in Newton with her husband, Mitch, and their children, Rebecca, 16, Jennifer, 12, and Joshua, 9. **Rosi Ben Yakov** has been living in Israel for 18 years since leaving Brandeis and met her Hungarian emigré husband there. She teaches English as a second language at the Leo Baeck Education Center, whose general director and principal is

**Rabbi Robert L. Samuels '54** She says they are very involved in absorbing young Russian immigrants. She looks forward to the class' 20th Reunion, "a wonderful excuse to visit the States again." **Zanita A. Zacks** has been a practicing attorney specializing in trial work in Erie, PA, for 15 years. She is a professional violinist and plays with several orchestras and chamber music groups. She finds serenity in an herb and specialty vegetable business and in her daughter, Rachel. **Darien Jay Zoppo** is senior staff attorney in the criminal division of the Legal Aid Society of Westchester County, NY, handling major offenses. His wife, Marcie Ann Sweigert, resigned as director of physical therapy at Northern Westchester Hospital Center to care for their newborn son.

## '73

**Abigail Elias** has joined the Detroit office of the law firm Miller, Canfield, Paddock and Stone. She was former Deputy Corporation Counselor for the city of Detroit and also the former attorney for Region One of the National Labor Relations Board in Boston. **Robert A. Mark**, a bankruptcy lawyer for the past seven years, has been selected as a bankruptcy judge in Florida's southern district. Selected from 50 lawyers, he has been interested in the position on the bench since he was a clerk for a U.S. district judge.

## '75

**Leslie Penn**, Class Correspondent, Marshall Leather Finishing, 43-45 Wooster Street, New York, NY 10013

**David C. Bloomfield** has been named to the position of counsel of the New York City Board of Education. David served as both teacher and child advocate before earning his law degree from the Columbia University School of Law and a master's degree in public administration from the Woodrow Wilson School of Public Affairs of Princeton University, both in 1984. He and his wife, Vicky Vossen, have an infant son, Jacob, and live in Brooklyn. **Todd Silverstein** moved to Salem, OR, where he bought a house. He teaches biochemistry at Willamette University and expects to be living there for the "next good while." **Richard Waysdorf** joined the law firm of Jones, Waldo, Holbrook & McDonough in their Washington, DC, office, specializing in communications

law and mainly representing radio and television stations. His wife, **Julie Abramson Waysdorf**, is a lawyer with Dow, Lohnes & Albertson in communications law, primarily cable TV and telephone regulation.

## '76

**Beth Pearlman Rotenberg**, Class Correspondent, 2743 Dean Parkway, Minneapolis, MN 55416

It will be fun to see you all with the next generation of Brandeisians in tow for our 15th Reunion, May 24-26.

**Victoria Kanrek** received a J.D. *cum laude* from Suffolk University Law School. She sat for the New York and Massachusetts bar examinations and is judicial clerk for the Hon. Roderick L. Ireland of the Massachusetts Appeals Court.

## '77

**Merle Lyn Backman** married "the boy next-door," a journalist from Montana, last August and has worked in a plethora of fulfilling jobs: teaching English to Cambodian children, organizing on behalf of the Israeli peace movement and giving poetry readings — all while working as a writer/resource developer for nonprofit companies. She would like to hear from old Brandeis friends. **Glenn B. Manishin** joined the law firm of Blumenfeld & Cohen, specializing in communications, antitrust and complex litigation, soon after his marriage to his wife, Lourdes.

## '78

**L. Sue Freiduskatz** is a psychiatrist in private practice in Swarthmore, PA, where she lives with her husband and their two children. **Judy Groner Havivi** is educational coordinator of Project Oren of the Oranim School of Education at Haifa University in Israel, where she has been living for the last six years establishing Kibbutz Hannaton in the lower Galilee. **Linda Kanner-Levy** is adjunct professor in sociology at Bucks County Community College and works part-time as a therapist and teaches family life education at Jewish Family Service of Delaware Valley. **Mary F. Leslie** has a new position as director of the University Learning Center at the University of Maine.

## '79

**Ruth Strauss Fleischmann**, Class Correspondent, Eight Angier Road, Lexington, MA 02173

**Phyllis Segal Denaburg** returned to work after a maternity leave and is manager in marketing and franchising of Price Waterhouse.



Lisa J. Fruitt

**Lisa Fruitt** was promoted to director of marketing communications of Hygienetics, Inc., a Boston-based environmental consulting firm. Lisa directs Hygienetics' advertising, public relations and public affairs efforts. **Nancy Gottlieb** is taking a leave of absence as assistant district attorney in Norfolk County, MA to mother her newborn twin girls. **George M. Kelakos** formed a Boston-based bankruptcy law firm, Cohn, Roitman & Kelakos, and lectures on bankruptcy and related topics for Massachusetts Continuing Legal Education Association. **Karen Schneider Rosen** was promoted to associate professor of psychology with tenure at Boston College and works in her private practice in Brookline, MA. She and her husband, **Ron Rosen '78**, a dentist, live in Newton Center with their two children. **Catherine Norcott Thornton** has been named vice president of retail sales and delivery systems at Multibank Financial Corp., assuming management and administration responsibilities for the company's retail sales program. She and her husband live in Bridgewater, MA.



Catherine Thornton



Beth Tora Cohen  
Lauren L. Miller

**Beth T. Cohen** has been named assistant conductor of the Manhattan Philharmonic, the resident orchestra of MidAmerica Productions, a New York-based concert production company. **Asher Gaffney** is an associate engaged in corporate and securities work with the firm of Robinson, Brog, *et al* and lives with his wife, **Sabrina Katz '88**, in New York, where Sabrina teaches Hebrew to second graders. **Margot Bibring Hammer** is coordinator of the Groton Zoning Board of Appeals in Groton, MA. **Lauren Levy Miller**, daughter of **Dorothy Saval Levy '54**, was elected to the bench unopposed in North Miami Beach, FL. She was the city's deputy attorney for seven years. **Lisa Kitinoja, Ph.D.** started an educational consulting firm for agricultural development, Extension Systems International, in Ohio, for which she travels to West Africa and the Caribbean. **Lenny Maiman** relocated to Jacksonville, FL, with his wife and two children, where he practices commercial real estate law with the firm of Rogers, Towers, Bailey, Jones and Gay. **Alison Bermack Rubenfeld** resigned from her position as vice president of human resources of the New York State Urban Development Corporation to care for her newborn son.

## Births

Class	Brandeis Parent(s)	Child's Name	Date
1968	Howard P. Krosnick	Ariele Edith	March 1989
1969	David E. Pitt	Katharine Clarissa James Gabriel	June 7, 1990 June 7, 1990
1971	Jack Dembowitz	Joshua Harris	July 29, 1990
1972	Julie Andres Schwait Mark Tulis and Elaine Heimberger Tulis Darren Jay Zoppo	David Andres Rebecca Sara	December 20, 1989 June 17, 1990
1974	Frances Barnette Mattocks	John Charles	January 16, 1990
1976	Caryn Hirschleifer and David Goldman Beth Pearlman and Mark Rotenberg	Benjamin Alphus Jennifer Rose	February 23, 1990 August 21, 1990
1977	Kwabena D. Akufo	Ariella Esther	November 28, 1989
1978	Judy Groner Havivi Linda Kanner-Levy Gail Beckenstein Sovern	Padkour Kayni Nadav Alexandra Shaina Melanie Jo	September 11, 1990 January 5, 1990 October 18, 1989 April 28, 1990
1979	Howard B. Cetel and Rosanne Cetel Phyllis Segal Denaburg Ruth Strauss Fleischmann Nancy R. Gottlieb	Steven Marc	March 23, 1990
	David J. Molton and Ellen Friedland '80	Robbie Sydney Rebecca Rachel Marie Elizabeth Leah Gabriel	May 29, 1990 June 20, 1990 April 14, 1990 April 14, 1990 August 4, 1990
1980	Ernie Kintzer Shorey, Esq. Margot Bibring Hammer Vivian B. Kane, M.D. and Steven H. Berman, M.D. Leonardo J. Maiman Alison Bermack Rubinfeld	Elana Carrie Lindsay Chet Michael	February 26, 1990 May 31, 1990 April 7, 1990
1981	Jody Cohen Ference Jeri Bloch Finard Norman L. Pernick Robert E. Steckler Terry Martin Zingman and Barry S. Zingman, M.D. Deborah Levitin Markowitz	Neil Jason Laurence Sean Barry Arielle Sallie Beth Jared Michael Lisa Nicole	April, 1990 June 8, 1990 October 2, 1989 June 19, 1990 March 22, 1990 February 14, 1990 May 23, 1990
1982	Leslie Bier Ariel Edy Rosenson Blady Judy Bleiberg and Jeffrey B. Remz '79 Carule Bowmans Schiller Marlene Dolinsky Loren and Gary Loren '80 Annette Avner Feldman Melissa Spivak Fox William Futtersak Stuart I. Grief and Amy Lee Grief Julie Kaplan Shapiro Mitchel H. Ochs and Stacy Ankus Ochs Laura Stephens Pendergast Ned Pendergast '80 James G. Reichel John T. Schreiber Anne Tucker Shulman and Leon H. Shulman, M.D. Alan Salinsky Lawrence J. Stark and Debra Pogrud Stark	Shoshana Reva Nathan Ariel Rebecca Esther Yamit Ayelet	May 6, 1990 February 6, 1990 April 26, 1990 November 29, 1989
	Jamie Diamant-Golub Lois Zeller Afrow and Jay R. Afrow Irene Stern Frielich Alan J. Heideman, M.D. Amy Oshansky Knopf Bruce M. Decter, M.D.	Matthew Rebecca Jessica Peninah Michal Mollie Joshua Aaron Jordan	December 15, 1988 May 19, 1988 December 28, 1989 April 5, 1990 January 1989 April 3, 1990 July 12, 1990
1983	Thomas E. Mountain	Eric Michael Jonathan Aaron	May 15, 1990 June 7, 1989
1984		Kelly	July 11, 1989
1985		Ian Michael Zoe Elizabeth	July 1989 March 4, 1990 September 9, 1989
		Lara Ilene Michael Carl Barbara Anne Michael Jared Steven David	August 17, 1989 May 25, 1988 April 25, 1990 July 18, 1990 May 7, 1990
		Joshua Aaron Matthew Eric Samuel Eric Jacob Nathaniel Andrew Isaac Daniel Michael	May 7, 1990 August 3, 1990 June 6, 1990 June 15, 1990 September 13, 1988 September 9, 1989

## '81

Matthew B. Hills, Class Correspondent, 318 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02115

Can it be ten years already? It sure can — come celebrate on May 24-26, 1991. We look forward seeing you on campus.

**Amy Cohen Anneling** received her Ph.D. in psychology from the University of Southern California and works at a mental health clinic and nursing home in Manhattan. She hopes to start her own psychology practice. **Donna Bojarsky** has been actively involved in politics since graduation, which includes serving as deputy to a California state assemblyman, as aide to L.A. Mayor Tom Bradley and as executive director of L.A. Women's Campaign Fund, a women's political action committee. She works for actor Richard Dreyfuss, advising him on many political and charitable endeavors. **Daniel Chazan** lives and works in Michigan, teaching at Michigan State University.

**Diane Iris Ferber** is the director of business development at Cahmis Exposition Group in Stamford, CT. **Janice Hartoch** is associate director of development for the Santa Barbara Botanical Garden. **Norman L. Pernick** became a partner in the Wilmington, DE law firm of Prickett, Jones, Elliot, Kristol & Schnee. **Pamela Sezzin** has accepted a position as director of public relations for Opera Pacific in Costa Mesa, CA.

## '82

Ellen Cohen, Class Correspondent, 2004 Crestlane Drive, Smyrna, GA 30080

**David Abelman** is an attorney with the Boston law firm of Nutter, McClennen & Fish. His wife, **Marilyn Weil Abelman**, is a teacher. **Edwin B. Andrews** received his master's in public administration and was inducted to membership in Pi Alpha Alpha, a public administration honor society. **Leslie Bier Ariel** is a freelance writer and editor in the bay area of Boston. **David Arons** is an attorney with the firm of Issadore and Associates in Norwell, MA. **Marjorie L. Baros** specializes in speech pathology at Baptist Hospital in Miami, FL, where she and her husband, **Phil Kabler**, live. **Ivan J. Basch** is a software manager at PDS, Inc., a medical diagnostics company. **Julie Harris Bergelson** teaches art history at Skidmore College and specializes in medieval sculpture. **Edy Rosenfeld Blady** is on leave from an assistant actuary position with Buck Consultants, Inc., a pension

consulting firm, spending time with her daughter, Rebecca. Her husband, Howard Blady, owns Kleer-View Appliance in Brooklyn, NY. **Karen Bookchin** is business manager at a small public relations firm in New York City specializing in social issues and lives in Brooklyn, NY, with her husband, **Scott G. Schiller '81**.

**Betty Borns** moved to Los Angeles, where she is the director of current programs for Fox Broadcasting Network. **Wendy Borodkin** earned an M.B.A. from Northeastern University, is director of the women's division at the Jewish Federation of Greater Middlesex County, NJ and lives in Highland Park, NJ, with her husband, a junior high-school math teacher. **Carole Bowman** is director of human resources for an investment advisory firm in New York City. **Gilda Brasch** is associate producer and video editor for an international documentary series, "Into the 90s," at the Christian Science Monitor. Her own record label, Brasch Music, has released a record from the band, Shut Up. **Jon M. Braverman, M.D.** has completed his ophthalmology training at the New York University Medical Center and has joined Gerald Meltzer, M.D. in his Cherry Creek Eye Association in Denver, CO. **Steven Bunson** is vice president in the financial division of Goldman & Sachs Co. in New York City. **Randolph Calvo** studies at Smith College in Northampton, MA, in the graduate Department of Religion and Biblical Literature. He is also pastor of Holy Name of Jesus parish in South Deerfield, MA. **Ellen B. Cohen** is assistant regional counsel at Amdahl Corporation in Atlanta, GA. She is a contributing editor of *Atlanta Health and Fitness* magazine and is an AFAA-certified aerobics instructor. **Wayne L. Dorris, Ph.D.** is associate director of social work at the University of Texas M.D. Anderson Cancer Center. **Gary Edelson** is completing the first of two years as an endocrinology fellow in Detroit. **David S. Elliott** received his Ph.D. from Harvard in psychology, completed an internship and postdoctoral fellowship at McLean Hospital, Belmont, MA, and was licensed as a psychologist in Massachusetts. He works at McLean Hospital and in a private practice. **Yohoash R. Enzer** is completing his last year in an ophthalmology residency in Providence, RI. He and his wife, **Susan Stillman Enzere '83**, an audiologist, have two children. **Elise Eplan** works in the

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community investment division of Federal Home Loan Bank, specializing in affordable housing initiatives. She received a master's degree in public and private management from Yale University and lives in Atlanta, GA, where she has begun a young professional volunteer network, "Hands on America." **Leslie Farber** is a consultant for Coopers & Lybrand. **Arlene Feldman** is an attorney with Parker, Chapin, Flattau & Klirpel in New York, where her husband, **Jonathan Rosenfeld '83**, is a labor lawyer. **Lisa Field** is a sales coordinator for California Celebrations, a full-service gourmet catering company. **Melissa Spivak Fox**, a free-lance curriculum writer, has moved to Rockville, MD, with her husband, Michael. She would love to hear from Brandeisians in the area. **Alan M. Friedman** is a partner with the Friedman, Rogovin, Farner & Friedman law firm. **Mitchell Friedman** received a distinguished Toastmaster Award from Toastmasters International. He is an associate at Neale-May & Partners, a public relations firm in the Silicon Valley area of California, where he is a free-lance writer, public speaker, parade announcer and community mediator. He received his master's degree in modern European history from Stanford University. **M. William Futersak** is a clinical psychologist and director of behavioral science at Brookhaven Memorial Hospital in Stony Brook, NY. He and his wife, Dr. Karen Friedman, have two children. **Stuart Grief** received his M.B.A. from the MIT Sloan School of Management and is a management consultant at the Boston Consulting Group. **Wendy Feign Golden** is head of electronic graphics at WHDH-TV in Boston, MA, and has starred as Blossom, Porky's daughter, in the movie *Porky's Revenge*. **Ira Green** received a master's degree in agricultural marketing from the University of Wisconsin and is vice president at Citibank, managing the cardmember retention program for the Bankcard division. He spent a year in Upper Volta studying the effectiveness of rural markets in distribution of grain. He and his wife, Michele Kaplan, have two children. **Michael Haberman** owns a real estate development company in Washington, DC, as well as a private legal practice. He and his wife, Martha, a free-lance video editor, plan to make aliyah to Israel in 1992. **Julie Harris** received her master's in art history from the University of Pittsburgh. **Sharon Horen** is a marketing representative at Businessland, Inc., Framingham, MA.

**Avri Horowitz** is chief operating officer of Lewis Brass & Cooper in New York City and lives with his wife and two children in New Rochelle, NY. **Irwin B. Isaacs** is a health-care administrator with Beverly Enterprises, Inc. in Stuart, FL. He received his master's degree in business and health administration. **Julie Kaplan** is on leave from her job as marketing director of a publishing company in New York City. She and her husband, Todd, became the parents of a baby boy last May. **Sharon Lupcher Kasman** is a corporate travel agent. She and her husband, Robert Kasman, have relocated to Poughkeepsie, NY, where he is a rabbi at Temple Beth El. **Susan Kerman** earned an M.B.A. in finance and marketing from Columbia University and is a senior finance manager at the Bank of Boston in the New England Mortgage Banking Group. She organized the 10th-year Hiatt Institute Reunion. **Sharon Hardwerger Kleban** works for the U.S. General Accounting Office in Philadelphia, PA, and received her master's degree from the University of Chicago. **Jeff Kole** is an editor of trade publications which cover public broadcasting and space commercialization. He was selected for *Who's Who in the East*. **Marc Kolmon** received a master's degree in public health administration from the University of North Carolina; he is married and lives in Albuquerque, NM. **Hal J. Leibowitz** was elected to a junior partner at the Boston law firm of Hale and Dorr, where he practices corporate, securities and partnership law. Hal and his wife, **Jill Kelber Liebowitz '85**, live in Brookline, MA. **Marlene Dolinsky Loren**, her husband, **Gary Loren '80**, and their two children live in New Jersey. She is a full-time mother and he is an anesthesiologist. **Linda R. Meltzer** earned a J.D. from the University of Texas School of Law and is assistant county attorney in Austin, TX, while her husband, Jeff Friedman, is an administrative judge with the Public Utilities Commission. **Martin Milkman** is an economist at the Energy Information Administration in the U.S. Department of Energy in Washington, DC, and teaches economics at Murray State University in Murray, KY. He was a visiting professor at the University College of Belize last spring. **Seth Mininsohn** is a practicing attorney, has founded and is chair of Erik Martin Mortgage, a New Jersey-based

mortgage banking firm. He was appointed a trustee of the Franciscan Health System of New Jersey Foundation and is vice president of his local Rotary Club. **Daniel Morse** is in the last year of his EMT residency at Northwestern University and his wife, **Miriam Grub Morse '82**, an attorney, is on maternity leave from the law firm of Sonnenschein, Nath & Rosenthal in Chicago. **Ari Namon, M.D.** is an otolaryngology (ear, nose and throat) resident at the University of Chicago after receiving his degree from Rutgers Medical School, NJ. **Janice D. Paul** established her own marketing services and free-lance writing business, J.P.D. Marketing Services, and lives in West New York, NJ. **Laura Stephens Pendergrast** is an actuary at The New England in Boston where she litigates in areas of product liability, toxic torts and pharmaceutical liability. She and her husband, **Ned Pendergrast '81**, live in Watertown, MA. **Scott Pomerantz** is an ophthalmologist in Paramus, NJ, while his wife of six years, **Randi Neumann Pomerantz '83**, is an attorney with Porzio, Bromberg & Newman in Morristown, NJ. **Lisa Arons Potter** has been married for six years, has a 2-year-old and says, "things are pretty terrific ... well, usually!!" **L. David Rabinowitz** is in his third year at Washington University Law School in St. Louis, MO, and had summer associate positions with both Mayer, Brown & Platt in Chicago and Baker & Botts in Houston. **Jim Reichek** is vice president in Chemical Bank's capital markets group where he specializes in interest rate risk management and securitization for the group's residential mortgage business. He and his wife, Susie, live in Madison, NJ. **Judy Bleiberg Remz** received her master's degree in information science at the University of Pittsburgh and is project leader for software development at the Harvard Community Health Plan. She and Susan Kerman planned the 10th Hiatt Institute Reunion and saw a bunch of Brandeisians there. **Patricia Reynolds** is working toward a degree in architecture at the Rhode Island School of Design and lives with her husband, Francis Filloy, and their 2-year-old son, Max, in Providence, RI. **Ruth Richman** is spending six months in the Middle East, Africa, southeast Asia, China and Japan after her wedding. She received a master's degree in journalism from Northwestern University and worked for *The New York Times* in Boston. **Jeff Rockman** is an

associate with Bengrer & Montague P.C., a law firm in Philadelphia, PA. He received his J.D. from the Dickinson School of Law where he was a member of the *Law Review*. **Mitchell A. Rosenfeld** received his master's degree in public administration from Louisiana State University and works at the congressional budget office. He and his wife, **Lisa M. Berman '81**, live in Alexandria, VA. **Eyal Schejter** received his doctorate in life sciences from the Weizmann Institute, Rehovot, Israel, and is in a postdoctoral position in the biology department at Princeton University. He and his wife, **Marjorie Hodes '81**, have two children. **Carole Bowman Schiller** received an M.B.A. in industrial psychology from Baruch College where she was inducted to the Beta Gamma Sigma honor society. **John T. Schreiber** is an associate with the law firm of McNichols, McCann & Inderbitzen in San Ramon, CA, where he specializes in real estate and business litigation. He, his wife, Theresa, and their daughter live in Walnut Creek, CA. **Stacy Kohn Schreiber** and her husband, Michael, purchased a new home in Westport, CT. Stacy is an in-house corporate counselor for her husband's national coupon and promotion company. She would love to hear from classmates. **Stuart Schiffman** studied Arenal, a live volcano in northwestern Costa Rica on an expedition sponsored by the Smithsonian Institute. Stuart has visited the Jewish communities in Warsaw and Budapest as a participant in the United Jewish Association Rabbinical Cabinet Mission. **David J. Shladovsky** is a corporate securities attorney with Hughes, Hubbard & Reed in Los Angeles, CA. **Leon Shulman** is an endocrinology fellow at Hahnemann Hospital in Philadelphia while his wife, **Anne Tucker Shulman '82** is on leave from practicing law to care for their two children. **Kenneth I. Silber** is a software engineer in the plasma physics lab at Princeton University where he works with the tokamak fusion test reactor project and is the assistant baseball coach. **Lisa Burke Simon** earned an M.B.A. in marketing and finance from the University of Southern California, is a preferred banker for the Bank of America and lives in San Luis Obispo, CA, with her husband, Ivan, a high-school English teacher. **Sandra L. Sobel, M.D.** completed her residency in obstetrics/gynecology last July and

moved to Portsmouth, NH, to start her private practice. **Alan Solinsky, M.D.** practices ophthalmology in central New Jersey, where he lives with his wife, Susan. **David L. Spector** opened a private law practice in Newton, MA, where he specializes in corporate law, estate planning, probate and real estate. He received a J.D. from the New England School of Law and an L.L.M. from the Boston University School of Law, and lives in Sharon, MA, with his wife, Ellen. **Larry Stark** and his wife, **Debra Pogrund Stark '82**, practice law in Chicago, IL. **Andrew Straus** is an associate rabbi at Temple Beth Shalom in New City, NY, and recently visited Jews in Warsaw and Budapest where he participated in the United Jewish Association Rabbinical Cabinet Mission. His wife, **Karen Pasternack Straus**, is a manager of data base product marketing for Metaphor Computer Systems of Mountainview, CA. With offices on each coast, she is accumulating lots of frequent flyer miles. **Garthleen Thomas** is a financial analyst on the Defense Enrollment Eligibility Reporting System [DEERS] contract for Electronic Data Systems and is treasurer of a small church in the metropolitan Washington, DC, area. **Michele Towbin** is a public defender for Dade County, FL. **George Wang** lives and works in Hong Kong. **Ellen Wasserman** is vice president and associate media director of Saatchi & Saatchi in New York City, the direct-marketing division of Saatchi & Saatchi advertising. **David Wittenberg** works on computer security at Digital Equipment Corporation. **Michael Zimmerman** is a group product manager in the marketing department at First Brands Corp, Danbury, CT. He and

his wife, Deborah, a lawyer for Financial Services Corp. in New York City, live in Rye, NY. **Cindy Cohen Zuckerbrod's** new book, *Passport: Long Island City*, offers a retail, wholesale and services guide to Long Island City, NY.

### '83

**Irene Stern Frielich** works as a Training Officer for BayBank Middlesex and is completing her M.B.A. at Babson College. **Jamie Diamant-Golub** and her husband, Jon, are opening a pediatric dentistry practice. **Linda Blazer Hankin** and her husband, Brad, spent their exciting honeymoon in Alaska and are now living in Braintree, MA. **Peter S. Hemme** has been promoted to manager in the Business Investigative Services practice of the Boston offices of Cooper & Lybrand, the international accounting and consulting firm, which he joined in 1988. **Sara Lipson Sacks** is a senior marketing/distribution analyst for Telefilm in Canada, where she and her new husband, Jeffrey, moved after their wedding. **Sandra Weitz, M.D.** received her degree from Boston University School of Medicine and is an anesthesiology resident at the University of California at San Francisco where her husband, Alex Ingberman, M.D., is a resident in urology.

### '84

**Marcia Book**, Class Correspondent, 98-01 67th Avenue #14N, Rego Park, NY 11374

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**Anthony W. Buchsbaum** is a copywriter for AC&R Advertising in New York City. **Linda E. Cohen** is a producer/office manager for Visnews, a British television news agency, in Israel. **Bruce M. Decter** starts a fellowship in cardiology at North Shore University Hospital in Manhasset, NY, in July. **William Poulin-Deltour** is assistant to the executive director of "Friends of Vieilles Maisons Française," a nonprofit cultural foundation funding preservation and restoration of historic landmarks in France. **Hali J. Kaufman** opened his own private dental practice in Newport, RI, and is a clinical instructor at Tufts University Dental School. **Bruce S. Kottler** completed an internship in clinical psychology and began working as a child therapist. **Dr. Jeffrey L. Levine** is in residency at New York's Bellevue Hospital's Emergency Room after completing a two-year residency at St. Luke's/Roosevelt Hospital, NY. He was graduated from Mount Sinai Medical School. **Rebecca Robbins** completes her Ph.D. in clinical psychology at the California School of Professional Psychology, working with children and families as well as conducting research on AIDS-risk behavior among women. Several Brandeisians attended her wedding. **Glen D. Shapiro, M.D.** is an orthopedic resident at the Montefiore Medical Center and lives in New York City with his new wife, Vicki D. Weiss M.D., an emergency medicine resident at the Long Island Jewish Medical Center. **Allison Greller Sievers** moved to Tokyo to be with her new husband. She hopes to find work in the advertising field.

**L. Michael Weiss** received an M.D. from New York Medical College and is in residency at Emory University in Atlanta, GA, where his wife, **Ellen Baker Weiss '85**, works as an account marketing representative with IBM. **Craig H. Zimmerman** was graduated with honors from Georgetown University Law School and is a trial attorney in the Chicago office of McDermott, Will & Emery.

## '85

**Debra Radlauer**, Class Correspondent, 3M River Birch Road, Durham, NC 27705

**James Baron** earned his master's in education from Emmanuel College and is a senior training consultant for John Hancock in Boston.

**Elizabeth Kagan** is an attorney with the law firm of Mintz Levin. **Debra Radlauer** was graduated in marketing from Duke University with an M.B.A. and works for Planter's LifeSavers Company.

**Harold K. Simon M.D.** is a pediatric resident at Massachusetts General Hospital while his wife, **Rebecca Cohen-Simon**, is a coordinator/designer for an advertising and design firm in Boston.

## '86

**Stephen R. Silver**, Class Correspondent, Cornell University, P.O. BOX 305, The Oaks, Ithaca, NY 14850-3991

Looking forward to seeing many of you at our fifth Reunion, May 24-26, 1991.

**Ronit Adini** received her J.D. degree from The Dickinson School of Law, Carlisle, PA. **Susan Ashworth** was graduated from Worcester Polytechnic Institute with a master of science degree in computer science and works as a software engineer responsible for user interface design at Unifi Communications Corporation, where she met her fiancé Larry Hall. **Robert Brown** is an attorney at Shea & Gould in New York City. **Stacy E. Costello** was graduated from American University Law School and is an associate in the Washington, DC, office of Robins, Kaplan, Miller & Ciresi, specializing in ERISA and general corporate law.

## '87

**Christopher Beck**, Class Correspondent, 2401 Arlington Boulevard, Apt. #77, Charlottesville, VA 22903

**Nellie Barsumyan** is a software analyst at Actna Life & Casualty Co. in Hartford, CT, and pursues gemology in her free time. **Andrea Birnbaum** works for NASA at the Goddard Space Flight Center as a manager trainer and consultant; she studies in a Ph.D. program in industrial/organizational psychology at George Washington University, Washington, DC. **Joseph Coroniti, Ph.D.** was promoted to associate professor of English and Theatre at Berklee College of Music, Boston, after serving as a Fulbright Lecturer in American Literature at the University of Yaounde in Cameroon, Central Africa. **Tevy Dines** resigned from Bull Worldwide Information Systems after three years as an engineer to travel around the world. **Karen Drogin** was graduated from Boston University School of Law and is an associate at Sonnenschein, Nath & Rosenthal in New York. **Bonnie Gittleman** is completing her M.B.A. in finance management at Columbia Business School.

**Melissa Klar** received her master's degree in accounting from Northeastern University and passed the CPA exam. She is an associate with Coopers & Lybrand. Her husband, **David Cedar**, is in his second year at Rutgers University School of Law. **Adam Miller** studies in his first year at Golden Gate University School of Law in San Francisco, CA. He wishes to hear from any classmates in the area. **Abigail Nagler** is assistant secretary of Ameritrust Corporation and Ameritrust Company National Association and has begun a part-time M.B.A. program. She is an active volunteer with a state senator's campaign effort, Jewish Big Brother/Big Sister Association and various UJA campaigns. **David E. Russell** joined his family's law practice last August. The best man at his wedding was **David Stein**. **Heidi Siegal** will receive an M.D. with special distinction in research from Albert Einstein College of Medicine. She and her fiancé, Dr. Jon Oletsky, will be married in the spring and both will do their residencies in Baltimore.

## '88

**Mitchel Appelbaum** completes his final year at Boston University School of Law and will start as an associate with a Boston law firm. He was mentioned in the 1989 edition of *Outstanding Young Men of America* for his contributions to the community and his profession. **Michelle Bailie** was named outstanding employee for 1990 for her contributions to the mental health services division of Vinfen Corporation, which offers clinical,

educational, residential and support services to individuals with mental illness and mental retardation. **Helene Dechter** teaches first grade in the Philadelphia area. She received her master's degree in education from Beaver College. **Andrea Epstein** is managing editor for two national educational magazines, *Media @ Methods* and *What's New in Home Economics*. She is pursuing a master's degree in education at Beaver College. **Susan Feldstein** received her master's of education in moderate special needs from Lesley College in Cambridge, MA, last May. She will be a resource room teacher in her alma mater elementary school in New City, NY. **Amy Jenssen** married **David Nelson '87** in Mystic, CT, with six other Brandeisians in attendance. **Sonya Weyl Levy** is in a master's degree program in speech pathology at Temple University. **Hope Marx** is a financial advisor for Prudential Bache Securities and resides in Manhattan. **Elaine Sugarman** received her master's degree in human genetics from the University of Michigan and works as a genetic counselor for Integrated Genetics in Framingham, MA.

