Fall 1982 Volume 3 Number 1

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When the Board of Trustees emerged from an executive session October 14, its members had elected Evelyn E. Handler as the University's fifth president. She is the first woman to hold that position at Brandeis.

After President Bernstein announced last year his intention to resign in 1983, a search commmittee was constituted with Trustee Paul Levenson ('52) as its chairman. Composed of 20 members, representing the Board of Trustees, faculty and students, the committee reviewed scores of candidates and recommended Mrs. Handler to the Board of Trustees. After the decision, Mr. Levenson commented: "We have concluded that Dr. Handler has the qualities and abilities needed to lead this distinguished institution."

That same confidence was expressed by Dr. Henry L. Foster, chairman of the Board: "Her record as a capable administrator, her strong academic background and her deep concern for educational values, make her ideally suited to succeed President Bernstein, who has given Brandeis such able leadership since 1972."

Commenting on her appointment, Mrs. Handler noted: "The presidency of Brandeis University offers a unique opportunity to serve higher education. I am very proud to accept this position. . . ."

Born in Budapest, Hungary in 1933, Evelyn Handler came to the U.S. with her family in 1940 and was educated at Hunter College. She received her master's and doctoral degrees in biology from New York University in 1962 and 1963, respectively, and began teaching at Hunter College in 1962 where she was named professor of biological sciences in 1975. Her research on blood cell formation in the leukemic state was supported by five major National Science Foundation and National Institutes of Health grants. Named dean of the Division of Sciences and Mathematics at Hunter College in 1977, she served in that position until elected president of the University of New Hampshire in 1980.

In her first year as president of New Hampshire's land and sea grant university, she launched the largest capital fund-raising campaign in the school's history. During her tenure, she also initiated a master plan review of the University's priorities and completed a major curriculum review of the academic programs.

She is married to Eugene S. Handler, a biologist. They have two sons.

Evelyn Handler will assume the presidency of Brandeis University in July 1983.

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Cover photo: From the Museum of the City of New York

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Statement of Reaffirmation by the President and Board of Trustees of the University's Commitment to Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action

In their original statement dated July 3, 1975, the President and Trustees set forth the University's policy on Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action. As President of Brandeis University, I should like to reaffirm that policy. Brandeis University selects its faculty, staff, and students consistent with Affirmative Action guidelines, without discrimination against persons on the basis of race, color, sex, religion, national origin, age, disability, or veteran status. The President and Trustees call upon every academic and administrative office to plan and implement procedures which will ensure nondiscriminatory recruitment, hiring, and promotion of all persons, at all levels of admission to and employment by the University.

Brandeis has had a policy of Equal Opportunity for everyone for many years, but policy must be translated into daily action. As a contractor with the Federal Government and a recipient of Federal funds, the University must meet the requirements of Affirmative Action and the Department of Education and the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs in the Department of Labor. These offices monitor the University's hiring policies to insure equal employment and equal access to the programs and activities of the University.

Within the Office of the President, Herbert E. Hentz serves as an Assistant to the President. I have appointed Mr. Hentz as the University Affirmative Action Officer. His task is to coordinate all of the University's efforts to meet its objectives of Equal Opportunity and Affirmative Action. He works with the University Administrative Officials, the Dean of the Faculty, and the Vice President for Administrative Affairs in formulating and pursuing specific practices and goals for the University, and is responsible for overseeing their implementation. He also serves as liaison with the Federal Government on all matters concerning Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action.

The President and Trustees of Brandeis University instruct all offices of the University to cooperate with Mr. Hentz in order to implement the University's policy of Equal Employment Opportunity and Affirmative Action and to achieve its goals.

Now in my eleventh and final year at Brandeis University, I am tempted to look back at the past decade of unremitting challenge with something like a sigh of peace and leave the future quietly to my successor.

The temptation lasts only a moment. When has any member of the Brandeis community ever refrained from offering cogent advice, informed opinion, reasoned argument? It is one of the sources of our greatest strength as a community of learning that we are all—students, faculty, alumni, members of the administration—questioners, debaters, "disturbers of the intellectual peace," a phrase I borrow often from Veblen. It is one of the hallmarks of this University that each of us cares deeply about its continued academic vigor and the fulfillment of its special mission as the only Jewish-sponsored, nonsectarian university in the liberal arts tradition in this nation. Brandeis has an irresistible way of commanding our loyalty and our concern for its immediate and longer term future.

And so, my welcome to the new president of Brandeis must inevitably be framed in terms of my devotion to this University and my appreciation of its singular nature. What should the next president of Brandeis know about the University? What are the central characteristics and the particular qualities of this place? What makes Brandeis different from other colleges and universities? What makes it special?

There is obviously no way, within the limits of this page, even to highlight all the specific features that together create the tangible and intangible whole that is Brandeis. The new president will know that this is a university which has achieved a position almost unique in higher education in the United States—that it stands alone as a small, liberal arts, research university of the highest quality.

Brandeis has succeeded in combining the range and depth of graduate programs and advanced research found in large universities with the intimacy and individual attention enjoyed by students of a small college. With only 2750 undergraduates, 600 graduate students in a score of graduate programs in the arts and sciences, one graduate professional school with 200 students, and a faculty of 350 teacher-scholars, Brandeis is an exciting community of intellect which provides rare opportunities for individual growth and achievement at the cutting edge of many scholarly disciplines.

The new president will come to know a faculty that is deeply committed to research and scholarship—whose quality, I might add, is evident in the first-rate books and articles they publish each year, in prizes and awards, and federal support amounting to more than $18.5 million—an astonishing sum for a small institution with only one professional school. It is a faculty that is equally committed to teaching and takes the greatest satisfaction in maintaining the undergraduate curriculum in the best humanistic tradition. At the same time, members of the faculty enthusiastically devise new, cooperative, interdepartmental programs that cut across traditional academic lines of demarcation. Brandeis' University Studies in the humanities and in history may be the most imaginative and successful of the many "core" curricula instituted by American universities today. Brandeis' interdisciplinary programs, such as Legal Studies, Medieval Studies, Cognitive Science, and the History of Western Thought, to choose only some at random, allow our students to think comprehensively and to explore with independence and originality humankind and the worlds we inhabit.

Like the sciences, the humanities, and the social sciences, the creative arts flourish on this campus—and have from the beginning. Music, theater and the fine arts surround us in our daily life. They are the air we breathe at Brandeis, an habitual delight to the senses and to the mind.

In the deepest sense, the faculty *is* Brandeis—as delightful, contentious, brilliant, critical, hard-working, and dedicated a group as can be found at any outstanding university—only more so.

The new president will find Brandeis students and alumni *sui generis*. They argue a lot, they care passionately, they work tirelessly. They are very bright and independent, generous, and questioning. And they are "doers." Apart from qualities such as these, which are prized and fostered with much affection and respect, there is, to my mind, no "typical Brandeis student." What is remarkable to me, in fact, is the broad diversity of interests, tastes, opinions, backgrounds, and particular goals I have met in individual Brandeis students and alumni. Thirty classes have now been graduated from Brandeis, and some 14,000 undergraduate alumni carry the name of Brandeis throughout the United States and in some 40 countries abroad. They have one thing clearly in common: on any issue of institutional or political sensitivity, it will seem that all 14,000 get in touch with the President to express their views.

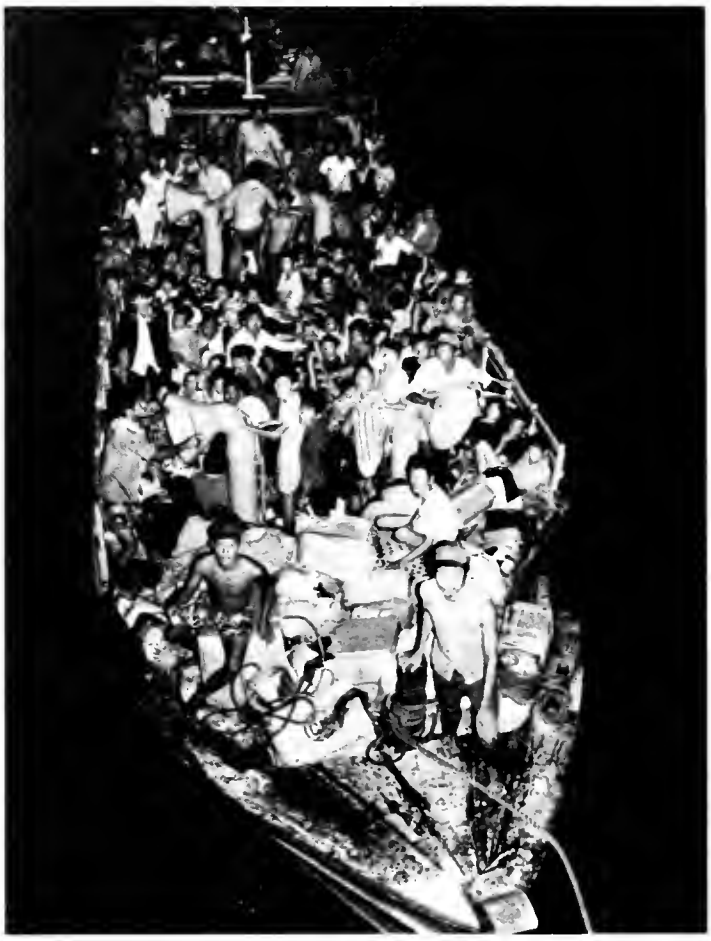
The Heller School is a jewel to be treasured by the next president of this University. It is a unique training place, workshop, research center, and professional school in the field of human services and social welfare. How can we best identify and provide for the basic needs of people? Health care, youth employment, alcoholism, aging, family structure, criminal justice—these are some of the fundamental concerns of the Heller School faculty. Their research programs and the education they provide their students are indispensable to the survival of our country as a civilized, responsible, and compassionate society.

I would happily continue this newcomer's tour of Brandeis. But let me conclude with a subject that must be of the greatest interest to anyone assuming leadership of an American university in the early 1980s: financial stability. I am glad to say that Brandeis is in the soundest financial position in its 35-year history. An examination of its balance sheet shows steady growth in assets, in University equity, in endowment funds, and in funds for plant and equipment. Even in the current recession, fundraising has reached $15–16 million annually, with major contributions made regularly by the Alumni Fund and by another unique feature of Brandeis—its National Women's Committee. This October the Women's Committee passed the $20 million mark in fundraising for the University libraries, a mission they undertook when Brandeis opened its doors in 1948.

There is no question that the level of voluntary financial support must rise, not only to keep pace with inflation and increased costs but also to keep this University in the forefront of higher education. Faculty salaries, the renovation of old buildings, the construction of laboratories, dormitories, and athletic facilities, scholarships and fellowships for our students, the funds necessary to maintain the quality of our academic programs and to increase the amenities that enhance the character of life on this campus—funds for all these must be sought and secured, so that we may keep faith with the vision of our founders that Brandeis be a university *non pareil*. But that is another message.

A university never stands still nor is complete. My wish in this short piece has been merely to sketch the superb foundation on which the new president will build, to capture, for this moment, something of the nature of this very special place.

by Lawrence H. Fuchs



American policy toward immigration has historically been intertwined with America's foreign policy, often bending and twisting with this country's latest ideological emphasis.

Any consideration of that relationship requires an understanding of the scale and nature of refugee flows. Three major political/technological changes account for the tremendous increase in refugee flows witnessed in the 20th century: the withdrawal of colonial powers from Asia, Africa and the Middle East led thousands to flee from the violence resulting between different ethnic, racial and political groups vying for power in the formation and consolidation of new nation states; the creation of a new empire by the Soviet Union, including the colonization of many different nationalities, led many persons to flee totalitarianism; and, rising global consciousness and advances in transportation technologies combined to make flight from persecution and civil war possible for larger masses of people.

The scale of such migrations is awesome. Twelve million Hindus, Moslems and Sikhs relocated within the year following the 1947 partition of the Indian subcontinent. The partition of Palestine in 1948 generated the movement of over one and a half million Arab refugees while at least an equal number of Jews simultaneously fled Arab countries to go to Israel. In Asia, several million Kuomintang supporters left for Taiwan and Hong Kong after the communist victory in China in 1949; over four million Koreans fled from North to South Korea in 1950–53; more than 800,000 Cubans have been accepted in the U.S. as refugees since the revolution in 1959; a temporary deluge of ten million persons went from Bangladesh to India in 1971–72; and the permanent relocation of over one million refugees from Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia has taken place since 1965.

The latest wave of refugees has been produced by wars in Afghanistan and Africa. More than one and a half million refugees fleeing the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan entered Pakistan; and over one and a half million Ethiopians have sought refuge in Somalia, only a portion of the approximately four million refugees estimated to be in Africa.

There are a great many refugee migrations over which American foreign policy has had or could have little or no substantial influence (e.g. the partition of the Indian subcontinent and the more recent African refugee migrations). In most such cases, the U.S. can do little more than provide humanitarian support to a fraction of those suffering from starvation and brutality.

Refugee policy is governed by a combination of three factors: a standard of international and domestic law; foreign policy considerations; and domestic politics. In order to examine these influences, several important questions need to be asked.

One of the more interesting questions faced by the Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy was whether or not to count refugees against a total ceiling for the admission of immigrants to this country. There is a foreign policy interest in keeping refugee numbers separate and distinct from numbers allocated for immigrants for purposes of family reunification or work. The reason is not just that refugees often happen suddenly but that refugees are very mixed up with foreign politics.

To resolve this question, let us consider three basic approaches to refugees and asylees taken by the U.S. during the past 150 years.

The first, and most deeply rooted approach, grew out of American support for national liberation movements in Europe and, to some extent in Africa and Asia, from the beginning of the Republic through the presidency of Franklin Delano Roosevelt.