## '89

**Aaron J. Greberman** works as a trade practice consultant at the Better Business Bureau of Eastern Pennsylvania, directing the mediation and trade practice departments as well as *Advertising Review*. **Shalom Nachman-Gons** is teaching Latin American history, world history and philosophy at The Lincoln School, a private school in Costa Rica, and also coaches boys' and girls' track there. He and his wife, **Julie E. Fink '90**, plan to start law school soon. **Ellen Seidman** is an editorial assistant in the health department of *Redbook* magazine.

## '90

**Chaim J. Kraisman** is in his first year of law school at Buffalo School of Law. **Jean B. Goldings** has drafted legislation with the office of Rep. Barbara E. Gray of Framingham, MA, to prevent civilly committed alcoholic and substance abusing women from being sent to the Massachusetts Correctional Institute. **Chandra Pieragostini** made her professional acting debut with the Nora Theatre Company, Cambridge, MA, in their production of *Christmas on Mars* by Harry Kondeleon.



Sheldon R. Gelman, Ph.D.

**Sheila Brownlow (Ph.D. '90)** is assistant professor of psychology at Catawba College in North Carolina. She received the American Psychological Association Travel Award and has been a Rosenhirsch Fellow, a Goldstein Fellow and a Barr Fellow. **Sheldon R. Gelman (Ph.D. '73)** retired from Pennsylvania State University after 21 years of service as professor of social work and has been appointed Schachne Dean of the Wurzeiler School of Social Work at Yeshiva University in New York City. **Henry Krakauer (Ph.D. '75)** lives with his wife, **Sarah Gordon Krakauer '72**, in



Sherwood Lewis, Ph.D.

Williamsburg, VA, where he is professor of physics at the College of William and Mary. **Sherwood C. Lewis (Ph.D. '63)** won the American Association for Clinical Chemistry International Fellowship Award in San Francisco. He is director of the Chemistry and Toxicology Divisions, Saint Francis Hospital and Medical Center, Hartford, CT, and is well-known for his concern for public welfare and therapeutic drug monitoring. He is traveling to Sierra Leone, Nigeria and Ghana in Africa to attempt to raise the level of clinical chemistry practiced there. **Danna Mauch (Ph.D. '90)**, former executive director of the state Division of Mental Health and Community Support Services of Rhode Island, founded a private agency, based in Cambridge, MA,

# Brandeis Creative Arts Festival

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**Richard F. Sherman (Ph.D. '80)**  
announces his appointment as  
western region director of  
American Associates, Ben-Gurion  
University of the Negev. **Linda  
Simon (Ph.D. '83)** published  
*Contexts: A Thematic Reader*.  
**R. Douglas Whitman (Ph.D. '73)**,



Danna Mauch Ph.D.

professor of psychology at Wayne  
State University in Detroit, MI,  
was appointed director of clinical  
training there.

## Obituaries

**Harnet Cooke '56**, who died after a  
prolonged illness, lived in Ireland  
since 1957, where she was a free-  
lance journalist. She published  
articles on Fossets Circus, a  
family-run traveling Irish circus,  
on the artists and writers of St.  
Ives and on the Faroe Islands. In  
recent years, she turned to writing  
novels and short stories. Her great  
loves were art and literature. She  
leaves two daughters. She will be  
greatly missed.

**Richard Kaufman '58**, a managing  
director of the Wall Street firm of  
Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, died  
September 9, 1990, in New York  
City of a heart attack. He was head  
of his firm's retail brokerage  
operations. He was born in  
Worcester, MA, and served in the  
army for six years. He is survived  
by his wife, the former Joanne  
Ippolito; his mother, Anna Kaplan  
of Malden, MA; a son, Kenneth of  
Rome; and a daughter, Shari  
Levins of Manhattan.

**Eugene Lunn '62**, died on  
March 14, 1990 and is survived by  
his wife, Donna Reed.

**Dr. Marjorie J. Smolensky  
Weinzwieg '56**, professor of  
philosophy and a labor attorney,  
died March 5, 1990 at her home in  
Los Angeles, CA, after an 11-  
month battle with cancer. She was  
an idealistic political activist  
committed to the support of social  
equality, feminist principles and  
human rights. In her early forties  
she began a second career by  
becoming the oldest student in the  
class of 1981 at Stanford Law  
School. She went on to positions  
as a labor attorney for a private law  
firm, a labor union and three  
agencies of the State of California.  
She is survived by her parents, Jack  
and Ruby Smolensky, and sister,  
Brenda Eisenberg, all of Calgary,  
Canada; her husband, Malcolm S.  
Gordon; and her children, Meira  
and Michael Weinzwieg.  
Contributions for the support of  
cancer patients can be made in her  
name to The Wellness  
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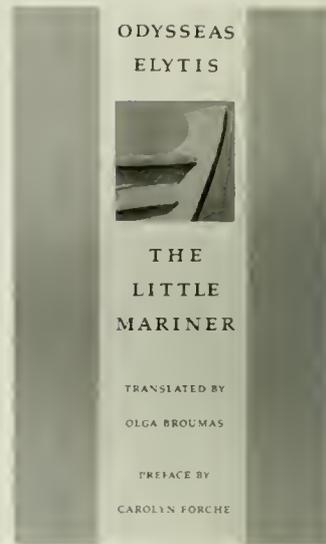
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*Olga Broumas, Fannie Hurst Poet-in-Residence, fall semester, was born on the island of Syros, Greece, in 1949 and published her first book there in 1967. After moving to the United States, she received her B.A. in architecture from the University of Pennsylvania and an M.F.A. in creative writing from the University of Oregon. Her first book in English, Beginning with O, was selected by Stanley Kunitz for the Yale Younger Poets Award in 1977. She has published two more volumes of poetry, Soie Sauvage and Pastoral Jazz, and collaborated with Jane Miller on the prose poem, Black Holes, Black Stockings. She is currently translating Elytis' essays, which will appear in 1992. A recipient of fellowships from the National Endowment for the Arts and the Guggenheim Foundation, she resides in Provincetown, Massachusetts.*

*Nobel Prize winner Odysseas Elytis was born on Crete in 1911. His nom-de-plume fuses three important Greek concepts: eleutheros (freedom), elpitha (hope) and Elene (Helen of Troy). His publishing history spans half a century and includes translations of Rimbaud, Genet, Mayakovsky, Lorca, Ungaretti and Brecht. The Little Mariner, published in Greece in 1985, is Elytis' second volume of poetry translated by Olga Broumas (Copper Canyon Press, 1988); the first, What I Love, was published in 1986. Broumas keeps close contact with Elytis, sending him taperecordings of her translations. "Though he knows English well enough to catch small nuances in the translations, say, that a preposition might go two ways in context, English is his fifth language, and its music reaches him better through the ear than the eye," she says.*



## The Little Mariner

By Odysseas Elytis

Translated By  
Olga Broumas

Anoint The Ariston

II

I INHABITED a country emerging from the other, the real one, as dream does from my life's events. I called it Greece as well and drew it on paper to keep it in sight. So slight it seemed, so vulnerable.

Time passed, I kept testing it: with sudden earthquakes, blue-blooded storms. I'd change the place of things to rid them of all value. I studied the Sleepless, the Monastic, to learn the making of brown hills, small Monasteries, fountains. I even laid out a whole garden of citrus fragrant with Heracleitos, Archilochos. The fragrance frightened me, it was so much. So, gradually, I took to binding words like jewels, to cover the country I loved. Lest anyone see the beauty. Or even suspect it isn't there.

III

ROAMING my country in this way I found its slightness so natural I said, impossible, this wooden table with tomatoes and olives by the window must have purpose. So that this sensation, extracted from the wooden square with its few vivid reds and many blacks, can lead directly to iconography. And it, reciprocal, must in a blissful light extend over the sea until the slight's true grandeur is revealed.

I am afraid to speak in arguments belonging by all rights to spring, but only then do I embrace the virginity I profess, and only so imagine her keeping her secret virtue: by rendering useless all the means contrived to maintain and renew her.

IV

I DIDN'T find spring in the fields or, even, in a Botticelli, but in a small red Palm-bearer. Likewise one day, gazing at a head of Zeus, I felt the sea.

When we discover the secret relationships of meanings and traverse them deeply we'll emerge in another sort of clearing that is Poetry. And Poetry is always single as the sky. The question is from where one sees the sky.

I have seen it from midsea.

V

I WANT to be as truthful as the white shirt on my back; and straight, parallel to the lines of country-house and dovecot, which are not straight at all and for this reason stand so certain in God's palm.

With all my pores I lean toward a — how to say? — spinning, awesome good. From how I bite into a fruit to how I look out of a window, I feel a whole alphabet take shape, which I try to activate with the intent of joining words or phrases, and the ulterior aspiration, iambs, tetrameters. Which means: to conceive and speak of another, second world that's always first in me. I can even call a host of insignificant things to witness: storm-ridged pebbles, streams with a comfort in their roll, aromatic grasses, bloodhounds of our sanctity. An entire literature inhabits the human soul — ancient Greeks and Latins, the later historians and lyrics; an art, the Well-known, the Full Moon: all can be found there transliterated and stenographed by the smooth, the fresh, the rigorous and the ecstatic, which is their only genuine and authentic reference.

This soul I call innocence. And this chimera my right.

VI

OH YES, a truly healthy thought — regardless of its reference — endures the open air. And not only that. In our sensitivity it also must be summer.

A little cooler, two or three degrees, it's done: the jasmine shuts up, sky becomes noise.

JULIAN BROWN  
NIV. PHOTOGRAPHER  
2000/20

# Brandeis Review

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Number 3



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# Dear Readers

## Brandeis Review

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As the presses were set to roll for this issue of the *Brandeis Review*, we received some very good news. Samuel O. Thier, a 53-year-old physician, academician and administrator with a national reputation for leadership and institution building, had been named the sixth president of the University. So we delayed publication for several days in order to carry the announcement that appears in "Around the University."

Although spring finally has arrived, memories of a particularly gloomy winter linger. During that time, Professor Lawrence Fuchs' heartening book, *The American Kaleidoscope: Race, Ethnicity and the Civic Culture* (see page 16), pierced the glowering skies like a spear of light. What good fortune that a book celebrating the spirit of the nation came along at this time to give us a boost. Most of us take for granted that the United States has created from diversity a unified and dynamic community. Yet the triumph of this national unity when set against the intractably fragmented societies of the Middle East makes Fuchs' message all the more heady.

"No nation in history had proved as successful in managing ethnic diversity. No nation before had ever made diversity itself a source of national identity and unity. No nation in history had so eroded the distinction between naturalized and native-born citizens or had made it so easy for aliens from vastly different cultures to become citizens," writes the nationally respected professor.

In asserting that the American system has integrated ethnic groups within our civic culture, every group, Fuchs claims, has progressed beyond the point of origin to attain varying measures of economic benefits, social mobility, political influence and participation. Still, he is not complacent. Ever mindful that the civic culture has yet to gratify the chronically poor native-born blacks, native Americans,

Puerto Ricans and Mexican-Americans, he believes that one day these people too will ascend the ladder to share the fullness of opportunity.

In the opening pages of this issue, Baudelaire, the French poet, projects an entirely different view of society. In contrast to national concerns, Baudelaire's view of society is decidedly more atomized. His poetry appears in the *Brandeis Review* via an award-winning translation by Professor Edward Kaplan, who has also selected accompanying sketches.

We were deeply moved by two sensitive approaches to the process of aging — one presented by Rabbi Dayle A. Friedman '78 and another by Suzanne Hodes '60. Friedman's words and Hodes' drawings have indelibly influenced the way we regard the graying of America.

Brandeis students have always been drawn to literature courses. Lately, they have been packing the classroom of Assistant Professor Phillip Harper, an expert on African-American literature. Harper offers here a short history of black literature from its beginnings in slavery to the present day.

Finally Professor Ruth Morgenthau threads together two vibrant personalities — Jean Monnet and Eleanor Roosevelt — as she ties them to her own family connections.

Brenda Marder  
The Editor

Cover:  
Primo Levi #4, 1988  
monotype, 14x12  
by Suzanne Hodes '60

# Brandeis Review

Spring 1991

Volume 10

Number 4



## The Parisian Prowler

Edward K. Kaplan

Baudelaire, the sinister 19th-century poet, receives an award-winning translation by a Brandeis professor

8



## The American Kaleidoscope: Race, Ethnicity, and the Civic Culture

Brenda Marder with Lawrence Fuchs,  
James Hollifield and Dan Tichenor

*E pluribus unum?*  
Harmony? Conflict?  
The Melting Pot? Symphony?

16

## Two Perspectives on the Elderly



## Miracles Every Day

Dayle A. Friedman '78

An inspirational look  
at life in a nursing home  
where friendship,  
generosity and faith abound

24

## Something of the Spirit

Suzanne Hodes '60

Alumna's portraits of elderly  
people capture the sense  
of human frailty and the dignity  
of aging

29



## African-American Literature: Powerful Pictures of the Human Condition

Phillip Harper

The enormous appeal  
of literary works  
by contemporary black writers  
has kindled interest  
in African-American literature

36

## Eleanor Roosevelt and Jean Monnet: A Shared Vision

Ruth S. Morgenthau

A Brandeis professor links  
Monnet's concept of a  
United States of Europe with  
Roosevelt's vision of universal  
human rights

42

**Around the University**

2

**Alumni**

52

**Bookshelf**

46

**Class Notes**

59

**Faculty Notes**

49

# Around the University

## Samuel O. Thier Named Sixth President of Brandeis

Samuel O. Thier, M.D., 53, president of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences and former chairman of the Department of Internal Medicine at Yale University School of Medicine, has been named to serve as the University's sixth president. He will assume office on or before October 1 and will succeed Evelyn E. Handler, who had served as President since 1983. Stuart H. Altman, dean of Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, who has been Interim President of the University since Handler began a nine-month sabbatical last October, will continue in that post into the fall.

Thier's appointment, approved at a special meeting of the Board of Trustees on May 5, follows a nine-month, nationwide search. It was announced by the Board's chairman, Louis Perlmutter '56. He said "as an educator, researcher, administrator and institution builder of great accomplishment, Samuel Thier has demonstrated extraordinary energy and leadership. In addition to being one of the foremost academic physicians in the country, he is an influential player in the national public policy arena. Under his stewardship, the Institute of Medicine has grown in stature and resources."

Perlmutter stressed that "Dr. Thier shares the Board's commitment to Brandeis' special mission as the only nonsectarian university founded by the American Jewish community. This mission includes serving as a center for academic and public policy analyses of Jewish life in its totality, within the context of a great secular center for teaching and research that welcomes students and faculty of all backgrounds and beliefs. Dr. Thier is well suited to lead Brandeis into the 21st century, and we are pleased to welcome him to our university."

Thier said, "It is with great excitement and enthusiasm that I accept the Brandeis presidency. As a nonsectarian institution founded and supported by the American Jewish community, it has a unique heritage. As one of the youngest and smallest of the major research universities, it has a remarkable record of academic accomplishment. These attributes should place Brandeis in a position of leadership in providing innovative solutions to the problems challenging higher education today."



Commenting on the University's special connection to the Jewish community, Thier said, "Brandeis must reestablish its position as the convening center for Jewish scholarship in the United States. It also must take the lead in linking scholars in Israel to those in the United States. This will meet an important need that I have seen during my long association with institutions of higher education in Israel.

"At the same time, Brandeis' heritage should make it sensitive to the needs and concerns of new waves of immigrants and of minorities as they are recruited to the University," he continued. "One of the greatest challenges facing the new president is to maintain the collegial atmosphere and academic excellence of an institution, pressured, as are all institutions of higher education, by financial constraints. In facing these challenges, Brandeis must rely on its traditional

strengths: the vision and generosity of the leaders of the American Jewish community who founded and supported Brandeis, a faculty of extraordinary talent and dedication, generations of highly motivated students and alumni and a national network of friends."

Thier has been president of the Institute of Medicine since 1985. Based in Washington, D.C., and chartered by the National Academy of Sciences in 1970, the multidisciplinary IOM is a national resource for the advancement of health sciences and education and the improvement of health care.

## Campus Research Center Awarded \$4 Million

From 1975 through 1985, Thier served as a professor and chairman of the Department of Medicine at Yale University School of Medicine. He has also taught at the Harvard Medical School and the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine and is currently a visiting professor at The Johns Hopkins School of Medicine and clinical professor of medicine at The George Washington University School of Medicine.

Thier attended Cornell University and earned his medical degree from the State University of New York. He was a resident and chief resident in medicine at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. A specialist in kidney disorders, he has served on the editorial board of the *New England Journal of Medicine*.

His many honors and awards include honorary doctorate degrees from the State University of New York, Tufts University, The George Washington University, Rush University, Mount Sinai School of Medicine of the City University of New York and Hahnemann University.

He has served as president of the American Federation of Clinical Research and chairman of the American Board of Internal Medicine and is a Master of the American College of Physicians and a Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

From 1962 to 1964, he did research at the National Institutes of Health and from 1980 to 1984 he served on the NIH's Director's Advisory Committee. The author of numerous articles and book chapters, he coauthored with Lloyd H. Smith, Jr., M.D. a textbook on pathophysiology.

Thier was born in Brooklyn, New York. He is married to the former Paula Dell Finkelstein; they have three daughters.

The federal government has awarded Brandeis \$4 million to proceed with the development of the National Center for Complex Systems focusing on research related to the brain and intelligence. The appropriations bill signed November 5 by President Bush includes the funding for the first phase of construction of the interdisciplinary center on campus.

"Brandeis is pleased that the government continues to support the center and its work," said Project Director Arthur H. Reis, Jr., associate provost at Brandeis. "It is a testimonial to the outstanding researchers at the center." He stated that the University hopes to begin the first phase of construction by January 1, 1992.

Faculty members from six different departments in two schools at the University — science and social science — already have established the National Center for Complex Systems' academic and research program and have begun collaborating on research in cognitive science, experimental psychology, neuroscience and computer science. Research and research support grants to center members from the federal government and private foundations annually average \$5.7 million. The program has spawned an undergraduate neuroscience major and an interdisciplinary science graduate program at the University and captured the interest of private corporations from the United States, Korea, Hong Kong, Japan and other countries.

The center concept was first proposed at Brandeis in November 1986. In 1988, the government appropriated \$3 million for planning, architectural design and engineering studies. The latest federal appropriation for the project is for construction of laboratory and office space.

One example of its ongoing research efforts involves biologists, physicists and chemists at Brandeis who are working together to produce mathematical models of oscillatory neural networks in the brain. The goal is to use those models to demonstrate how the biological process works and apply that information to design new kinds of computer architecture. That work, according to Brandeis Professor of Biochemistry Irwin B. Levitan, director of the national center, is a "novel approach made possible only by the unprecedented collaboration of researchers from several departments under the center umbrella."

Reis stressed the critical support of Massachusetts' senators and congressmen specifically the late U.S. Representative Silvio Conte, who led the charge for funding in the House of Representatives; U.S. Senator John F. Kerry (D-Mass.), who has been involved with the project since its inception; U.S. Representative Joseph P. Kennedy II; and U.S. Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass).

Representative Conte said in the July 13, 1990 Congressional Record, "The center will be one of its kind, drawing from many disciplines in the University to produce a single center where the complex system of the human brain and mind can be studied."

## Heller Lands Grant to Evaluate Youth Mental Health Programs

Brandeis' Florence Heller Graduate School for Advance Studies in Social Welfare has been awarded a \$1,173,334 grant by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation (RWJF) to conduct an evaluation of the foundation's Mental Health Service Program for Youth. Conducted under the direction of Leonard Saxe, visiting associate professor of psychology, the 42-month study will evaluate the effectiveness of RWJF's new program, which helps communities develop a coordinated system of care for seriously emotionally disturbed youth.

"There is an increased recognition that our system of care for youth with mental illness poorly serves children, their families and society at large," said Saxe, senior author of *Children's Mental Health: Problems and Treatment*. Although there is considerable knowledge about how to provide children's mental health services, the information is often poorly applied, Saxe said. For example, it has been estimated that 40 percent of children placed in mental health hospitals could be treated in less restrictive and less costly settings, but such facilities are often not available or are ineligible for reimbursement.

The Robert Wood Johnson Foundation is the nation's largest health care philanthropy and was established as a national foundation in 1972. Since then, it has awarded more than \$1 billion in grants to improve health care in the United States.

## \$10 Million Goal for Refugees

In response to a growing need to provide scholarship aid for refugees and recent emigrés from the Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, Brandeis has announced its commitment to raise \$10 million for a comprehensive educational program. The program will provide scholarship and other financial support, academic services tailored to the special needs of these students and enhanced educational opportunities for them to pursue academic interests at Brandeis. The initiative was announced by Interim President Stuart Altman at the annual Palm Beach Brunch held on February 10 at the Breakers Hotel in Palm Beach.

Students from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe are talented, well prepared intellectually, highly motivated and often have special interests in the sciences, Altman said. They seek a first-rate education but cannot afford the quality education they want and deserve. Having experienced discrimination and harassment abroad, the Soviet and Eastern European

students who come to the University bring an exceptional enthusiasm for learning and a profound appreciation for their new freedom. In addition they add a cosmopolitan dimension to the Brandeis community, enriching the college experience for American students. Emigré students from the Soviet Union or Eastern Europe will be accepted under this program regardless of ethnicity, in keeping with the founding principle that Brandeis welcomes students of all backgrounds.

During the past 20 years, Brandeis has admitted and supported more than 150 emigré students and currently supports 30 students, 25 of them undergraduates. Seventy-six percent of these students require financial aid, in contrast to 44 percent of the general student population requiring aid. Under the new program the University hopes to bring the number of emigré students to 50 over the next four years.

In addition to financial aid, the program expects to provide both academic support and programmatic opportunities tailored to such special interests and needs as instruction in English as a second language, writing workshops, advanced science projects and mentorships in research. Over a 10-year period, it is anticipated that \$10 million will need to be raised for both endowment and targeted gifts for operating use.

The University's distinguished teaching awards, the Michael L. Walzer Award for Teaching and the Louis D. Brandeis Prize for Excellence in Teaching, were presented to Phillip Harper, assistant professor of English and David Hackett Fischer, the Earl Warren Professor of History. Both were chosen from a pool of 72 nominees suggested by students, faculty, staff and one Brandeis alumnus and evaluated on their contribution to Brandeis. Each recipient was given a \$1,000 check and a certificate.

The Michael L. Walzer Award recognizes Harper's "inspirational teaching and superlative scholarship." In his third year at Brandeis, he is preparing a manuscript for a book, *Recentered Subjects: Social Marginality in the Development of Postmodern Fiction*, and has been the recipient of a Mellon Fellowship, a National Endowment for the Humanities grant and a Ford Foundation Fellowship.

Harper's students are impressed by his teaching ability that makes one "hungry for the subject" he teaches. He has been characterized as a "wonderful" teacher who engages students' interests

while exposing them to literature (African-American) and a world they have not known.

Fischer has taught at Brandeis since 1962 and was named the 1990 Professor of the Year in Massachusetts by the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education (CASE) and the Carnegie Foundation. He also received the Theodore Saloutos Book Award for *Albion's Seed: Four British Folkways in America* (Oxford University Press, 1989). During his tenure at Brandeis, he has been a visiting scholar at other institutions including Oxford University, the University of Washington and Harvard University. One of Fischer's colleagues called him a "passionately dedicated and brilliantly effective instructor...no one...works harder, more ingeniously or more effectively in getting undergraduates excited about history."



*Phillip Harper (left) accepts Michael L. Walzer Award for Teaching from Dean of the College Steven L. Burg*

## **Soviet Emigration Symposium**

"A total of 184 people took the time to comment on and support the excellence of teaching at Brandeis," said Milton Kornfeld, associate dean of the college. "The committee of faculty, students and administrators who selected this year's winners wish to recognize eight other distinguished faculty who are also worthy of special notice," he added. They include Teresa Amabile, professor of psychology; Marc Brettler, assistant professor of Near Eastern and Judaic studies; Peter Heller, professor of physics; Sidney Milkis, assistant professor of politics and Dana Faculty Fellow; Vardit Ringvald, lecturer in Hebrew; Cheryl Walker, lecturer in classical studies; Stephen Whitfield, Max Richter Professor of American Civilization; and Moira Yip, assistant professor of cognitive science.

In April the University, along with the Tauber Institute for the Study of European Jewry and the Benjamin S. Hornstein Program in Jewish Communal Service, hosted a one-day symposium entitled "Jewish Emigration from the Soviet Union: Past, Present and Future" in cooperation with the Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Greater Boston, the Council of Jewish Federations and the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society. The symposium examined 100 years of Jewish immigration, focusing on the historic forces that caused

Jews in Russia and the Soviet Union to emigrate to Palestine/Israel or the United States.

One session of the symposium consisted of scholarly presentations by Professor Marshall Goldman of Wellesley College and the Russian Research Center at Harvard University on Jewish emigration from Russia and the Soviet Union; Professor Zvi Gitelman of the Department of Political Science at the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, on Jewish immigration into Palestine and Israel; and Lawrence Fuchs, Meyer and Walter Jaffe Professor in American Civilization and Politics at Brandeis, on Jewish immigration into North America. Steven Burg, dean of the college at Brandeis and an authority on Eastern Europe, served as moderator.

A second session was also held for symposium participants who engaged in a frank and candid discussion of the "hands-on" aspects of acculturation of Soviet Jews. It was opened by Louis Perlmutter '56, chair of the Brandeis Board of Trustees, and moderated by Barry Shrage, president of the Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Boston. Featured speakers included Joel Carp, associate executive director of the Jewish Federation of Metropolitan Chicago, and Karl Zukerman, executive vice president of the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society.

Daniel Bell, noted sociologist, author and scholar-in-residence at the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, will deliver the Commencement address at the University's 40th Commencement exercises on Sunday, May 26. In addition to Bell, the University has announced the following honorary degree recipients: Milton Babbitt, composer and William Shubael Conant Professor Emeritus, Princeton University; Harry Belafonte, entertainer and human rights activist; Marvin L. Goldberger, physicist and director of the Institute for Advanced Study; Maxine Hong Kingston, author; Oluwatope A. Mabogunje '63, surgeon and Wien International Scholar; Philip Roth, author; and Michel P. Roux, businessman and philanthropist. Interim President Stuart H. Altman will receive an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Humane Letters in recognition of his outstanding service to Brandeis and his national leadership in health care and education.

The Commencement exercises cap a full schedule of events planned for the weekend of May 24-26 including Alumni College '91 on Friday, the Ralph Norman Emeritus Barbecue and Picnic on Saturday and many other Reunion activities. This year marks the last time Commencement will be held at the Ullman Amphitheatre. When construction is completed, the new sports and convocation center will accommodate future ceremonies. Please mail all ticket requests to Don Thibault, University Events Center, Brandeis University, P.O. Box 9110, Waltham, MA 02254-9110.

Arnold Gurin, professor emeritus of social administration and former dean of the Heller School, died February 15 of a heart ailment at the age of 73. Gurin, whose career spanned five decades, was long active in refugee resettlement and other social issues and programs. His career ranged from hands-on welfare casework to consulting roles with public and private agencies in the United States, Israel, France and England.

Gurin received his bachelor of science degree from City College of New York, a master's degree in social work from Columbia University and a doctorate from the University of Michigan. He joined the Brandeis faculty in 1962 as associate professor of social administration. In 1966 he became a full professor and was named the Maurice B. Hexter Chair in American Philanthropy in 1971, the same year he began his five-year term as dean of the Heller School.

The author of several books and monographs, he also wrote more than a dozen articles and chapters. His consulting, professional and communal work, which continued long after his retirement from Brandeis in 1983, included affiliations with the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the Combined Jewish Philanthropies of Greater Boston, the Beth Israel Hospital of Boston and the National Association of Social Workers (past chair).

In recognition of Gurin's work, the board of overseers of the Heller School plan to establish a memorial lecture series in welfare that will bear his name.

## Sports Notes

### Swimming, Diving Teams Spend the Break Training in Curaçao

Twenty-one athletes and coaches from Brandeis' men's and women's swimming and diving teams spent their intersession training on the island of Curaçao in the Netherlands Antilles. Before leaving Brandeis, the team endured double practice sessions from



Coach Jim Zotz (second from left) with team captains (left to right) Andrew Wenger '91, Rachel Waltuch '92 and Jesse David '91

January 2-5. On January 6, they flew to Curaçao where they trained until January 14. For the swimmers, a typical day of training involved land stretching and a 6500-meter workout in the morning and a 5000-meter workout in the afternoon. Divers divided their time between conditioning and board work.

While on the island, Coach Jim Zotz and the three team captains conducted a clinic for members of one of the two local age-group swimming teams, several of whom swim on their national team. The clinic consisted of starts and turns demonstrations, special stroke drills and discussions



**Brandeis Professors  
Hit the Road**

Finals graded and paperwork completed, Brandeis Associate Professor of Sociology Gordon Fellman packed his bags and headed for Florida during semester break. His one-week trip was not a vacation, however. He was one of 10 Brandeis faculty members participating in a unique lecture tour that showcases the University before thousands of people across the country.

The Brandeis University National Women's Committee's University-on-Wheels Program, now in its 19th year, annually sends professors to approximately 50 locations to give talks on topics as wide-ranging as the University's curriculum — everything from American political humor to an architectural lecture called "Castles in the Clouds" to "Baths, Brothels and Businesswomen in Ancient Pompeii."

During the first round of 1991 lectures in January, a small group of professors and staff visited 47 communities throughout Florida, the Midwest, the Northwest, California, Texas and Louisiana. Their demanding schedules took them to as many as 10 cities in 10 days. Fellman's talk, "Making Sense of the Gulf Crisis," given on the eve of the

Persian Gulf War, drew record crowds as people sought to gain a better understanding of the events in the Middle East.

University-on-Wheels speakers often work in teams and bring the perspectives of more than one discipline to a subject at intensive one-day seminars. Robin Miller, associate professor of Russian and comparative literature, and Steven Burg, dean of the college and associate professor of politics, presented a dialogue in Chicago on the impact of glasnost. History Professor Bernard Wasserstein and William Flesch, assistant professor of English and American literature, teamed up in Florida to shed light on the double lives of Trebitsch Lincoln, a Jew and a Nazi spy, and Paul de Man, the highly respected literary critic and teacher whose collaborationist writings were discovered after his death. Seyom Brown, Wien Professor of International Cooperation, and Professor of German Harry Zohn examined the mix of cultures and politics in the post-cold war era.

Director of Library Services Bessie Hahn who spoke on women in traditional China

*Brandeis professors (from left to right) Bernard Wasserstein, Alan Levitan, Robin Miller, Gordon Fellman, William Flesch and Seyom Brown meet to discuss their recent successful University-on-Wheels tour for the National Women's Committee. Each year NWC members share the Brandeis experience by welcoming Brandeis professors into their communities*

this year says, "The groups are always so enthusiastic and well informed. There is never enough time to answer all their questions." William Flesch, the 1989 recipient of the Michael L. Walzer Award for Teaching as best junior faculty member and a newcomer to University-on-Wheels, found that audiences warmed to his topic, "The Paul de Man Affair." "Their questions were very inquiring and sharp," he recalls. "These audiences are not interested in being entertained. They want to learn."

Always a major event for the National Women's Committee chapters that sponsor them, the University-on-Wheels lectures attract more than five thousand people each year. The program, run through the organization's 112 chapters, is open to the public and gives prospective parents, students, alumni and others in these communities an opportunity to acquaint or reacquaint themselves with Brandeis. It enables the speakers to express gratitude for the Women's Committee's \$2.5 million annual support of the Brandeis Libraries and offers an opportunity for professors to monitor the reputation of Brandeis throughout the country and make the University more visible and accessible.

of different training sets. At the conclusion of the clinic, youngsters were presented with Brandeis bathing caps and swimming shirts. On their day off, team members were treated to a government-sponsored tour of Curaçao that included visiting some of the island's beautiful beaches and dining at one of the island's best restaurants.

The team raised the majority of the trip's funding by offering swimming and diving lessons. On Saturdays throughout the academic year, members taught half-hour private lessons on campus and sold coffee, donuts, caps, goggles and tee shirts. Other funds came from selling candy bars, tee shirts and sweatshirts at a table in the Usdan Student Center. The team also sponsors four car washes each year and sells pumpkins at Halloween.

The visit to Curaçao was the team's 13th annual training trip and their second one to that island. Other training sessions have been held in Puerto Rico and at the Hall of Fame Pool, Ft. Lauderdale.

# The Parisian Prowler

by Edward K. Kaplan

Baudelaire. We think of a sinister poet, associated with Paris, degraded by hashish, opium and prostitutes. We may remember the title of his notorious collection of poems, *Les Fleurs du Mal* (*The Flowers of Evil*), which launched a European literary revolution.

Charles Baudelaire was born in Paris, in 1821, and was in fact controversial during his lifetime. He enjoyed shocking people and happily played the role of dandy, promoting himself as a provocative and elegant connoisseur of art and perverse sensations. The literary establishment of the Second Empire found Baudelaire's rebellious verse to be more than shocking and took legal action against it. In 1857, *Les Fleurs du Mal* was brought to court by the French government as an "offense against public morality."

Yet Charles Baudelaire is far more interesting and more complicated than his bad reputation. He was France's last romantic and considered by many to be Europe's first modern poet. He sought the Ideal (in poetry, art or love) beyond the confines of this world — and yet he self-reflectively questioned these dreams to embrace the everyday as if it were sacred. The poet loved the plastic arts, wrote

significant critiques of the salons, and his theory of modernity, expressed in his famous essay, "The Painter of Modern Life," and defined by the German Jewish critic Walter Benjamin, still challenges contemporary critics. Baudelaire's works are considered by many deconstructionists as examples of postmodern fragmentation and the impossibility of literary meaning.

Baudelaire in his lifetime was perhaps more successful professionally (and financially) as the translator who put Edgar Allan Poe into French and made the American writer from Baltimore a classic in Paris. He also became a model for the drug culture of the 1960s. Baudelaire, a loner, indeed experimented with mind-altering drugs, as did his contemporaries, but he deliberately "turned voluptuous pleasure into knowledge" by writing detailed and profound essays on the mental and emotional effects of wine, opium and hashish. He warned his readers that "artificial paradises" were less authentic than the slower, more dependable peak experiences of literature and art.

Most significantly, Baudelaire's poetry inaugurated a bold postromantic lyricism that combined delicate artistry with attacks against conventional moral and esthetic standards. His celebration of the beauty of *le mal*

(evil or affliction) appeals to our awareness of the Freudian subconscious, to those unspoken impulses toward violence and sensuality that social standards either deny or repress. Baudelaire's powerful poetry abounds in moral paradoxes; a mixture of compassion for those who suffer and relentless irony against those who think too well of themselves. Each of us is his "hypocrite lecteur, mon semblable, mon frère" ("hypocritical reader, my peer, my brother"), the famous line that opens *Les Fleurs du Mal*.

Baudelaire also surpassed poetry to invent a new genre, which he tentatively labeled "prose poems." The prose poems, a collection of 50 pieces, were published together for the first time in 1869 and depict a *flâneur* or incognito stroller in the Paris of the 1850s. Written between 1855 and 1865, they are neither prose nor poetry. Baudelaire published most of them in periodicals from 1857 to his death in 1867, but he did not live to supervise

the entire *Spleen de Paris* (*Paris Spleen*), as his editors called the prose poems.

I consider *The Parisian Prowler* (University of Georgia Press, 1989) — the title I gave to the collection — to be Baudelaire's neglected masterpiece because scholars have rarely studied it as a finished work: only individual pieces have attracted significant attention. These deceptively simple "fables of modern life" (as I prefer to describe the prose poems) have always been subordinated to *Les Fleurs du Mal*, which easily excite the imagination. As fables and fictions of modern self-consciousness, they dramatize the mind and experiences of a postromantic Parisian writer whose rich inner life competes with his desire to establish contact with real people.

My plan to translate Baudelaire began when I started to interpret each and every one of his prose poems. My critical study, which became *Baudelaire's Prose Poems: The Esthetic, the Ethical, and the Religious in The*



The cover of *The Parisian Prowler* pays tribute to Baudelaire's bad reputation. It depicts the Parisian prowler himself, a suspicious-looking

dandy, hallucinating at dawn or at sunset in the middle of Paris. This etching by Briend copies a watercolor self-portrait by Baudelaire, done

around 1842, purportedly under the influence of hashish.

Edward K. Kaplan



*Parisian Prowler* (University of Georgia Press, 1990), helped me comprehend these enigmatic pieces. Then I decided to translate the entire work, because the existing English versions (the latest one by Louise Varèse appeared in 1946) were inadequate. The earlier translations, conceived as imitations of flowery "romantic style" and replete with Gallicisms and long words, did not capture the variety of tones, and sometimes crude, forceful conciseness of the original. My ambition was, in the words of the hyperbolic first sentence of my book, "to resurrect Baudelaire's neglected masterpiece." *The Parisian Prowler*, along with my critical study, might create a new view of Baudelaire as a writer whose provocative violence could be understood as Socratic irony, a technique that attempts to engage readers in dialogue. By forcing readers to respond, the author indirectly arouses our compassion without the crude preaching found in Hugo and other romantics.

I illustrated *The Parisian Prowler* with artists who had an intimate relation with Baudelaire, either through his own art criticism or because he knew them personally — or both. I found that etchings were the most appropriate medium to accompany the texts — for etching, as Baudelaire himself wrote, was a mode of writing, carving images into a plate.

Last October, Edward K. Kaplan, professor of French and comparative literature, received the prestigious Lewis Galantière Prize from the American Translators Association for *The Parisian Prowler*, his translation of Charles Baudelaire's *Spleen de Paris*. The first translation undertaken of the work in 40 years, *The Parisian Prowler* was selected for its accuracy, felicity, poetic flow of language and spirit and the sense it conveys of Baudelaire's original work. His initial reaction to the prize was astonishment. "I was amazed. This was the first time my work had been praised publicly by

anyone other than scholarly reviewers. Academic publications normally receive limited feedback because they are often very specialized. Then I thought, maybe I deserved the prize. I was very pleased to learn that the quality of my translation should be recognized by a professional organization outside of my own," he told the *Brandeis Review*. He is an expert on Michelet, the 19th-century French historian, and has written articles on Hugo, Rimbaud, Jabès and Bonnefoy. Kaplan has also published several articles on the 20th-century religious writers Martin Buber, Thomas Merton, Howard Thurman and Abraham Joshua Heschel about whom he is currently writing a biography.

A 1964 graduate of Brown University, Kaplan received his master's (1966) and doctoral (1970) degrees from Columbia University. In 1978, he came to Brandeis where he teaches French and comparative literature in the Department of Romance and Comparative Literature and a course in the University Studies Program in the Humanities. He was appointed a research associate at the Tauber Institute for the Study of European Jewry.



**Edouard Manet**  
*The Philosopher*,  
etching, 1865-66

Courtesy of  
Fogg Art Museum,  
Harvard University,  
Cambridge, Mass.,  
purchase from the  
Horace M. Swopp Fund

## The Stranger

"Tell me, whom do you love the most, you enigmatic man? your father, your mother, your sister, or your brother?"

"I have neither father, nor mother, nor sister, nor brother."

"Your friends?"

"There you use a word whose meaning until now has remained to me unknown."

"Your fatherland?"

"I am unaware in what latitude it lies."

"Beauty?"

"I would willingly love her, goddess and immortal."

"Gold?"

"I hate it as you hate God."

"So! Then what do you love, you extraordinary stranger?"

"I love clouds... drifting clouds... there... over there... marvelous clouds!"

## The Old Woman's Despair

The shriveled little old woman felt quite delighted when she saw the pretty baby whom everyone was entertaining, and whom everyone was trying to please; a pretty creature, as fragile as she, the little old woman, and, like her as well, toothless and without hair.

And she went up to him, trying to make little smiles and pleasant faces at him.

But the terrified child struggled under the kind decrepit woman's caresses, and filled the house with his yelpings.

Then the kind old woman withdrew into her eternal solitude, and she wept alone in a corner, saying to herself, "Ah, for us, unfortunate old females that we are, the age of pleasing has passed, even innocent creatures; and we disgust little children we try to love!"

James McNeill  
Whistler  
*La Mère Gérard*,  
etching

Courtesy of  
Boston Public Library  
Print Division



## Beautiful Dorothy

The sun overwhelms the city with its direct and fearsome light; the sand is dazzling and the sea shimmers. Stunned people slackly collapse and take a siesta, a siesta which is a sort of delectable death where the sleeper, half-awake, relishes the voluptuous pleasures of his annihilation.

Meanwhile Dorothy, strong and proud like the sun, advances down the deserted street, at that moment the only one alive under the boundless azure, and forming a spot brilliant and black against the light.

She advances, languidly swaying her so slender torso on her hips so broad. Her dress of clinging silk, light-colored and pink, vividly stands out against her skin's darkness and molds her tall figure, her furrowed back, and pointed breasts exactly.

Her red parasol, filtering the light, casts the bloody rouge of its reflections onto her dark face.

The weight of her enormous, almost blue tresses bends her delicate head backward and makes it seem triumphal and lazy. Heavy earrings warble mysteriously at her pretty ears.

Now and then the sea breeze lifts the corner of her flowing skirt and displays her gleaming and magnificent legs. And, like the feet of marble goddesses incarcerated in European museums, her feet faithfully imprint their form in the powdery sand. Since Dorothy is so prodigiously attractive, her pleasure at being admired prevails over her pride at being a freed slave, and, although she is free, she walks shoeless.

She advances thus, harmoniously, happy to live and smiling a vacant smile, as if glancing at a mirror in the distant space reflecting her gait and her beauty.

At the hour when even dogs whine with pain under the biting sun, what great purpose makes lazy Dorothy venture thus, beautiful and cold as bronze.

Why has she left her little hut, so attractively kept, whose flowers and mats make a perfect boudoir at such little cost; where she takes such pleasure combing herself, smoking, being fanned or looking at herself in the mirror of her huge feathered fans? While the sea, striking the beach a hundred feet away, lends a powerful and monotonous accompaniment to her vague reveries, and her iron pot, simmering a crab stew with rice and saffron, from the back courtyard, sends her its arousing aromas.

Perhaps she has a date with some young officer, who has heard his comrades, on distant beaches, talk about the famous Dorothy. The simple creature, inevitably, will beseech him to describe balls at the Opera House, and ask if you can go barefoot there, like at Sunday dances, where even the old Kaffir women get drunk and raging with joy. And still again, if all the beautiful Parisian ladies are more beautiful than she.

Dorothy is admired and pampered by everyone, and she would be perfectly happy if she were not duty bound to save up piastre by piastre in order to ransom her little sister who is indeed eleven years old, and already ripe, and so beautiful! She will probably succeed, good Dorothy. The child's master is so miserly, too miserly to understand any beauty other than that of cash!

### Charles Baudelaire Sketch of Jeanne Duval

Courtesy of  
Godoy Collection,  
W T Bandy Center for  
Baudelaire Studies,  
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James McNeill  
Whistler  
*Rotherhithe,*  
etching

Courtesy of  
Boston Public Library  
Print Division

## A Hemisphere in Tresses

Let me inhale ever so long, ever so long, the odor of your hair, plunge my whole face into it, like a thirsting man into the water of a spring, and wave it with my hand like a fragrant handkerchief, stirring memories into the air.

If only you could know everything I see! everything I feel! everything I hear in your hair! My soul travels on aromas like other men's souls on music.

Your hair holds an entire dream, filled with sails and rigging; it holds huge seas whose monsoons carry me toward enchanting climates, where space is bluer and deeper, where the atmosphere is perfumed with fruits, foliage, and human skin.

In the ocean of your tresses, I discern a harbor teeming with melancholy songs, with vigorous men from all nations and ships of all forms outlining their delicate and complicated architecture against an immense sky where basks the eternal heat.

In the strokings of your tresses, I recover the languor of passing long hours on a divan, in the stateroom of a beautiful ship, lulled by the harbor's imperceptible rollings, between flower pots and cooling water jars.

In the fiery hearth of your tresses, I inhale the smell of tobacco mixed with opium and sugar. In the night of your tresses, I see the infinity of the tropical azure glowing. On the downy shores of your tresses I become intoxicated with the mingled smells of tar, musk, and coconut oil.

Let me bite ever so long into your tresses heavy and black. When I nibble at your elastic and unruly hair, I seem to be eating memories.

## Miss Scalpel

Just as I was reaching the edge of the city outskirts, under flashing gaslights, I felt an arm slipping gently under mine, and I heard a voice speaking in my ear: "Sir, are you a doctor?"

I looked. She was a tall girl, sturdy, with very sincere eyes, light makeup, her hair flowing in the wind with the strings of her bonnet.

"No. I'm not a doctor. Let me go."

"Oh yes! You are a doctor. You really look it. Come to my place. You'll be quite satisfied with me, come on!"

"Sure, I'll come see you, but later, *after the doctor*, what the hell!..."

"Ah! Ah!" she replied, still hanging onto my arm, and bursting out laughing, "you're a jesting doctor. I've known many of that type. Come along."

I passionately love mystery, because I always hope to untangle it. So I allowed myself to be dragged off by that companion, or rather by that unhoped-for enigma.

I omit the description of her hovel; it can be found in several well-known old French poets. Except, and R gnier did not notice this detail, two or three portraits of famous doctors were hanging on the walls.

How coddled I was! Large fire, warm wine, cigars, and while she served me these good things and lit a cigar for herself, the comical creature told me, "Make yourself at home, my friend, get comfortable. It'll bring back the hospital and the good times of youth. — Ah there! now where did that white hair come from? You weren't like that, not too long ago, when you were an intern under doctor L——. I remember that you were the one who helped him with the major operations. Now there's a man who loves to cut, hack, and saw! You were the one who handed him the instruments, the sutures, and the sponges. — And when the operation was finished, how he would say proudly, checking his watch, "Five minutes, gentlemen!" — Oh! as for me, I get around. I really know those Gentlemen."

A few moments later, addressing me by the familiar *tu*, she repeated her antiphon, and said, "You are a doctor, aren't you, my kitten?"

That unintelligible refrain made me leap to my feet. Furious I yelled, "No!"

"Surgeon, then?"

"No! no! unless it would be to cut off your head! You damned holy ciborium of Saint Mackerel!"

"Wait," she replied, "you'll see."

And she took a bundle of papers from her cupboard, which was none other than a collection of portraits of famous doctors of the time, lithographed by Maurin, which for several years you could find displayed along the Quai Voltaire.

"Look! Do you recognize that one?"

"Yes! That's X. Anyway his name is at the bottom. But I know him personally."

"I knew you did! Look! Here's Z, the one who told his class, referring to X, 'That monster who carries his soul's darkness on his face!' All that, because the other one didn't agree with his position on the issue! They really joked about that at the Medical School, those days! Don't you remember? — Look, here's K—, the one who denounced to the government the insurgents he was treating at his hospital. That was the period of insurrections. How could such a handsome man have so little heart? — Now here's W—, a famous English doctor; I captured him during his trip to Paris. He looks like a young lady, don't you think?"

And as I was touching a tied-up stack, also lying on the table, she said, "Wait a bit, that's the interns, and this stack, that's the externs."

And like a fan she spread out a load of photographic pictures, depicting much younger physiognomies.

"When we meet again, you'll give me your portrait, won't you, darling?"

"But," I replied, in turn following, me as well, my obsession, "why do you believe I'm a doctor?"

"It's because you're so nice and so kind to women!"

"Strange logic!" I said to myself.

"Oh! I'm hardly ever wrong. I've known a good number of them. I like those gentlemen so much, that, although I'm not sick, sometimes I go see them, just to see them. Some of them tell me coldly, 'You're not sick at all!' But some of the others understand me, because I give them hints."

"And when they don't understand you?..."

"Mercy! Since I've bothered them *unnecessarily*, I leave ten francs on the mantelpiece. — They're so good and sweet,

those men! —I discovered a little intern at the Pitié hospital, as pretty as an angel, and polite! and he works so hard, the poor boy! His pals told me that he doesn't have any money, because his parents are poor and can't send him anything. That encouraged me. After all, I'm a beautiful enough woman, though not too young. I told him, 'Come see me, come see me often. And with me, don't worry. I don't need money.' But you see, I suggested that to him in many ways. I didn't tell him bluntly; I was so afraid of humiliating him, that dear child! —Well! Would you believe I've a funny craving I don't dare tell him about? —I'd like him to come see me with his instrument case and gown, even with a little blood on it!"

She said that quite candidly, as a sensitive man might tell an actress with whom he might make love, "I want to see you dressed in the costume you wore when you created that famous role."

As for me, persisting stubbornly, I continued, "Can you remember the time and the situation when this so peculiar passion arose in you?"

With difficulty I made myself understood; finally I succeeded. But then she replied very sadly, and even, as far as I can remember, averting her eyes, "I don't know... I don't remember."

What weirdness you find in big cities, when you know how to walk about and look! Life swarms with innocent monsters. —Lord, my God! You, the Creator, you, the Master; you who made Law and Freedom; you, the sovereign who lets things happen, you the judge who forgives; you who are abounding in motives and causes, and who have perhaps placed a taste for horror in my mind in order to convert my heart, like a cure at knife point; Lord, have pity, take pity on madmen and madwomen! O Creator! Can *monsters* exist in the eyes of the only One who knows why they exist, how they *were made* and how they might have been able *not to be made*?



**Constantin Guys**  
*A Lady of Fashion,*  
 brown ink and blue,  
 brown and gray  
 washes over  
 graphite on cream  
 wove paper

Courtesy of Fogg Art Museum,  
 Harvard University,  
 Cambridge, Mass., bequest  
 of Collection of  
 Maurice Wertheim,  
 Class of 1906

# The American Kaleidoscope:

# Race, Ethnicity, and the Civic Culture



by Brenda Marder  
with Lawrence Fuchs,  
James Hollifield  
and Dan Tichenor

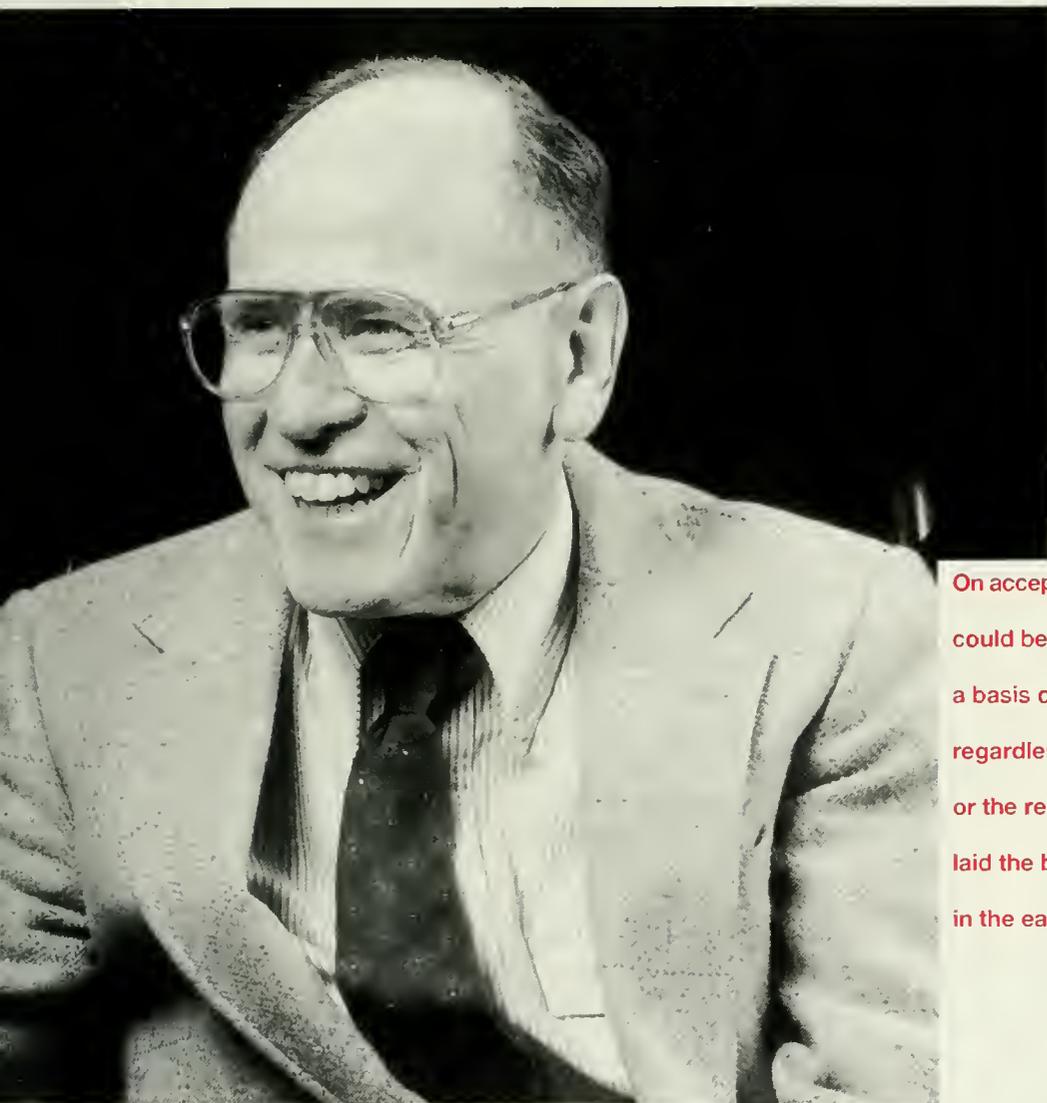
The following discussion with Professor Lawrence Fuchs, Assistant Professor James Hollifield, graduate student Dan Tichenor and Brenda Marder, editor of the *Brandeis Review*, was occasioned by the publication of Fuchs' new book, *The American Kaleidoscope: Race, Ethnicity, and the Civic Culture* (Wesleyan University and the University Press of New England, January, 1991).

**Marder:** Larry, *The American Kaleidoscope* proved enormously useful to me. I became engrossed in reading about immigration and ethnicity and our amazing "civic culture," as you call it, the process that Americanizes people of all backgrounds. How immigrants from every corner of the world become Americans and participate in the civic culture is really a source of wonderment...and your pages ring with that wonderment.

**Fuchs:** Some of my best critics accuse me of admiring the civic culture too much and of being optimistic about it as a means to engage newcomers in civic participation.

**Marder:** The term civic culture is key to our understanding of the process of Americanization. Can you briefly characterize the concept?

**Fuchs:** Early in my book I quote Tocqueville's observation that the distinguishing feature of the American national spirit, character and identity was not sectarian religion or ancestry but a culture of politics — or the civic culture. From the beginning, Americans did not see themselves as citizens of a Protestant nation in the sense that the French saw themselves as citizens of a Catholic country. The unifying culture of the United States was not racial or religious but political. The civic culture, with its principle of separation of church and state and the right of free speech



On accepting the idea that European immigrants could become members of the polity on a basis of equal rights with native-born citizens regardless of the country they came from or the religion they believed in, Americans laid the basis for the civic culture that emerged in the early decades of the Republic. . . .

and assembly, facilitated and protected the individual's expression of ancestral cultural values and sensibilities. In so doing, the civic culture sanctioned what I call voluntary pluralism — a system that enables ethnic groups to mobilize their economic and political interests. It's a bizarre idea, isn't it — the notion that people's differences expressed publicly and openly would bring them together?

**Marder:** The idea seems essentially American. You point out in *The American Kaleidoscope* other aspects of the civic culture that seem typically American.

**Fuchs:** What is uniquely American is the way newcomers adopted the

founding myths as their own. Abraham Lincoln observed in 1860 that even though immigrants of his time could not personally have experienced the Revolution and the early days of the Republic, they felt, he said, "a part of us...when they look at the...Declaration of Independence...they feel...that they have a right to claim it as though they were blood of the blood and flesh of the flesh of the men who wrote the Declaration of Independence." On accepting the idea that European immigrants could become members of the polity on a basis of equal rights with native-born citizens regardless of the country they came from or the religion

they believed in, Americans laid the basis for the civic culture that emerged in the early decades of the Republic: Article VI of the Constitution (prohibition of a religious test for holding any office or public trust), the First Amendment (separation of church and state, freedom of religion, freedom of speech) and later the Fourteenth Amendment (equal protection of the law).

**Tichenor:** But the civic culture did not include blacks.

**Fuchs:** No, that was the tragedy. Membership in the civic culture was limited to white persons who in those early years were largely Protestant. Slavery was a massive contradiction to



*Lawrence H. Fuchs, Meyer and Walter Jaffe Professor in American Civilization and Politics, has served as dean of the faculty, chair of the departments of politics and American studies and as faculty representative to the Board of Trustees at Brandeis. Active in politics, state and local government and civic life for many years, he is a founding member of the Massachusetts Board of the Congress on Racial Equality and has served on the Board of the Commission on Law and Social Action of the American Jewish Congress and on the board of directors of the Mexican-American Legal and Education Defense Fund. Appointed by President Kennedy as the first overseas director of the Peace Corps, he served in the Philippines from 1961-1963. He was also chosen by President Carter and the Congress as Executive Director of the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy. The Commission's report became the basis for the Immigration Reform and*

*Control Act of 1986, the first major reform of U.S. immigration policy since 1965, and the Legal Immigration Reform Act of 1990. Author of seven books and dozens of essays and journal articles, most of which deal with immigration and/or ethnicity, his latest book, The American Kaleidoscope: Race, Ethnicity, and the Civic Culture (Wesleyan University and The University Press of New England, January 1991), has been reviewed widely in major media throughout the country. When asked by the Brandeis Review what he considered to be his main role in life, Fuchs answered unhesitatingly, "a teacher and a learner."*



*James F. Hollifield, assistant professor of politics at Brandeis, is an affiliate at Harvard University's Center for European Studies. He was graduated from Wake Forest University where he received his B.A. magna cum laude with honors in politics and economics. From Duke University, he received both an M.A. and Ph.D. in political science. He also studied in France at the Institut d'Etudes Politiques, Paris, earning a D.E.A. in economics and a licence from the Institut d'Etudes Politiques de Grenoble. His research and teaching interests include such areas as comparative politics, political economy and political theory. He is the author of Immigrants, Markets and States (Harvard University Press, forthcoming), coeditor of Searching for the New France (Routledge, 1991) and The State and Public Policy (Westview, forthcoming). He has published articles on immigration, French politics and theories of the democratic state. He is currently editing a book on the politics of immigration policy in the United States titled Of Migrants and Citizens and preparing a project on a culturalist history of the French state.*



*Dan Tichenor, graduate student at Brandeis, received his B.A. in political science from Earlham College. Through a fellowship from the Gordon Public Policy Center, he is seeking a Ph.D. in politics. In addition to several other research interests, he is completing research on how the civil rights movement has reshaped U.S. immigration law; the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986; and the politics of citizenship during the 19th century. A part-time admissions counselor at Brandeis for two years, he is planning to pursue a career in college teaching and research. Currently he is studying immigration policy and the politics of citizenship in the United States, France and Britain under the direction of Assistant Professor James Hollifield.*

the ideals, principles and institution of the civic culture. Racism — belief in the inherent inferiority of persons of color — enabled most whites to ignore or even rationalize the contradiction.

**Marder:** The various categories of pluralism you defined in your book are extremely helpful in understanding our country's ethos. Can we discuss some of the different types of pluralism you set forth?

**Fuchs:** First, voluntary pluralism, which I mentioned a moment ago, encourages American patriotism and belonging by not stamping out our old-culture sensibilities but gives liberty — even legal permission since the early 1920s — to immigrants to carry on their ethnic traditions. The essence of voluntary pluralism is a diversity based on free choice of individuals to express their identity but who are bound by a common culture.

**Marder:** There are other types of pluralism you call coercive pluralisms that kept non-Europeans from membership in the civic culture.

**Fuchs:** One such system I call tribal pluralism. Native Americans were excluded under that system because Euro-American settlers regarded them as different and lesser creatures. As Euro-Americans gained in numbers and power, they were in a position to decide whether tribal pluralism would be based on mutual accommodation and negotiation or force and increasingly they opted for force.

The most repugnant of all pluralisms is involuntary caste pluralism. To do the menial work, Euro-Americans imported African slaves, creating a coerced labor force of blacks and their descendants, condemned to slavery throughout most of American history. The effects of caste pluralism, extended after Emancipation in the form of severe segregation, still linger.

Finally sojourner pluralism, a system designed by Euro-Americans for immigrants regarded as temporary residents, was applied principally to two groups of non-European immigrants in the West and Southwest of the country. Established after the Civil War and the decades that followed, this form of pluralism was intended to meet the labor needs of an expanding American economy without

having to admit nonwhite, immigrant workers to the civic culture. People from the Far East, who were kept ineligible for citizenship, were expected to return home following their terms of labor. Workers from Mexico were permitted to come back and forth across the border and were encouraged or compelled to return to their homes after the demand for their labor decreased.

**Marder:** Jim, do we have reasons to use the term pluralism when discussing European societies?

**Hollifield:** Definitely. European societies are historically plural. They continue to have difficulties in bringing together divergent ethnic groups. We tend to forget that for centuries one of France's chief problems has been how to weave together an ethnically diverse society. The great crisis of pluralism in France culminated in the Dreyfus affair around the turn of the century and highlighted the struggle of how to cope with discrimination, racism and the distinctiveness of certain minorities. The French solution to that problem was really very different than the American solution. The French employed a radical, Jacobin republican solution that denied a pluralist version of democracy and repressed the expression of ethnic identities. Yet at the same time, they wanted to establish firmly in a legal sense the absolute equality before the law of all citizens. In the current debate over immigration policy and the treatment of minorities in France, the American term, pluralism, is being introduced in the political discourse and represents a challenge to the Jacobin political culture. For the most part, the notion of pluralism in France is still viewed as a peculiarly American concept of democracy.

**Marder:** What brings this issue into the national limelight in France at this moment?

**Hollifield:** The Europeans and the French, in particular, are undergoing a crisis in the area of immigration and minority rights as a consequence of an influx of immigrants, many of whom are Moslem Arabs. I would argue that France, along with other European societies, is now facing the same kinds of crises of civil rights that we experienced 20, 30 or 40 years earlier.

**Tichenor:** As far as American pluralism is concerned, I noted that in *The American Kaleidoscope* you are

optimistic about a trend in the United States toward an open, more cohesive civic culture. But aren't there vestiges of coercive pluralism that remain imbedded in our culture and elements of xenophobia that argue against optimism?

**Fuchs:** We no longer have a system of coercive pluralism. Of course hatred and prejudice and xenophobia are human reactions based on fear toward what is strange and will always be a feature of human nature in every diverse society. We have to guard against these passions. But the interesting point about American society is the terrific consciousness of this as a national problem. For instance, every middle-sized city in the United States has a civil rights council with ways to deal with prejudice. Do you remember a few months ago when the war in the Middle East broke out and the FBI began to interrogate Arab-Americans? Within 48 hours the American Jewish Congress and the Civil Liberties Union to mention only a couple organizations said, "Oh no, this can't be done by stereotyping a group as enemy aliens as it's been done in the past, as we did to Germans in World War I and the Japanese in World War II." This incident and the response are manifestations of the civic culture and show our preoccupation with equal rights for all citizens.