It was to the U.S. that revolutionary leaders looked for support, encouragement, material aid and sometimes refuge. When Louis Kossuth, leader of a national liberation movement in Hungary, arrived in New York Harbor on December 5, 1851 with other Hungarian and Italian refugees, a crowd of 200,000 persons crammed the Battery in lower Manhattan to welcome him. It was to the United States that Sun Yat-Sen, China's first great revolutionary leader, came for inspiration as well as refuge. It was in the United States that Edward Benes and Czech refugees planned the creation of a free and democratic Czechoslovakia. It was here that Eamon DeValera, leader of the movement to establish the Irish Republic, found refuge and gained support for his eventual triumphant return to Ireland. It was to the U.S. that many national liberation leaders from Africa came to study and work and receive support in the years immediately following World War II.

Following World War II, refugee policy was marked by a humanitarian concern for displaced persons which increasingly took on an anti-communist slant. The Displaced Persons Act of 1948 was primarily a humanitarian measure although it did give special preference to escapees from Eastern Europe. The Refugee Relief Act of 1953 was the first of many emergency refugee enactments outside the basic framework of the Immigration and Nationality Act, which had been codified in 1952. It combined helping refugees from war with assisting escapees from behind the Iron Curtain. With the unsuccessful Hungarian revolution of October 1956, President Eisenhower, under the authority of the Attorney General, offered asylum to 21,500 Hungarians as parolees. This was the first use of the parole provision for the mass admission of refugees.

With the fall of the Batista government in late 1959, Cuban refugees began entering the United States in sizeable numbers under the parole authority of the Attorney General. Presidents Kennedy and Johnson encouraged Cubans to flee from communism and a series of executive and legislative measures facilitated the admission of what eventually would be more than 800,000 of them.

With the 1965 amendments to the Immigration and Nationality Act allocating 17,400 visas for refugees, a national policy had emerged which virtually equated refugee with someone turning his or her back on communism. The law was quite explicit in defining a refugee as a person who had fled from "any communist or communist dominated country" and was "unable or unwilling to return" to his or her place of origin.

The American foreign policy interest in supporting democratic national liberation movements by providing refuge for those fleeing authoritarian governments had been replaced by one which emphasized the destabilization of communist regimes and assistance to those fleeing them.

With the passage of the Refugee Act of 1980, within the context of the renewed American emphasis on human rights, the United States appeared to have shifted to some degree toward a reassertion of its previous foreign policy emphasis of supporting freedom-seeking refugees who flee from tyranny regardless of the political ideology of the tyrants.

But the allocations process for refugees and asylees continues to favor those from communist dominated countries.

The problem is clear. Congress may proclaim a policy through legislation; but the executive branch executes foreign policy.

In dealing with this question, Congress should not stay on the sidelines but should think through an answer to a fundamental question: is it not in the interests of the United States of America to have a refugee and asylum policy which transcends the power struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States as the Refugee Act of 1980 clearly intends? Would it not make sense to go back to our historic policy of support for persons who fight tyranny regardless of the nature of tyranny in order to once again become the party of hope for the average man and woman in their fight against oppression?

We cannot accept everyone who seeks refuge in the United States, either as a refugee or asylee; but can we develop a refugee allocations process and asylum procedure which is more consistent with what our law specifies and which, at the same time, serves our longer, stronger national interest as a champion of freedom?

At the present time, we are bending that law considerably, if not outright violating it as in the case of Haitian and Salvadoran refugees. As of January 1982, 5,572 Salvadorans applied for asylum in this country. Thus far only two requests for asylum have been acknowledged as valid, although the State Department advised the Immigration and Naturalization Service to act favorably on six others, indicating some possible change in policy. In its "Country Reports on the World Refugee Situation" given to Congress in September 1981, the State Department acknowledged that between October 1979 and the time of the report, over 15,000 Salvadorans had died as a result of political violence and that political refugees were leaving the country because of threats from the left and the right.

The Reagan Administration believes that our foreign policy interest of strengthening the present government in El Salvador and persuading the American people that it is not repressive overrides humanitarian concerns in applying refugee policy. Since Salvadorans are sometimes held for long periods of time in detention centers awaiting the processing of refugee claims, one way to deter such migrations in the future is to make the conditions under which they are retained rather harsh. This is reported to be the case at the INS detention facility at El Centro, California, a condition now being investigated by Senator Dennis DiConcini (D. Ariz.). Another tactic is to set the level of bonds extremely high, which the U.S. High Commission reported has been done in the case of Salvadorans. Another is to threaten border crossers with long periods in jail.

The contrast with the treatment accorded Polish asylum claimants is striking. While we want to welcome Polish dissidents, the law states that each claimant for asylum must prove that he or she has a well-founded fear of persecution. For foreign policy reasons, our presumption is that Poles who enter this country illegally have such a claim and they are awarded extended voluntary departure. It is in our interest to embarrass the present Polish government, as it has been in our interest to embarrass Castro, and the present government of Vietnam. Yet the State Department, in its report to Congress in September 1981, acknowledged that bad economic conditions in all three countries have in recent months prompted increased requests for refuge and asylum.

About two months ago six Polish seamen were detained by the Immigration and Naturalization Service in Anchorage, Alaska. They were detained under a provision of our law in a normal, orderly fashion. Since INS does not have a detention facility in Anchorage, they were put in a local jail. Of course, both United States Senators from Alaska and the White House became exercised immediately and they were released. Once again, the Immigration and Naturalization Service learned that evenhanded, impartial law enforcement is not to be applied with respect to asylum claimants.

The question is whether the bending and twisting of the law to such an extent erodes not only confidence in the law generally but also fundamentally undermines a major strategic foreign policy interest: the development and maintenance of an image in the world of the United States as a champion of human rights.

If someone is a Polish national claiming asylum in this country, one can count on the infra-structure of the Polish-American community for support. If someone is a Soviet Jew seeking to be admitted as a refugee, that individual can count on organized American Jewry for support. But if one is Ethiopian, even though fleeing from a Marxist-led government (perhaps as many as 2.5 million people have fled Ethiopia), there will be very little political activity in this country on their behalf. To date, 20,000 to 30,000 Ethiopian applicants for asylum have been told they must leave voluntarily or face possible deportation proceedings.

The classic case of domestic politics playing a cruel role in the determination of refugee policy came in the late 1930s with the refusal of our government to accept as refugees more than a trickle of Jews who were desperate to escape Hitler's grasp. We obliged Jews to come in under our restrictive national origins quotas despite the fact that they were fleeing for their lives. Anti-Semitism in the United States was too formidable for even the great President Franklin Delano Roosevelt who ultimately bowed to the exigencies of domestic politics.

A combination of domestic politics and short-sighted foreign policy concerns have resulted in widespread flouting of the law with respect to the Haitians. About 20,000 Haitians came to the U.S. in 1980 and others have since continued to enter this country without documents. The State Department has advised the INS to presume that Haitians are here illegally as seekers of economic opportunity and not as valid claimants for asylum. Our government has adopted a series of punitive measures to deter Haitians from seeking asylum in the U.S. rather than expeditiously process individual asylum claims, separating those that are valid from those that are not. Admittedly, the United States should try to deter large numbers of Haitians from migrating to this country. The question is, how should we go about doing that?

The Select Commission has made a number of recommendations in this regard: aid and trade measures to build employment opportunities; processing centers as distinct from detention centers to hold asylum claimants while their claims are being adjudicated; adjudication by specially trained asylum offices which would act in part on group profiles developed by a source independent of the State Department; and in the case of a denial of asylum, recourse to appeal to an independent immigration court which would be established by Congress under Article I of our constitution, a recommendation recently submitted as legislation by Representative William McCollum (R. Fla.). Such a policy would result in the deportation of a substantial number of claimants—probably a majority—but would also result in fair and expeditious decision-making.

Instead, the administration appears to have taken a route which may satisfy some of the political pressures from South Florida but does not satisfy basic American standards of fairness, undermines a foreign policy that is based to some extent upon our maintaining those standards, and even results in the delay of deportation for those who are deportable.

Ironically, refugee policy succumbs to political pressures, despite the fact that Haitians in some ways are highly desirable immigrants. In contrast to Cuban entrants, Soviet refugees and the U.S. population as a whole, they are in their early working years and have fewer dependents. Both factors mean that they draw much less from social security insurance. In addition, according to other information released by Dade County authorities, they are a law-abiding people.

What we do in foreign policy *sometimes* can prevent the great dislocations that result in refugee migrations.

To be sure, to the extent that we escalate the commitment to save authoritarian regimes, we increase our obligation to save those who stand with us if our side loses. That is a lesson one can learn on a large scale from Vietnam and Cuba, both relatively large countries, and on a much smaller scale from Nicaragua.

The best way to inhibit future refugee flows in this hemisphere is to develop a plan for promoting stability in countries torn by civil strife, followed by a strategy for economic and social reform in cooperation with those who seek such objectives. In this regard the Reagan administration appears to be schizophrenic. On the one hand, the stated policy of President Reagan to help promote prosperity and social reform in the Caribbean area; on the other hand, consistent diplomatic and military activity to support the repressive, authoritarian regimes throughout the hemisphere.

In the case of Haiti, the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere, with an annual per capita income of $300, social reform probably is a precondition of inhibiting continued migration flows.

The Select Commission on Immigration and Refugee Policy concluded that the best way to prevent the dislocations that cause large refugee flows would be for the United States to have a clear strategy of economic and social reform in this hemisphere, worked out in cooperation with other nations. We also can do more to strengthen international ties in this hemisphere to prevent such things as the forced migration of people as occurred at Mariel. At present we do not even have an international convention under the OAS or the United Nations which would provide for sanctions against a government that expels people from its own country.

Yes, foreign policy can be used to prevent refugee migrations within this hemisphere but our present foreign policy in Central America seems calculated to do just the reverse. If our objective is the prevention of refugee flows, we should be pressing vigorously now for a negotiated settlement to bring stability to El Salvador and to make possible genuine social reforms there.

It is striking that this administration has failed to use the OAS or any other international forum in this hemisphere in order to deal with the issues of illegal migration and refugee migration. There are a great many countries that are involved and one would think that it is in the foreign policy interest of the United States to strengthen the international mechanisms for dealing with these questions. Yet, there has been absolutely no initiative on our part, not even on the question of forced migration or expulsion.

Indeed, there is evidence that the United States has failed to exercise its leverage in bilateral foreign relations to get other countries to do more with respect to refugees. Let us take for a clear-cut example, Saudi Arabia. Here is a wealthy, oil-rich country that is willing to finance terrorism, but has not been willing to finance the maintenance and resettlement of refugees, even with respect to Palestinian refugees until fairly recently. The U.S. has contributed nearly a billion dollars to the United Nations Relief and Works Administration to take care of Palestinian refugees from 1950 through 1981 while Saudi Arabia has spent only a fraction of that, mostly since 1976.

Something is wrong here. Not only are we inconsistent with respect to our own refugee policy, because of wrong-headed foreign policy tactics and domestic politics, but we do not even make a strong effort to involve our friends in a coherent, overall strategy with respect to preventing refugee migrations and helping to maintain and resettle refugees.

Something has gone tragically wrong with American foreign policy since Franklin Roosevelt proclaimed that the United States should always stand for freedom from fear, freedom from want, freedom of speech and freedom of religion. Such a pronouncement made us the party of hope, the party of the common person who seeks a better life, the party of the future. The failure to hold that standard high and consistently has given some credibility to the charge of the Soviet Union that we are on the side of reaction, has weakened us in our struggle against Soviet imperialism, has undermined our law, and has tarnished our conception of ourselves as a nation that champions human freedom.

by Kriss Halpern

The posters lining the walls in Usdan Student Center during the first week of school include the typical assortment: advertisements for refrigerators and used cars, a *Justice* organizational meeting, a Hillel discussion group.

Amidst these are an abundance of signs promising higher board scores, some hinting that Brandeis is merely one stop along a career route—another credential which must be assiduously earned and then quickly filed.

"Helping Students Become Professionals" reads the slogan of the Graduate Admission Prep Services offering its aid to frightened upper classmen. Those slogans and those fears are reflections of an environment outside this campus which contradicts the pure intellectual devotion one hopes to have during one's college years.

Brandeis students today remember Richard Nixon as the President during our youth (although most of us will say that at least one of our parents voted for McGovern), and this year's freshmen—the class of '86—are the first in Brandeis' history never to have been alive at the same moment as President John F. Kennedy.

We've grown up expecting corruption in government and uncontrollable inflation in the economy. A ten thousand dollar a year tuition which goes up 14 percent a year is old news. We've been told that "the job market is slim" and a college degree doesn't mean too much. If *The Graduate* were filmed today, Dustin Hoffman wouldn't have to deal with being told "there is a future in plastics," he'd be

told there is a glut of lawyers and no jobs in academia.

Clearly we are affected by the signs and moods our society shoves at us. Tom Wolfe calls us the "Me Generation." A soft drink company calls us the "Pepsi Generation." We've been labeled and described before we were aware that we even comprised a group in any more elaborate terms than a little league team or a brownies troop. And we have not been unaffected.

Walking the path from Usdan to Sherman—the two cafeterias around which our "student centers" have formed—one senses the changes and complexities which have become Brandeis. On the left is the sociology building in which the 1970 National Students' Strike was organized. On the right is Goldfarb Library where a line formed every morning during finals last year, as students waited to secure a carrel for the year's final grind. Further down the path one passes the piles of bricks waiting to form the new Farber Library which will provide needed study space; further down the hill is the imposing science quad where hopeful premeds rush every morning; there across the field one sees the fragile three chapels which almost always look distant and empty.

The students one passes are well-dressed and well-groomed. Casual means purple jogging outfits from Bloomingdale's for women and Izod tee-shirts for men. Men wear their hair short and many women wear make-up. Students are quite conscious of their appearance and looking neat is rarely considered an imposition. Director of Admissions Michael Kalafatas says that this is a reflection of greater concern with "preparation for the world of work."

A Brandeis graduate of the class of '65, Kalafatas notes that the hopeful economic conditions of the '60s allowed students then to be less concerned with the world after college. Today, he says, students dress and study in preparation for the outside world.

Sociology Professor Gordon Fellman notes that students are so anxious about jobs that they are even more preprofessional than they used to be. Under 50 percent of the students' recommendations he used to write were for law school. Today, he says, that figure is 90 percent.

Brandeis students today seem less concerned with "why" they wish to earn money than they are with "how."

Last year's Student Senate President Stephen Kozol says that, "People here view education as a weigh station to future wealth," and interviews with students will often bear this out.

I asked one student representative how much money he wants to make 20 years from now and he said, "I'd like to be comfortable." I asked how much was comfortable and he said, "With today's inflation rate, $200,000 to $300,000." His figure may be higher than most, but few Brandeis students mention a figure below $50,000 and it is common to cite triple figures.

One freshman interviewed said she was attracted to Brandeis' radical image and that going to the same school as Abbie Hoffman is "neat." Asked what changes, if any, she'd like to see in America, she responded by saying, "I think America should be looked upon as a big corporation." The President should be a good businessman because "business controls government. It's a fact. What can you do about it?"

Students often seem less concerned with changing society than they are with succeeding in it. Recently instituted academic programs include Legal Studies, Computer Science, and the new Berlin Premedical Center. Professors involved in these areas will defend them as being within the liberal arts tradition. And they are. But many students take these courses, not merely for the sake of knowledge or intellectual stimulation, but often because they see them as helpful in their post-Brandeis lives.

Computer Science.
Brandeis' newest department, so popular that even with the purchase of a new computer center in Ford Hall (the newest department in the oldest building), its enrollment must be limited to 35 majors. No wonder. Those who know how to use a computer commonly earn as much as $400 a week in summer jobs. More than half the students waiting to take BASIC this semester, the simplest computer language, were turned down so the class could be limited to 60.

Legal Studies.
I asked one freshman if he was interested in political clubs here. "Yeah," he said, "the pre-law society." One senior told me last week that she is applying to 20 law schools—that is one-seventh of all the law schools there are in this country and, at $40 a shot, quite an investment.

Premeds:
Ten percent of all Brandeis graduates are physicians, so the huge number of premeds at Brandeis today seems to be consistent with the past. Yet no description of Brandeis students could be complete without mentioning them. It seems that every other person one meets and his or her roommate started out as pre-med majors. The one-year-old Berlin Premedical Center is supposed to be a training center for the doctors of tomorrow. Containing dozens of labs, a lounge area holding science journals and microfilm, and a small, personal classroom, it is billed as a "Home for Premeds."

Depending on who you ask, all this preprofessionalism is either practical or materialistic, anti-intellectual or a necessary result of living in today's economy. The acting head of Career Planning, Millie Tan Steward, relates that students will often leave their political affiliations off their resumés, so that companies to which they apply will not be prejudiced against them.

Lecturers at Brandeis over the past three years have included Abbie Hoffman, Jerry Rubin, Stokely Carmichael, and, coming up this year, Timothy Leary. They, as well as the college years of our '60s alumni, have become a part of our history and a source of wonderment to today's students. When Jerry Rubin spoke of his current job on Wall Street as an investment broker last year, students saw it as a hypocritical reversal. Abbie Hoffman was welcomed less as a radical with an inspirational message than as the creator of the Sandwichman Corporation.

Other lecturers have included Lisa Bernbach—the author of *The Preppy Handbook* and leader of a trend which has not failed to make its mark on

Brandeis students, regardless of the difficulty of being a Jewish prep. John Houseman—a law professor on the TV show "Paper Chase"—spoke recently on campus and flocks of prelaw students turned out to gather his wisdom.

Protests at Brandeis have changed as well. Three years ago the Iranian hostage crisis produced what was then called the first pro-American rally on this campus. Two years ago, when a group gathered to protest U.S. involvement in El Salvador, several Brandeis Republicans waved the American flag and sang, "America the Beautiful" in a successful attempt to disrupt the rally.

One major reaction on campus to fears among students over the job market, and equally strong faculty concern, is an expansion of the Career Planning Office. With removal of a wall in Usdan, that office has now doubled in size and two new counselors have been hired to aid distraught students. Millie Tan Steward says that while five years ago 70 percent of Brandeis students went directly to graduate school, that number is only 40 percent today. This, she says, is partially the result of the high cost of graduate school which forces students to earn money first. The other part consists of a strategy of taking time off and later applying so as to be accepted by a more prestigious professional school. In addition, she adds that even freshmen and sophomores now come to her office to prepare for the job market. Apparently it is common for a new student to ask what major is the best for acceptance into business school.

These trends have been accompanied by changes in the areas of academic concentration among Brandeis students. In a study produced by the Dean of the College Office last year it was found that freshmen indicated significant changes between 1975 and 1982 in the area of their primary academic interests. Students interested in majoring in creative arts have gone down from 5 percent to 2 percent, humanities interest has fallen from 14 percent to 8 percent, and social science interest has gone from 29 percent to 23 percent. Only science, rising from 33 to 37 percent, has increased in its attractiveness to Brandeis freshmen. There was one

other big gainer, however, as the number of freshmen who were uncertain about their primary interests increased from 19 percent to 27 percent.

The clubs and organizations students choose to join offer another glimpse into campus life. Founded in 1966, the Waltham Group was formed as a means of integrating Brandeis students with the surrounding community. Its current director, Lisa Berman '82, says that its early members were often anti-establishment, concerned with transforming society by aiding the needy.

Today, the group still operates as a community service, but its 300 members are not always attracted on purely idealistic grounds. As part of its primary purpose the group currently seeks "to provide the Brandeis student with a valuable learning experience." The group works closely with the Career Placement Office and Berman says that virtually all of the community health volunteers have been premeds for the past five years. Many of them view their work as a means of getting into medical school, she says.

Ms. Berman tells the story of one undergraduate who came to the group wanting to organize Waltham politically by setting up tenants organizations and fighting "the establishment." Informed this was, "too idealistic for 1982," the student was not welcomed by either the Waltham community or the other members of the student service organization.

Looking through a copy of the 1967 Student Handbook, written in part by then Student Senate president and current Director of Student Life Brian Marcus, one notices a number of intellectual and political groups: the Brandeis Civil Rights Group, Campus Americans for Democratic Action, the Chelsea Student-Parent Association, the Peace Group, Students for a Democratic Society, and one intriguing group called the Committee for an Ideal Campus which was interested in university reform both at Brandeis and at other college campuses. (It conceived the ideal university as "an intellectual community of teachers and students where learning is valued for its own sake.")

Among the new Brandeis clubs are The Bulldogs, a social organization which attempted to sponsor a mud wrestling match last year, and the Judges Investment Group in which 35 students have collectively purchased shares of stocks and debate which investments are the best for their funds.

But this is not the complete picture. For whatever reasons, there are probably more political groups on campus today than ever before. Many of these are small, however, and clubs such as Greenpeace (environmental), Clamshell (against nuclear energy), and SPOKES (against nuclear war) claim smaller numbers than the Ski Club, The Pre-Law Society, or the Bridge Club. Possibly it is the greater diversity of political groups as well as the greater number of them that makes it appear as if students are less politically concerned.

The 1969 handbook lists no college republican clubs, while the Brandeis Republicans currently claim 50 members and were credited by Ronald Reagan with having been a significant force in effecting the Republican victory in Massachusetts in 1980. At the same time, the Brandeis Democrats claim a few hundred members and say they are the largest college Democrat group in the country. In addition, while organized groups against nuclear arms are small here, the level of debate among Brandeis students on the subject is high. Furthermore, social and political awareness still seems higher here than in most other colleges.

The 1969 handbook lists separate curfew hours for men and women. In case you're wondering, the women's are earlier. In 1964, the handbook said that "men are permitted in women's dormitories on the first and last days of school to help move luggage." Feminism does not seem to have been a major force here at the time.

The '69 handbook also contains a section titled "Protest and Demonstration." Given university regulations, the war in Vietnam and the civil rights movement, it seems they had quite a bit to protest against.

Today, an active campus group is the Women's Coalition and the various feminist subgroups which have formed around it over the past few years. Separate rules for men and women and blatantly sexist implications about women's physical capacities would not last five minutes here without creating a rally the intensity of which would rival the 1969 Ford Hall takeover.

Other examples of student action have included demands for a dredging of Massell Pond that had become a polluted eyesore over the years,and protests in response to various proposals to end the Transitional Year Program, which gives underprivileged students an intensive program to prepare them for college.

According to Senate Treasurer Mike Hafter, "Students are more bent on serving their community and improving Brandeis than on changing the world." Indeed, just as Ronald Reagan's election has been interpreted as a reaction against the failures of the old liberal agenda, so have students reacted against the failures of '60s radicalism. Protests haven't eliminated poverty or ended prejudice, and working within the establishment for a better society is quite appealing to many Brandeis students.

The current deepening recession in this country has had a tremendous impact on college students in general, and Brandeis students have been part of that trend. Yet, there remains on this campus a strong sense of political commitment and social responsibility. If Brandeis students are concerned with making money, with preparing to enter the outside world, they are not about to do so at the expense of their values or to the detriment of their society.

by Martha A. Morrison

When fourteen students from Brandeis, Boston College, Boston University and other schools and I arrived in the Negev of Israel this summer, we were immediately caught up in the challenge of exploring the past as well as the tangle of an emotion-packed present. We were there as participants in a summer school course in archaeology hosted by Ben Gurion University's Archaeology Division, ready to immerse ourselves in the first season of the Land of Gerar Expedition. However, the war in Lebanon, though far away from us, reached into our daily lives as we followed the latest radio bulletins and worried about friends and colleagues. Even though the events of the day were always in mind, the intensive academic and field research program on which we had embarked absorbed our energies quite completely as the summer continued.

The Land of Gerar Expedition is the most recent phase of the archaeological field research conducted by Ben Gurion's Archaeology Division in the Sinai and Negev. Directed by Professor Eliezer D. Oren, chairman of the Division, the project focuses on the region of Nahal Gerar in the Northern Negev, an area with a rich and varied history in antiquity. Some of the earliest evidence for urban society dates to the Chalcolithic Period (4th Millennium B.C.E.) in this region. Later, Canaanite, Philistine, Judahite and Israelite cultures flourished in the region. During the late Bronze Age (1500–1200 B.C.E.) Egypt occupied the area. In the First Millennium B.C.E. the Assyrians incorporated the region into their administrative system, as would the Roman and Byzantine Empires in later times. Situated on the major route from the Sinai into Canaan, the area saw the overland commercial traffic that passed between Egypt and the rest of the Near East as well as the armies of Egypt, Assyria, Babylonia and Persia. The region was also the scene of intensive interaction between its settled inhabitants and nomadic groups from the desert to the south. The strategic and economic importance of the area throughout antiquity is dramatically underscored by a large number of ancient mounds that represent settlements dating from prehistoric to medieval times.

The Biblical record provides glimpses into the character and history of the Land of Gerar from the time that "they (the sons) of Ham (Egypt) dwelt there of old" (I Chron. 4:39–40) through the invasion of Zerah the Ethiopian during the reign of Asa (II Chron. 14). Perhaps the most famous references to the region occur in the Patriarchal Narratives that recount the activities of Abraham and Isaac in the Land of Gerar. Sojourning in the area, the Patriarchs found pasture for their flocks and dug wells for their sheep, though water rights became a subject of dispute between Isaac's herdsmen and herdsmen of Gerar. Attesting to the fertility of the land, Genesis 26:12 reports that Isaac "sowed in that land and reaped in the same year a hundredfold." Both Abraham and Isaac made covenants with King Abimelech of the Land of Gerar, in the first instance after that king's designs on Sarah almost brought ruin upon him. In these and other references, the Land of Gerar is portrayed in the Bible as a rich and fertile region that figured prominently in the history of the Hebrews.

Two components of the Land of Gerar Project are the excavation of a large Chalcolithic site on Nahal Gerar and the excavation of Tel Haror, the largest Bronze and Iron Age

site in the region. The Chalcolithic site extends for almost half a kilometer along Nahal Gerar and preserves important evidence for the beginning of urbanization and the development of early technologies. The Brandeis group was involved primarily with Tel Haror (Tell Abu-Hureireh), a large (40 acres) and imposing site situated on the main road from Gaza to Beer Sheba. In one corner of the site a five acre fortified acropolis rises from the lower city; elsewhere Nahal Gerar winds around two sides of the site. The entire site is part of Ya'ar Sharsheret, a wooded recreation area. Surrounding fields are under cultivation, and the *nahal* (the river bed) itself is lush year round with heavy vegetation. Seeing the area around Tel Haror as green and fertile as it is, one can easily understand how the tribe of Simeon, when they entered the Land of Gerar to pasture their flocks. ". . . found rich pasture and good and the land was quiet and peaceful" (I Chron 4:39–40). Today, when the local Bedouin herd their flocks through the harvested fields, the scene from Tel Haror is much as it must have been over the millennia.

The ancient name for Tel Haror has long been disputed by scholars. It has been suggested that it was the city of Gerar itself. If so, it would have been the dominant city in the area and the one from which that region of the Negev took its name. It is hoped that evidence will be revealed in the course of excavations to clarify the identification of the site. Whatever its ancient name, this important tel certainly played a critical role in the history of the area from the third through the first millennia B.C.E.