As for xenophobia, I would like to call your attention to the growing inclusivity of our immigration policy. The fact is that we have a majority of immigrants — from Asia, the Western Hemisphere and Africa — entering the country who are not white or Christian. Nobody seems to blink an eye over this. Without the civil rights movement — and the agony the nation went through at that time — we would not have this welcoming attitude. And there is one more thing I want to add on this subject. The etiquette of political discourse in this country is now so linked to civic-culture ideals that it's very difficult for people to use the old vocabulary. So they have to come up with words and symbols. The Willy Horton ads in the campaign against Michael Dukakis is an example of that.

**Hollifield:** The etiquette of political discourse is also operative to an extent in Europe. When the French extremist Le Pen makes an internationally publicized statement that the holocaust



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was a detail of history, he receives widespread condemnation. And this hurts his political movement and restrains him. In Germany, the same goes for the neo-Nazi Shönhuber. The only thing he can safely say is that he was proud to have been a soldier of the Third Reich, but even at that level of discourse, he gets condemnation from some political parties and groups in Germany.

**Fuchs:** What I think is an interesting comparison between Europe and the United States right now has to do with attitudes and policies towards immigration on these two continents. The United States, in contrast to Europe, is going through a period of proimmigration despite the fact that we

are in a recession. In 1989, the last year for which we have figures, we admitted over 100 thousand refugees. In 1990 the number was about 130 thousand and in 1991 it will exceed 140 thousand — and we're citing just refugees. The fact is that the American people are not aroused and defensive about this expansion and the congressional leadership is not only compliant but, in some respects, is taking the initiative. In the period between 1983 through 1989, we admitted over 4.5 million immigrants and that includes some who were legalized under the 1986 amnesty program. Those figures, which include just those who are admitted as



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immigrants, are about 1 million more than in the previous seven years. Moreover, under the 1990 immigration act, we'll have an annual average, not counting the people who were legalized under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1980, of over 700 thousand a year more contrasted to seven or eight years ago, when we received about 500 thousand immigrants a year.

**Hollifield:** I think Larry is right. The Europeans, at least in terms of public opinion and partisan rhetoric, have displayed an anti-immigration mood. This is especially true in France and to a lesser extent in Great Britain and to an even lesser measure in some of the southern European countries such as

Spain and Italy and also in Germany. However, one has to be very careful in reading public opinion: you also have to study the numbers, which, in fact, are rather amazing. In Germany, the level of immigration has actually increased in the 1980s. In France immigration has gone down ever so slightly. In Great Britain it's very difficult to get a fix on the flow but the country is bracing for an influx leading up to the rejoining of Hong Kong with China in 1997. In the Italian and Spanish cases, we have seen substantial increases in immigration. These countries do carry on anti-immigration politics particularly on the extreme right of the political

spectrum. But simply reading the public opinion polls and noting what one sees in the American newspapers gives a distorted view.

In each of these countries national debates are underway as to whether these nations ought to be open, welcoming, liberal or whether they ought to close the borders to stop people from entering. Europe does fear an impending wave of migration from Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union.

**Tichenor:** Historically, we have had a similar dilemma in the United States. We have always thought of our country as a place of refuge yet at the same time, we want to preserve the bounty and homogeneity for those who are

already here. As the legacy of xenophobia has lost much of its force in policy-making, debate increasingly focuses on economic issues. A good example of the tension between proimmigration advocates and restrictionists can be found in recent conflicts within the Civil Rights Leadership Coalition. The NAACP and Mexican American Legal Defense have been at odds over whether to repeal employer sanctions. Sanctions would benefit undocumented aliens, especially Hispanics, while the NAACP expresses concern that such a repeal would take jobs from African-Americans.

**Fuchs:** Many Americans do perceive immigrants as a problem. But one of the interesting points about immigration in this country is that you don't see a backlash against immigration as you might see in some European countries. Certainly, you don't have a Le Pen with a national constituency railing against foreigners.

**Marder:** Earlier you mentioned, Jim, that the French were recently bringing the concept of American type pluralism into their debates. What exactly does this debate center on?

**Hollifield:** I think a struggle is going on between French people who want to accept minority groups with their identity intact, for example, Moslems, Jews and Protestants without having to force them into an assimilated French mold, thereby giving a measure of plurality. This position is opposed by others, especially the hard-core republican left, which wants to see the old French assimilationist pattern maintained. The most remarkable example of this happened a little over a year ago when three Moroccan girls went to high school wearing Islamic dress. They were expelled by the principal, who interestingly enough, had come from the French West Indies. He claimed it was not permissible in French schools, politically or ideologically, to express one's religious opinions so overtly. The girls were

allowed to return to school based on a decision by the minister of education and the prime minister who said that as long as the students were not proselytizing in the schools, it was permissible for them to attend class wearing Islamic headscarves. The decision was upheld by the French Council of State, the highest administrative court that makes rulings on conflicts between the individual and the state.

In reference to the assimilationist view, it is instructive to note that Franco-Jewish elites found the policy of allowing these students to express their religion an overt violation of the republican consensus that had emerged following the Dreyfus affair. According to that consensus, every French citizen was supposed to be French first and foremost in public. What one does in one's private life, in one's home, is a different matter. This reaction constitutes a distinct contrast to the American pluralist culture.

**Tichenor:** As regards Europe, let's look ahead to 1992, when the flow of people will be much freer than it is now. The immigration and minority problems will be of such a different magnitude and character. Can you comment on this.

**Hollifield:** This is an enormous issue. Let me try to answer it on the legal level: there is not going to be an overt guarantee that foreigners living in member countries will be given absolute freedom of movement. That's not part of the 1992 project. Six countries — Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Germany, France and Italy and the Spanish are about to join — have committed themselves to the Schengen Agreement, which allows for the relaxation of internal borders and free movement of European Community nationals. There is an inherent dilemma here. If these nations grant freedom of movement for citizens

of the European Community, can they deny such rights to resident aliens? The European Court and the judicial apparatus of the individual member countries will have to decide what rights resident aliens possess.

Another aspect we need to address is the North-South versus East-West issue. The 1992 project was launched in 1985 with the Single European Act. Then, nobody foresaw the events of 1989, with the collapse of the Communist regimes in Eastern Europe and the biggest collapse of all — the possible disintegration of the Soviet Union. Gorbachev has already promised passports to something like 20 million Soviet citizens. What will be the consequences of this for East-West migration? Africa also is a very demographically expansive and dynamic area that still stands ready to provide labor for the Europe of 1992. But the Western European states have access once again to their historical supply of labor in Central and Eastern Europe.

**Fuchs:** This problem in Europe is fascinating. But I don't believe those

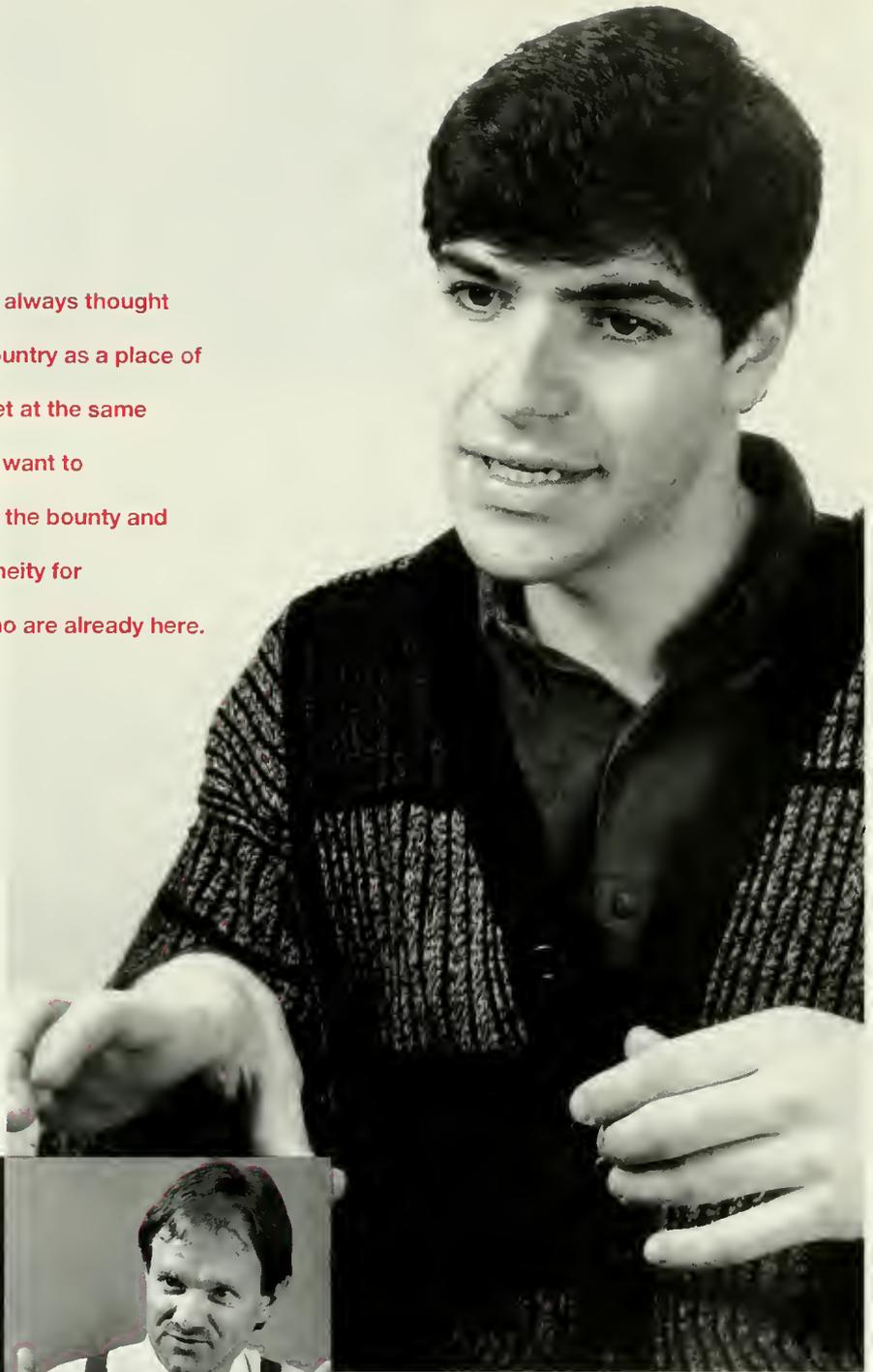


countries possess the founding myths that newcomers can identify with and feel part of. In the United States newcomers take possession of our national myths. The United States has this enormous advantage that Europe does not have. It has a political unity that goes back to the rhetoric and the symbols and the values: *our founding fathers*. Who is the European equivalent of Jefferson? What is the European equivalent of the Bill of

Rights? A continental economy for Europe would be a powerful economy, but it is much more difficult for Europeans to devise a continental economy with free flow of people, without a unifying civic culture to break tribal loyalties and ancestral hostilities.

**Hollifield:** Larry makes a lot of valid points here. The simple fact is that the ideal of a single Europe remains essentially an ideal. However, the countries of Western Europe that possess very old political and national cultures also have deep democratic traditions. As for national myths, the French turn to the traditions of the French Revolution. Which was the first country to grant Jews full citizenship? France, during the French Revolution granted them full citizenship. In France, there are these founding, radical egalitarian myths and I can tell you that immigrants in France today appeal to these myths and minorities take advantage of these traditions. When the new socialist government in 1981 passed radical legislation giving amnesty to illegal aliens and liberalizing laws concerning participation and formation of political

We have always thought  
of our country as a place of  
refuge yet at the same  
time, we want to  
preserve the bounty and  
homogeneity for  
those who are already here.



groups and associations, immigrants and minorities took advantage of these new laws and provisions by appealing to the egalitarian principles of French democracy. I can even provide you examples of cases in which minorities in Germany have taken advantage of the relatively new political and civic

culture that has emerged in the Federal Republic. I would point out that Islam, for example, is now recognized as a "public" religion in Germany.

**Marder:** The kaleidoscope image in the title suits your purpose beautifully.

**Fuchs:** Yes. It suggests that American groups relate to each other in ever-changing ways, creating new shapes and patterns. I think the melting pot

idea does not take into consideration the remarkable persistence of group identity in the country. Certainly notions of mosaic and salad are too static to catch the flux of ethnic change. I rejected the metaphor of symphony because we have to include the reality of conflict as well as harmony. ■

# Two Perspectives on the Elderly

Two alumnae, a rabbi and an artist, view aging from different angles of vision. The rabbi ("Miracles Every Day") devotes her career to this segment of the population as chaplain of a retirement residence,

## Miracles Every Day

*Rabbi Dayle A. Friedman '78 has served as chaplain of Philadelphia Geriatric Center since 1985. She received rabbinic ordination from Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion. She holds master's degrees in Jewish communal service and Hebrew literature from Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion and in social work from University of Southern California. She*

*was graduated magna cum laude from Brandeis with a B.A. in Near Eastern and Judaic studies.*

*Rabbi Friedman serves on the board of directors of the Jewish Chaplaincy Service of Philadelphia, the Bioethics Committee of the Union of American Congregations, the Committee on Aging of the Central Conference of American Rabbis (CCAR) and the Governing Council of the Forum on Religion and*

*Aging of the American Society on Aging. She is a member of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, the National Association of Jewish Chaplains and is adjunct faculty at the Reconstructionist Rabbinical College. She has published numerous articles and lectures widely on aging and Judaism, medical ethics and women's issues.*

by Dayle A. Friedman '78



*Rabbi Dayle A. Friedman '78 (right) with a member of the congregation*

while the artist

("Something of the Spirit")

searches far and wide for

subjects and occasionally

includes the elderly in

her wide array of imagery.

Yet, their concern and

sensitivity are but

two sides of the same coin.



Dayle A. Friedman '78



Suzanne Hodes '60

Most of us, like the Psalmist, dread growing old: "Cast us not off in our old age, When our strength fails, forsake us not."

We worry over gray hairs and aching backs, signs of change in our appearances and our physical strength, not just out of vanity, but out of a profound anxiety over what it is like to be old. We associate aging with incapacity and dependency, and we are deathly afraid of both.

I spend my days in the land of the old and the frail. My work is in the place that most powerfully represents our fears of aging, the nursing home. As chaplain for 538 elderly Jewish nursing home residents, 500 tenants of assisted-living apartments and patients in a 27-bed acute care operation, I have a unique glimpse of life for the frail elderly, those who have survived to the ripe ages of 80, 90 and 100, but whose physical and/or mental impairments render them incapable of living independently.

I am afforded a perspective on the burdens and losses faced by my congregants, all of which I find daunting. However, I am also blessed with a view of the power of Jewish life to lighten those burdens. Through my work as a rabbi, I see Judaism's capacity to bring moments of celebration, connection and meaning to even the oldest old, confined in an institutional milieu few would freely choose. I am inspired and comforted by this vision.

The universe of the nursing home is one of distorted time, disconnection and perceived futility. In the nursing home, time loses all normal contours. On the one hand, time is structured in the extreme. There is a time to eat, a time to bathe, a time to take medicines. Days run on rigidly set routines and are carved into chunks of time, from meal to meal, medicine to medicine. Time's markers have scant significance to the individual, for mealtime is not based on when *you* are hungry, nor bedtime when *you* are sleepy, but on the patterns that allow too few staff members to care for too many needy, dependent residents. Little distinguishes one day from another; Monday looks just like Tuesday, which looks suspiciously like Wednesday.

On the other hand, regimented as time is in the nursing home, it is also paradoxically empty. Between the strictly established mileposts, nothing imbues one's days with meaning. Life is spent waiting, or in what has been called the "BBC" of nursing home life — bingo, birthdays and crafts. Time goes by without meaningful demarcation or texture. It weighs heavily, so one demented woman, who paces nervously and asks every passerby what she is supposed to do now, says, "This day is *never* going to be over!"

Being a nursing home resident is about being disconnected. You are cut off from the life you have lived until now, and often, from people and relationships that have nurtured you. When the staff of the nursing home look at Mrs. S., they

see a "pleasantly confused" and affable woman, not the president of the Hadassah chapter, who was legendary in her family for her noodle kugel and among her friends for her wry wit. Mr. G. was one of 12 children in a tightly knit family. Now, he is alone, a "last twig," the sole survivor, whose only son lives in California and does what he can to stay in touch by phone and mail. In the nursing home, you are in the midst of people — you share your room, your dining room table and your "living room" with others, but they are not people you have chosen, and they may not be to your liking. So life in the nursing home can feel alienating indeed, and the institution's four walls can seem an impregnable barrier between it and the outside world.

In our society, the first question in social encounters is invariably "What do you do?" We measure worth by the productive labor in which we are engaged. *We are* what we *do*, so those who can no longer do the things they did over a lifetime — whether business or family nurturing or communal involvement — are robbed of a sense of their worth. So it is that Mrs. V., an 88-year-old nursing home resident says to me, "All my life, I've done for others. I helped my mother, my husband, my nieces and nephews. I worked for the synagogue and for organizations and I gave to *tzedakah* (charity) every time I had a spare coin. Now, I can't do anything for anyone. I can't walk, I can't see and I need help even to

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**out of a profound anxiety over what it is like to be old. We associate aging with incapacity and dependency, and we are deathly afraid of both.**

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get dressed and to get out of bed. What good am I anymore? Why doesn't God just take me?" Along with the dependency and incapacity of nursing home residents come a profound sense of uselessness and worthlessness.

So what am I doing here? What makes me want to get up in the morning to spend my day mired in this world of painful alienation? I am excited to come each day to the nursing home, because through my work in sharing Jewish life with these old, seemingly hopeless people, I witness what the *Siddur* (Jewish prayerbook) calls, "Your miracles which are with us each day, Your wonders and goodness which are with us every moment, evening, morning and noon."

In contrast to the emptiness, disconnection and uselessness that characterize life in the nursing home, I see the miraculous way in which Judaism brings older adults an opportunity to experience time as significant, to feel a sense of connection and to experience their own meaning. Simply put, I witness little miracles every day, for every day I see how Jewish life manages to touch the part that is whole, even in broken-bodied and broken-minded people.

In our nursing home, we live not just in "institutional time" but in "Jewish time." This means we live from Shabbat to Shabbat in the cycle of the week, from Rosh Chodesh to Rosh Chodesh in the

cycle of the month and from Rosh Hashanah to Rosh Hashanah in the cycle of the year. Today is not just any day, but the day before Tu Bishvat, the New Year for trees, the middle of the month and four days before Shabbat. Each moment has a location in time with always something to look forward to and something to savor.

As I walk through the hallways of the nursing home, residents often say, "Gut Shabbes," wishing me a good Sabbath even if it is Monday. "Thank you," I respond, "Shabbes is still five days away...but I'll look forward to seeing you in synagogue then." "I'll be there," they reply, thus finding a reason to look forward to the days to come.

When it comes, there is no mistaking Friday night for any other. On Friday, it is Shabbes all over our center. It is Shabbes for the bed-bound patient when a volunteer brings her electric Shabbat candles and helps her to *bentch licht* (to light the candles), to say the blessing over them and to eat Challah and drink sweet Kiddush wine. It is Shabbes for the demented residents of gated nursing home floors, who have a brief, scaled-down Kabbalat Shabbat service on Friday afternoon. Even the woman whose eyes are closed, who lies on a massive recliner chair, contracted

and seemingly unresponsive, taps her finger in time to the L'cha Dodi prayer and responds to the greeting of "Gut Shabbes" with "Gut Shabbes, a gut yohr" ("A good Sabbath, a good year").

It is Shabbes in the dining room when candles are lit and Kiddush is recited and broadcasted over the public address system throughout the building. When Mrs. F. blesses the Shabbat candles, she remarks, "I remember my mother doing this." At that moment, this time is linked to that time, providing a thread of continuity in Mrs. F.'s life. And, of course, it is Shabbes in the synagogue, where 40 to 70 congregants gather weekly for prayers and lively discussion.

Living in Jewish time, we celebrate every Jewish holiday. We do not just celebrate Shabbat and other joyous, affirming days but also Tisha B'Av, a relatively obscure and somber fast day. When we complete the service for Tisha B'Av, with some 60 residents in attendance, Mrs. A. remarks, "It was wonderful!" What was "wonderful" about singing Lamentations, crying and remembering the destruction of the temples and other moments of persecution and suffering in the history of the Jewish people? What was "wonderful" was that through this ritual, Mrs. A. and her fellow congregants had an opportunity to be taken seriously, to share a part of their experience, to cry and grieve together and to know that

**things they did  
over a lifetime —  
whether business  
or family nurturing  
or communal  
involvement — are  
robbed of a sense  
of their worth.**

**We measure worth  
by the productive  
labor in which  
we are engaged.  
We are what we do,  
so those who can  
no longer do the**

our tradition recognizes and affirms these feelings as well. Loss and suffering are a part of their life, and Judaism provides a time for acknowledging them.

There is more to life than “BBC!” Living in Jewish time, even in the nursing home, we can have a life of celebration.

Jewish life offers frail elders links to God, to the Jewish people and to one another, in dramatic contrast to the sense of disconnection so prevalent in the nursing home. Every Friday evening in the second row of our synagogue, Freda and Bertha and Hannah sit together. When one arrives before the others, she vigilantly guards their seats. Before services, they kiss and greet one another, catching up on their weeks, on gossip and family news. One week, Freda has been suffering more than usual from her arthritis and needs to come to services in a wheelchair instead of with her customary walker. Because she has not found room in the aisle next to her friends, she has been placed behind the back pew. As I begin the service, I look up and notice that, without discussion, Bertha and Hannah have moved to the back pew, so that they can continue to sit with their friend despite her new physical limitation. This may be a nursing home, but these people are a community, and they offer one another love and support and companionship in the context of religious life.

Mr. D. lost his wife this year. His daughter is going through a divorce and is not able to be with him very often. He feels bereft and alone

and, as a talkative and gregarious person, misses contact with others. Recently, however, Joshua, David and Steven have entered Mr. D.’s life. His friends are members of a local synagogue’s youth group who visit the center once a month for Shabbat dinner and services with the residents.

Whenever Mr. D.’s teenage friends come for Shabbat, they make a point of sitting with him during dinner. They join with him in making Kiddush, the blessing over the wine, his standing job. They help serve the food to him and the other residents at the table, and then they get down to business: they talk about football and Mr. D., an inveterate sports fan, is in seventh heaven. After Joshua and his brother lead *Birkat Ha-Mazon*, (the grace after the meal), they accompany Mr. D. and his fellow residents to the synagogue and assist in leading the service. Mr. D. congratulates the boys on their Hebrew pronunciation and the special melody they have chosen for *Adon Olam* (the closing hymn).

When I see Mr. D. the following Monday, and nearly every day thereafter, he has only one question: “When are the kids coming back?” Through this intergenerational program, he feels bound to the Jewish people and linked to the Jewish future. When he sees his young friends participate in prayers and blessings, pronouncing the Hebrew perhaps even more accurately than he can,

he sees, too, the chain of Jewish tradition, which will continue beyond his lifetime *l’dor va-dor* (from generation to generation).

Mrs. V., and other residents, wonder profoundly about their purpose in life. They feel they have nothing to give, no mission to accomplish. The Jewish tradition has a different message, however. As Jews, Mrs. V. and her fellow residents are participants in the covenant between God and the Jewish people. They are *metzuvim* (commanded persons) and as adult members of the community, they are obligated to serve God through performing the *mitzvot*, the ritual and ethical commandments given in the Torah. Obligation commences with *bar/bat mitzvah*, but it does not end with old age. There is neither retirement nor senior citizen discount from obligation.

Thus, if Jews are called to a life of “Torah, worship and acts of lovingkindness” (*Pirkei Avot*), then so, too, are my congregants. And if they are obligated, then they also have the opportunity to experience their own importance and power.

Importance and power? These frail, debilitated, old people? Am I dreaming?

The importance and power of these impaired, dependent elderly Jews become apparent in their relationship with Yonah. On Yom Kippur, I reminded my congregants, most of whom are physically incapable of fasting, that Isaiah understood fasting as a moral imperative, imploring us, “Is

**In contrast to the emptiness, disconnection and uselessness that characterize life in the nursing home, I see the miraculous way in which Judaism**

**brings older adults an opportunity to experience time as significant, to feel a sense of connection and to experience their own meaning.**

not this the fast I have chosen? To loose the fetters of wickedness, to undo the bands of the yoke and to let the oppressed go free, to break every yoke...and not to forget your own kin." I suggested that, in our day, the *mitzvah* of fasting could be understood as our obligation to rescue and redeem our brothers and sisters, the oppressed Jews of Ethiopia.

An Ethiopian Jewry Committee was established in the nursing home. The residents decided to take action after hearing lectures on the plight of the 15 thousand Jews left in Ethiopia and the 12 thousand who had earlier escaped to freedom in Israel. Through the American Rabbinic Network for Ethiopian Jewry, they "adopted" the family of Yonah Redday, a 26-year-old Ethiopian Jew in Israel, who eagerly sought to bring his aunt, grandmother, siblings and other relatives to Israel.

The committee met every few weeks. They wrote petitions to the American and Israeli governments urging intensified efforts to rescue Ethiopian Jews. They wrote letters to Yonah. Because most could not see to write or hold a pen, "writing" letters meant dictating messages through volunteers. The messages were heartfelt: "Hang on, we're trying to help you, don't give up faith." "I know what it is to be separated from family...God should only reunite you quickly." "We're with you, honey, don't give up!" And they wanted to do more, so they gave money. These nursing home residents, many of whom get only \$10 per month spending money from Medicaid, stuffed my

hands with dollar bills. Not only at our meetings, but in between as I would pass through the dining room and hallways, individuals would call me over and hand me a dollar or two "for the Ethiopian Jews." Some encouraged their children to give as well.

Inspired by my congregants' actions, I decided to get others involved. I approached local synagogues and rabbis and told them of my congregation's efforts. "My congregants have raised \$600," I would say. "What can you and your congregation do?" In the end, over the course of several months, 10 congregations had joined in the effort. My congregants raised \$1,000 and the others raised enough for a combined total of over \$6,600, which was presented in a formal ceremony to a representative of the American Rabbinic Network for Ethiopian Jewry to help rescue Yonah's family.

Meanwhile, Yonah wrote back and a dialogue was begun by mail, by photo, audiocassettes and even videotape! After his grandmother and aunt had succeeded in coming to Israel, Yonah wrote, "Greetings to my friends who worry about me like family...When I look at your photograph, and I read your letter, I feel that I am a Jew, that I have brothers who worry about me and are trying to help me. Your prayers and your blessings matter a great deal to me and my family.

Everything you write is true. For example, one woman prayed that I should be reunited with my family by Passover, and you see, part of my family has already arrived!"

In their efforts to help Yonah, this young Jew halfway around the world, from a community that most of them had never heard of, my congregants were participants in the *mitzvah* of *pidyon shevuyim* (redeeming the captives). In Yonah's eyes, and in their own, they were no longer merely old people, or sick people, or recipients of care, but redeemers whose prayers and wishes made a real difference in the life of this Jewish family.

These events and others are the miracles of daily life in the nursing home. Through Jewish ritual, tradition and community, individuals experience moments of celebration, connection and meaning: their frailty and dependency are not erased, but they are joined by *kedushah* (holiness) and by dignity. I learn from my congregants not just the horrors of elderhood but the possibilities as well.

So when I wake up in the morning and my back is more stiff than usual, or some additional gray hairs pop out at me from the mirror, I cannot say that I am entirely sanguine. Growing old is still a frightening prospect. But I can say that I have learned from my tradition and from my elderly guides, that amazing, magical and miraculous things might just happen to me and to all of us, when we get there.



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## Something of the Spirit

by Suzanne Hodes '60

*Suzanne Hodes received her B.A. from Brandeis, where she majored in studio art and studied with Arthur Polonsky and Mitchell Siporin. She earned an M.F.A. at Columbia University. A Fulbright Scholarship in 1963 took her to Paris and a Bunting Institute Fellowship enabled her to travel to Israel in 1971. For one summer as an*

*undergraduate, she studied at the Skowhegan Art School in Maine, where she had the opportunity to paint with George Grosz, and another summer with Oskar Kokoschka in Salzburg. In the 1960s she joined AARW (Artists Against Racism and War) and in the early 1980s she cofounded Artists for Survival, a group of professional artists concerned about the nuclear threat. This organization has grown to over 100 artists and mounted more than 50 shows and continues to provide posters in English and Russian for exchanges between the United States and USSR.*

*Hodes has exhibited widely throughout this country and in Israel. Her exhibitions include solo shows at the Clark Gallery, the Hess Museum at Pine Manor College and Rockefeller University and group shows at the Boston Public Library, the DeCordova Museum, the Straus Gallery and the Newport Museum. Her*

*works hang in many private and public collections, including the Fogg Museum, Bank of America and the Casali Institute in Israel. Hodes, who is married to Henry Linschitz, professor emeritus of chemistry at Brandeis, works at Artists West Studios, an artists' community that she cofounded. Currently she is showing her works at Eliza Spencer Gallery in Newton, Massachusetts. Since 1990 she has been working on a series of antiwar paintings and city reflections.*

Hodes, whose painting and graphic style come out of the expressionist tradition, explores a wide range of subject matter — portraits, urban images, landscapes and works dealing with political issues. She employs an array of media including charcoal, pastels, oil,

mixed mediums and such techniques as etching and monotype. Robert Taylor, critic for the *Boston Globe*, described her as "an artist with impressive emotional range."

Hodes says that her art is her voice. "I want my work to express the complexity and intensity of life as I feel it. I would like to open people's eyes to the texture and meaning of our lives.

Above all, I hope my work will move people," she remarked.

Her artwork shown on these pages, mostly portraits, depicts elderly people. "In making a portrait," the artist told the *Brandeis Review*, "I want to capture something of the spirit of

the person: the force of character, the sense of human frailty, the mood of the moment and the dignity of aging." Among the people featured here is the artist's mother, Helen Hodes, who lives in New York City. Because Hodes grew up in New York, cities, she says, "offer her a sphere of multiple impressions, color and motion and sudden shifts of scale and mood."