The expedition was based at Ben Gurion University where housing, laboratories and classrooms were available to the project. In addition, the library, its archaeological exhibitions and other academic facilities were open to project participants. On the lighter side, the tennis courts were open into the evening, and the University swimming pool offered a very welcome relief from the heat of the day.

The Brandeis group arrived July 19 for an orientation week that included a full day of lectures at Ben Gurion and a three-day archaeological tour. Sites near the Dead Sea were visited, most memorable Ein Gedi with its associations with King David and its Chalcolithic temple and Qumran, before arriving at Jericho, considered by some the most ancient city in the world. Jerusalem's wealth of archaeological sites were examined and an entire morning was devoted to the ongoing City of David Excavations. Professor Yigal Shiloh, director of the City of David Project, guided the group through all phases of his excavations and provided valuable insight into the past and present at his site.

With the arrival of other volunteers from the United States and Britain July 25, a group of about sixty Israeli and foreign students, volunteers and staff was assembled to begin work July 26 at the two sites. On the first day of excavation, the schedule that would be followed for the entire four weeks of field work was established. Awakened at 3:45 am, the participants had first breakfast at the dormitories and left in a caravan of a jeep, a land rover, a bus and some private cars for the half-hour trip to the site. By 5 am, tools were distributed and work had begun. The heaviest physical work of the day was undertaken early to take advantage of the relative cool of the morning hours. After second breakfast at 9 am, the lighter and less demanding tasks could be accomplished. By 12:30 the group was heading back to the University for lunch and a siesta before late afternoon classes and other activities. Once a week the group went on a field trip to an archaeological site in the region. In the course of the season, Arad, Tel Sheba, Kornub and Tel Jemmeh were visited. By dinner time at 7 pm, most participants were ready for sleep, but some chose to join Ben Gurion student activities, to visit Beer Sheba's ice cream shops, or to play tennis.

Before this summer only surface exploration of the site had taken place. Thus, when the summer's work began, the Brandeis group and other team members were the first to excavate the tel. On the first morning no one could help but feel awed by the monumental task that had been undertaken. Working with hand tools in only one corner of a very large site, a relatively small group of people was beginning the opening of an ancient city in the effort to lay bare successive phases of its history. The lessons of patience, diligence and hard work were learned early as first the weeds were cleared from the squares and then the remains of buildings and ancient material culture began to appear.

Efforts during the first season were directed at testing certain hypotheses about the site, ascertaining the extent and configuration of fortifications and the settlement and identifying periods of occupation. During the first week, three teams excavated on the bank of the *nahal*, in what

was believed to be the lower city, and in the possible location of the main city gate. The remains of buildings dating to the Iron Age started to appear early in the lower city area. The first evidence consisted of a courtyard with a cooking installation and the remains of storage facilities. As the season progressed, this area produced further Iron Age features including mud-brick walls of buildings, a large grain silo, and a pit whose contents of iron slag and ash point to metal-working. Among the pottery unearthed were Philistine and other Iron Age pieces, including a beautifully preserved set of storage vessels. Located only inches below the surface, these vessels were discovered and single-handedly excavated by Andrew Sherman, '84.

The team working on the bank of the *nahal* in conjunction with the expedition's geologist demonstrated that the steep angle (c. 30°) of the gorge appeared to be a natural formation. Thus, the ancient settlers of the site took advantage of the defensive potential of the *nahal* when establishing the city. This team, accustomed to working on such a problem, moved to the slope of the acropolis where their efforts revealed a monumental earth and stone glacis extending from the base of the acropolis to its top. In an excellent state of preservation, the glacis has parallels in a number of sites in the region and dates to the Middle Bronze Age (19th–17th centuries B.C.E.), according to the pottery evidence.

After a week of excavation, the gate still eluded the excavators. This team left what they had dubbed "the ghost gate" and moved onto the acropolis itself. Again, very close to the surface, mud-brick began to appear. Soon, over a four-square area, the features of a four meter wide mud-brick wall could be traced and extending towers could be discerned. Undoubtedly part of a fortification system, this massive structure reflects Assyrian Period building techniques as known from other sites. In other squares on the acropolis, the remains of courtyards and buildings could be seen by the end of the season. Pottery from the Iron Age III Period was abundant, as was material from the Middle Bronze Period, reflecting the earlier phase of occupation described by the glacis.

The acropolis of Tel Haror has continued in significance long past antiquity. The tel takes its name in Arabic, Tell Abu-Hureireh, from Sheikh Abu-Hureireh whose tomb is located on one corner of the acropolis. A particularly holy man, Abu-Hureireh was believed to have had special powers of intercession with God. Even today, Bedouin families visit the tomb with a sacrificial animal to ask for Abu-Hureireh's help in sickness or difficulty. Many a Bedouin family walked through the excavations to the tomb, and some invited the teams to join in the sacrificial meal. Although the hospitality and welcome were appreciated, the teams declined politely. The tel was the site of warfare between the British and the Turks in World War I, and the remains of trenches and other reminders of that conflict turned up in the excavations. For years, the acropolis and the surrounding fields have been training grounds for Israeli helicopter pilots. The expedition was visited regularly by military helicopters practicing landings on the high ground of the site. On occasion, a curious young pilot would disembark to greet the teams and be offered refreshment from the water supplies. While the group worked to reveal the past, it was constantly reminded of the continuity of tradition as well as the realities of the present through the daily events at the tel.

At the end of the season, the important sections of the site were covered with plastic sheets weighted with stones and a protective layer of earth, so as not to be lost before next year.

This past summer marked the first season of cooperation between Brandeis and Ben Gurion University in the Land of Gerar Expedition. Brandeis students and others will be able to study archaeology and related fields in Israel in conjunction with this project at least for the next decade. It will take that long to even begin to reveal the extent and importance of Tel Haror and its environs.

by John Bush Jones

These lines from "The Impossible Dream"—the most popular song from the musical *Man of La Mancha*—fairly define the spirit of the mid-1960s, and are an obvious product of the sixties' sensibilities. The idealism and other-directedness of that most idealistic and other-directed decade is the essence not just of this song but the entire show whose double plot recounts the imprisonment of Miguel de Cervantes and the adventures of his fictional would-be knight Don Quixote. The message of *La Mancha* is clear: see the world as better than it is and make it so.

And the message that a Broadway musical in 1965 was making such a statement is equally clear: as one of the few indigenous American popular art forms, the musical (a better, more encompassing term than "musical comedy") not only caters to the taste but also often accurately reflects the prevailing social values and even psychological state of the American people. The sixties were years of causes—civil rights, the anti-Vietnam protest, the beginnings of the women's movement—and the orientation was toward the group, not the individual. It was a "can do"

decade, infused with the belief that if enough people joined together and pushed hard enough, they could turn the country's thinking and feeling around. By the early seventies, the minority voice had become the majority voice on most of the sixties' major issues, and accordingly, the mood of America shifted once again.

Individuals began turning inward, introspection replacing altruism. And this not out of disillusionment with idealistic causes and efforts of the group, but because the causes and the groups had accomplished their aims almost too well. With no more team and no more game to play, everyone was an isolated entity again. People alone, no longer a part of group efforts, suddenly had the time to look at themselves by themselves. The coherence of cause-orientation gave way to fragmentation and a kind of inner-directed egocentricity.

The effect on American musical theater—and it seems to be a direct one—of this shift in social orientation from the cause to the self was both immediate and staggering. Not only was there suddenly a whole new subject matter for musical plays, a whole new perspective to express, but the societal fragmentation even gave rise to a wholly revolutionary form or shape of music-drama in the commercial theatre. Traditionally, or at least since the Rodgers and Hammerstein breakthrough with *Oklahoma!* in 1943, most major musicals had depended on a strong plot, more or less plausible characters, and song and dance numbers growing logically from the story-line, the lyrics a natural extension of the spoken dialogue. (By contrast, the flimsy stories of the "formula musicals" of the twenties and thirties most often had been mere excuses for introducing songs destined for the Hit Parade and irrelevant routining by the leading comedians.) The so-called integrated musicals of the forties, fifties, and sixties most closely resemble conventional realistic drama, with the well-defined dramatic progression of exposition, complication, crisis, and resolution, plus the obvious, but closely-knit, addition of song and dance.

As early as 1968, however, musicals with a whole new look and attitude began to appear, musicals that have

been variously called "non-plot" musicals and "concept" musicals, but which more accurately and descriptively are best termed "fragmented" musicals. In these shows, a rudimentary plot *may* exist at almost a subliminal level, but the cause and effect story-telling of conventional plot construction gives way to action (as well as idea and point of view) driven forward instead by a series of disjunct scenes, vignettes, musical numbers, and visual and auditory images. The fragmented musical differs from the revue in that the latter, also a series of songs, dance routines, and dialogue sketches, is conceived primarily as pure entertainment (or perhaps with some gently satiric thrust, as in Julius Monk's "Upstairs at the Downstairs" revues), but the various numbers are otherwise unrelated except perhaps by association with a particular composer/performer (*Ain't Misbehavin'*), social and musical milieu (*Bubbling Brown Sugar*), or mode of performance (*Dancin'*).

Fragmented musicals may also lack (or de-emphasize) a story, but they contain fully developed characters and focus sharply on a central thematic statement in their progressions of seemingly random, discrete songs and scenes. That theme is invariably personal, an inward-turning look at individual psychology, as opposed to the outward-turning social and goal-directed musicals of the sixties and before. In this sense, the fragmented musical's correlation with the shifting social phenomenon of the seventies is patently evident. As Americans turned into themselves, as the group splintered into isolated—often alienated—individuals, so was this expressed in the thought and the very form of the major musicals of the decade.

It all started in 1968 with *Hair*, billed as "The American Tribal Love-Rock Musical." Professing to describe and extol the virtues of the anti-establishment, counter-cultural movement of the decade's communally-centered "hippies" and "flower children," *Hair* was the first important musical to break with the conventions of traditional dramatic form in favor of the fragmented, episodic structure just described. Scenes and songs crashed together in what looked like a haphazard, almost psychedelic sequence, each one revealing some aspect of the life-style and motivations of "The Tribe," as the show's youthful personages are collectively called. The significance, commitment, and euphoria of such shared experiences as draft resistance, social protest, group love, and tripping on drugs were celebrated in an effort to educate *Hair*'s essentially middle-class audience to the essence of the hippie counter-culture.

And yet, though *Hair* was deliberately a poem in praise of the communal way of life, questioning self-doubt and criticism crept into the script and songs. Here were planted the very seeds of the self-centered "Me Generation" of the seventies and the musicals born of that movement toward personal self-reevaluation. At one point one of the main characters, Sheila, laments Berger's indifference towards her, asking,

And Claude, confused about whether to evade the draft, sings:

In these words of Sheila and Claude are the two central outcries of the Me Generation. The first affirms a position of "Hey, look at me—I may not be the masses who are the object of your enormous social causes, just a paltry individual, but *I* count too. Pay attention to me!" The second, less secure, asks, "Who am I? Where am I going? What do I *mean*?" The individual, with his personal doubts or personal assertion of worth, has split from the group, and with the very first year of the decade of the seventies, Broadway's major musicals began to convey one or both of these attitudes both *as* their core concern and *through* their fragmented, introspective structure.

In 1970, George Furth and Stephen Sondheim's *Company* dramatized the quandry of Robert, a 35-year-old New York City bachelor asking himself a single, simple question: whether or not to marry. His answer vacillates as he observes the five married couples who are his closest friends and interacts with the three women who are his more or less casual lovers. By the end of two acts containing numerous disconnected scenes, the order of which could be endlessly rearranged with little material effect on the story, Bobby is right where he started: he has come to no decision. Like its protagonist's mind-set, the structure of the musical and each of its scenes is completely open-ended. As Furth and Sondheim probe the psychology of Bobby and company, their theme is ambivalence, their method dramatic ambiguity and paradox. Questions are asked, none answered. Every song reveals a duality in the minds of the characters singing them, as they query the validity of the lives they lead and the choices they have made or are trying to make. When Bobby asks one of the husbands, "Harry, are you ever sorry you got married," his reply begins:

Typical of the entire show, each polarity in this lyric is perfectly balanced; nothing is ever resolved.

That the emphasis of *Company* is not on a plot but on the workings of individual psychology is borne out by the interpretation given to the play's overall framework by its Broadway director, Harold Prince. Each act opens and closes with a surprise birthday party for Robert. Are these different parties? Do the show's disparate vignettes span a period of four years of forward-moving action? No, says, Prince, they are all the same party, and the gathering of friends triggers Robert's instantaneous thoughts on the choice to marry or not. Thus, the entire two-and-a-half hour fragmented musical takes place inside Bobby's head in what would be only a few moments of "real" time.

While its episodic action does move forward in time, Stephen Schwartz's *Pippin* (1972) is thematically akin to *Company*. It, too, is a Me Generation musical of the questioning variety, at its center a hopelessly lost soul trying to find itself. A musical which, save for Bob Fosse's dazzling choreography, is remarkable in its triviality, *Pippin* recounts the fabricated adventures of Charlemagne's young son trying to figure out what to do with his life. Through two acts, he flounders around in war, diplomacy, hedonistic sensuality, and romantic love in an effort to discover where he belongs:

By the end, romantic love—too patly—has the leading edge as a solution to personal fulfillment, but as in *Company*, more questions are asked than answers given. The interest, of course, lies not in this historical Pippin, Son of Charlemagne, but in Schwartz's Pippin, latter-day Everyman of the Me Generation, an alienated individual looking for identity and belonging.

In other fragmented musicals, the characters know who they are, and their chief business is to let us know they know and force us to be cognizant of them as people. *The Me Nobody Knows* (1970)—even the title

is telling—makes a strong assertion of individual dignity among the least advantaged. Based on writings by children in Harlem and Bedford-Stuyvesant, this musical asks the audience to look beneath the impersonal social issues and see some of the actual personalities who just happen to be members of those *groups* of blacks, hispanics, or poor whites that *en masse* are the objects of our liberal causes. "Don't lose me in the crowd," the show seems to say, as it presents through song and monologue the inner feelings, fears, and hopes of these ghetto kids; and, quite realistically, not all the kids' thoughts are admirable. Along with pride and anticipation of betterment, they express anger, selfishness, hostility. Typical are the opening lines of the first act finale, as the children dream of money:

Yet they conclude with, "I wouldn't be nobody better than me." They aren't seeking to be different, only to be understood as individual human beings, not as the faceless components of ethnic groups, or, worse yet, stereotypes.

In 1978, Elizabeth Swados attempted to clone *The Me Nobody Knows* in her musical paean to New York's street kids, *Runaways*. Too didactic (it's all the parents' fault that kids go bad and run) and too maudlinly sentimental about the plight of the runaways, the show lacks the toughminded objectivity, though following the same fragmented format of monologue and song, of its spiritual progenitor. It is less successful both as statement and as theater.

Eminently successful is the first of the Me Generation musicals to combine introspective questions with assertions of self-worth in a single show—Michael Bennett, Edward Kleban, Marvin Hamlisch, James Kirkwood, and Nicholas Dante's *A Chorus Line* (1975). Though it has a stronger story-line than the other fragmented musicals, the plot is the least interesting thing about the play. Yes, there is some suspense about which eight aspiring dancers will be cast in the show whose audition is the single setting of this musical, and we are made to care somewhat about who is finally chosen. But we are made to care not through seeing the characters interact in a conventional story, but through the psychological probing of their backgrounds and motivations as dancers, while Zack the choreographer puts each "gypsy" (Broadway chorus dancer) through a rigorous interview and audition. These separate scenes pointedly reveal the dancers' self-knowledge, self-esteem, and self-doubts. They question the relationship between their public and private selves: "Who am I, anyway? Am I my resumé? Am I the picture of a person I don't know?" They know and proclaim their abilities: "I can do that!" Some realize they dance to escape broken personal lives: "Everything is beautiful at the ballet. You raise your arms and someone's always there." And all recognize that dancing, though central to their entire life, is a transitory thing that must someday be given up or passed on to new youthful aspirants:

In all, *A Chorus Line* remains the best expression of both self-affirmation and self-examination in a single fragmented musical.

Running a close second is the "documentary musical" *Working*, adapted by Stephen Schwartz from Studs Terkel's book of the same name and written by five other composers and lyricists. Again a series of unconnected songs and speeches, *Working* celebrates the often-overlooked human beings who comprise America's work-force, not so much the professionals, but the little people—the firemen, construction workers, waitresses, newsboys, truckers, housewives—whose individuality is too often lost when all we see is the result of their work. Many of the characters complain of tedious jobs or wonder what else they might have been, but throughout there is an undercurrent of pride ("It's an art, it's an art to be a fine waitress.To see that you pleasure each guest."). Overall, *Working* celebrates the dignity of work and the worth of the people who do it. Once again the focus is on psychology, not plot (there is none), and the inner workings of individuals, even in the group activities of labor.

Working was the last of the fragmented, ego-centered musicals of the Me Generation, and as the seventies ended and the eighties began, Americans, and the American musical theater started to reach once again for a more firm sense of structure both in life and art.

Yet the fragmented musicals had had their effect. The potential of musical theater to turn inward, to explore the complexities of the human psyche, had been realized. The plots of Stephen Sondheim and Hugh Wheeler's *Sweeney Todd* (1979) and William Finn's *March of the Falsettos* (1981) are conventional in their structure and powerful in their impact, but within each the emphasis is on the psychology of the central character: Todd's growing dementia as he seeks revenge for his wronged wife and life, Marvin's (in *Falsettos*) very contemporary confusion over his sexual identity and the role expectations he has for his ex-wife and present lover. The shape of the fragmented musical may have passed on with the passing of the Me Generation's feelings of fragmentation, but the content of these musicals showed the way for composers, playwrights, and lyricists to effectively incorporate and portray the depths of human thought in all its complexity in their writing of musical productions—whatever the form.

Freshmen:

It happens every year, during those last balmy days of summer; first in a trickle, then in full flow, freshmen flock to universities. Last August, the scene at Brandeis was no different from that at other college campuses.

Past the signs welcoming the Class of '86, carload after carload inched its way toward the clusters of dormitories and toward the college experiences which awaited the new arrivals.

For some, arriving meant gathering a first-time view of the campus. For others, a prior visit had provided a modicum of familiarity.

At scattered points around campus, tearful goodbyes were exchanged as parents, having reassured themselves of their child's safe-keeping, prepared for the homeward journey.

Suddenly left on their own to fend for themselves, the young men and women registered mixed emotions at the prospect.

For some first-year students, the social situation felt awkward and frightening, and thoughts of classes brought even greater waves of anxiety. For others, orientation week was fun-filled and fancy-free, a time to acquaint themselves with new faces and unexplored surroundings.

Inside the dormitories, first-year students were busy settling in: unpacking trunks and deciding just how the room could best be arranged; meeting roommates and neighbors, and staying up half the night getting to know them.

But more than the nights were long. An extensive daytime program of orientation activities kept incoming students absorbed and amused, as they learned about the University through meetings and social events.

Marking the formal beginning of the freshman year was the Freshmen Convocation—the first in Brandeis' history—whose participants included President Marver H. Bernstein, Attila O. Klein, dean of the college, and academic advisors from a wide range of departments. Principal speaker was Stephen J. Whitfield, associate professor of American studies.

Students taking up residence in the newly renovated dormitories met with residence hall staff to discuss dorm life and its governing regulations.

Academic advising, special counseling for foreign students, discussions of financial aid and athletic team meetings were only a few of the activities vying for time in a freshman's busy schedule.

A student activities fair enabled incoming students to meet representatives from many of the over-90 student organizations.

Those who hadn't had enough running around during the day were invited to discover their favorite running route during daily afternoon exploratory jogs.

In the early evening hours, rollerskating, campfire sings, and non-competitive games provided an easy, relaxed atmosphere in which to make new friends.

And there were planned events off-campus as well. Students headed to Cambridge, en route to a venerable Boston institution: Steve's Ice Cream.

That flavorful treat was followed by still others: movies, lectures, chamber music concerts, and a campus-wide dance party.

All of which could leave the Class of '86 in only one of two places: either utterly exhausted or anxiously awaiting its first year of college. That year began with the first day of classes September 7.

A son of an alumna who won the Blue Ridge Conference and Maryland Under 20 foil championships.

A young man who finished second in the Pennsylvania State Junior Bowling Championship.

A young woman, also an alumni child, who has been a professional dancer since age 11. She has performed with the New York City Ballet and the American Ballet Theater II.

A young man from Kwajalein, one of the Marshall Islands (3 miles long and ½ mile wide).

A young violinist who has played with the Greater Boston Youth Symphony, the N.E. Conservatory and traveled and performed in Paris, Bogota and at Tanglewood.

A young woman who was a National Council of Teachers of English Award winner.

A young man, an actor, a wrestler, a soccer player, who holds a brown belt in Tae-Kwon-Do and whose mother is the new president of the Brandeis Alumni Association!

A young woman who lives on a horse farm in Orono, Maine.

A young woman from the Bronx who spent a summer working on an Indian reservation in South Dakota.

A congressional page who was on the basketball team and was editor of the newspaper at the Capitol Page School.

A young man who speaks seven languages.

A young woman who is a competitive rollerskater and hopes to be in the National Rollerdance Championships.

A young woman who is one of *ten* in her family.

A young man whose father works for the U.N. and *both* of whose parents served as Peace Corps volunteers at one time. The young man has lived half his life in Chile and Pakistan.

A young woman photographer who won first prize in a *Seventeen* magazine competition.

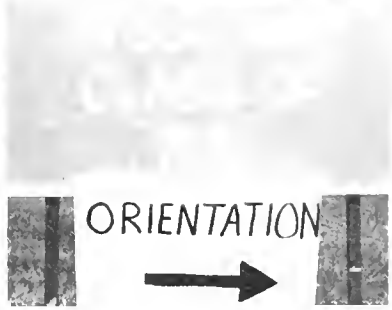
A young man from Eugene, Oregon, who was a junior Olympic qualifier in fencing.

An oboe player who won 1st prize in an international competition.

A gold medal winner with the U.S. Figure Skating Association.

A student body president from Hawaii.

A young man who lives deep in the Appalachian Mountains, where the nearest town is 22 miles away.



In the Warsaw Ghetto, in the forests of White Russia, in the death camps of Auschwitz and Treblinka, Jews trapped in the stranglehold of Nazi atrocities expressed, in poetry and song, their hopes and their despair, their laughter and their sorrow.

A selection of those Yiddish writings, along with English translation, was compiled in 1979–80 by six students of Yiddish Literature at Brandeis. With the editorial assistance of Joshua Rothenberg, then associate professor of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies, this collection of translated poems has recently been published by the Department of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies under the title, *And They Will Call Me . . . .*

Feeling a responsibility to use their fluency in Yiddish and their knowledge of Yiddish literature in a meaningful way, the students sought an undertaking which would be both unique and scholastically valuable. The participants included then undergraduate students Ronald Buchholz of Malden, Massachusetts and Nancy Wiener of Hollywood, Florida and sophomore David Maisel of Wellesley, Massachusetts. Graduate students in Near Eastern and Judaic Studies involved in the project included Sharon Green of Willowdale, Ontario, Michael Steinlauf of Cambridge, Massachusetts and Zvika Schoenburg of San Diego, California.

The anthology is divided into four sections and includes poetry from several sources. In the first three sections are poems authored by men and women in the ghettos, in the death camps and among the armed resistance fighters. The poems were written both by survivors of the war and by people who perished in the concentration camps. A substantial portion of these poems was gathered by Yiddish writer and partisan fighter Shmerke Kacherginsky immediately following the war. In some instances they were obtained directly from people still waiting in the Displaced Persons Camps. The final section of poems contains the works of recognized Yiddish poets written after the war.

In deciding which poems to include in the collection, the students placed more importance on achieving a cross-section of responses and emotions than on the poetic value of an individual piece. While the scope of the publication is necessarily limited, Professor Rothenberg and his students believe their collection of poems is a valuable source for studying and understanding the horrifying destruction of six million Jews.

"The victims of the Holocaust did not leave written wills, but from the scribbled messages on the walls of the chambers of death and from what they told those who survived, we know that their unwritten will was 'Remember Us, Remember What We Did And What Was Done To Us.' Handing down to us their thoughts, feelings and emotions expressed in poetry is part of that testament," Professor Rothenberg explains.

The six students endeavored to provide as full a picture as possible of the responses to the Holocaust. There had been different experiences during those years—for Jews in the ghettos, in the camps, in factories, for those hiding with Christian families. Just as there was a full range of experiences, so also was there a full range of responses. Even laughter in the shadow of death.

Speaking on behalf of the student translators, Michael Steinlauf notes that the wide range of human responses reflected in these poems belies the stereotypical notions often associated with Jews of this tragic period. The image of the passive victim as well as that of the uncompromising rebel partisan, he claims, are merely the extremes of a continuum which comprised millions who, with fear and defiance, anger and faith, sought to answer a single question: Why?

Historical documentation of the period, vital as it is, is not enough, Professor Rothenberg contends. He maintains that these poems—themselves a valuable form of documentation—afford us small but important glimpses into the lives of ordinary Jews, struggling to survive, and make sense of, the madness threatening to engulf them.

The meaning behind the collection's title is made clear in the anthology's Introduction when the six translators ask: "These voices call to us out of the silence of a murdered world—can we hear them?"

But, they go on to state, ". . . if, for the English reader, the tiniest bit of life stirs out of the silence, all our efforts will have been worthwhile."

And They Will Call Me . . .
is available through the Department of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies,
Brandeis University,
Waltham, Massachusetts 02254
or by phoning 617-647-2647.

Price: $6.00 plus $1.25 postage & handling.

Fragment

Henryka Lazowert

Through walls, through holes, through ruins,
Through wire there's a way too,
Barefoot, hungry and thirsty,
Like a snake I slither through.

At noon, at night, or at sunrise,
In terrible heat or rain,
You cannot begrudge me my profit,
I wager my neck for my gain.

I carry a sack on my shoulders,
No end to the road is in sight,
I drag in my arms a bundle,
And look all around me in fright.

I put aside my worries,
Poverty, pain and need,
I must remember tomorrow
My mother needs something to eat.

Through holes, through bricks, through walls,
At dawn, or at noon, or at night
One day I'll be lost, I am certain,
An end will come to my plight.

They'll discover me then and chase me,
Hurt me with whips and with blows,
Lock up, torture and beat me,
No more of my life and its woes.

I won't be returning to see you;
Mother, alone you remain.
Quickly the street will swallow
Your child's, your dear one's scream.

There's one thing that makes me worry,
Not poverty, pain or need,
But tomorrow, dear mother, who'll bring you
That piece of bread to eat?

Translated from Polish into Yiddish: A. Zeilony

Aaron Zeitlin

He looked as though he could pass,
So he crossed to the Aryan side,
Became an old Polish beggar.

The long-whiskered beggar stands next to the church
And guards every move.
He fixes his Jewish eyes
On the ground,
Sticks out a hand to beg,
And murmurs with pious emotion:
"May Jesus
Christ be praised."