Together

1968  
Etching, 12x12-1/2  
Collection the artist



**Portrait of  
Oskar Kokoschka**

1987  
Charcoal and pastel  
44x30  
Collection the artist



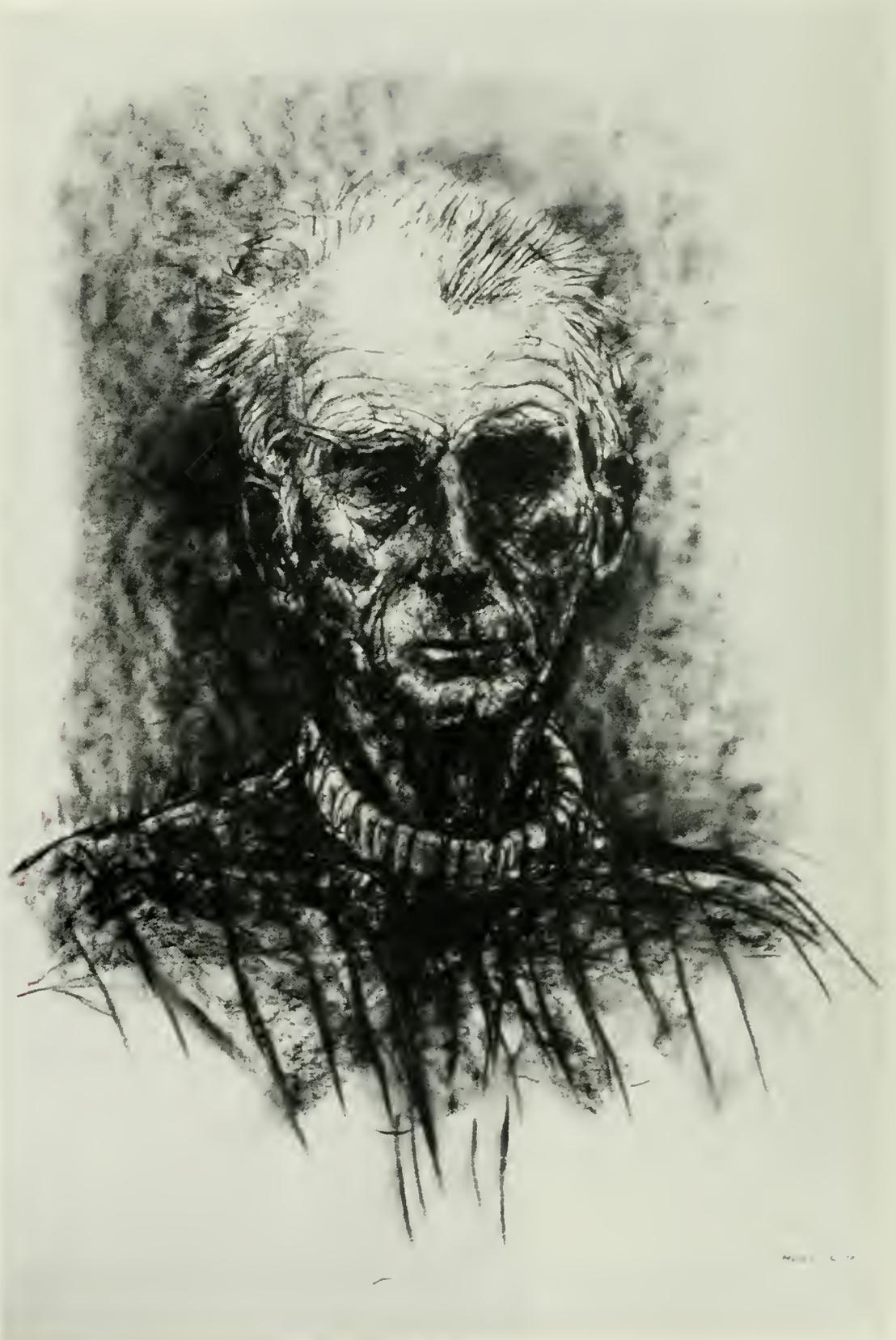
**Apartment at Night**

1988  
Monotype, 12x18  
Collection the artist

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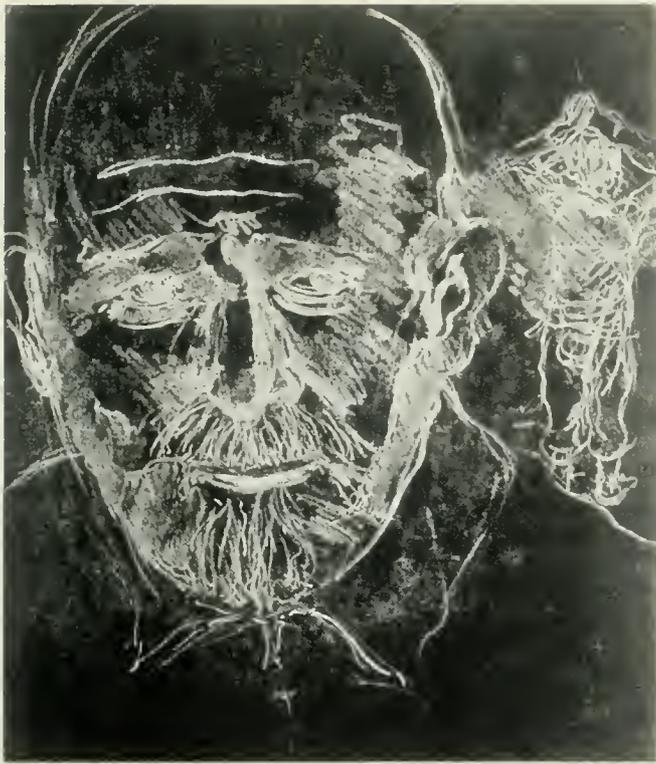
**Samuel Beckett**

1979  
Charcoal, 44x30  
Collection Boston  
Public Library



**Portrait of  
Janusz Korczak**

1988  
Monotype, 14x12  
Collection the artist



**Young and Old**

1969  
Etching and  
drypoint, 6x7-1/2  
Collection the artist



**Grandmother**

1968  
Etching, 11x8-1/2  
Collection the artist



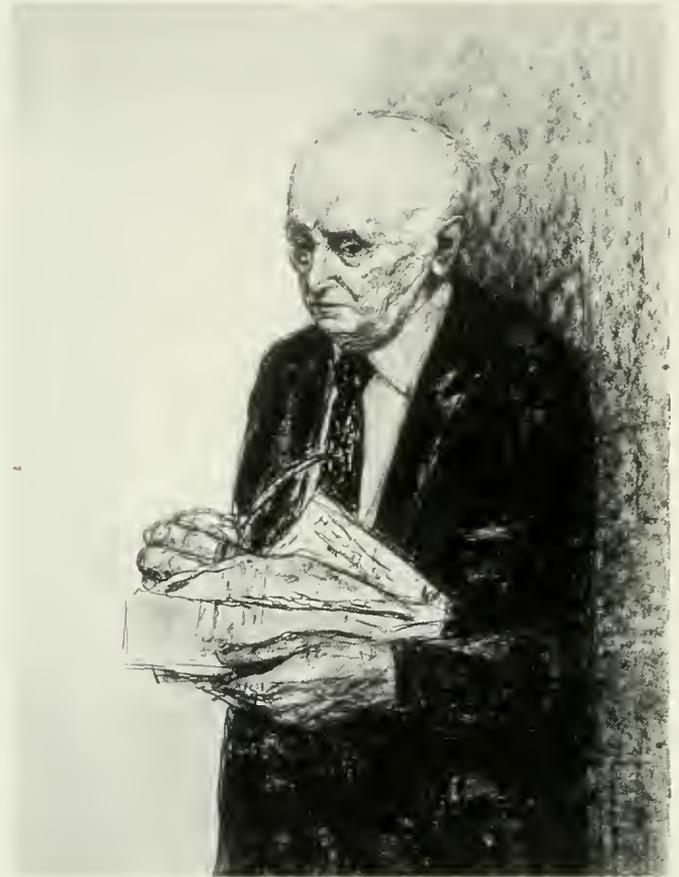
**My Mother  
Three Times**

1989  
Charcoal, pastel,  
conté, 50x92  
Collection the artist



**The Letter, Portrait  
of I.B. Singer**

1979  
Charcoal and pastel  
44x30  
Collection Boston  
Public Library



# African-American Literature:

## Powerful Pictures of the Human Condition

by Phillip Harper

African-American culture has caught the interest of the American public. The wide attraction of rap music and the success of such TV fare as "The Cosby Show" or "In Living Color" indicate that Americans in general are tuning into the black world. But aside from entertainment, black culture has made itself felt in the more serious arena of academic pursuit. The enormous appeal of literary works by such black women writers as Alice Walker, Toni Morrison and Gloria Naylor has ignited discussions among readers who turn to those authors not only for insights into black culture but for the powerful picture they paint of the human condition. At Brandeis and other universities, black authors — women and men — are receiving academic scrutiny from students who fill the classrooms and from scholars who study the historical sweep of this area of American literary tradition.

What many people don't realize is the degree to which black literature is rooted in a long, rich, complex tradition of African-American culture. In fact, when I tell people that I teach a course in 18th- and 19th-century African-American literature, their first response often is "I didn't know there was such a thing." Even people who have a fairly broad knowledge of blacks' literary achievements in this century aren't necessarily familiar with the earlier sources from which such works derive and they often mistakenly believe that African-American literature began with Langston Hughes and other writers of the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s.

But African-American culture is rooted in blacks' experience of slavery during the first centuries of Europeans' settlement in America. Rather than merely a tragic horror that is better forgotten, slavery has to be acknowledged as an historical fact that continues to influence black culture right up to the present day. Of course, the earliest examples of African-American literature dealt directly with the experience of slavery, not just as subject matter, but as the very context in which it was created.

African-American literature began with the narratives of Africans who were abducted from their native continent by white explorers (sometimes with the help of African people themselves) and transported to North America to work as slaves in the towns and especially on the plantations of the burgeoning nation. The works produced by early slaves are crucial because they demonstrate, in a fundamental way, one of the defining characteristics of African-American literary culture.

At the time of the slave trade, the vast majority of African cultures were communicated through oral tradition. The dominant European nations, on the other hand, used the written word as the foundation for their cultural traditions. When Africans were transplanted to North America, where people of various European extractions dominated politically and culturally, they not only had to learn to speak a new language, English, but to acculturate themselves to a world in which the written language was completely alien to their experience. From the beginning, therefore, African-American literature has been characterized by the interplay of written and oral cultural forms — a combination that separates African-Americans' experience and literary traditions from Euro-Americans'.



The enormous appeal of literary works by such black women writers as Alice Walker, Toni Morrison and Gloria Naylor has ignited discussions among readers who turn to those authors not only for insights into black culture but for the powerful picture they paint of the human condition.

Even the earliest slave narratives betray their authors' need to reconcile oral and literate traditions in the new American cultural context. A large number of narratives produced by Africans in America and Europe make use of what the eminent African-American scholar Henry Louis Gates, Jr. calls "the trope of the talking book." This rhetorical turn consists of a development in the plot whereby the African narrator (or some other character who is not acquainted with the written word) witnesses for the first time someone engaged in the act of reading a book. Recognizing that the reader seems to be receiving some sort of communication from the book, the slave later picks up the book and raises it to his or her own ear, hoping that it will "speak" for him or her as well.

Imagining the written text to possess a voice was a way for early African-American authors to negotiate the conflicting demands of their own oral tradition and the less familiar conventions of the world of literacy in which they found themselves. In my course on early African-American literature, students read excerpts from slave narratives from 1774 through 1789, all of which utilize the trope of the talking book, indicating that the tension between written and oral cultures was a central concern for the founding authors in the African-American tradition.

*Phillip Harper, assistant professor of English, was graduated Phi Beta Kappa from the University of Michigan where he received a B.A. in creative writing and literature. At Cornell University he earned an M.F.A. in creative writing, an M.A. in English and a Ph.D. in 20th-century English and American literature. He has been the recipient of a Mellon Fellowship, a National Endowment for the Humanities grant and a Ford Foundation Fellowship among others. An author of numerous articles, he is*

*currently working on a book that examines works by various American authors of the 1930s through the 1950s. He is also preparing a series of essays on the representation of blacks in contemporary mass culture, addressing particularly the creation and depiction of social divisions within the African-American communities in the United States.*

*This winter, he was awarded the Michael L. Walzer Award for Teaching, Brandeis University's distinguished teaching award. The award, which includes a certificate and a \$1,000 check, resulted from student nominations and evaluation of his contributions to Brandeis and recognizes his "inspirational teaching and superlative scholarship."*

Sometimes authors' resolution of that tension took place not through plot devices in the work but rather through various formal strategies. For instance, in "Bar's Fight" (1746), the earliest extant poem by an African-American, author Lucy Terry uses a standard 4/4 ballad meter and a regular a,a,b,b rhyme scheme to tell the tale of an Indian attack on white settlers and their servants at Deerfield, Massachusetts. The poetic structures Terry employs are common in the English literary tradition, but even so, they derive from song forms constructed to facilitate memorization and communication by word of mouth among a community of listeners. Here, then, Terry found a way within the tradition of English literary poetry to accommodate aspects of the oral culture that characterized her African heritage.

Other authors of the late 18th and early 19th centuries also made use of established English literary forms, adapting them to the specific demands of the African-American experience. For instance, Phillis Wheatley — widely considered the foremost black poet of the 18th century — mastered the poetic forms of iambic pentameter and the heroic couplet in the style of Alexander Pope and other contemporary English writers. At the same time, however, Wheatley transformed the significance of those poetic structures by using them to talk about her experiences as a black slave during a period when life, liberty and the "rights of man" were at the forefront of nationalist rhetoric in the former English colonies. Such poems as "On Being Brought from Africa to America" and "To the Right Honorable William, Earl of Dartmouth" attest to Wheatley's ability to link questions of blacks' bondage and freedom with issues pertaining to America's independence from English rule. Similar effects were achieved in poems by Jupiter Hammon in the late 18th century and George Moses Horton, whose works from the early 19th century reflect the Romantic sensibility characteristic of much English and American literature of the time.

Clearly, those African-Americans who were writing and publishing their works by the early 19th century no longer confronted the tension between literate and oral cultures in the same way as authors who had utilized the trope of the talking book in their narratives. Still, the most significant African-American cultural productions of the 19th century continued to exhibit the strong influence of African oral traditions partly because many of these productions did not consist of actual written literature at all, but rather of what some scholars have begun to call "orature" — the array of oral productions that constitute a people's cultural heritage. Of the many types of orature in the African-American tradition — tales, toasts, jokes, folk ballads and other songs — probably the most significant are the slave spirituals, the sermons and the addresses. Derived from the strong Christian tradition that sustained most slaves throughout the 19th century, the slave spirituals were heavily metaphorical songs referring simultaneously to the promise of Christian salvation in the afterlife and to strategies

Ralph Ellison



The Bettmann Archive

James Baldwin



The Bettmann Archive

for day-to-day survival in the temporal world; they were a popular version of the message of salvation carried in black preachers' sermons. Equally important were the speeches and addresses given by African-American speakers, especially during the abolitionist movement in the second half of the 19th century.

Frederick Douglass and Sojourner Truth were among the foremost practitioners of public oratory, whose highly personal speeches moved audiences. Douglass told again and again the powerful tale of his bondage and his escape from slavery in Maryland, with the aim of winning converts to the abolitionist cause. Truth offered herself as a striking testimony to the twin oppressions of racism and sexism in her speeches on racial equality and women's rights. In her most famous address, she gave a ringing retort to a man in her audience who suggested that women were too delicate to enjoy the same full rights as men, who ought to offer them chivalrous and protective treatment; Truth replied, "Nobody ever helps me into carriages, or over mud-puddles, or gives me any best place! And ain't I a woman?"

Such rhetorical finesse obviously found its strongest effects in the context of the live address, but many of the verbal strategies characteristic of the speeches also found their way into written work particularly in the case of Frederick Douglass, whose *Narrative* is a masterpiece of persuasive argument. Developed from his speeches for the abolitionist movement, *Narrative* is also a refinement of the earlier slave narrative form, which emphasizes that slavery is dehumanizing not only to the enslaved but also to the enslaver. Douglass' ability to show whites that they, too, were affected by the evils of slavery won many to the abolitionist cause and made Douglass one of the most popular public figures of his day.

The complicated social consequences of slavery for all facets of society were particularly well outlined in works by or about black women during the slave era. Harriet Jacobs' narrative, *Incidents in the Life of a Slave Girl*, goes even further than Douglass' in showing not only that the consequences of slavery extend across racial lines, but also that the female slave's status is significantly different from the male slave because of the sexual exploitation that she is subject to at the hands of her master. Moreover, Jacobs' work discusses the socioeconomic factors at play reminding her readers that poor whites, as well as enslaved blacks, suffer from the effects of the slave system, which is designed to benefit the wealthy white planter above everyone else.

During the second half of the 19th century, the figure of the mulatto as a crucial character type surfaces in a number of novels. In particular, three novels by African-Americans served to establish the mulatto as the primary figure of the age: *Our Nig* by Harriet Wilson, *Clotel* by William Wells Brown and *Iola Leroy* by Frances Ellen Watkins Harper. By introducing heroines of mixed heritage onto the novelistic stage, these authors raised a whole host of social and political issues for consideration. All three novels question whether skin color is a suitable basis on which to judge a person's fitness for servitude: they spend a substantial amount of time emphasizing how *fair* their heroines are (in both senses of the word), even though they are legally negroes. The discrepancy between appearances and "reality" in these cases is used to expose the faultiness of categorizing people by skin color in the first place. At the same time, underlying these works is a tendency merely to recapitulate racial categorization *within* the black community itself: the point of emphasizing the light skin of the heroine is to suggest that she should not be subjected to servitude, while the implicit corollary to that idea is that those who are *dark*-skinned are fit to be slaves and inferior to light-skinned blacks. In short, part of what makes the mulatto character such a compelling figure in African-American literature is that she often represents the possibility of a rudimentary class division within black society.

Even before the Reconstruction, and certainly after the Emancipation of the slaves, an increasingly significant black middle class was becoming established in the United States. This diversification of the black population from its original status as a servant class was strongly reflected in the literary and cultural life of the turn of the century. Perhaps this development is best summed up in the formulations of the writer and critic Alain Locke and famed sociologist and thinker W.E.B. DuBois. Locke proclaimed that the beginning of the 20th century would see a "new Negro" emerge in the United States, one whose culture would become increasingly vital not just in African-American circles themselves but in the life of the entire nation. DuBois argued that the vanguard of this new Negro movement would consist of a "talented tenth" of black artists and intellectuals who would articulate the needs and the hopes of the African-American population as a whole.

That "talented tenth" seemed, for awhile, to be the artists of the Harlem Renaissance, the vital flourishing of black culture that took place throughout the 1920s coinciding roughly with the "Jazz Age," which fascinated leisure-class whites in the United States and Europe, and with the emergence of the modernist movement. During the Harlem Renaissance, African-American literature became an object of interest for a wide audience, black and white, and began to receive serious critical attention. The central figures of the period remain well known and relatively widely read today: Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen,

Rather than merely a tragic horror that is better forgotten, slavery has to be acknowledged as an historical fact that continues to influence black culture right up to the present day.



American Antiquarian Society





Zora Neale Hurston during later years (above) and during the Harlem Renaissance (right)



Toni Morrison

Sanchez, Haki Madubhuti (Don L. Lee) and Nikki Giovanni. The entire Black Power Movement was also marked, however, by an intractable sexism, stated most defiantly in Stokely Carmichael's claim that the proper position for women in the movement was "prone." Many black women associated with the Black Arts Movement but also committed to feminist principles — June Jordan and Mari Evans are prime examples — wrote against this rhetoric, with the full force of black feminist sentiment being brought to bear in the production of Ntozake Shange's "choreopoem," *for colored girls who have considered suicide/when the rainbow is enuf* in the mid-1970s. A striking stage piece combining dance, poetry and dramatic monologue, Shange's work really opened the debate on intergender tensions in the black community that would attend the later works of Alice Walker and Gloria Naylor.

These women, along with Toni Morrison, are certainly the preeminent black novelists of our time. And yet, even as the debate regarding the depiction of the genders in contemporary African-American fiction continues — fueled in large part by the antifeminist rhetoric of black male novelist Ishmael Reed — it seems clear that the concerns raised by black women writers actually present a common ground of concern for African-American authors of both genders. From John Edgar Wideman to August Wilson, from Terry McMillan to Trey Ellis, to name but a few of our most productive writers of the past decade, African-American authors are generally engaged in trying to make sense of individual experience in the context of communal relations. The African-American condition offers a unique perspective from which to undertake such a task, making the study of African-American literature and its history a rewarding endeavor for anyone who participates in it. ■



# Eleanor Roosevelt and Jean Monnet:

by Ruth S. Morgenthau

## A Shared Vision

Trying to make room for the role of women in history can produce unexpected questions and unusual fellow travelers. One example. I was asked to link Jean Monnet's vision of a United States of Europe with Eleanor Roosevelt's vision of universal human rights. The request came from a source I could not refuse: William V. vanden Heuvel, president of the Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt Institute and my former boss at the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations during the Carter administration.

The Roosevelt Institute was cosponsoring a conference at Hyde Park with the American Council for Jean Monnet Studies. When the organizers noted the starting date of the conference, October 11, 1990, they realized it was Eleanor Roosevelt's birthday. Further, the participants were planning to examine the record of many men who were contemporaries of Jean Monnet but not the accomplishments of a single woman. To establish balance the organizers decided to propose a "shared vision" topic to the conference of specialists in postwar European history and invited me, a nonspecialist, to lead off the program.

For autobiographical reasons, I could not resist. Eleanor Roosevelt and Jean Monnet were contemporaries, in their sixties, and prime movers of world history just when I came of age. I was in high school in the 1940s when Eleanor Roosevelt, full of vigor, was striding through the corridors of the United Nations, a lone woman among many men, as U.S. Representative in the Third Committee of the General Assembly. I admired how she chaired the fledgling United Nations Human Rights Commission and masterfully steered it toward the adoption of what she called a "Magna Charta [sic] for Mankind," the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. When I was in college I watched her use her extraordinary influence for many other good purposes — support for the creation of the State of Israel, for example.

As the first woman national chair of the Collegiate Council for the United Nations, I first met Eleanor Roosevelt when she addressed college students from all over the country. I was deeply moved by her vision of individual human dignity regardless of nationality, religion, class or gender. As a refugee from Nazi oppression and war in Europe who found sanctuary and opportunity in Eleanor Roosevelt's America, I was ripe for her message: that individuals could — indeed had to — take the initiative to maintain the peace and respect for human rights.

I possessed other personal reasons for embracing the topic. On a Fulbright Scholarship, I was studying in Paris when Jean Monnet was promoting the European Community in the early 1950s, inspiring the Schuman Plan, becoming the first president of the European High Authority and founding the Action Committee for the United States of Europe. I saw how the cold war slowed down the realization of both these bold, converging visions. Yet they continued to shape change for decades to come.

I had another autobiographical reason for picking up the challenge by Bill vanden Heuvel. My husband Henry's mother, Elinor Morgenthau, was very close to Eleanor Roosevelt, who therefore embraced me when I joined the family. As an honorary member of the Morgenthau clan (my husband's father, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., was Roosevelt's secretary of the treasury for 12 years), I was eager to attend the Hyde Park conference and hear historians talk about Jean Monnet's contacts with American New Dealers.

So I rose to the challenge knowing it required the exercise of my historical imagination. Aware how slim the evidence was of actual contact between the two, I asked for help. Bill Emerson, the director of the Roosevelt archives at Hyde Park, started a search for correspondence between Eleanor Roosevelt and Jean



courtesy UPI (ACME)



Monnet. "Dear Ruth," he wrote me, "Very, very small beer, I'm afraid." There is no reference to Monnet in the index to Eleanor Roosevelt's 1933-1945 correspondence, and there are only a few scant references in her general correspondence between 1951 and 1963.

She *might* have met him in 1938 when he visited Franklin Roosevelt at Hyde Park. Monnet writes about this in his *Memoirs*, but he makes no mention of Eleanor Roosevelt. Indeed no woman is featured in Monnet's book. Eleanor Roosevelt and Jean Monnet were products of an era that kept men and women on separate tracks.

Ruth S. Morgenthau, Adlai E. Stevenson Professor of International Politics, specializes in the politics of developing countries. Last summer, she was in Madagascar on a World Bank mission for food security. She has been an advisor to three Presidents — Kennedy, Johnson and Carter — and frequently testified before congressional committees. She is the author of a prize-winning book, *Political Parties in French-Speaking West Africa*, and *Pride Without Prejudice*, a biography of Senator John O. Pastore. She recently coedited *Fighting Rural Hunger in a World Full of Grain* and was a member of the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations from 1977-1981.

Her concern for the problems of world hunger has not been confined to books and theories. She created and administered a multinational, multimillion-dollar program, Food Corps International, geared to the aspirations for self-reliance and progress among the low-income people of drought-ridden African states and small farmers in Latin American and Asian villages. Using low-cost technology, Food Corps has helped people to help themselves, through the use of proper planning and seed money rather than handouts.

She was married in 1962 in the Berlin Chapel at Brandeis to Henry Morgenthau III, who is a public television writer and producer. He is finishing a book titled *Mostly Morgenthaus*, (Tiknor and Fields/Houghton Mifflin - forthcoming, 1991).



Left, Eleanor Roosevelt (right) and Elinor Morgenthau (center) were close friends and like-minded on most social and political issues. In October 1937, the First Lady came to the Self-Help Exchange in Washington, D.C., which Elinor Morgenthau had helped to establish and operate

Right, at the wedding of Ruth and Henry Morgenthau in 1962, Eleanor Roosevelt beams at the couple. Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (left), former secretary of the treasury, who had worked closely with Jean Monnet gearing up to make the United States "the World War II arsenal of democracy"

We can, however, speculate; Eleanor Roosevelt might have called up her good friend Elinor Morgenthau to talk politics and menus after Monnet's visit to Hyde Park. Monnet records in his *Memoirs* that President Roosevelt telephoned his secretary of the treasury, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., to arrange a follow-up meeting; and on Saturday, October 22, Monnet dined at the Morgenthau's home in Washington. Monnet found Morgenthau "a hard-working man not very easy to get on with." (*Memoirs*) No doubt Elinor Morgenthau was a gracious but unrecorded hostess.

The first evidence of a genuine exchange between Eleanor Roosevelt and Jean Monnet was in 1951. Her circumstances had changed. By then, they were on the same track; each was famous and recognized as a public figure of extraordinary vision; she in the United Nations, he in Europe. Each was building new institutions; she to monitor human rights, even for the most neglected people, on a world scale; he to create a radical new relationship among previously warring European states. Monnet invited her to dine on May 5 at his country home outside of Paris and sent a car to pick her up.

Jean Monnet made no mention of the dinner in his *Memoirs*, but from it we know he had two daughters. The elder, Marianne, was 19 in 1951. Could he have reflected, as Eleanor Roosevelt came to dine, what a glorious example she was for his daughter? He knew it was not "too much to ask most people to imagine something that had never yet existed...." (*Memoirs*) He knew this woman was his equal, if not superior, in vision, cunning, innocence, perseverance and capacity to make a dream reality.

The dinner had come about in the course of arrangements Eleanor Roosevelt made in April to interview Foreign Minister Robert Schuman and Monnet in Paris for an NBC television program. The coproducers were her son Elliot and my future husband Henry. Alas, television in 1951 suffered from

many technical difficulties; the kinescope by French television proved deficient and thus only fragments of the program survive in the NBC archives. A decade later, Eleanor Roosevelt took up the same subject of rebuilding and uniting Europe in Washington with George Ball in one of her "Prospects of Mankind" television programs, sponsored by Brandeis University and the Boston Public Television station. In a letter in 1951 to her friend and biographer, Joseph P. Lash, she wrote of "a most interesting dinner with Jean Monnet and his family in the country." Sometime later, she urged Lash to write Monnet's biography, a task he never undertook.

What might they have discussed at that dinner in May? Both had a firm belief in peace, a vision of a new world order. Neither had ever run for office nor worked as a career bureaucrat, though each served at times in an appointed capacity. Each was very effective in the interstices of power, as a self-designated facilitator of global change. Members of an international elite, with patriotic records, they advocated the diminution of national sovereignty and helped give birth to a new, innovative crop of world organizations.

The two innovators were quite different personalities. Yet their visions converged for their values and loyalties sprang from a common historical experience. Children of the 19th century, chronologically they stood in about the same relationship to the 20th century as preschoolers today stand in relation to the 21st. Neither had any formal schooling beyond age 16 or so, though they continued all their lives to learn from experience. Both were not entirely happy with their respective parochial backgrounds. Lash wrote in *Eleanor and Franklin*

*Eleanor...was born into a secure and golden world in which significant or even ominous events around the globe were hardly noticed—or if they were, they seemed remote and without relevance to the lives of her parents and their friends. Politics, except at the highest levels...was not an occupation for gentlemen in 1884...*

and certainly not for ladies.



At 15, Eleanor Roosevelt went to Allenswood, a finishing school near Wimbledon Common outside London. The experience opened up a whole new world for her; she did remarkably well in French and finished her studies with a year in Paris.

Four years older than Jean Monnet, she was already back home marrying Franklin at 19 when Monnet, according to his *Memoirs*, "bought a bowler hat," left school and went to London at age 16 to learn English and the cognac trade, his father's business. In Cognac, he wrote, "we habitually talked about world affairs... But there was no affectation in it, no feeling transcending the parochial: we knew that our existence depended on the prosperity and tastes of people all over the world." After living with a family of English wine merchants for two years, he traveled to sell cognac. In Winnipeg the Canadians thrilled him with "their vision of a broader, richer future." His love of North America, so unusual for a Frenchman, began then.

Eleanor Roosevelt and Jean Monnet each felt at home in the other's land and language. Both learned at an early age to talk to the head man. Eleanor — as Theodore's niece and Franklin's wife — was at the very top of American political and social elite. Jean Monnet parachuted himself into a key policy appointment in 1914 at age 26, when a Cognac lawyer friend, who happened to know the French prime minister, made the introduction. Monnet offered advice and was immediately appointed to work in the Allies' International Supplies Committee. He saw then that "quite new forms of organization would have to be invented." (*Memoirs*)

At the Paris peace conference in 1919, the youthful Mrs. Roosevelt (as Franklin's spouse) and Monnet were in the company of the men heading their respective delegations. However, there is no record

that they met. After the armistice, when the League of Nations was established, both had their hopes raised only to be shattered by the subsequent breakdown of the League, the Depression and finally the specter of World War II.

Both were persistent but knew when it was time to be patient and when to push ahead. Eleanor Roosevelt was born into an intolerant environment. Her parents "shared New York society's bias against immigrant foreigners generally and against Eastern European Jews particularly," Lash wrote in *Eleanor and Franklin*. But she rejected this prejudice; her appreciation for diversity was self-taught and soon became second nature. As for Jean Monnet, his family had Jewish business associates. He wrote of his mother, "She was religious and very tolerant. A Catholic, she had great respect for a friend of ours, M. Barrault, who...abandoned his plough to officiate at the Segonzac Synagogue. 'He is a man of the Bible,' she would say." (*Memoirs*)

At that dinner in May 1951, did they talk of the holocaust, of the Jewish homeland that had just been born? Did they talk of the trials and thrills of being at center stage, attracting a large and faithful following? Did they talk of the irony of having to fight their own nation's leaders? Jean Monnet rejected de Gaulle's nationalist vision and was perpetually circumventing top French bureaucrats. Eleanor Roosevelt outwitted or coopted the men assigned by the Department of State to watch over her and deflect her from bringing out a United Nations Human Rights Covenant, as she faced the U.S. Senate resistance and the Bricker amendment.

Both rejected the old brand of nationalism; their thinking transcended the limited borders of their own countries. Both showed, by example, the importance to history of individual initiative and determination. Both were versed in the ways of the world, too wily to rely on formal institutional processes except to confirm prior arrangements informally negotiated. Though Eleanor Roosevelt and Jean Monnet died before their ideas had come to full fruition, their work lives on. The end of the cold war in the late eighties gave fresh momentum to the institutionalization of their visions; hers based on morality and understanding of the human heart, and his based on economics and understanding of mutual interests. Their visions still shape the current political agenda.