But once it slips his mind
That he's a goy,
And instead of the murmur he lets out
A Jewish oy.
A pious Christian woman hears,
Repeats it for the German's ears.

The Germans then shot the old beggar.
But the oy got away, long wandered astray,
Till into my verse
About the Jew
Who hid as an old Polish beggar.

Author Unknown

Warsaw, Warsaw, mother city,
Walls splashed with blood
Does God not see your wounds?
The corpses at the gates?

Cannon in Krashinski Square
Fire on Ghetto homes . . .
Has the God of old betrayed
David and Solomon's kin?

A host of Samsons and Deborahs rise against the foe . . .
Better that I fall today
And future generations sanctify . . .

(Written during the
Warsaw Ghetto Uprising
April-June, 1943)

Helena Green
Yanove Death Camp

We sit at the foot of the sand heap
And drink lekhayim with death
We laugh at nations' great yikhes,
And work as on Khol ha-moed.

We've already lost our close ones
We press their pictures to our breasts,
We live as if we're born over
As only a camp inmate can.

We drink with death "to life,"
And snack on the moldy bread
We count days of Omer till freedom
By the fence with the locked-up gate.

Alumni Profile:

Rena Blumberg is *alive*.
Of all the qualities that define and describe this dynamic, ambitious, brash, bubbling, loquacious, successful Cleveland radio personality, mother, feminist, civic leader, Brandeis trustee and, now, author, that simple reality is in some ways the most compelling fact you need to know about the 1956 Brandeis graduate. But, she's more than alive. She's *well*. Five years after being told cancerous cells had declared war on her body, five years after having her left breast removed and three years after undergoing an aggressive 24-month chemotherapy program that caused her to gain more than 50 pounds, caused her hair to fall out, and caused her to become so sick she once soiled her dress at a party, this never-say-die woman is well. *Whole*. And in charge again.

"You know," she says, "I could have written a nice polite book about my experience with chemotherapy. But it wouldn't have helped anyone at all. So I decided to tell the truth, to tell people what someone really goes through during chemotherapy."

Her book, a sometimes painfully candid account of her mortal combat with the awful disease and its awful "cure," is called *HeadStrong: A Story of Conquests & Celebrations . . . Living Through Chemotherapy*. Published October 29 by Crown, *HeadStrong*—her father's description of her—is a story that will hit home not only to the one out of 13 women in America who develops breast cancer and the other 12 who dread it, but also to untold numbers of men who have undergone chemotherapy for various cancers. Moreover, in the final analysis, the book's message of hope and success and its sensitivity to human feeling, will recommend it to a much wider audience—all the healthy men and women who want to assume better control of their own lives.

About to embark on a 30-city tour to promote her book—Rena Blumberg *never* does anything in a small way—this neon lady, as she calls herself, seems uncharacteristically taken aback when an interviewer comments on her willingness to reveal things in her book most people, even most cancer patients, would be reluctant to expose to public view.

"That's been the story of my life," says Rena Blumberg, an unabashed people-lover who doesn't mind being the center of attention. "I'm willing to take a risk if it will help someone else. I won't take a risk to ski or to fall off a mountain, but I will always take a risk with ideas. What I'm doing in the book is getting inside someone's mind and soul and saying, 'I will comfort you because I've been *there*. And if I can give you more peace and help you enhance the days you're living by sharing my story, I'm willing to take the risk to help.'"

Rena Blumberg's "story" actually begins 47 years ago in Cleveland, Ohio, where she was born into what she describes as a "very warm, very secure, upper middle-class home." Her father, Ezra Shapiro, who died in 1977, was a prominent lawyer, one-time assistant mayor, and founder of the American Jewish League for Israel. Her mother, Sylvia, now lives in Israel where she is chairperson of the Hadassah Council.

Both parents set exceptionally high standards for their daughter and younger son. "I grew up in the school of criticism," Rena Blumberg once told an interviewer. If she received an A minus in school, her parents wanted to know why it wasn't an A. Her childhood was also marred by a mastoid infection which left her thin—a condition her parents coped with by fattening her up on bread and entering her in eating contests. There *were* psychological scars, Rena Blumberg concedes.

"But you have to remember, my parents were parents of the 1950s and I was a child of that era. You did what you were expected to do."

So partly because it was expected of her and partly because "I wanted a young school that I could grow and expand with," Rena Blumberg enrolled at Brandeis. "That was in 1952—30 years ago—and I still have pictures of Dr. [Abram] Sachar's house where I went as a freshman wearing white gloves, a hat, and a crinoline skirt. A crinoline skirt, imagine!"

If Rena Blumberg was "the ultimate child of the '50s who never, ever questioned authority," as a student at Brandeis she questioned ideas. "I remember one time Dr. Albert Kinsey, the sex researcher, came to the University from New York to speak to us and how we vigorously cross-examined him and challenged his ideas. That was why Brandeis was so good for me. It was—and still is—a place where the mind and intellect can be challenged to the fullest."

Once at Brandeis, Rena Blumberg initially majored in psychology. "My God, all of us wanted to be psychologists because Abraham Maslow taught psychology," she explains. Later, after being challenged by the ideas of Nahum Glatzer and Simon Rawidowicz, Rena Blumberg switched her concentration to Near Eastern and Judaic Studies.

"But I really did liberal arts the way you're supposed to. I took a course on the 1920s by a man named Merrill Peterson. He was terrific. I took wonderful courses in bio-science—hey, maybe I should have been a doctor. I took all sorts of courses, and it was this liberal arts training that has turned out to be the tool I needed as a radio interviewer. When I talk to authors, medical people or people in the arts, it's the little unknown bits and pieces of knowledge I possess that have always been my ace in the hole. It's put me ahead of others, I know that."

At the end of her junior year, Rena Blumberg married. "That's what most good girls of the '50s did, you know. You got engaged and married and you quickly retired to have children."

And then you lived happily ever after. At least in the storybooks, anyway.

Not Rena Blumberg, who graduated *cum laude* and quickly fulfilled one part of the romantic mythology by giving birth to a daughter and then a son. But on the eve of her 28th birthday, after having just returned from a dinner at her parents' apartment, Rena Blumberg's husband calmly informed her in their kitchen that he wanted a divorce.

"Just like that. No scene, no huge argument. Just a simple announcement," recalls Rena Blumberg, who was hurt, embarassed and, finally, frightened by the prospect of living with her children, alone.

The divorce was a serious blow to Rena Blumberg's self-esteem, but she never came to terms with what had gone wrong with her marriage. "In self-defense, I began to sublimate the pain, and this got me through the immediate trauma. In my mind, I just denied it ever happened."

Less than a year later, in 1963, she met Michael Blumberg on a blind date. Within a year, she and the electronics executive were married. The parents of a 13-year-old boy, they still are. Happily.

For Rena Blumberg, the world was turned right side up again. She was, once more, in control. But in the fall of 1966, she almost deprived cancer of the chance to kill her. While driving home only hours after a long airplane flight—"I must have been suffering badly from jet lag"—she passed out at the wheel and her car slammed into a utility pole. The top of her skull was nearly severed and the old-fashioned horn of her car tore away the skin and exposed her jawbone and carotid artery.

The only reason she didn't bleed to death on the highway was because a surgeon who had witnessed the accident bound up her wounds and rushed her to the hospital. Now she had some physical scars to complement her emotional ones. But she was *alive*. And, as she did following her divorce, she threw herself into more civic activities, this time to pretend her physical appearance had not changed. Later, she had plastic surgery performed on her face and forehead.

In 1972, quite by chance, Rena Blumberg found a full-time career at age 37. A friend at a party told her that because it was license renewal time, a radio station in Cleveland WIXY-AM/WDOK-FM—now part of the Gannett Broadcasting Group—needed a community affairs director to beef up its public service broadcasting.

"I'm sure the general manager who hired me thought it wouldn't be a permanent arrangement and that once the license renewal inspections were over I could be let go," Rena Blumberg laughs. He obviously didn't know her. Using the many contacts she had made volunteering, she quickly improved programming and expanded the scope of the job. Then she found a mentor and soaked up as much about radio broadcasting as she could.

Today, Rena Blumberg hosts "Conversations with Rena," a highly regarded one-hour interview show that airs every Sunday, and a series of shorter, pre-recorded shows during the week. An executive who speaks frequently before civic, philanthropic and non-profit groups, Rena Blumberg has been honored many times by her peers. These include four consecutive Twyla M. Conway Awards for Public Affairs Programming from the Radio-Television Council of Greater Cleveland, the 1981 Matrix Award for Women in Communications and UPI's Newsleader Award for Best Public Service Program in 1982.

Then there are the awards Rena Blumberg would rather not have won. Not that she isn't proud of being the recipient of the American Cancer Society Ohio Division's "Courage Award" earlier this year or its Media Award the last four years. "I cherish all my awards," she says, "but it's these awards that remind me I had been stricken with cancer."

It happened literally when she wasn't looking.

"During a routine check-up and mammogram in 1975, a radiologist found three spots on my left breast. After a re-examination confirmed his first appraisal, I had a lumpectomy to surgically remove the growths."

Her doctor said she was fine. But Rena Blumberg disagreed. "I expected a few tiny scars," she says. "What I got shocked and disgusted me. The shape of the breast had changed. Even the nipple was in the wrong place."

Rena Blumberg—like so many women who have gone through similar operations—felt mutilated. But, like so many times before, she didn't assess the psychological damage this other scar had caused. Instead, she threw herself into her work even more fiercely, playing a leading role in organizing the Cleveland Congress of International Women's Year.

"Betty Ford was the guest at the opening session and when she started down the receiving line toward me I didn't look her straight in the eye," Rena Blumberg says. " I just stared straight at her chest, trying to decide which was the real breast and which was the prosthesis."

She guessed wrong.

Two years later—several months after her father had died—Rena Blumberg was told she, too, would have to undergo a mastectomy.

"Ever since my lumpectomy, I had never once examined my left breast. I had a horror of touching it, let alone looking at it," she admits. Not even all her knowledge about breast cancer, gleaned from radio shows she had done on the subject following her own lumpectomy, had galvanized her to examine herself. Again, Rena Blumberg had been the "super denier."

Faced with breast cancer—and the grim possibility that she might soon be dead—Rena Blumberg prepared for her surgery by making lists, taping her radio shows and throwing another of her legendary parties. But just before her operation, something she describes as "an unexplained force" took control of her body. "I couldn't feel it. I couldn't see it. But it was there, and I thought that the more I fought it, the better my chances for survival."

At that moment, Rena Blumberg took control again. No words of farewell to her family. No last will and testament. No goodbyes of any kind. "I just decided right there and then that I didn't need to do any of that because I wasn't going to die. Dammit, I wasn't."

How she survived is told in her book. But it is the "why" that most intrigues Rena Blumberg. She believes it was her "patterns for living," a recipe she feels everyone—not just cancer patients—must develop and nurture. Near the book's end, she details these life-affirming prescriptions: encourage intimate relationships, create intense friendships—a "family of choice," learn to effectively manage stress (she practices hypnotherapy daily), volunteer time and commitment to others, keep a good personal appearance (how you look reveals how you feel about yourself) and laugh at life.

Today, having shed the 50 pounds she gained during chemotherapy, Rena Blumberg doesn't just laugh at life. She *celebrates* it. "That's the real secret I want people to know. Live life as a celebration. *Never* take it for granted. Relish the gift of it, the glory of it. That's the secret to survival—for all of us."

So, celebrate she does—Mozart's birthday, the change of seasons, *anything* will do. She also celebrates the joy of her daughter, Catharyn, a 1979 Brandeis graduate who is coordinator of contract development for the Cambridge (Massachusetts) Hospital Department of Psychiatry. She celebrates her son, David, a corporate intern with Merrill Lynch Pierce Fenner & Smith. She celebrates her son, Stuart, an eighth grader in a Shaker Heights school. She celebrates her husband, "who helped me during my ordeal in ways that I cannot even explain." She celebrates, too, her involvement with Brandeis' National Women's Committee, of which she is an honorary life member, and she exults in her status as Brandeis Alumni Term Trustee, to which she was elected in 1978.

"I think that has been one of the high points of my life, really. Being a trustee of the University I love so much has been a great source of excitement intellectually for me. I also feel that I've brought some good ideas to the Board, ideas that have helped future Alumni Term Trustees and ideas that have helped make my alma mater a better place.

"You know, always at the hardest times of my life, it seems, Brandeis has been there. When I was divorced, the first place I went publicly was to chair a Brandeis book and author luncheon in Cleveland. Later, when I was at the depths of my depression in 1978 at the end of my first year of chemotherapy, I was elected Alumni Term Trustee for five years. I remember telling myself then, 'Hey, Rena, you're not going to die within that time because otherwise Brandeis wouldn't have given you a five-year term.'"

Exactly. But, nevertheless, Rena Blumberg keeps all her accounts up to date now. And if she still hasn't made out her will, she has at least ordered her own epitaph.

"Rena Blumberg: She lived with style, class, panache, color, bounding affection and lots of love."

Jerry Rosenswaike

New Spatial Orientation Lab Houses Unique Research Equipment

27 A pioneering research facility for the study of spatial orientation is taking shape in the basement of the Rabb Graduate Center.

The new Ashton Graybiel Spatial Orientation Laboratory, dedicated October 21, is a major research center which will house over one million dollars in equipment transferred to the University by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA).

In addition to highly intricate and precise NASA apparatus, the laboratory will also contain the only slow rotation room in an American university.

The specially designed room, now under construction, will measure 22 feet in diameter and will rotate at computer-controlled speeds up to 45 rpm. It will be used to study how humans adapt to unusual force environments.