In the nineties, Europe is coming together; renewed passion for human rights is rallying citizens and defeating armies in authoritarian states. I wish Eleanor Roosevelt were here to comment on human rights in Lithuania, China or South Africa. I wish Jean Monnet were here to adapt Europe's institutions to German unification and changing markets. I wish both could advise how to deal with problems in the Middle East. In an era of pragmatists and champions of special interests, where today are the true visionaries who can inspire future generations to solve the problems of the 21st century? ■

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*Ruth Morgenthau followed in Eleanor Roosevelt's footsteps to serve on the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations during the Carter administration. Left, she was sworn in by the late Rabbi Wolfe Kellman in 1977, while her husband, two sons and her boss, Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young, (right) stood as witness*

*Right, on the job at the United Nations, Ruth represented the United States as commissioner for social development*

## Faculty

**Lawrence H. Fuchs**  
Meyer and Walter Jaffe  
Professor in American  
Civilization and Politics

*The American Kaleidoscope: Race, Ethnicity, and the Civic Culture*  
Wesleyan University Press/  
University Press of New  
England

Do recent changes in American law and politics mean that our national motto — *e pluribus unum* — is at last becoming a reality? The author attempts to answer this question by examining the historical patterns of American ethnicity and the ways in which a national political culture has evolved to accommodate ethnic diversity. Since World War II, the national unity of Americans has been tied increasingly to a strong civic culture that permits and protects expressions of ethnic and religious diversity based on individual rights; the civic culture inhibits and ameliorates conflict among religious, ethnic and racial groups. The author looks first at white European immigrants, showing how most of them and especially their children were accepted as part of a unifying political culture. Systems of coercive pluralism, however, kept persons of color from fully participating in the civic culture. He then documents the emergence of a more inclusive and stronger civic culture in which voluntary pluralism flourishes, allowing individuals the freedom to express their ancestral affections and choose to be ethnic. Fuchs remains optimistic about today's diversity claiming it

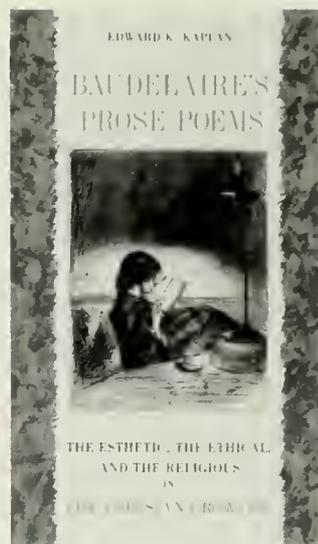
has become a unifying principle that Americans now celebrate. But he also examines the tough issues of racial and ethnic conflict and the problems of the ethno-underclass, the new outsiders. The book concludes with an analysis of public policies protecting individual rights and enabling ethnic diversity to prosper (see page 16).

**Stefan Gerlach**  
assistant professor of  
economics

**Peter A. Petri**  
Carl Shapiro Professor  
International Finance and  
director, Lemberg Program in  
International Economics and  
Finance, eds.

*The Economics of the Dollar Cycle*  
The MIT Press

The dollar's rapid rise between 1980 and 1985 and its subsequent startling collapse — the events called the "dollar cycle" in this book — have dominated the economics of the 1980s much as the oil shocks controlled the economic history of the previous decade. No single variable captures this turbulent period better than the rise and fall of the dollar. From late 1979, the dollar appreciated by more than 40 percent until February 1985 and then collapsed to new postwar lows by 1988. The remarkable events surrounding this cycle are of enormous practical, historical and theoretical interest. Using the dollar as a fulcrum, the original essays in this book discuss the



causes of the dramatic shifts in the dollar's exchange value during the past decade, the fluctuation's effect on the economies of the United States, Japan, Europe and the developing nations and the theories of international economics. Unlike narrowly focused studies in a technical specialty, this book explores the subject simultaneously from the viewpoints of exchange rate economics, empirical trade analysis, the economics of international financial markets and macroeconomic policy-making.

**Ray Jackendoff**  
professor of linguistics

*Semantic Structures*  
The MIT Press

Building on the theory of Conceptual Semantics described in his earlier books, *Semantics and Cognition* and *Consciousness and the Computational Mind* (second printing, MIT Press, 1989), *Semantic Structures* is the author's large-scale study of conceptual structure and its lexical and syntactic expression in English. He starts by summarizing the relevant arguments in his two previous books and sets the basic parameters for the formalization of meaning by comparing his mentalistic approach with Jerry Fodor's language of thought hypothesis. He then discusses two problems that must be addressed in order to develop a general theory of language that deals with syntax and semantics and their two points of

connection: the Problem of Meaning, extending the range of semantic fields encompassed by the Conceptual Semantics formalism, and the Problem of Correspondence, formalizing the relation between semantic and syntactic structure.

**Edward K. Kaplan**  
professor of French and  
comparative literature

*Baudelaire's Prose Poems: The Esthetic, the Ethical, and the Religious in The Parisian Prowler*  
The University of Georgia  
Press

This is the first full-length, integral study of the 50 prose poems that Baudelaire wrote between 1857 and his death in 1867, collected posthumously as *Le Spleen de Paris*, which the author recently translated as the *Parisian Prowler* (see page 8). Rejecting deconstructionist suggestions that the prose poems are random in nature, Kaplan defines three experiential realms in which the narrator exists and through which the fables are unified: the esthetic comprises art, ideal beauty and especially the intense immediacy of sensations, fantasy and dreams; the ethical includes principles of right and wrong, relations between intimates or individuals and the community; and the religious — not to be confused with church or dogma — identifies the province of ultimate reality, whether it be God or a pure standard of truth, justice and meaning. Kaplan strongly

# THE CHINESE REVOLUTION IN HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE



believes that the prose poems constitute a genre parallel to Baudelaire's poems that were added to the 1861 edition of *Les Fleurs du Mal*, both of which illustrate fundamental principles of the theory of modernity he developed in his essays on art. By depicting a way of thinking beyond ideologies, the self-reflective fables in *The Parisian Prowler* clarify Baudelaire's development as a poet, critic and thinker.

**John E. Schrecker**  
associate professor of history

*The Chinese Revolution in Historical Perspective*  
Praeger Press

This book systematically analyzes two interrelated issues within the past 200 years of Chinese history: (1) how to conceptualize and evaluate Chinese history in the era of the revolution, the 19th and 20th centuries, and (2) how this revolution relates to the often misunderstood past. Recognizing a long-felt concern of China specialists that China is still peripheral to Western historical studies and to contemporary Western knowledge, the book provides an introduction to the social, political and intellectual history of China. Organized into two major sections that assess Chinese history before and after 1800, the first section begins by exploring ancient China and the development of Chinese thought, particularly Confucianism, the concept of *datong* and the first



junxian state. The second section focuses on rebellion and Western pressures; the fall of Qing; disunity; the nationalists and Communist victory. The book concludes with a chapter on the People's Republic of China from its inception to the present and emphasizes the confusions plaguing a nation deeply unsure about how to relate to its past.

**Stephen J. Whitfield**  
Max Richter Professor of  
American Civilization

*The Culture of the Cold War*  
The Johns Hopkins  
University Press

In the 1950s, the fear of international communism was at the heart of American politics and popular culture and extended into the century's remaining decades. In *The Culture of the Cold War*, the author explores the years when American power and paranoia reached new heights. Writing from a perspective that is both civil libertarian and anti-Communist, he describes how the genuine threat of Stalinism inspired an excessive American reaction. As anticommunism pushed political discourse to the right and brought forth unprecedented cultural constraints, America began to resemble its Soviet adversary. The FBI compiled dossiers on writers and artists and secretly filmed patrons of left-wing bookstores. Congressional hearings ruined careers with innuendo and the blacklist. Not until new voices of

dissent spoke up in the sixties did the cold war's grip on the collective imagination gradually loosen. Two British novels, *The Quiet American* and *The Spy Who Came in from the Cold*, transmitted early signals of geopolitical change. The texture of "the American way of life" that the cold war was fought to protect also underwent dramatic disintegration after the 1950s: propensities toward violence and criminality worsened, an unappeasable national appetite for drugs intensified, an alienated underclass threatened to become permanent and widespread changes occurred in the family drastically changing the ideal of a stable America.

**Palle Yourgrau**  
assistant professor of  
philosophy

*Demonstratives*  
Oxford University Press

*Demonstratives* such as "I," "now" and "this" offer a bracing challenge to philosophers of every stripe, Fregeans and non-Fregeans, inflationists and deflationists, those influenced by Wittgenstein and those more strongly affected by Gödel. In the author's opinion, these little words repay richly the attention of systematic investigation. This book brings together for the first time an important set of previously published papers demonstrating the relationship between the semantic account of demonstrative expressions and wider metaphysical issues.

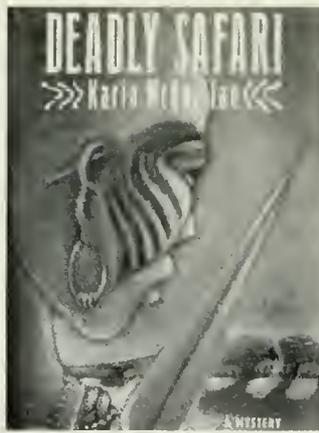
## Alumni

**Jay R. Berkovitz '73,  
M.A. '82, Ph.D. '83**

Berkovitz is an associate professor in the Department of Judaic and Near Eastern studies at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

*The Shaping of Jewish Identity in Nineteenth-century France*  
Wayne State University Press

As a community, 19th-century French Jewry struggled to meet the challenges of emancipation and modernity. This struggle, with its origins in the French nation's founding, constitutes the core of the modern Jewish identity. The author reveals the complexities inherent in the processes of emancipation and modernization and focuses on the French Jewish leaders' efforts to grasp the social and religious implications of modernity. The Revolution of 1789 forced French society and the Jews to understand the meaning of emancipation as they witnessed the collapse of social, political and philosophical foundations of exclusiveness. Through the efforts of younger Jewish scholars and intellectuals, a more comprehensive ideology of *régénération* emerged in the 1830s responding to the social and religious implications of emancipation. As a distinct ideology of emancipation designed to mediate Jewish interaction with French society and culture, *régénération* was characterized by the demand for the elimination of rituals that violated the French



## SELECTING EFFECTIVE TREATMENTS

Linda Seligman



conceptions of *civilisation* and social integration, a drive for greater administrative centralization and the quest for intercommunal and ethnic community.

**David Burrows, Ph.D. '61**  
Burrows teaches music at New York University.

*Sound, Speech, and Music*  
The University of Massachusetts Press

In this examination of the relation of thought to sound, the author offers the thesis that sound has played a liberating role in human evolution — indeed, has been fundamental in the development of what makes humans distinctive as a species. He proposes that the limitless expansiveness of human thought stems primarily from the unique capacity of vocal sound to articulate meaning while simultaneously encouraging the listener to remain detached from the immediate physical world. But ironically, sound — particularly musical sound — also enables the hearer to feel connected to and grounded in the world. To clarify his argument, Burrows uses three explanatory schemes. First is the notion of radiation around a center as the underlying dynamic of living things, which entails either centrifugal (as in speech) or centripetal (as in music) orientation. Second is the notion of force/resistance thresholds: between the self and other, between the exhalation force and the larynx resistance issuing in the sound of the voice. Last

is the notion of three fields of human action — body, mind and spirit. The author also examines the conflict that results between the naturally flowing diffuseness of sound and the tendency of the human mind to seek fixity and permanence.

**Walter C. Kaiser, Jr., M.A. '72, Ph.D. '73**  
Kaiser is academic dean and professor of Old Testament and Semitic languages at Trinity Evangelical Divinity School, Deerfield, Illinois.

*Back Toward the Future: Hints for Interpreting Biblical Prophecy*  
Baker Book House

Although biblical prophecy comprises one of the most rewarding topics of Bible study, many students are discouraged by its difficult subject matter and unfamiliar literary forms. The author believes that everyone is more than a little curious about the future and Scripture offers a full array of predictions from the pens of many writers, while exhibiting a unity and pattern unrivaled anywhere else. Scripture never focuses on the isolated act or event in itself but on the eternal God who spoke all these utterances and has overseen history as it moves to the conclusion that he eternally planned. The author presents an introductory guide to the issues and methods of interpreting prophetic literature and formulates principles to help students avoid exegetical pitfalls. Part

one teaches the reader to discern conditional and unconditional prophecies, comprehend apocalyptic symbols and understand future events in expressions of the past. Part two provides specific steps for interpreting prophetic passages and part three discourages Bible students from finding double meanings in prophetic statements. Kaiser concludes by emphasizing that God's prophetic word was meant to be understood and is fully intelligible.

**Karin McQuillan '71**  
McQuillan has traveled and worked as a Peace Corps volunteer in Africa. She is a committed naturalist, who divides her time between Cambridge, Massachusetts, and Westminster, Vermont, and is currently working on her next novel.

*Deadly Safari*  
St. Martin's Press

Isolated in the Kenyan wilderness, expatriate American Jazz Jasper — leading her first set of clients on safari in her new venture as an independent tour guide — has more to contend with than organizing game runs and making hotel reservations. There is a murderer afoot, preying on members of her tour group. When help comes in the form of Nairobi's cunningly disarming Inspector Omondi, Jazz cannot resist joining his investigation — even though she is not quite sure if she is a hunter or game. *Deadly Safari* is a mystery in which the breathtaking and combative world of nature serves as counterpoint to the darker affairs of the human animal.

**Carl Milofsky '70**  
Milofsky is an associate professor of sociology at Bucknell University.

*Testers and Testing: The Sociology of School Psychology*  
Rutgers University Press

How do professionals in bureaucratic organizations devote time to the ethical and intellectual dictates of their specialized training when confronted with administrative responsibilities? The author studies the organizational dilemmas that school psychologists face and the strategies they employ to work effectively. He examines the intelligence testing process and reveals the important racial differences between the testing of black and white children. The book discloses that psychologists spend two to three times longer testing white children as opposed to black children because of organizational differences in urban and nonurban schools. Urban school psychologists define their role passively and narrowly; as a result, urban children often receive rushed, careless testing. On the other hand, suburban psychologists view themselves as professionals who must help children and protect them from a coercive organization.

**Linda Seligman '66**  
Seligman is a professor of counseling and development in the Department of Educational Leadership and Human Development,

# Faculty Notes

George Mason University, Fairfax, Virginia. She is also director of the Center for Counseling and Consultation in Springfield, Virginia.

*Selecting Effective Treatments*  
Jossey-Bass Inc., Publishers

In response to a growing emphasis on accountability in mental health treatment, clinicians increasingly need to develop diagnoses and treatment plans that can maximize their own effectiveness, satisfy insurers and communicate with their colleagues. *Selecting Effective Treatments* aids clinicians by presenting a systematic, research-based approach to the treatment of major mental disorders — disorders of behavior and impulse control, mood, anxiety and personality disorders. *Selecting Effective Treatments* targets the nonmedical mental health practitioners by recognizing the important part they play in serving clients. This book may be helpful to clinicians who need to understand the complexities of diagnosis and develop sound treatment plans with greater confidence and credibility.

## **Allen Anderson**

assistant professor of music, had his composition, "Zephyro, Zephyro," for clarinet, cello and piano performed by the Composers Guild in New York.

## **Joyce Antler**

associate professor of American studies, was elected to a two-year term as president of the Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities (the state-based program of the National Endowment of the Humanities). She is the editor of *Changing Education: Woman as Radicals and Conservators* with Sari Biklen, State University of New York Press.

## **Marc Brettler**

assistant professor of Near Eastern and Judaic studies, delivered his papers, "The Composition of I Kings 8:15-53," "Classical Jewish Interpretation and Its Contemporary Applications" and "A Hypercard Biblical Verb Program for the Macintosh" with Bill Schniedewind, a Bible graduate student, at the Society of Biblical Literature Conference, New Orleans. He also delivered his paper "Ehud and Eglon: History as Literature?" at the Association for Jewish Studies Conference, Boston.

## **Donald L.D. Caspar**

professor of physics and Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center, assumed the responsibilities of president of the Biophysical Society at its 35th annual meeting in San Francisco. The society, an international organization with a membership of approximately 4500 scientists, is devoted to the development and dissemination of biophysical knowledge throughout the world.

## **Peter Conrad**

professor of sociology, was appointed to the editorial boards of *The Journal of Contemporary Ethnography* and *The Sociological Quarterly*.

## **Sandra Dackow**

artist-in-residence in music, guest conducted the Hershey Pennsylvania Symphony Orchestra performing works of Shostakovich, Ives, Johann Strauss, Gates and Borodin. In the fall, she made presentations to music educators in Oregon, Iowa, New York and New Jersey on such topics as conducting, writing for young orchestras, rehearsal techniques and school-orchestra advocacy.

## **Alexander Davis**

artist-in-residence in theater arts, was the dialect coach for Portland Stage Company's production of *Loot* by Joe Orton.

## **Stanley Deser**

Emid and Nathan S. Ancell Professor of Physics, was an invited speaker at both the All-French Relativity Conference, Corsica and the First International A.D. Sakharov Conference on Physics, Moscow. He contributed an invited article in the *Sakharov Memorial Volume* to be published by the USSR Academy of Sciences. He also was elected to the editorial board of *Classical and Quantum Gravity*.

## **Gerald D. Fasman**

Louis and Bessie Rosenfield Professor of Biochemistry, was an invited speaker at the Molecular and Cellular Biology Workshop on "Computer-Based Analysis of Nucleic Acid and Protein Sequences" at the University of Washington, Seattle. He

also delivered several lectures: "The Prediction of the Secondary Structure of Proteins: Biological Applications" at the Department of Biophysics, University of Rochester Medical School; "Monolayer Studies of Synthetic Poly( $\infty$ -Amino Acids)" at the symposium, "Materials Synthesis Based on Biological Processes", the Materials Research Society, Boston; and "Why Are Protein Conformational Predictions So Poor" at the symposium, "Computational Aspects of Protein Folding," Cold Spring Harbor Laboratory, Long Island.

## **Margot Fassler**

assistant professor of music, gave an invited talk, "Twelfth-Century Views of Time and the *Jeu d'Adam*," at the Seminar on Medieval Literature and Culture, Harvard University. She also won a Sachar International Fellowship from Brandeis to study medieval liturgical manuscripts in France.

## **Gordon Fellman**

associate professor of sociology, published "Brandeis in the Balance" in the November/December issue of *TIKKUN* magazine.

## **Lawrence Fuchs**

Meyer and Walter Jaffe Professor in American Civilization and Politics, was reelected vice president of the board of directors of the Facing History and Ourselves Foundation. He serves as a member of the board of the Refugee Policy Group, Washington, D.C., the advisory board of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace's Special Immigration Policy Project and the board of the American Immigration Institute. He completed his term as a member of the Advisory Counsel of the

Office for Refugees and Immigrants for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. His article, "The Reactions of Black Americans to Immigration," was published in *Immigration Reconsidered* and he wrote the forward for *Americans All*, a multivolume series on immigration and ethnicity.

**Ruth Gollan**

adjunct associate professor of Near Eastern and Judaic studies and director, Hebrew and Oriental language programs, was appointed by the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages as chair of a five-member committee to develop innovative teaching materials for reading and listening in modern Hebrew. The project is part of a two-year grant from the U.S. Department of Education.

**James B. Hendrickson**

Henry F. Fischbach Professor of Chemistry, was one of 15 internationally selected speakers at the Jubilee Scientific Symposium on "Chemistry for the Future," organized to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the chemical industry giant, BASF, in Ludwigshafen, Germany. His lecture, "Organic Chemistry in the Age of Computers," was delivered to an invited audience of two thousand chemists.

**Judith Herzfeld**

professor of biophysical chemistry, delivered invited lectures on her solid-state NMR studies of bacteriorhodopsin at the University of Illinois, the Gordon Research Conference on Biopolymers and the Fourth International Conference on Retinal Proteins. She also delivered invited lectures on her theoretical studies of self-

assembly and long-range order in crowded solutions at Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Dartmouth College.

**Ray Jackendoff**

professor of linguistics, delivered lectures at the University of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania State University, University of Copenhagen, University of Gothenburg, University of Lund, Ohio State University, Ohio University and the Boston University Child Language Conference. His topics included, "Language as a Window into Cognition," "Spatial Language and Spatial Cognition," "Parts and Boundaries" and "Causative Concepts and Their Extended Family." His book, *Consciousness and the Computational Mind*, was translated into Italian by Il Mulino.

**Patricia A. Johnston**

associate professor of classical studies, was featured as opening speaker of the Ohio Classical Conference at Miami University of Ohio. The topic of the meeting was "Vergil Across the Curriculum" and featured an invited panel of Vergilian scholars discussing the concept of empire in Vergil's works. She spoke on the impact of migration on Vergil's *Eclogues* and the interactions between Vergil and Jewish Hellenistic literature.

**Ann Olga Koloski-Ostrow**

adjunct assistant professor of classical studies, delivered a paper, "Theatrical Tastes in Two Pompeian Houses: The Staging of Owners and

Emperors," at a special session on Roman art at the annual joint meetings of the Archaeological Institute of America and the American Philological Association in San Francisco.

**Martin Levin**

professor of politics and director, Gordon Public Policy Center, was elected president of the Association for Public Policy Analysis and Management (APPAM), comprised of more than one thousand public policy scholars and practitioners and more than 30 universities, at its meeting in San Francisco. He has been vice president of the association since 1989 and has been active in its development since its founding in 1976.

**Norman E. Levine**

associate professor of physical education, was elected first vice president of NCAA III Cross-Country Coaches Association in Grinnell, Iowa.

**Michael Macy**

assistant professor of sociology, wrote two papers on the evolution of group solidarity: "Learning Theory and the Logic of Critical Mass," which appeared in the *American Sociological Review* and was presented at the annual meeting of the American Sociological Association, Washington, D.C.; and "Learning to Cooperate: Stochastic and Tacit Collusion in Social Exchange," which was accepted for publication in the *American Journal of Sociology*.

**Robert L. Marshall**

Louis, Frances and Jeffrey Sachar Professor of Music, was awarded the 1990 American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP)-Deems Taylor award for excellence at a ceremony in Lincoln

Center for his book, *The Music of Johann Sebastian Bach: The Sources, The Style, The Significance* (Schirmer Books, 1989). He also was the featured speaker at the Calgary International Organ Festival.

**Charles B. McClendon**

associate professor of fine arts, delivered an invited lecture, "The Imperial Prelude: Saint Michael's at Hildesheim," as part of a symposium, "Varieties in Romanesque," sponsored by the Michelsen Lectures at the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

**Sarah Mead**

artist-in-residence in music, codirected a workshop for the New England Regional Chapter of the Viola da Gamba Society of America where she also delivered a lecture on performing vocal music instrumentally. She traveled to England to perform with English gambist Alison Crum and to teach a minicourse, *Issues in Ensemble Playing*, at the College of Ripon and York St. John in York. She also recorded the first sonata for two *Pardeessus de Violes* by Barthelemy de Caix with Tina Chancey of Hesperus, an ensemble based in Washington, D.C.

**Joseph Reimer**

assistant professor in the Benjamin S. Hornstein Program in Jewish Communal Service, presented two papers, "On the Role of the Principal in the Synagogue School" at the Principals' Resource Center of the Board of Jewish Education of Greater New York and "Intermarriage Comes to School: How the Synagogue School Copes with a Changed Reality" at

the 1990 Conference on Jewish Inter-marriage, Conversion and Outreach at the City University of New York's Graduate School.

**Shulamit Reinharz**

associate professor of sociology, delivered a paper, "The Sociological Value of Biographies of Female Social Scientists," at the American Studies Association's annual meeting. She accepted a two-year term as coordinator of the Boston area chapter of the Sociologists for Women in Society. Her chapter, "So-called Training in the So-called Alternative Paradigm," appeared in *The Paradigm Dialog*.

**Nicholas Rodis**

professor of physical education, was appointed to the History Commission of the International University Sports Federation, Brussels.

**Michael Rosbash**

professor of biology and Howard Hughes Medical Institute Investigator, was honored with **Claudio W. Pikielny**, a postdoctoral researcher at Brandeis, by The Medical Foundation during its research recognition reception in Boston. Sponsored by Rosbash, Pikielny was recognized for his research in two areas: RNA processing and neurobiology. The foundation's fellowships enable scientists in the Boston area to pursue research in medicine and health.

**Myron Rosenblum**

Charles A. Breskin Professor of Chemistry, presented a talk, "Stereochemical Perspectives in the Reactions of Cyclopentadienyliron Dicarbonyl Complexes," at a special international symposium held at the University of Strathclyde, Scotland.

**George W. Ross**

Hillquit Professor of Labor and Social Thought, was appointed chair of the Council for European Studies, the major professional association fostering European studies in North America.

**Jerry Samet**

associate professor of philosophy, published "The Holocaust and the Imperative to Remember" in *Thinking the Unthinkable: Human Meanings of the Holocaust*.

**Jonathan D. Sarna**

Joseph H. and Belle R. Braun Professor of American Jewish History, was appointed to the advisory committee of Temple University's Center for American Jewish History and to the international advisory board of the Center for the Study of North American Jewry at Ben Gurion University of Negev, Israel.

**Neil Simister**

assistant professor of molecular immunology and Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center, led the Harvard Medical School Committee on Immunology's seminar, "The MHC Class I Antigen-Related Fc Receptor of Neonatal Rats and Mice."

**Serge N. Timasheff**

professor of biochemistry, was awarded the degree of *docteur honoris causa* at a special convocation at the University of Marseille, France. He also delivered the following invited lectures: "The role of double rings in the microtubule assembly-disassembly cycle" at the meeting, "Organization and Dynamics of the

Cytoskeleton," Aarhus, Denmark; "Mechanism of protein stabilization by solvents" at the 10th International Conference on Comparative Physiology, Crans-sur-Sierre, Switzerland; "The role of double rings in the tubulin-microtubule cycle: linkage with nucleotide binding" at the meeting, "The Living Cell in its Four Dimensions," Gif-sur-Yvette, France; "How do cosolvents stabilize the structure of proteins?" at the meeting, "The Thermodynamic Basis of Protein Structure and Function," Kansas City; and "Mécanisme de stabilisation des protéines par les solvants" at the INRA-Protéines Colloquium, Versailles, France.

**Gary A. Tobin**

associate professor of Jewish community research and planning and director, Maurice and Marilyn Cohen Center for Modern Jewish Studies, delivered the keynote address and participated in several workshops at two regional biennials of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations.

**Malcolm W. Watson**

associate professor of psychology, was invited to present his research on children's understanding of divorce and family conflicts at a conference held by the Educational Testing Service, Princeton. He also was coeditor of a book, *Children's Perspectives on the Family*, sponsored by the MacArthur Foundation Network on Early Childhood Transitions.

**Stephen J. Whitfield**

Max Richter Professor of American Civilization, wrote the cover article "The Stunt Man: Abbie Hoffman (1936-1989)" for the autumn issue of *Virginia Quarterly Review*.

**Harry Zohn**

professor of German, was appointed chair of the screening committee for German literature for Fulbright research and teaching fellowships in Germany and Austria. He published articles in *Major Figures of Turn-of-the-Century Austrian Literature* and *Karl Kraus, Diener der Sprache* and his translation of Manes Sperber's autobiography, *The Unheeded Warning*, was published by Holmes and Meier, New York.

**Edgar B. Zurif**

professor of cognitive science, has collaborated with Michael Scherg, Max-Planck Institute for Psychiatry, Munich and Terry Picton, Ottawa General Hospital, on a project that is among 26 research and training projects in the United States and abroad. The projects were recently awarded \$4 million from the McDonnell-Pew Program in Cognitive Neuroscience enabling scientists to study the brain processes that underlie human mental events.

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**Correction**

In the winter issue of the *Brandeis Review*, the name of Professor Samuel K. Cohn, Jr. was misspelled.

## Whooshes, Chugs and Kabooms: Arenal Volcano, Costa Rica

by Stuart J. Schiffman '82

In 1968, after several days of largely ignored earthquakes, Arenal volcano exploded in a Plinian eruption (so-called after the Roman historian Pliny the Elder, who witnessed the destruction of Pompeii by a similarly catastrophic eruption of Vesuvius). In the initial eruption, approximately 70 farmers and rescue workers were killed by showers of hot mud, ash and pyroclastic flows (avalanches of partially molten rock). Local authorities declared the area to be off-limits.

Within hours, a team of scientists from the Universidad de Costa Rica and the Smithsonian Institution arrived to study the eruption. Lying 75 miles northwest of San José, the capital city of Costa Rica, the Arenal cone, long thought to be extinct, had for centuries supported a lush, premontaine, tropical dry forest, a type of rain forest. Troops of Boy Scouts and monkeys had once enjoyed picnics on its slopes.

The scientists found a new crater several hundred meters below the original cavity, on the opposite side of the cone from La Fortuna, a nearby village. In the days and weeks that followed, material thrown out from the new crater built a second cone on the shoulders of the original. Scientists noted that Arenal was part of a line of volcanic activity moving slowly westward toward the Pacific Ocean, probably caused by the tectonic movements of the plates forming the earth's crust

over its molten core. As one plate moves past another, the leading edge, cracking and melting, is bent downwards into the magma (molten rock material) underneath. The magma then forces its way to the surface through the intervening layers, mixing with partially melted fragments scoured from the walls of the shaft and thrown out on the surface.

Nearby Lake Arenal, a reservoir formed by the construction of an earthworks dam in the 1970s, provides a major portion of San José's electric power. The shores of the lake have been eroded by years of wind and rain, and the exposed layers of soil attest to eight earlier Plinian eruptions over the course of approximately 3,700 years. Embedded on the beach, in muddy soil laid down at the beginning of the Christian era, one can find fragments of pre-Colombian polychromatic pottery. In another 10 thousand years, the same tectonic forces that created Arenal will probably create a new shaft under the dam, destroying the lake.

West of the volcano is an area called the devastated zone. This section, once part of the rain forest but now a barren desert, was destroyed



by the 1968 eruption and several other explosive events in the 1970s. Little grows here except for islands of vegetation supported by the fallen hulks of trees from the ancient rain forest, interspersed with tough grasses and short, scrubby bushes. By comparison, deserts in other arid areas, such as the American Southwest, are heavily vegetated with such hardy stock as sagebrush and saguaro cactus. Here the sandy local soil containing minimal nutrients is watered by acid rain. The acid rain, created by gasses pouring out of the volcano's crater, does irreparable harm. Few species of plant life from the local rain forest ecosystem can survive these conditions.

In 1990, desperately in need of a vacation, I wanted to try something new. I then discovered an advertisement in *Smithsonian*, the magazine of the Smithsonian Institution. Through the magazine, the Institution recruits volunteers to go on Smithsonian-sponsored expeditions, assisting staff scientists in gathering important data. Because of my interest in the natural world, a Smithsonian trip seemed like an ideal experience.

*A view of a large eruption of Arenal, taken east of the observatory*



*Schiffman (top row, far right) with the research team on observatory platform*

*Stuart Schiffman '82, who majored in theater arts at Brandeis, is planning a career in early childhood education. Besides the trip to Costa Rica that he writes about here, Schiffman has indulged his passion for traveling by going twice to Israel and also to Mexico. On a tour to Northern Europe and England, he studied the medieval aspects of the areas, focusing on cathedrals and town walls.*



*A volunteer collects an acid rain sample*

In San José, I joined a team of eight volunteers. Our ranks included a mother of two teenage boys, a retired telephone company employee, a jeweler, a mathematician, an electronics technician, a physician, a free-lance photographer and myself, led by Smithsonian volcanologist Dr. William Melson. Despite our varied backgrounds, we shared a common bond: we were students of the world around us.

After several bumpy hours driving over the Continental Divide, we arrived at the Smithsonian-operated observatory, hosted by a macadamia nut plantation. Located on a mountain facing Arenal, the observatory draws several such teams each year.

After a brief instruction in monitoring methods and a discussion of Arenal's history, we began a 10-day pattern of shifts. As a member of the team, I helped keep a 24-hour watch on the volcano from the deck of the observatory, taking equal turns in the heat of day and the quiet of night. Except for two days of rain, we were uncommonly fortunate to have excellent weather, broken only by occasional, ominous-looking gray clouds.

During my shifts, I observed the volcano's activities, gauging eruptions by the size of the plume, the term for the cloud of ejected material thrown out from the crater. I also measured the amount of material dropped on the cone and noted the weather conditions at the time. Each eruption was recorded on audio tape and sound meter, and the relative strength was estimated on a scale from one to 10. A rating of 10 was strictly forbidden, unless the observation deck was about to be destroyed by an eruption.



*Pre-Columbian pottery sherds*

*An aerial view of the volcano and environs*

I learned there are several types of eruptive events at Arenal, including rockslides, action on the lava flows, "whooshes," "chugs" and "kabooms." A lava flow is a sluggish river of molten material descending from the crater; a whoosh produces a single plume and a gradually rising sound that can vary in intensity from a human breath to a jet airplane on takeoff; a chug emits a series of smaller plumes accompanied by a sound like a passing diesel train, while a kaboom is a spectacular explosion, startling the uninitiated and panicking animals. Many events were combinations of two or more of these types of activity.

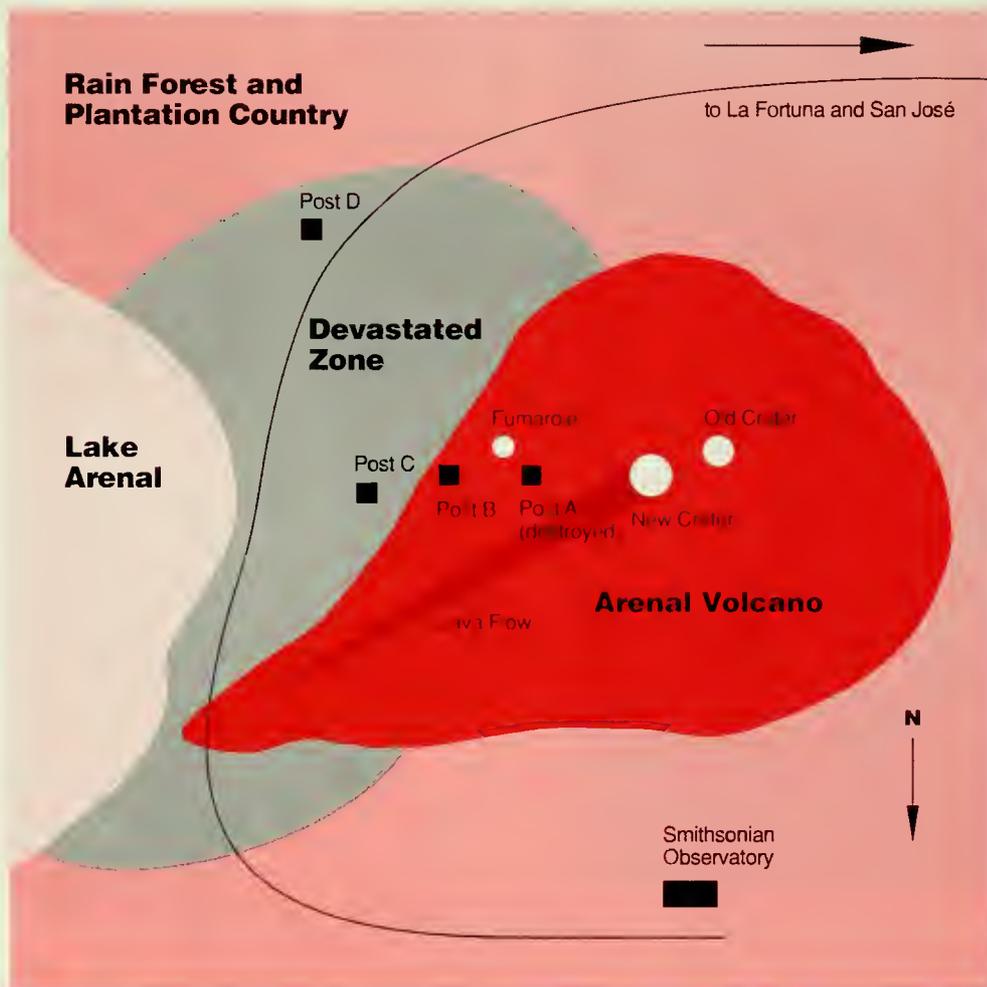
Each day, we took turns going into the field in groups of four to collect samples. Once away from the observatory, we split into pairs, one couple taking a circuitous route through the rain forest and desert, the other heading straight for our remote post in the devastated zone. On my hikes through the rain forest and desert, I helped collect volcanic ash and acid rain in small specimen bottles left from the previous day. On my visits to Observation Post C, little more than a tiny shack in the desert, I spread a

plastic sheet on the ground to gather samples of fresh ash falling from the plumes that blew overhead. There were two other posts, which I never visited — Post B, a difficult climb up the slope from Post C, and Post D, on the road to La Fortuna. A fourth post, once designated A, was destroyed by an eruption in the 1970s.

At midday, both field teams paused for lunch in the desert, trying to find a patch of shade among the car-sized rocks tossed out by 20 years of volcanism. At the end of the day, shortly before dinner was served at the observatory, the field teams met Dr. Melson and the jeep and drove back to an icy shower, washing off our "second skin" of bugs, dirt, insect repellent and sunscreen.

On one such visit to Post C, I was amused to see a visiting group of college students clad only in tee shirts, shorts and sneakers. Due to the particularly low-lying cloud around the volcano's cone that day, they mistook a steaming fumarole (steam vent) for the crater. One of them climbed to within a few meters of the fumarole, then turned and ran back to his friends, shouting that he had climbed to the crater.

I had no such illusions, having already been told by Dr. Melson that there would be no romantic "Indiana Jones" views peering into the crater. (I was relieved, but not a little disappointed — I've wanted to be Indiana Jones for years!) Because the steep slope is covered with loose, rolling, sharp-edged rocks, such a climb is nearly impossible for an inexperienced climber, and ascending to the crater has been illegal ever since another college student



*Early morning eruption with lab and tree in foreground*



climbed it and looked in, only to be instantly killed by a sudden eruption.

Evenings when we were off-duty, we passed most of the time in discussion with Dr. Melson, covering topics ranging from Arenal to family life. But when I was scheduled for predawn duty, I went to sleep early, so I would be ready to stumble out, flashlight in hand and grope my way to the deck.

After the first few days of this routine, we all left behind our lives in the "civilized" world, forgetting calendars, offices and the strains of our normal universe. We also stretched personal boundaries,

cultivating friends both within our own group and among the Costa Ricans who lived and worked at the plantation as we stuttered through our broken Spanish. Plunged into a language we could scarcely handle, we developed an appreciation for the frustration newcomers face in our own country, who arrive without fluency in the English language. We ate traditional Costa Rican fare, including the staple *pinto de gallo* (rice and beans) served with virtually every meal.

I found it alarming to witness the devastation caused in the fragile rain forest by the obvious culprits of ash, lava and mud and by the hot, acidic gasses being released and mixed into the atmosphere and water supply. We have been producing similar gasses in our own ecosystem with emissions from factories, power plants and vehicle exhaust. While North America does not bear the wasted, lunar aspect of Arenal's devastated zone, we have a degradation of our own in the making as lakes, streams and other watershed areas become depopulated and marine fisheries grow depleted at a frightening rate.

Heavily industrialized areas in Europe have created havoc on such natural landmarks as Germany's Black Forest. Black, acidic rain, created by oil-field fires in Kuwait during the Gulf war, threaten the whole continent. The countries of Central and Eastern Europe, in the wake of their revolutions against communism, loom as some of the most ecologically damaged areas in the world. Only time will tell whether this trend will continue through the rest of the industrialized world.

However, the rain forest and devastated zone, having come by their condition naturally, produce a



*Erosion along southern shore of Lake Arenal showing major ash deposit from previous eruption, approximately 500 years ago*



*Two team members set vial to collect ash at edge of devastated zone*

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All photos courtesy of free-lancer Sallie Sprague, whom Schiffman met and worked with on his trip to Arenal

sensational landscape. Although I and my companions brought excellent cameras and binoculars, I realized that to record the essence of this place, I would need a video camera strapped to my shoulder. By looking at a series of static photographs such as those taken by my colleague, Sallie Sprague, you can only imagine the excitement of standing under that rolling, boiling plume of ash and steam.

As I traveled through the devastated zone and rain forest, I encountered some small but exquisite flowers, brilliant lizards darting through the rocks and a line of leaf-cutting ants blazing a trail across the forest path. Howler monkeys, coatimundis and tropical birds flashed through the trees near the observatory, appearing and then vanishing before I could uncover my lens. I counted at least four species of birds nesting in the area near the observatory, and had I been an experienced birder, I would have seen many more.

At the end of my trip, I reluctantly threw myself back into my real-life world at home with a fresh perspective of the world and its problems. But the sounds of whooshes, chugs and kabooms still reverberating in my ear will draw me back to Arenal or on a similar expedition.

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## **Alumni Auditors Program to Expand**

Alumni were invited to audit most undergraduate courses at a nominal cost during the past academic year. Although the number of auditors was small, the pleasure of returning to learning was immeasurable, according to several of the program participants. One alumna auditor took two courses each semester, commuting twice a week throughout the year from her home near Hartford, Connecticut.

In response to a questionnaire sent to all who inquired about the auditing program, dozens of potential auditors expressed an interest in attending courses that meet once a week for a lengthy time block or classes that meet in the late afternoon or early evening. Partly to accommodate the auditors and to utilize building resources on campus, more classes will be scheduled accordingly beginning in the fall of 1991. "We hope to attract greater numbers of alumni auditors, since their presence in the classroom enhances the level of discussion for undergrads and professors alike," said Provost and Dean of the Faculty Robert Sekuler '60.

For more information on the Alumni Auditor's Program, write or call the Office of Alumni Relations, 617-736-4110 to request the fall 1991 course offerings, available in July.

## No Place Like Home Is Theme for Reunion '91



"No Place Like Home" is the theme that will set the tone for Reunion '91, scheduled to take place May 24-26 when members of seven reunion classes (1956, 1961, 1966, 1971, 1977, 1981 and 1986) gather on campus and at nearby hotels to renew ties with each other and their alma mater.

Alumni College '91 will kick off the weekend on Friday, May 24 with a timely academic look at "Priorities for the Planet." Morning topics range from "The Soviet Disunion" and "Planned Planethood" to "Grassroots Activism: Prescription for the 90s" and "Politics, the Press and the Electoral Process." The afternoon program will feature a session on "Oil, Israel and Shifting Global Alliances: A Briefing on the Middle East." Each session will feature alumni who are experts in their fields teamed with distinguished faculty members from many disciplines.

Reunion registration opens on Friday at noon. A welcome back dinner precedes class parties on campus that evening. Traditional Saturday events include the Friends of Brandeis Athletics Awards Breakfast, a University symposium, the Ralph Norman Emeritus Barbecue and Family Picnic and special dinners with music, dancing and a variety of entertainment. Sunday will feature Commencement exercises and an alumni luncheon with award presentations recognizing the classes for their efforts to boost reunion attendance and participation in the Reunion Giving Program.

Activities and care arrangements for children of all ages have been planned for Reunion Weekend. Teenagers have the opportunity to attend Alumni College, participate in a group interview in the Office of Admissions or tour the campus. Six to 14-year olds may visit the Boston Museum of Science and take part in such camp-like activities as arts and crafts,

games and a scavenger hunt. Babysitting for newborns to age five will be available on campus at the Lemberg Child Care Center. All programs will be staffed by trained, experienced Brandeis students. **All children must be preregistered and prepaid by May 13 because of staffing considerations.**

All reunion events except the Ralph Norman Barbecue and Family Picnic require prepaid registration by May 13. Members of reunion classes received registration materials in April. Anyone from a nonreunion class wishing to receive a Reunion '91 registration form should contact the Office of Alumni Relations at 617-736-4110. Deadline for registration is May 13. No refunds are available for cancellations received after May 18.

## "Priorities For the Planet" Examines Key World Problems

Alumni College '91, "Priorities for the Planet," hopes to attract a lively audience of returning reunion alumni and their families, as well as parents of graduating seniors, Boston-area alumni and friends of the University. This event will mark the first time such a program has been incorporated into Reunion weekend and also the first time alumni with particular expertise will join outstanding Brandeis faculty in a learning forum of this scope.

The morning program will commence with continental breakfast at 8:15 am and offer

*Brandeis was well represented in January at a luncheon hosted in the chairman's dining room of Bank of America in San Francisco by Barbara Cohen Rosenberg '54 and her husband, Richard Rosenberg, president and chairman of Bank of America. Shown are (from left to right) Richard Silverstein, director of development, western region; Barney Schwalberg, professor of economics and luncheon speaker; Barbara*

*Cohen Rosenberg '54, cohost; Brenda Cipriano '61, president of the San Francisco chapter of the Alumni Association; Mel Swig, Trustee of the University, and his wife, Charlotte Swig, generous supporters of the new program for Soviet and Eastern European emigré students*



*Fellows of the University hooded in October include (from left to right) Jonathan J. Margolis '67, Bruce B. Litwer '61, Donald J. Cohen '61, M.D., Beverly Weinger Boorstein '61, Judith Yohay Glaser '59, Sanford A. Lakoff '53, Sidney Boorstein '62 and Jeffrey H. Golland '61. Other new Fellows not shown include Melanie Rovner Cohen '65, Toby Sheinfeld Nussbaum '60 and Leslie Penn '75*



participants a choice of programs in each of two time periods. For the first session, participants may choose between "Politics, the Press and the Electoral Process" and "Planned Planethood: What Will Be Our Environmental Legacy?" The Planned Planethood session will be moderated by Attila O. Klein, professor of biology, who will speak on human activity and the planetary web. Lawrence J. Wanhg '68, associate professor of biology, will discuss human population growth as the driving force of global crisis and Jay Kaufman '68, former director of the Massachusetts Bay Marine Studies Consortium at the University of Massachusetts, Boston, will explore the role of industry in addressing environmental cleanup. The other panel, "Politics, the Press and the Electoral Process," will feature Andreas Teuber, assistant professor of philosophy, speaking on the importance of exercising the right to vote in a democracy, and Michal Regunberg '72, director of the Institute for Democratic Communication at Boston University and former press

secretary for John Silber's 1990 gubernatorial campaign in Massachusetts, discussing the role of the fourth estate in political campaigns.

In midmorning, participants again may choose between two panels. The first, "Grassroots Activism: A Prescription for the Nineties," will be led by Gordon Fellman, chair of the Peace Studies Program and associate professor of sociology. Panelists will include Suzanne Hodes '60, prize-winning Waltham artist and peace activist, and Philip Brown, Ph.D. '79, professor of sociology at Brown University. Brown is the author of *No Safe Place*, a case study of how the citizens in the community of Woburn, Massachusetts, mobilized against big business in a celebrated case of toxic waste. The second, "The Soviet Disunion: Prospects for Democracy," will feature Steven L. Burg, dean of the college and associate professor of

politics; Carol Saivetz '69, lecturer with rank of associate professor of politics; Barney Schwalberg, professor of economics; and graduate student Elena Kolesnikova.

During the luncheon, Oluwatope Mabogunje '63, M.D., Wien Scholar from Nigeria and 1991 honorary degree recipient at Brandeis, will deliver a keynote address on "Third World Health Care." Mabogunje is presently serving a three-year term as chief of surgery, King Fahd Specialist Hospital, Buraydah, al Gassim, Saudi Arabia.

In the afternoon, all participants will convene in a plenary session on "Oil, Israel and the Shifting Global Alliances: A Briefing on the Middle East," moderated by Bernard Reisman, professor of American Jewish communal studies and director of the Benjamin S. Hornstein Program in Jewish Communal Service. Arnold Safer '58, president of the Energy Futures Group, chair of the Petroleum Advisory Committee of the New York Mercantile Exchange and energy advisor for such

groups as the National Foreign Trade Council, the Atomic Industrial Forum and the American Gas Association, will address the political and economic implications of oil production in the Middle East. Other participants include Allan H. Goroll '68, M.D., internist at Massachusetts General Hospital and chair of the Middle East Task Force for the Jewish Community Relations Council, focusing on evolving policies relating to Israel and Seyom Brown, chair of the Department of Politics and Wien Professor of International Cooperation, providing an overview of shifting global alliances in the Middle East.

The program will conclude with an informal reception, allowing participants an opportunity to mingle with faculty and alumni presenters. A \$25 registration fee will be charged for the entire day or any portion thereof. Deadline for registration is May 13. No refunds for cancellations may be made after May 18.

# Class Notes

'52

Phylis Levins Acker, Class Correspondent, 205 Everit Avenue, Hewlett, NY 11557

**Marilyn W. Bentov, Ed. D.** lives in Cambridge, MA, but is nostalgically thinking of returning to peaceful North Carolina. She is involved with the National Writers Union, is doing free-lance writing and is also involved with the Theological Opportunities Program at the Harvard Divinity School where she is committed to women's theological issues.

**Hannah Jean Metzger Boltz** reports that her oldest son, Daniel Alexander Crute, born in her senior year at Brandeis, works for the U.S. Naval Weapons Center in Washington, DC, and was sent to Edinburgh as a consultant to the British Admiralty. **Jean M. Knapp** was widowed in 1982 after 30 years of childrearing and working in the family business. She moved to Vermont and lives a quiet country life, enjoying the company of two adult children and a dog and filling her days with simple pleasures for which she previously did not have time. **Ruth Kreseloff Lewis** and her husband, Neville, an interior designer, sold their interior design business in 1987 to a conglomerate, retired last year and now are exploring New York City and deciding what to do next.

**Miriam Smith Miller** is waiting for the birth of her first grandchild due in June to her son, Jonathan, who lives in the Philippines. She has two other sons, Kenneth and Peter, both married. She has not worked for five years and is enjoying taking courses, going to museums and traveling. Her husband, Mike, is planning to retire from teaching in June. They hope to go to Asia to see their grandchild and to look around. **Bernard Saklad** is continuing to practice law and is maintaining an active interest in the community. Bernard enjoys traveling; his latest trip was to Austria. **Sumner Sheff, M.A.** is principal staff scientist for the semiconductor products sector of Motorola Inc. in Phoenix, AZ.

After 30 years, he enjoys the ongoing advancement of silicon-polished wafer technology used in manufacturing the most complex new integrated circuits. He and his wife, Joan, occupy their spare time by visiting their children in San Francisco, going to Maui for snorkeling trips and fishing for trout in Oak Creek Canyon, AZ. **Herman Steingraph, Ph.D.** has retired, is divorced and lives in Austin, Texas. He has taught at the University of Maryland and at the University of Texas at Austin.

His intellectual passions are physics, astrophysics and cosmology while his major interests include classical music and opera. **Joan Rhodes Stone** has been married to the same man for 40 years. She has three children and a granddaughter. She loves gardening, golf and cooking. **Sylvia Neiman Tananbaum** lost her husband, Norman, after a long illness in January 1990. Since then she has spent her time working and adjusting to the loss. Her older daughter, Susan, receives her Ph.D. from Brandeis in May and is teaching at Bowdoin College in Brunswick, ME.

'54

**Miriam Feingold d'Amato**, Class Correspondent, 62 Floyd Street, Winthrop, MA 01252

**Elliot Aronson** was honored by the Brandeis psychology department in November when he presented an on-campus colloquium to psychology majors on "Applying Social Psychology to the AIDS Epidemic: Trying to Convince Teenagers to Have Safer Sex." Aronson was a scholar-in-residence at Williams College, Williamstown, MA, during the first semester. The Elliot Aronson Prize will be given annually to a Brandeis senior psychology major who submits the best departmental honors thesis. **Dona Seeman Kahn** will be riding her bicycle in the Pedal for Power 1,600 mile bike tour from Portland, ME, to Lake Buena Vista, FL, on September 21, 1991. She is seeking sponsors to raise contributions for Brandeis and the League of American Wheelmen. For more information, contact her at 1820 Rittenhouse Square, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

'55

**Judith Paull Aronson**, Class Correspondent, 767 South Windsor Boulevard, Los Angeles, CA 90005

**Nancy Mack Burman** is a partner and coexecutive chef with The Tasty Morsel, a gourmet catering service in California. Her husband, **David Burman '57**, is a wholesale distributor of fine coffees for Elkin's Coffee. His company is called The House of Coffee. **Eugene Pugatch, M.D.** attended a symposium at the Sir William Dunn School of Pathology, University of Oxford, to commemorate the first clinical use of penicillin 50 years ago.

'59



Stephen Berger

**Sunny Sunshine Brownrout**, Class Correspondent, 87 Old Hill Road, Westport, CT 06880

**Stephen Berger** was appointed chair of Financial Guaranty Insurance Company and of its parent company, FGIC Corporation. FGIC Corporation is a wholly-owned subsidiary of GE Capital. He remains president and chief executive officer of both companies. **Judith Yobay Glaser** received an award for outstanding achievement in legal methods after completing her first year at the Jacob D. Fuchsberg Law Center of Touro College, Huntington, NY. **Gloria Feman Orenstein** is an associate professor of composition, literature and women's studies at the University of Southern California. She has published two new books: *The Reflowering of the Goddess* and *Reweaving the World: The Emergence of Eco-Feminism*.

'60

**Abby Brown**, Class Correspondent, Four Jeffrey Circle, Bedford, MA 01730

**David Koulack**, professor of psychology at the University of Manitoba, has written a book, *To Catch A Dream*, about the study of dreams. The book offers explanations, understanding and plausible hypotheses rather than the 'interpretations' that have plagued most writers since Freud.

'62

**Ann Leder Sharon**, Class Correspondent, 13890 Ravenwood Drive, Saratoga, CA 95070

**Benjamin Lerner**, who concentrates his practice in white collar and environmental criminal defense matters, was inducted as a Fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers. The purpose of the College is to improve standards of trial practice, the administration of justice and legal ethics. Formerly, Lerner was Philadelphia's chief

public defender for 15 years and served as deputy attorney general with the Pennsylvania Department of Justice. In 1987, he received the Clara Shortridge Foltz Award given jointly by the American Bar Association and the National Legal Aid and Defender Association for excellence in providing legal representation to indigent defendants. Lerner is counsel to the Hangley Connolly Epstein Chicco Foxman & Ewing law firm.

'63

**Joyce K. Antler, Ph.D.** former chair of women studies and associate professor of American studies at Brandeis has been elected president of the Massachusetts Foundation for the Humanities.

'64

**Rochelle A. Wolf**, Class Correspondent, 113 Naudain Street, Philadelphia, PA 19477

**Charles H. Bennett** lives at Croton-on-Hudson, NY, and works for IBM at the Thomas J. Watson Research Lab, White Plains, NY. **Melvin L. Silverman**, a professor of psychoeducational processes at Temple University, published his sixth book, *Active Training: A Handbook of Techniques, Case Examples and Tips*, a comprehensive guide to designing and conducting active, experientially-based training programs.

'65

**Daphnah Sage**, Class Correspondent, 1435 Centre Street, Newton Centre, MA 02159

**Gary H. Posner, Ph.D.** is chair of the Department of Chemistry and the Jean and Norman Scowe Professor of Chemistry at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, MD.

'66

**Barbara Benjamin Pepper**, 305 Clayton Road, Scarsdale, NY 10583

**Pat Rosenthal Cantor** lives in New York, has two daughters, one currently in college, works in the computer field and plays tennis in her spare time.

'67

**Hermine Stern Leiderman**, Class Correspondent, 2896 Twin Oaks Drive, Highland Park, IL 60035

**Peter Gould** travels the country with his theater company from Vermont, Gould and Stearns, performing in his award-winning



Peter Gould (right)

play, *A Peasant of El Salvador*, about a farmer and his family's struggle to maintain a way of life in El Salvador.

## '69

Jo Anne Chernev Adlerstein, Class Correspondent, 76 Glenview Road, South Orange, NJ 07079

**Ruth I. Freedman** received her Ph.D. at the Heller School at Brandeis and has been named assistant professor at Boston University's School of Social Work, where she will teach graduate-level courses in research methods and statistics. She is also a human services consultant at a law firm specializing in problems of the mentally ill, as well as a member of several community-based organizations for handicapped and retarded citizens, the advisory board of directors for the Greater Boston Association for Retarded Citizens Corporate Guardianship Committee and of the family support board of the Newton-Wellesley-Weston Committee to Establish Community Residences for the Retarded. **Cynthia Y. Toomer** has been promoted to the position of manager of development information systems at Radcliffe College, overseeing system management, microcomputer coordination, gift entry and donor research.

## '70

Carol Stein Shaulman, Class Correspondent, 7 Stonehenge, Great Neck, NY 11023

**Martha Kanter** is dean of instruction and student services at San Jose City College in San Jose, CA. She received her doctorate in higher education in May 1989 and is enjoying academic life in California. She extends a warm hello to Rashi, Susan, Larry, Amy, Steven and Larry of the Class of 1970.

**Mark Kaufman**, Class Correspondent, 28 Devens Road, Swampscott, MA 01907-2014

**Marilyn B. Halter, Ph.D.** is a research associate at the Institute for the Study of Economic Culture at Boston University and an assistant professor of history at the university's College of Liberal Arts. **Neil S. Rosenfeld** earned a master's degree in journalism from Northwestern University and spent 12 years as a newspaper reporter and editor at *Newsday*, covering education in New York City; based on his articles, he got an out-of-the-blue job offer from the United Federation of Teachers and is now its deputy director of communications. Occasionally he hears from alums who see him on television or quoted in the papers. He is divorced after a long marriage. He has become athletic in near-middle age and enjoys gym, hiking and the company of good friends. **Diana Valderama Simpkins** and her husband, **Richard S. Sacks**, serve in the political section of the United States Embassy in Mexico and look forward to summer 1991 transfers and attendance at the reunion.

## '72

Mark and Elaine Hamburger Tulis, Class Correspondent, 21 Gray Rock Lane, Chappaqua, NY 10514

**Kim Resnik Gerth** is director of marketing and communications for the Atlanta History Center of the Atlanta Historical Society in Georgia. **Ronald M. Joseph** lives in the Boston area with his wife, **Deborah Dewitt '74**, and their two sons. Ronald is expense budget manager for the Massachusetts Water Resources Authority, the agency responsible for the cleanup of Boston Harbor. Deborah is director of finance and administration for the New England Home for Little Wanderers. **Stephen L. Karp** is very busy working for Rogers & Cowan Public Relations in New York and volunteering in his spare time. **Jeanne Samson Katz, Ph.D.** lives in London with her husband, David Katz, and her two children. She lectures on "Death and Dying" for the Open University having completed her doctorate in a related field. Her husband teaches pathology at London University. They are involved in the Jewish community and enjoy hosting and attending Brandeis alumni functions. **Jonathan E. Rothbart, D.M.D.**, his wife, Linda, and his two children, Ben and Zack, are doing well and living in Philadelphia, PA. **Brian Shell** is a labor lawyer and Canadian counsel to the steelworkers union. He and

his wife, Barbara Ostroff, a management consultant, live in Toronto with their children. **Elizabeth Weiner-Schulman**, an assistant vice president with Merrill Lynch, has been elected to the board of directors of the Investment Management Consultants Association. For the past two years, she has chaired the certification committee responsible for the Association's Certified Investment Management Analyst Program, which is administered by the Wharton School of Business, University of Pennsylvania.

## '73

**Richard B. Freedman** has been appointed chair of the English department at La Trobe University in Bundoora, Australia. **Allen E. Keme** is returning to the South Pacific in June 1991 as a Peace Corps volunteer in Suva, Fiji. After three months of training in Viti Levu, he will be given a two-year assignment as an instructor in a computer-training project. He requests that any Brandeisians in



Barbara Motenko Stone

the area contact him once he is there: Peace Corps, P.O. Box 1094, Suva, Fiji. **Barbara Motenko Stone**, a professional recipe developer, has collaborated on a new book, *A Healthy Head Start*, a worry-free guide to feeding young children after they grow out of baby food. She created over 200 recipes that are appealing and good for children. She and her husband live with their two sons in Chicago.

## '75

Leslie Penn, Class Correspondent, Marshall Leather Finishing, 43-45 Wooster Street, New York, NY 10013

**Jeffrey I. Bleiweis** moved back to Chicago after 19 years in Waltham. He is an attorney with the Chicago firm, Young Hauslinger & Rosen, and would enjoy hearing from any alumni in the area. **Naomi R.**

**Kleinberg** had enough of the middle-class life in New York City and temporarily settled in a Hebrew-language ulpan in Israel. She worked at Kibbutz Hazorea in the Jezreel Valley, feeding calves and milking cows and is once again doing homework in Hebrew. She will remain in Israel until August 1991. Despite hands-on gas-mask training she feels very safe and is completely satisfied with life as of this writing. **Michael E. Smith** is associate professor of anthropology and board member of the Institute of Mesoamerican Studies at the State University of New York at Albany. **Donna Krupkin Whitney** received the Outstanding Alumna Award at the Emma Willard School of Troy, NY, "for her devoted professional energies to a practice of medicine that incorporates extraordinary fusion of her own education in mind and heart." Donna is an assistant professor at the Pain Management Center at the University of California, Los Angeles.

## '76

Beth Pearlman Rotenberg, Class Correspondent, 2743 Dean Parkway, Minneapolis, MN 55416

**Joyce M. Doonan, M.D.** is chief of the anesthesia department of Wythe County Community Hospital, Wytheville, VA. **Maureen C. Nardone Gilbert** is director of volunteers at Waltham-Weston Hospital in Waltham, MA, and resides with her husband, Mark Gilbert, in Malden, MA. **Judith Schulman Miller** is an adjunct faculty member at the University of California, Los Angeles Graduate School of Social Work and maintains a private therapy practice in the San Fernando Valley. Her husband, **Jonathan A. Miller**, continues as rabbi at Stephen Wide Temple in Los Angeles, CA. **Edward S. Temple** is a lawyer for Avis Rent-A-Car at its world headquarters in New York. He and his wife, Linda, bought a house in New York when they had a baby.

## '77

**Linda Casson-Nudell, Ph.D.** lives in Scotch Plains, NJ, with her husband and three children. She tutors chemistry, math, Hebrew, and teaches Hebrew school at the synagogue where her husband, George, is the rabbi. She is president of the Spina Bifida Association of Metropolitan New Jersey and is interested in hearing from other alumni who have had children born with spina bifida as was her son, Elazar, age 8. **Beth E. Linzner** opened her own law firm



Rhoda Gee Wong

in Pompano Beach, FL, in 1989 and concentrates in business transactions and real estate law. She is also actively engaged in mortgage brokerage. **Rhoda Gee Wong** has received the Insurance Institute of America's annual Distinguished Graduate Award in the Associate of Underwriting program for earning the highest grade point average on the national essay examinations that compose the Institute's program. **Robin Wurtzel** moved to Hawaii to study and practice Zen Buddhism. She practices law as well and works for a local nonprofit organization, Na Loio No Na Kanaka, doing immigration law for indigent clients. Political action continues to be an important part of her life and she is involved in protesting United States' involvement in the Persian Gulf.

'78

**John E. Forster** received his Ph.D. from the University of Maryland in health/behavior psychology and is assistant professor at the State University of New York at Cortland teaching health psychology and biostatistics. John, his wife and their 4-year-old son, **John Henry**, live in Homer, NY. **Donald Small, M.D.** is on the faculty of the Department of Pediatric Oncology at the Johns Hopkins Hospital. His wife, **Lauren Cohen Small**, is an adjunct professor at the Baltimore Hebrew University and is completing a novel. They have three children, Adam, Sara and Benjamin. **Alan D. Spatrick** is treasurer and director of the Coolidge Corner Theatre Foundation, which operates a 57-year-old art-deco movie palace in Brookline, MA. The theater exhibits a wide variety of first-run repertory and cult movies.

'79

**Robert J. Kopka** is a founding partner of a defense litigation law firm, Landau, Omahana & Kopka Ltd., which has 21 lawyers. He argued a case before the United States Supreme Court last year, an

event he describes as "nothing compared to the birth of my son, Jared." **David A. Strumpf, M.D.** and his wife, Rosemary, live in Glenmont, NY, and are the proud parents of triplet daughters.