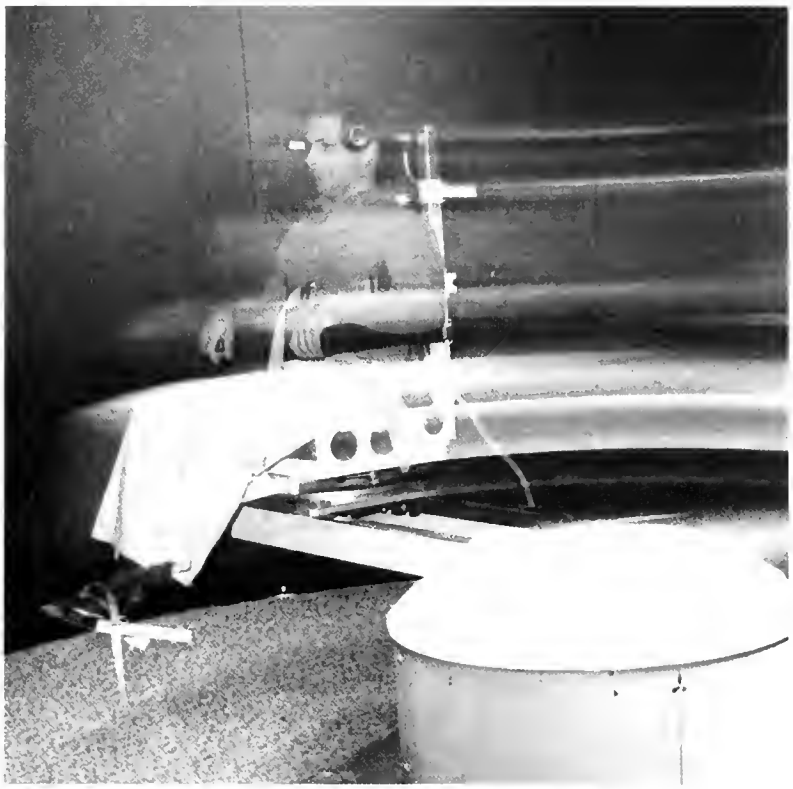
The Ashton Graybiel Orientation Laboratory is named after the distinguished physician and scientist who has been a leading figure in the field of space medicine and who was among the early research scientists working on human behavior in manned space flight. Much of the equipment, to be housed in the laboratory, was developed by Dr. Graybiel who will continue his work at Brandeis.

James R. Lackner, Meshulam and Judith Riklis Professor of Psychology and chairman of the psychology department, who has collaborated with Dr. Graybiel for many years, was instrumental in bringing the NASA equipment to campus and will direct the laboratory where he will continue his experiments on spatial orientation.

Professor Lackner is also developing an undergraduate course at the University addressing the physiological and psychological effects of manned space flight. It will be the only course of its kind in the country.

President Bernstein, members of the Board of Trustees and leading American scientists in the field of space flight research were among those attending the dedication ceremonies of the newly installed laboratory.

A unique two-day symposium entitled "Man in Space," held in conjunction with the dedication, brought experts from the fields of medicine, aeronautics and space research to Brandeis.



with the emphasis on jobs!

Last spring, 64 percent of the Class of 1982 went looking for jobs . . . Five years ago, only 30 percent of the graduating class sought employment; the rest entered graduate or professional schools.

As the nation's worsening economic woes have forced young people to rethink their plans and their prospects, Brandeis' Office of Career Planning (OCP) has reoriented its focus to meet those changing needs and interests.

While graduate school advising remains an important function of the office, specific programs have been developed and implemented to address growing career and employment concerns.

Inundated with career questions from prospective liberal arts degree recipients, OCP has launched a special appeal for more alumni and friends of the University to take part in aiding students, particularly seniors, in their search for jobs and job-related information.

If you're a member of the Greater Brandeis community who is in early, mid or late career, or if you're retired, your experience can be of inestimable value at OCP programs held periodically on campus.

As an initial step in developing career goals, students are encouraged to investigate a wide variety of occupations as possible career paths. Information-gathering at this stage fills the gaps in students' occupational knowledge with concrete facts.

To go beyond mere facts and figures, to make occupations and careers more tangible, OCP provides students with the opportunity to make personal contacts with individuals in the field through a Career Advisory Directory.

On campus, OCP has sponsored Career Presentation programs and Career Information Fairs. Representatives from social service agencies, business, private non-profit organizations, law, government and communications are but a few who have attended past Career Information Fairs. Their presence has meant up-to-date information for students anticipating the job market.

Once armed with such information, students can get a glimpse and a glimmer of their intended work settings through the OCP's Shadow Program. In this experiential stage of career exploration, students accompany an alumnus/a or friend of the University to gain first-hand exposure to their field of interest. The results are unmistakably positive.

Laura Rotenberg, a senior from Westborough, Massachusetts, recently spent a day "shadowing" attorney Marshall Davis '69, a partner in the Boston law firm of Davis and Gordon, and explained: "This was an excellent opportunity to observe the daily operation of my prospective profession, and I was able to hear first-hand the pros and cons and advice from those who have achieved."

For students more certain of their career goals and hungry for long-term, hands-on experience, OCP arranges internships under the supervision of professionals in the field. Students contribute to their sponsoring organization by fulfilling specific assignments and meeting certain responsibilities, at the same time developing new skills and new perspectives.

Internships often provide students with the experience needed to successfully compete for scarce positions in a tough job market. Case in point: Linda Scherzer '82. This Montreal native participated in several communications-related internships. Just three months out of college, Linda is a reporter for a weekly newspaper in Connecticut.

As students clarify their career objectives and begin the actual job search, the Office of Career Planning continues to assist in several ways. The On-Campus Recruiting Program is the most traditional method by which students interview for potential positions and the OCP works constantly to increase the number of visiting recruiters.

At the same time, newer, non-traditional job hunting techniques are also encouraged. Developing contacts and networks often enables students to get beyond preliminary screening and into an initial interview where they can discuss and prove their potential worth. OCP actively seeks alumni and other friends willing to assist students with tips of potential jobs.

OCP job-hunting assistance goes not only to graduating seniors, but to those seeking summer employment as well. As financial aid dwindles, students must find ways to finance their own educations. OCP has responded to this need by implementing a Summer Job Bank. Alumni, trustees and fellows of the University in major cities across the country have assisted students in finding paid summer jobs ranging from retail internships to cashier positions. The OCP seeks to expand this valuable resource.

Career Planning today is a demanding task requiring expertise on a large scale. Brandeis students need you. Please fill out the attached Return Card. Your knowledge and experience are assets which, through the Office of Career Planning, can yield high returns for an interested and aspiring Brandeis student.

Become Part of the Brandeis Network

The fact that the majority of top administrators of Fortune 500 companies hold liberal arts degrees underscores the versatility of a liberal arts education. Brandeis students, however, need specific information on how to translate the high quality, liberal arts education they receive at Brandeis directly to the world of work. Up-to-date information on career and work environments are essential to students in the midst of career decision-making. *You* can play an active role in assisting students investigate and learn about career options, trends, and job hunting techniques. Join the Brandeis network and spread the word about us!!

Yes,
I would like to assist Brandeis undergraduates and graduate students. I am willing to:

- ☐ List my name and occupation in the Career Advisory Directory
- ☐ Participate in the January 1983 Shadow Program
- ☐ Assist in developing internships
- ☐ Offer summer job opportunities
- ☐ Send full-time job availability notices from my organization
- ☐ Come to campus to participate in career programs
- ☐ Come to campus, or send a representative from my organization, to participate in On-Campus Recruiting
- ☐ Grant interviews
- ☐ Informational and or
- ☐ Job placement

☐ I am unable to participate in any of the above, but I am willing to: _____

Name _____ Class of alum _____

Occupation _____

Business address _____

_____

Business phone number _____

Home Address _____

_____

_____

Home phone number _____

With the men's soccer team ranked second in the nation in NCAA Division III play and the cross-country team ranked third in New England through mid-October, the fall season augurs extremely well for Brandeis University athletics.

In addition, the women's soccer, tennis, and volleyball contingents all look very promising.

Coach Norm Levine's cross-country team was runner-up in the NCAA Division III national championship a year ago and is returning six of the top seven runners from that squad. Obviously with this amount of talent the Judges will have to be tabbed strong contenders and with three multi-team meets under their belts already, the Judges are racing along with a 15–2 mark.

After rolling past the six-team field in the opening meet—the Canadian-American Invitational—Coach Levine rested five of his six runners in a tough loss to Lowell, a Division II opponent. In the next meet, Brandeis lost only to Division I standout Boston College in another close affair.

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Among the leading runners for the Judges this fall are seniors George Patriarca (Somerville, Mass.), Ed Connor (Brockton, Mass.), Bob Lahadini (Tewksbury, Mass.), and Dan Laredo (Newton, Mass.), juniors Ed McCarthy (Waltham, Mass.), Ian's third-place finish in the Division III nationals, has been playing some tight defensive ball with goaltender Jim Leahy (Milford, Conn.) turning in three more shutouts to give him 12 in his 24 games as a starter the past two years.

Offensively, as is usually the case for Brandeis soccer, 13 players have shared in the scoring with 11 different players having scored goals. Junior Jim Murphy (Billerica, Mass.) and freshman Chris Elsasser (Nauset, Mass.) share the team lead with two goals each. Junior All-American sweeperback Kevin Healy (Dedham, Mass.) is the leading scorer with four points.

The big victory over Harvard avenged a 5-2 loss suffered last year in the first game ever between the two schools. The win over Bowdoin was the fourth straight in that series, while the Judges kept their record perfect at 8-0 against Holy Cross. The quintet of victories gives Coach Coven a record of 109-23-11 in his 10 years at the helm, the best winning percentage among all of the New England coaches.

freshmen will help the team out both in depth and experience.

The women's cross-country team has turned itself around in the last two years under the guidance of third-year coach Joli Sandoz. While this year's squad doesn't have any of the big-name standouts that past teams have had, the women harriers look even stronger as a unit than either of the previous two 6-2 teams.

The top runners back include Mara Siegel (Geneva, Switzerland), Dona Stetch (Brooklyn, N.Y.), Sue Roussell (Weymouth, Mass.) and Kim Coughlin (Concord, Mass.). Coach Sandoz feels that based on the strength of the veterans and the early-season showing of the freshmen, newcomers to track and transfers, this year's team could finish in the top 10 in the small college Eastern championships.

Rick Brown

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Office of Career Planning
Brandeis University
Waltham
Massachusetts 02254

Inundated with career questions from prospective liberal arts degree recipients, OCP has launched a special appeal for more alumni and friends of the University to take part in aiding students, particularly seniors, in their search for jobs and job-related information.

If you're a member of the Greater Brandeis community who is in early, mid or late career, or if you're retired, your experience can be of inestimable value at OCP programs held periodically on campus.

As an initial step in developing career goals, students are encouraged to investigate a wide variety of occupations as possible career paths. Information-gathering at this stage fills the gaps in students' occupational knowledge with concrete facts.

Once armed with such information, students can get a glimpse and a glimmer of their intended work settings through the OCP's Shadow Program. In this experiential stage of career exploration, students accompany an alumnus/a or friend of the University to gain first-hand exposure to their field of interest. The results are unmistakably positive.

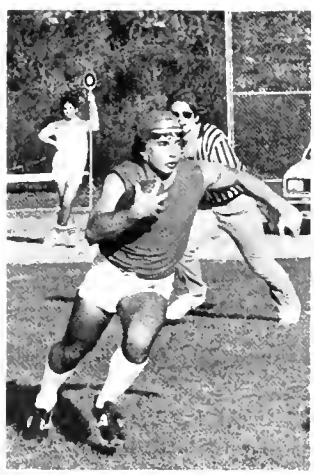
Laura Rotenberg, a senior from Westborough, Massachusetts, recently spent a day "shadowing" attorney Marshall Davis '69, a partner in the Boston law firm of Davis and Gordon, and explained: "This was an excellent opportunity to observe the daily operation of my prospective profession, and I was able to hear first-hand the pros and cons and advice from those who have achieved."

Linda is a reporter for a weekly newspaper in Connecticut.

As students clarify their career objectives and begin the actual job search, the Office of Career Planning continues to assist in several ways. The On-Campus Recruiting Program is the most traditional method by which students interview for potential positions and the OCP works constantly to increase the number of visiting recruiters.

At the same time, newer, non-traditional job hunting techniques are also encouraged. Developing contacts and networks often enables students to get beyond preliminary screening and into an initial interview where they can discuss and prove their potential worth. OCP actively

demanding task requiring expertise on a large scale. Brandeis students need you. Please fill out the attached Return Card. Your knowledge and experience are assets which, through the Office of Career Planning, can yield high returns for an interested and aspiring Brandeis student.



With the men's soccer team ranked second in the nation in NCAA Division III play and the cross-country team ranked third in New England through mid-October, the fall season augurs extremely well for Brandeis University athletics.

In addition, the women's soccer, tennis, and volleyball contingents all look very promising.

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The men's soccer team also jumped out to a quick start with a 5-0 record, the top ranking in Division III in the country and a number 20 overall ranking in the nation. Included in these initial victories were wins over Division I Holy Cross (1-0) and Harvard (3-0), Division II Lowell (4-1) and Division III foes Bowdoin (2-1) and Bates (3-0).

Coach Mike Coven's team, looking to improve on last fall's third-place finish in the Division III nationals, has been playing some tight defensive ball with goaltender Jim Leahy (Milford, Conn.) turning in three more shutouts to give him 12 in his 24 games as a starter the past two years.