'80

**Tsilah Solomon Burman** is senior vice president and research director for Trust Company of the West, which invests pension funds in high-flying real estate. Her husband, **Jeffrey S. Burman '79**, is an assistant editor on staff at Universal Studios. He helps edit features for television and the airlines. He and **Tsilah** live in Reseda, CA. **Henry K. Kopel** is an assistant U.S. attorney for the District of Columbia (criminal division) after practicing civil litigation at the Boston law firm of Foley, Hoag & Eliot. **Lauren L. Miller** was invested as a county court judge in early January after winning the elections last fall. A politics major at Brandeis, she started her career as an assistant city attorney with the city of North Miami Beach and was



Lauren L. Miller  
Robert I. Rubin

promoted to deputy city attorney a few months before being elected to the bench. A member of the Florida and Dade County Bar Association, she is past president of the Dade County Chapter of the Florida Association for Women Lawyers, is on the board of directors of the University of Miami Law Alumni Association

and is a member of the Coalition of Hispanic American Women and Latin Business and Professional Women. Assisting her into her robes were her husband, Irwin (Buddy) Miller and her children, Michael, 4, and Allison, 2. **Robert I. Rubin** has been elected partner at Gordon & Silber, P.C. in New York City. He has written two articles, "Ski Liability Law Cuts New Trails" and "Calculating Damages in Personal Injury Cases," which have been published by *Trial* magazine and the *Defense Counsel Journal*, respectively. **Elizabeth Kraus Sher** became a full partner at the law firm of Pitney, Hardin, Kipp & Szuch in Morristown, NJ, where she is employed as a litigator. **Barbara Berger Tartell** and her husband, Marc, moved to Scarsdale, NY, after living in New York City. Barbara expects to return to Goldman, Sachs & Co. as a vice president after her maternity leave.

'81

**Matthew B. Hills**, Class Correspondent, 318 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, MA 02115

**Michele Chabin** has been living in Israel for three years and has been named entertainment editor of the *Jerusalem Post*. **Stuart J. Chanen** and his wife, Julie, practice law with Sachnoff & Weaver in Chicago and are also visiting professors of constitutional law at the University of Iowa Law School. **Adam E. Frieman** is vice president of mergers and acquisitions at Banker's Trust Company, New York. **Amiet Goldman** was promoted to marketing support manager at IBM's New York Customer Center. Her staff is responsible for developing marketing programs as well as maintaining hardware and software needed to run seminars and demonstrations for new business customers. **Helene M. Lefkowitz** received an M.F.A. in creative writing from Columbia University's School of the Arts in 1989. She developed a solution to the recycling problem of Belle Harbor, NY, her hometown. Her program was supported by local politicians, businesses and community groups and it is about to be adopted by the New York State Assembly and the New York City Department of Transportation. She spends the rest of her time writing speculative scripts for television and hopes to join Brandeis alumni working in television in Los Angeles. **Maia Lowenschuss Palmer** was the "morning drive" announcer for a classical radio station until the birth of her daughter, Felicia, in

April 1990. She welcomes all correspondence and visitors but advises them to bring bottled water because California suffers from a drought. **Marlene Finn Ruderman** has a new, creative handpainted clothing business, is taking alto saxophone lessons and is helping out at her son Arthur's preschool. **Susan Snyder Schachne** is an attorney specializing in trusts and estates at the New York City law firm of Rosenman & Colin. She and her husband, **Jeffrey P. Schachne, M.D. '80**, a dermatologist in Northern Westchester, live in Golden's Bridge, NY.

'82

**Ellen Cohen**, Class Correspondent, 5098 Paces Station Drive, Atlanta, GA 30339

**Marjorie L. Baros** and **Philip N. Kabler** live in Florida, where Phil opened his own law office, which concentrates on business and corporate finance law. They are the corecording and corresponding secretaries of the South Florida Chapter of the Alumni Association. Phil is also the president of the advisory board of Camillus House, a Miami homeless shelter and services provider. Marjorie is a member of the same board. **Stuart Schiffman** studied Arenal, a live volcano in northwestern Costa Rica, on an expedition sponsored by the Smithsonian Institution. **Melissa Spivak Fox** and her husband, Michael, live in Potomac, MD, where she works at home part-time as an educational consultant while having fun with her two-



David M. Silver

year-old daughter, Mollie. **David M. Silver** lives with his wife, Hilary, and one-year-old daughter, Shira, in Storrs, CT, where he is director of the Hillel Foundation at the University of Connecticut. He and Hilary lived in Israel for almost six years before moving back to the States.

**Lori Berman Gans**, director of alumni relations at Brandeis, received the first Krupp Leadership Award at the Anti-Defamation League's New England Region 1990 Annual Dinner, which sponsors her attendance at the Anti-Defamation League's National Leadership Conference in Washington, DC. **Ira M. Prince, O.D.** is director of the Low Vision Clinic at Helen Keller Services of the Blind, Brooklyn, NY, and is in private practice in Woodhaven, NY. **Marc E. Rothenberg** completed his M.D. and Ph.D. in immunology from Harvard Medical School and is a pediatric resident at Boston's Children's Hospital. He and his wife, Joy, an attorney involved in legal aspects of the Jewish community, live in Brookline, MA. **Donna Weinzimer Seifer** is an associate director of planning and research at DDB Needham Worldwide, an advertising agency in New York City. **Heydon D. Traub** is a vice president in the asset management area at State Street Bank in Boston, MA. His wife, **Jodi Feldman Traub**, is the associate art director at Silver Burdett & Ginn, a children's textbook publisher in Needham, MA.

'84

**Marcia Book**, Class Correspondent, 98-01 67th Avenue #14N, Flushing, NY 11374

**Harold M. Brown** received a Doctor of Osteopathy degree from Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine. **Dolores E. Dunning** completed her M.F.A. at Boston University and her C.A.S. at Harvard University. She is studying at Harvard Graduate School of Education in their Ed.D. program and teaching at the Shawsheen School in Andover, MA. **Linda Brooke Engler** is pursuing her doctoral degree in clinical psychology at the State University of New York at Binghamton. **Joel M. Gittleman** reports that he is putting away his Newport Beach volleyball and gearing up for another season of powder at Vail, having written his second screenplay. **Steven Goldstein** received a J.D. and his second master's degree after completing a joint-degree program at Columbia Law School and the Columbia School of Journalism. He has joined NBC News as a researcher for the weekly investigative program, "Exposé." He welcomes new ideas or confidential leads for investigative stories; he can be reached at NBC, Rockefeller Center in New York City. **Hali J. Kaufman** opened her own private dental practice in Newport, RI, and is a clinical instructor at Tufts University

Dental School. **Amy Palman Price** is president of Price Marketing Network, a direct marketing and advertising agency. **Eli A. Rauch**, a vice president of international arbitrage at Banque Française, is national sales manager for an international hosiery manufacturer and resides in Manhattan with his wife, Susan Manne.

'85

**Debra Radlauer**, Class Correspondent, 4755 Country Club Road, Apt 113F, Winston-Salem, NC 27104

**Ivy Patron Barnes** is working as EDP manager at Ponce Candy Industries. While on a cruise in the Caribbean, she met fellow Brandeisian, **Ellen Baker Awlrich**. **Robert C. Bernstein** is head coach for the Boston Area Training Center of the United States Tennis Association, developing junior players and director of tennis at the Wightman Tennis Center in Weston, MA. **Robert E. Heyman** received his Ph.D. in mathematics from the University of Maryland, moved to Newton, MA, and works as a mathematician for the U.S. Army Materials Technology Laboratory in Watertown, MA. **Arielle Long Kukafka** has joined the Center City, PA, law firm of Sprecher, Felix, Visco, Hutchinson & Young as an associate in the litigation department. She and her husband, **David S. Kukafka**, live in Elkins Park, PA. **Deborah L. and Gary A. Pipe-Mazo** are both in rabbinical school at Hebrew Union College.

'86

**Stephen R. Silver**, Class Correspondent, Cornell University, P.O. Box 305, The Oaks, Ithaca, NY 14850-3991

**Ronit Adini** is a staff attorney for legal services in New Jersey after graduating from law school. She and her husband, **Jeffrey Scott**, live in Philadelphia, PA. **Jessica S. Arluck, M.D.** was graduated from Ohio State University College of Medicine and is a resident in obstetrics and gynecology at Wayne State University in Detroit, MI. **David E. Baxter** moved to Wallingford, CT, with his fiancée, **Marci J. Silverman '87**, and is a financial analyst with the Connecticut Resources Recovery Authority in Hartford, CT. **Elizabeth A. Gold-Somekh** has moved to London with her husband, Ed, teaches at an American college and is active in the Brandeis European Alumni Chapter based in London. Before

Marriages

Class Name	Date
1969 Lynn G. Weissberg to Robert Bensefner	January 20, 1991
1980 Elaine H. Shapiro to Barry Fox	July 7, 1990
1981 Stuart J. Chanen to Julie Fenton	September 9, 1990
Keith F. Silverman, D.D.S. to Renee Frankel, M.D.	August 26, 1990
1983 Marc E. Rothenberg to Joy Malka	August 26, 1990
Barry S. Ruditsky to Jennifer Christensen	October 20, 1990
Richard P. Schwartz to Lisa A. Ziegler	May 6, 1990
1984 Linda Brooke Engler to Andrew R. Eisen	June 11, 1990
Carin F. Goldschmidt to Joel Muhlbaum	March 11, 1990
Elias S. Rauch to Susan Manne	September 9, 1990
Elizabeth Sinkiewicz to Stephen J. Reid	September 9, 1989
1986 Faith Janco to David Schachne	June 17, 1990
Stephanie D. Propos to Robert Fishkin	October 21, 1990
Benjamin M. Ruoks to Barbara Weene	September, 1990
1987 Hilary R. Evans to Hodding Carter IV	
Pamela M. Flaum to Matthew A. Weinberg '86	November 10, 1990
Marc E. Frost to Jay Byrnes	February 9, 1991
Susan A. Lebowitz to Rachel F. Zuckerman '89	May 13, 1990
Lisa K. Lickhalter to David Bleich	August 5, 1990
Hyacinth E. McKenna to Marc G. Bellerose	August 11, 1990
1988 Jeffrey A. Oshin to Dr. Sharon Hirschorn	August, 1988
David E. Russell to Janice Davenport	September 9, 1990
Eve A. Shamieh to Kenneth D. Shenkman	July 16, 1989
Susan B. Weene to Joseph Shane	May 23, 1989
Wayne P. Weitz to Marcy H. Bettinger	July 8, 1990
Robyn A. Zerkowicz to David Rapaport	September 2, 1990
1988 Robyn R. Zisman to Michael Kashket	September 9, 1990
Shari A. Ellant to Jonathan Gross	June 24, 1990
Deborah R. Heyer to Kyle Jablon	June 30, 1990
Amy M. Messer to Michael Wildes	September 3, 1990
Elizabeth Orange to Joel Gradwohl	November 10, 1990
1989 Tania Eubbani to Jacky Bejman	December 17, 1989
Victoria Y. Ko to Alexander M. Collins	July 22, 1988
Emily Shapiro to Joseph M. Navetta	September 9, 1990
Tillani N. Towbin to Stuart M. Slutsky '87	December 1, 1990
1990 Joan Leviton to Joshua A. Kagan '87	August 12, 1990

Engagements

Class Name	Date
1980 Janet A. Strassman to Joel D. Perlmutter, Ph.D. '66	
1984 Lois A. Yurow to Rick Botos	
1986 Jessica C. Arluck, M.D. to Douglas S. Ander, M.D.	
Les A. Dimenstein to Joanne Jackowitz	
Lloyd M. Segal to Rhona Luger	
Jodi B. Shendell to James Kaye	
1987 Elisa L. Brown to David Zuckerman, M.D.	
Adam Deutsch to Francine H. Esrig	
Jodi R. Feldman to David T. Gubman	
Bonnie M. Gittleman to David M. Brensilber '86	
Laurie S. Millender to Bruce A. Levine	
Allison B. Needle to Joe McGlinchey	
Lori J. Shapiro to Cary L. Goldenthal	
Heidi E. Siegel to Jon Oletsky	
1988 Marci J. Silverman to David E. Baxter '86	
Beth R. Fleischman to Steven L. Zweibel	
Ruth D. Kirshner to Bruce Novick	
Adam T. Newman to Janine Feng	
Robyn B. Roseanu to Lee A. Spirer	
Susan I. Tevelow to Steven Feinstein	
1989 Brenda A. Berger to Robert S. Faberman	
Michelle S. Finkelstein to Barry S. Ross '88	
1990 Stella A. Levy to David A. Ball '88	

leaving New York City, she received her master's degree from Teacher's College, Columbia University. **Deborah R. Gordon** received her M.B.A. from the University of Connecticut and works for G.E. Capital Corporation. **Steven E. Gordon** joined Wilmer, Cutler & Pickering, a Washington, DC law firm, after a three-month tour of Eastern and Western Europe. One of his projects involves advising the new government of Czechoslovakia on a new constitution. Also, as a member of the firm's communications practice group, he assisted the media during the Poindexter trial to gain access to the deposition of former President Reagan. **Michael I. Gottlieb** has auditioned successfully for the Chippendale Male Dancing Troupe at the Great Neck, NY chapter. He will be performing in the New York City venues. **Laura Caplan Greer** lives in Kew Gardens, NY, with her husband, Daniel, and pursues her master's degree in social work at Columbia University. **Rhona Luger** received her B.C.L. and L.L.B. law degrees from McGill University Law School. **Michelle Butensky Scheintal** reports that several Brandeisians helped celebrate her nuptials to **Stephen Scheintal '87**, including **Marsha N. Chack**, **Donna H. Ezor '87**, **Gary M. Feller '87**, **Sophie M. Lanzkron '87**, **David Pasteelnick '87** and younger sister of the groom, **Debbie Scheintal '94**. Following a Maui honeymoon, the pair returned to New Jersey where Michelle teaches school and Stephen attends the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey School of Osteopathic Medicine in Stratford, NJ. **Lloyd M. Segal** is in his first year at Harvard Business School. **Jodi B. Shendell** is a first-year M.F.A. candidate in theater management at Columbia University's School of the Arts. **Stephen R. Silver** went on a Cornell University-sponsored exchange program to Moscow and Leningrad in January. **Stuart M. Slusky** received his M.B.A. from New York University and will be attending law school at the University of Florida.

## '87

Christopher Becke, Class Correspondent, 2401 Arlington Boulevard, Apt. #77, Charlottesville, VA, 22903

**Lisa Lickhalter Bleich** is in her first year at Harvard Business School. She and her new husband, David, an endocrinologist doing diabetes research, are living in Boston. **Ira G. Bogner** was graduated from Fordham University Law School and is studying for the bar exam. In

September he joins the New York law firm of Proskauer, Rose, Goetz & Mendelsohn. **Marc D. Borsak** received his master's degree in communication from Stanford University in 1988. He is assistant to the managing director of the Williamstown Theatre Festival, while summering in the Berkshires. He worked as an account executive with EBW Advertising and as company manager of Broadway's Criterion Theatre Stage Left. **Elisa L. Brown** is marketing coordinator for Lifetime Cable Television, based in New York. She is working on a master's degree in health policy at New York University. **Dean E. Budnick** was graduated from Columbia University Law School and will enter a Ph. D. program in the history of American civilization at Harvard in the fall. **Sheldon P. Catz** finished the three-year stint at Harvard Law School and studied for the bar exam. He traveled in Europe for a month and is working for a Pittsburgh law firm. **Lisa M. Curran** is a senior account executive for AT&T in Boston. **Carolyn B. DeCoster** went to Israel for a year after graduation on the W.U.J.S. program in Arad, an ulpan with Judaic studies for people who want to make *aliyah*. She returned to Boston in August 1988 and has worked in sales and marketing for General Scanning, an engineering company in Watertown, MA. In 1990, she made the big permanent move to Israel, where she will be studying in her third year at Brooklyn Law School. She lives in Brooklyn Heights, NY, with her husband, Hodding Carter IV, a writer. **Jamie B. Feuerman** is a second-year law student at the University of California, Los Angeles' Law School. Her husband, Rob, is employed as a computer consultant for Disney. **Pamela M. Flaum** is an account executive at Levine, Huntley, Schmidt & Beaver advertising in New York. **Lesley P. Fox** is working toward her M.B.A. at Boston College. **Susan E. Frost** was graduated from Suffolk University Law School in June 1990. She passed the Connecticut bar exam and is assistant clerk in Superior Court for the Judicial District of Windham, CT. **Jennifer Gallop** is in her last year of law school at New York University. Her husband, **David Starr '83**, was ordained a rabbi from Jewish Theological Seminary. He is assistant rabbi of Temple Israel, Great Neck, NY. **Bonnie M.**

**Gittleman** graduates from Columbia Business School in May 1991; her fiancé, **David M. Brensilber '86**, is an attorney at Gordon Hurwitz in New York City. **Cary L. Goldenthal** and **Lori J. Shapiro** are living in Brookline, MA. Lori, an attorney, is an associate with the Boston law firm of Nutter, McClennen and Fish. **Marc D. Goodman** decided to follow his lifelong dream to become a police officer. He moved to Los Angeles, attended the Police Academy and has been on the department for two years doing plain-clothes work in vice and narcotics. He is now training rookie police officers how to deal with the "streets." **Daniel S. Gordon** is continuing his quest to become a doctor. He will graduate from the Uniformed Services University F. Edward Hebert School of Medicine in May 1991, will enter a transitional internship at Walter Reed Army Medical Center and thereafter expects to be assigned to the 81st Field Army Hospital in Bremerhaven, Germany. **Alan D. Halperin** was graduated from Fordham University Law School and starts working in September at the New York law firm of Stroock, Stroock & Lavan. **Sidney B. Hellman** completed his master's degree in physics at State University of New York at Stony Brook in June 1989 while he was doing research in x-ray microscopy. He is now employed as a research engineer at Lamont-Doherty Geological Observatory of Columbia University, Rockland County, NY. According to him, real life is better than graduate school. **Jessica L. Kaplan** attended Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs and received her master's degree in 1989. She lives in Alexandria, VA, and works as a defense analyst for Science Applications International Corporation, an analytical defense contractor in McLean, VA. **Suzanne S. Lerner** was graduated from the Boston University School of Law and is studying for the New York and Massachusetts bar exams. **Bruce A. Levine** is a clerk for a federal judge after passing the Virginia bar. **Bronwyn R. McFarland** is pursuing a Ph.D. in modern European history at the University of Chicago, where he received his master's degree in 1989. In addition to dissertation research he is working part-time as an editorial assistant for the *Journal of Modern History*. **Hyacinth E. McKenna** was graduated from Suffolk Law School in May 1990. She is living in Germany for two years following her marriage to **Marc G. Bellerose**. **Christopher P. Meyer** is getting his

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Due to space limitations, we usually are unable to print lists of classmates who attend each other's weddings or other functions. News of engagements, marriages and births are included in separate listings by class.

## Births

master's degree in environmental law as part of Vermont Law School's joint degree program in which he will earn both a Juris Doctor and a master's degree. **Laurie S. Millender** is working on her master's degree in social work at Catholic University in Washington, DC. **Mark I. Miller** was graduated from Cornell University Medical College and will undertake his residency in genito-urinary surgery. **Debbie L. Moeckler** was graduated *cum laude* from Harvard Law School and after a trip to the Orient, begins work as an associate with Jenner & Block in Chicago, IL. **Abigail Nagler** has become a (Jewish) Big Sister to Safura, a 14-year-old Soviet emigré from Baku. **Allison B. Needle** received her master's degree in counseling psychology at Tufts University and now is working at Straight Inc., a long-term drug and alcohol treatment center for adolescents and families. Her fiancé, Joe McGlinchey, is working at a law firm in Boston. **Jeffrey A. Oshin** was graduated from De Paul University Law School and passed the New Jersey bar exam. His wife, Sharon Hirschorn Oshin, M.D., is a first-year pediatric resident at New York University. **David M. Pasteelnick** began his studies at the New York University Graduate School of Journalism in January 1991. **Robyn Zelkowitz Rapaport** is a senior actuarial assistant for Buck Consultants in Manhattan; her husband, David, is a doctor in podiatry. **Susan B. Weene Shaine** is earning her master's degree in education in school counseling at Northeastern University. She is also a volunteer with the Educational Studies Program at MIT. Her husband, Josh, started his own school for motivated seventh to 12th-grade students. She reports that her sister, Barbara, who was an exchange student at Brandeis in 1985, married **Benjamin M. Rooks '86**. **Adam D. Shames** is teaching high-school English at Menlo School in Atherton, CA, after completing his M.A. in education at Stanford University. **Eve Shamieh Shenkman** and **Kenneth D. Shenkman** reside in Rochester, NY, where Kenny is enrolled in a Ph.D. program at the University of Rochester and Eve is an executive manager for Manpower, Inc. **Susan B. Shulman** is in her second year of

law school at Northwestern University and is a member of the *Journal of International Law and Business*. She will spend the summer working at the law firm of Ross & Hardies. Last summer she worked for Senator Paul Simon on his Judiciary Committee staff. **Heidi E. Siegel** will receive an M.D. with special distinction in research from Albert Einstein College of Medicine. She has written 15 articles that have been published in various neuroscience journals. She and her fiancé, Jon Oletsky, will be married in spring 1991 and will do their residencies in Baltimore, MD. **Marci J. Silverman** moved to Wallingford, CT, with her fiancé, **David E. Baxter '86**. She is an associate with the law firm of Cohen & Wolf in Wallingford. **Lisa Silverstein** is in Miami as a senior account executive at Burzon-Marsteller Public Relations. **Lauren E. Snyder** has been named public relations manager for Loews Hotels and Loews Summit Hotel. She will promote the company's hotels and 15 other properties around the world. **Scott J. Spitzer** finished his master's degree in political science and is pursuing a Ph. D. from Columbia University, New York City. He is interested in the politics of urban poverty and is currently taking a semester off to work in Syracuse, NY, as a coordinator for a community center, which assists low-income, inner-city residents with their needs. **Lauren B. Strauss** received her master's degree in international relations from the Yale University Center for International Studies. She has also completed graduate work in Middle Eastern studies at Tel Aviv University. She traveled in Kenya and Israel and is seeking a position with a human rights public policy or environmental organization. **Wayne P. Weitz** is living in Atlanta, working in mergers and acquisitions for Price Waterhouse. His wife, Marcy H. Bettinger, works for General Electric Consulting Services Corporation. **Stephen Simon** was best man at his July wedding. **Neil Eckstein '86** was also in the wedding party. **Gregg H. Willsky** is pursuing his M.B.A. at the Boston University School of Management. Previously he was a data-base analyst in the International Pharmaceutical Operations division of Bristol-Myers Squibb Corporation. **Robyn R. Zisman** was graduated from the Heller School at Brandeis with a master's degree in management of human services.

	Class	Brandeis Parent(s)	Child's Name	Date
1971		<b>Phyllis J. Kayten</b>	Carly	September 26, 1990
1972		<b>Lynn Wasserman Scheps</b>	Matthew Scott Adam Jeremy Jessica Rachel	August 23, 1990 August 23, 1990 October 17, 1990
1974		<b>Ninon Kalka-Veklerov, M.D. and Eugene Veklerov</b>		
1975		<b>Lawrence S. Tesser, D.D.S.</b>	Meredith Hayley	October 16, 1990
1976		<b>Julia A. Fleeman</b>	Grace Louise	June 11, 1990
		<b>Roy M. Levinson, M.D.</b>	Daniel Jay	July 23, 1990
1977		<b>Linda Casson-Nudell, Ph.D.</b>	Talia Rivka	July 2, 1989
		<b>Zeva Oelbaum Reichman</b>	Jacob Samuel David Hanan Naomi Gail	October 15, 1990 October 15, 1990 November 20, 1990
1978		<b>Toby Zankel Heilweil and Edwin J. Heilweil</b>		
1979		<b>Cindy Dubinsky-Teicher</b>	Jordan Scott	February 21, 1990
		<b>Karen A. Engelbourg and Donald B. Stewart '76</b>	Michael Andrew	December 5, 1990
		<b>Helene Fischer Rosenberg</b>		
		<b>David A. Strumpf, M.D.</b>	Joshua Theodore Emily Carol Rebecca Helen Lauren Elizabeth Zipporah Rose	August 9, 1990 September 16, 1990 September 16, 1990 September 16, 1990 October 20, 1990
1980		<b>Tsilah Solomon Burman and Jeffrey S. Burman '79</b>		
		<b>Eric H. Luckman</b>	Emily Rose	July 26, 1990
		<b>Barbara Berger Tartell</b>	Alexandra Lauren	August 30, 1990
1981		<b>Adam E. Frieman</b>	Eric Harrison	November 26, 1990
		<b>Paul D. Garmon</b>	Daniel Weston	August 9, 1990
		<b>Susan Snyder Schachne and Jeffrey P. Schachne, M.D. '80</b>	Ryan Michael	September 1, 1990
		<b>Wendy Gurian Segal</b>		
1983		<b>Lori Hirsch Cullen and Terrence J. Cullen</b>	Jacob Louis Terrence Robert II	August 26, 1990 October 3, 1990
		<b>Carol Wolk Rose and Mitchell C. Rose</b>	Jeremy Samuel	June 2, 1990
		<b>Donna Weinzimer Seifer</b>		
		<b>Jodi Feldman Traub and Heydon D. Traub</b>	Danielle Brynn Erica Gilhian	October 25, 1990 August 30, 1990
1984		<b>Donna Davis Goliger and Steven B. Goliger '83</b>	Sarah Beth	October 31, 1990
		<b>Elizabeth Mintz-Walpert and Allen S. Walpert</b>	Allie	September 28, 1990
		<b>Amy Palman Price and Ira M. Price, O.D. '83</b>	Joshua Ross	December 22, 1990
1985		<b>Jane Schwartz Larson and Eric A. Larson '84</b>	Hannah Ruth	July 21, 1989
1986		<b>Laura Caplan Greer</b>		
		<b>Felicia Rose</b>	Joshua Carl Nasrene Laila Sophie Miriam	October 16, 1990 September 19, 1990 November 14, 1990
		<b>Amy D. Travis and Tim J. Blackman '83</b>		
1987		<b>Mark I. Miller</b>	Rachel Lindsay	June 7, 1990
		<b>Irit Labi Stoppelmann and Edward J. Stoppelmann</b>	Nathan	July 22, 1989
1989		<b>Tania Eubbani</b>	Margalit	October 8, 1990

Susan I. Tevelow, Class Correspondent, 268 Grove Street, Apt. 5, Auburndale, MA 02166

**Peter D. Carmen** graduates from Syracuse University School of Law in May 1991 and begins a two-year clerkship with Chief Judge Neil McCurn, U.S. District Court, Northern District of New York. **Elizabeth Orange Gardwohl** and her husband, Joel, bought a house and are living in Arlington, MA. **Laurie J. Greenwald** is an editor for a new men's magazine, *SideStreet*, published at Northwestern University's Medill School of Journalism. She enjoys Chicago tremendously and after graduating from graduate school in May, she plans to tour Europe. **Susan I. Kanarfogel** and her husband, **Marc Shapiro '89**, reside in Cambridge, MA. She teaches first grade in the Randolph, MA, Public Schools. **Ruth D. Kirshner** is a third-year student at Georgetown University. **Peter S. Levin** is in his first year at the University of Pennsylvania School of Veterinary Medicine. **Adam T. Newman** is in his third year at New York University medical school, where he met his fiancée, Janine Feng. **Robyn B. Rosenau** is a third-year medical student at Mt. Sinai School of Medicine in New York City. **Barry S. Ross** is a third-year student at Mt. Sinai Medical School. **Lee A. Spierer** is a first-year M.B.A. student at the Wharton School of Business, University of Pennsylvania after two years of consulting in the investment and commercial banking industries. **Susan I. Tevelow**, formerly assistant director of annual giving at the Office of Development and Alumni Relations at Brandeis, is studying for her M.B.A. at Babson College, Wellesley, MA. **Jeffrey S. Walters** is in his third year at Syracuse University School of Law and is a member of the *Law Review*. **Amy Messer Wildes** is finishing her law studies at Cardozo Law School in New York City, where she lives with her husband, Michael.

'89

**Michelle S. Finkelstein** is a second-year student at Hofstra Law School and is engaged to **Barry S. Ross '88**. A 1991 wedding is planned. **Laurie J. Hirsch** works with Kennedy & Company, a marketing, communications and public relation agency, implementing public relations outreach programs

as well as media campaigns for clients. **Michelle J. Long** also has joined Kennedy & Company to plan special events and to coordinate design and production directories for their clients. **Joseph M. Navetta** and his wife, **Emily Shapiro Navetta**, live in Baltimore, MD, where they are both pursuing their master's degrees at Johns Hopkins University. **Sheri S. Padernacht** is in her second year at Georgetown University Law School; her fiancé, **Scott W. Elton**, is in his first year of medical school at the University of Pittsburgh. They are planning a 1992 wedding.

'90

**Darin J. Correll** has begun his first year at Jefferson Medical College of Thomas Jefferson University, Philadelphia, PA.

### Grad

**Susan A. Basow** (M.A. '72, Ph.D. '73), an associate professor of psychology at Lafayette College, has completed a study that proves women with healthy appetites are seen as less attractive and less socially desirable than those who eat less. **Philip Brown** (Ph.D. '79), professor of sociology at Brown University, published *No Safe Place: Toxic Waste, Leukemia and Community Action*. The book is a study of how the residents of Woburn, MA, detected a childhood leukemia cluster and other health problems, organized a community group and conducted a major health survey with the assistance of university public health researchers. *No Safe Place* formulates and develops the concept of popular epidemiology.

**Victor P. Hamilton** (M.A. '70, Ph.D. '71) was awarded the Sears-Roebuck Foundation Teaching Excellence & Campus Leadership Award at Ashbury College, Wilmore, KY, in 1990. He is the author of a biblical commentary, *The Book of Genesis* (chapters 1-17), part of a series, "New International Commentary on the Old Testament." His second volume (chapters 18-50) will be published in 1992. **Eric M. Meyers** (M.A. '64, Ph.D. '69), a Duke University biblical scholar, has been named director of the Annenberg Research Institute in Philadelphia. The Institute is a secular institution modeled after the Institute for Advanced Research at Princeton and devoted to studies of Judaic and Near-Eastern culture and finance. He has headed excavations in Israel and Italy for over 20 years. In 1981, he led a team that unearthed the oldest known Ark of the Covenant dating to the third century and is

also president of the American Schools of Oriental Research, an international learned society. **John N. Morris** (M.S.W. '70, Ph.D. '74) has developed a state of the art information system to help improve care nationwide for elderly residents of nursing homes. The system is slated for implementation in all federally-funded facilities. The Minimum Data Set (MDS) provides a complete and accurate picture of each resident's needs and strengths by defining 18 target areas to assist care givers by evaluating the physical and mental status, as well as potential for rehabilitation. **Edwin Yamauchi** (Ph.D. '63) is a professor of history at Miami University, OH, and has published his 11th book, *Persia and the Bible*.

### Obituaries

**Beatrice Ann Hawley '76** passed away in April 1985 after a long illness. She graduated *summa cum laude* with high honors in English and American studies. Her book of poems, *The Collected Poems of Beatrice Hawley*, was published posthumously last fall. **Alfusen N. Njie '69**, a former Wien student and most recently permanent secretary, Ministry of Water Resources, Fisheries and Forestry in the service of the Gambia government, passed away in May 1990 while on an official mission in Belgium. He is survived by his wife, Fatou, a son and three daughters. His wife wrote to thank the University for the education bestowed upon her late husband.

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