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The women's soccer team improved from its first-year record of 1-10 two years ago to 4-6-2 last fall and Coach Denise King is hoping that as her players obtain more collegiate experience and as more experienced players enter the school, the team's fortunes will soar.

Eight of last years starters are returning including Jennie Casalo (Thomaston, Conn.), Michele Dante (Billerica, Mass.), Maria Ellis (Peabody, Mass.), Claudia Jaul (Scarsdale, N.Y.), Janet Rothstein (Suffern, N.Y.), Jackie Schoendorf (Bedford, Mass.), Stacey Zeder (Andover, Mass.) and Stacey Markowitz (Upper Saddle River, N.J.). Casalo was last year's leading scorer as a junior and is expected to increase her offensive contribution this year.

Coach King feels that the addition of several promising freshmen will help the team out both in depth and experience.

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Rick Brown

The late Samuel L. Slosberg, long-time trustee who died February 11 in Phoenix, Arizona at the age of 84, has bequeathed $100,000 to Brandeis University to establish the Helen and Samuel L. Slosberg Endowed Scholarship Fund. This Fund will provide scholarships for music concentrators in the first instance, and then for concentrators in the creative arts.

Mr. Slosberg was a music enthusiast and a patron of the arts. He and his wife established the Slosberg Music Center, which was dedicated in 1957 in memory of his parents, Jacob and Bessie Slosberg. He also was a founding member and chairman of the Brandeis Friends of the Creative Arts.

A trustee at Brandeis for 25 years, Mr. Slosberg was named trustee emeritus last year. He received an honorary Doctor of Laws degree from the University in 1965.

It's open. In fact, its been open since September 7. Its main dining area seats 150 guests for lunch, its two private dining rooms 76 more, and its eight rooms offer overnight accommodations. It even has a social lounge to just unwind.

It's the Brandeis Faculty Club located in the Wien Faculty Center. The Club offers elegant dining to the University community and will serve as a central location for both formal and informal gatherings.

While one need not be a member to dine at the Faculty Club, members may charge meals to their personal accounts and are entitled to a 20 percent discount on all cash or charge purchases.

Reservations for lunch may be made by calling 647-3305 between 10 am and noon, Monday through Friday. To arrange for University or private functions, call the Central Booking Office.

Membership dues for the new Faculty Club are: professors and senior administrative staff—$75; associate professors and other administrative directors—$50; assistant professors and other academic, administrative and support staff—$25. Brandeis alumni and members of the National Women's Committee in the Boston area—$50 (outside the Boston area, $25).

Those wishing to join can contact the alumni office for informational brochures.

This is a reminder to mail your Alumni Association National Dues for 1982-83 to the Alumni Office as soon as possible along with the tear-off card provided in the recent National Dues mailing packet. Please complete the reverse side of the tear-off card with current biographical information for Alumni Office record update purposes.

May 1983 marks the end of the two-year terms of several officers of the Alumni Association's National Board of Directors. Offices for which elections will be held include four vice presidents, four members-at-large and a secretary.

Herbert Paris '56, chairman of the Nomination and Election Committee, is now accepting recommendations for Board candidacy from the alumni/ae membership. A slate of candidates will be determined by the Committee at its January 1983 meeting. Send your recommendations to Herbert Paris, in care of the Alumni Relations Office, and include supporting data on your candidate.

Women's Committee reaches $20 million mark

Behind a breakfast [illegible] enlarged on [illegible] symbolizing [illegible] raised by Brandeis [illegible] Women's Committee [illegible] 34 years ago—[illegible] President Cynthia Shulman of Newton [illegible] presents a check to President Bernstein.

It's a labor of love, but hard work all the same.

Since its founding in 1948, the National Women's Committee has contributed $20 million dollars in donations to the University Libraries—a sum which translates into over $1500 for each day of the Committee's existence.

Beginning its 35th year of service, the 65,000-member BUNWC, in addition to being the largest friends of a library organization, now holds the distinction of being the largest single continuous donor to the University.

Addressing the opening dinner of the BUNWC National Conference in June, President Bernstein paid tribute to the National Women's Committee saying, "For 34 years, you have provided the books, journals, papers and microfilm which constitute the Brandeis Libraries—an indispensable element of our academic enterprise. But you have done more even than that: as representatives of the University, as advocates, as messengers of our needs and our dreams, your constancy, loyalty and confidence in Brandeis—your presence itself—have inspired nationwide support and strengthened our resolve to build a University of excellence."

In arriving at the $20 million dollar mark, the BUNWC has donated $1,416,000 for 1981–82—the largest amount ever donated in a single year by the National Women's Committee.

Not content to rest on past accomplishments, the women of the BUNWC are already looking ahead to new challenges in continuing to "Stock the Stacks"—in the Goldfarb Library and in the new Farber Library scheduled to open this spring.

Explains Cynthia Shulman, recently elected president of the BUNWC, "The National Women's Committee remains as committed today as ever before. As Brandeis has expanded and its need for educational materials has grown, our mission has become all the more compelling. Building on the strong foundation of our past, we welcome the opportunity to reaffirm our loyalty, our involvement and our service to the Brandeis community."

The Kresge Foundation and Pew Memorial Trust Recognize Brandeis

The Kresge Foundation of Troy, Michigan, and the Pew Memorial Trust of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, two of America's most prestigious foundations, have granted Brandeis more than half a million dollars towards the construction of the new Leonard L. Farber Library and the expansion and renovation of the Jacob Goldfarb Library.

The trustees of the Kresge Foundation approved a $300,000 challenge grant, and the Pew Memorial Trust announced a gift of $250,000. Both grants supply a timely boost to the library campaign which, as President Bernstein noted in a letter to Alfred H. Taylor, president of the Kresge Foundation, "constitutes Brandeis' highest priority at this time."

The grant from the Pew Memorial Trust marks the first time the organization has awarded money to Brandeis for the construction of a building. Responding to the honor, President Bernstein wrote Robert I. Smith, president of the Glenmede Trust Company which administers all of the Pew Charitable Trusts, that the grant, "means a great deal . . . because it comes from the Pew Memorial Trust. We know that you maintain the very highest standards of philanthropy . . ."

Established in 1948 as the Pew Memorial Foundation, the Pew Memorial Trust has made major gifts to the nation's best universities and medical schools.

In determining the schools that merit support, the Trust looks for organizations with "well-defined goals and services and competent people to direct their efforts."

The Kresge Foundation also maintains the very highest standards. After considering 1,449 proposals in 1982, the Foundation awarded new grant commitments totalling $28,260,000 to 132 organizations in 32 states and the District of Columbia.

Most of the Kresge Foundation's grants involve the construction and renovation of facilities. Only after the recipient has raised the initial funds does the Kresge Foundation make most of its grants. It authorizes grants on a challenge basis requiring the remaining funds to be raised and insuring the completion of the project.

Brandeis has until May 15, 1983 to raise the remainder of the $6.5 million necessary to complete the construction of the new library complex. President Bernstein has expressed confidence in the ability of Brandeis to meet the challenge.

Death Notices

Vivian Ernst
of Brookline, an assistant professor of biochemistry at Brandeis University, died September 12 at Beth Israel Hospital following a lengthy illness. The biochemist and molecular biologist was 32 years old. A Belgian-born scientist whose research interests focused on the control of cell activity and the mechanisms of the regulation of protein synthesis, Professor Ernst came to Brandeis in 1980 from M.I.T., where she had been a research scientist in the department of biology. "Vivian Ernst was an outstanding young investigator of exceptionally high ability and potential whose work was already widely regarded," said Dr. William P. Jencks, the Gyula and Katica Tauber Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Pharmacodynamics. "Although this was only her third year at Brandeis, her death has been felt deeply by many."

Marcia S. Isaacs
Brandeis' associate regional director of development in New York City and director of Brandeis House there, died in July at age 46. She was director of Brandeis' annual Creative Arts Awards ceremony for many years and most recently coordinated industry dinners for the University. The New York-born executive was a 1957 graduate of Bennington College in Vermont. Mrs. Isaacs joined the Brandeis staff in 1967.

Ann R. Lorenz Van Zanten
'72 was one of six people killed in the August 9 terrorist attack on a Jewish restaurant in Paris. The 30-year-old art historian graduated from Brandeis *summa cum laude* with honors in Fine Arts and received her doctorate in 1980 from Harvard University. In extending the University's condolences to the Van Zanten and Lorenz families, President Marver H. Bernstein said, "The Brandeis University community is profoundly disturbed that violence once again has been committed against people because they are Jews. All of us are diminished by this hateful act." A St. Louis native, Mrs. Van Zanten was recently named curator of the Chicago Historical Society's collection of architectural drawings and records. She is survived by her three-year-old daughter and her husband, David Van Zanten, chairman of the Art History Department at Northwestern University. Mr. Van Zanten was one of the 21 persons injured in the Paris attack.

David Stanley Wiesen, a former professor of Classics at Brandeis and a widely recognized Latinist, died in August in Los Angeles. Prof. Wiesen taught at Brandeis from 1966 to 1975, serving as chairman of the Classics and Oriental Studies Department for most of that period. In 1972 he was named to the Samuel Lemberg Chair in Classics. At the time of his death, Prof. Wiesen, 46, was Dean of Humanities at the University of Southern California, where he had taught since 1975.

H. Albert Young
a Fellow of Brandeis since 1959, and a former Attorney General for the State of Delaware, died in May. He was 78. Mr. Young established in 1977 the Ann B. Young Fund for Science Facilities in honor of his late wife.

"The Brandeis Exchange," an exciting new Fellows Program inaugurated October 15 and 16, offered University Fellows and their spouses a unique opportunity to see Brandeis from the students' perspective. Paired on a one-to-one basis with students who served as their hosts, the Fellows attended classes, toured the campus, exchanged ideas with undergraduates and enjoyed performances by the Lydian String Quartet and the University's Gilbert and Sullivan Society. Program participants also met with Dean of the Faculty Anne P. Carter and other academic and administrative officers of the University. During the two-day program, Fellows were challenged to re-examine their perspectives on Brandeis and to accept their new role in the '80s: to serve as "goodwill ambassadors" for University admissions and to help Brandeis further develop an extensive job networking system for undergraduate students.

by Ian Lustick '71
University of Texas Press

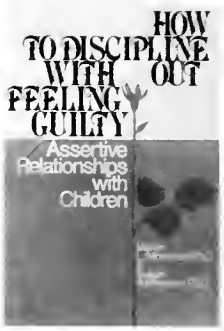
It is an issue that often has been the subject of passionate debate but rarely explored in depth: Israel's treatment of the one-seventh of its citizenry that is Arab. In making one of the first scholarly forays into this emotionally charged political thicket, Ian Lustick addresses one central question: How does one explain the strikingly low level of Arab political activity in Israel? In answering, Mr. Lustick argues that Israeli authorities have successfully coopted Arab elites, maintained the backwardness of the Arab economy, and promoted parochial rivalries within the Arab sector. The author concludes that in the future Israel will have to commit more resources and endure higher levels of unfavorable international publicity to maintain control over its Arab population. Well researched and documented, this dispassionate study by a lifelong Zionist is required reading for those who want to be judged knowledgeable about this sensitive subject.

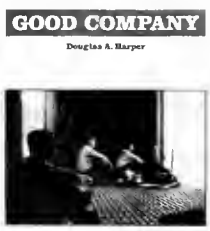
by Melvin L. Silberman '64
and Susan A. Wheelan
Hawthorn Books, $10.95

If there were awards given for the best titles of the year, this book by two psychotherapists would be a certain nominee in the non-fiction category. Both the title and the book's theme undoubtedly speak to the concerns (and neuroses) of millions of Americans, especially middle class and educated ones, who are genuinely confused about how and when to assert authority over their children. Subtitled Assertive Relationships with Children, the jargon-free volume contends that the raising and teaching of offspring requires strong, confident adults who are willing to be in charge. Towards that end, the authors present a series of steps designed to infuse even the most timid parents with the skills and confidence they'll need to become assertive. For it is the adults who mean business—yet aren't cruel—who most readily gain the respect and trust of the child.

by Jane Sutton '72
Houghton Mifflin Company, $6.95

Can a family whose father plants dandelions in the backyard, a mother who calls herself Squirrel and gargles thrice daily with orange juice, and a sister who collects canned food labels find happiness in suburbia? Jane Sutton '72, who was once voted class comedienne in her high school, thinks it can. However, her heroine, Cindy Krinkle, the youngest member of this menagerie of individualists, is quite sensitive to the charge that her family, is, well, weird. So in *Me and the Weirdos*, Cindy makes an earnest attempt to cure her family of their dread affliction. But, fortunately, she cannot. Although ostensibly written with preteens and young teens in mind, *Me and the Weirdos* is one of those rare works that adults will enjoy as well. It's funny, unpretentious, and the moral lesson it aims to impart is unmarred by heavy-handedness. But, admit it. Don't you think it's weird to name your pet sea urchin Gomer?





by Douglas A. Harper Ph.D. '76
University of Chicago Press, $20

Douglas A. Harper is assistant professor of sociology at the State University of New York, Potsdam. In his doctoral dissertation at Brandeis, "The Homeless Man: An Ethnography of Work, Trains, and Booze," he described his experiences as a tramp hopping freight trains across America and encountering a life of hobo jungles, skid rows and sudden violence. With acknowledgements to former Brandeis professor Everett Hughes and current faculty members Charles Fisher and Irving Zola of the Sociology Department, Mr. Harper has now written a book version of his fascinating sociological study. But *Good Company* is more than an academician's treatise. It is also a touching and engrossing narrative of a dying world where fierce friendship, honesty, trust, and most of all, freedom, are still possible. Augmented by the author's remarkably evocative photographs of a sub-culture he called home for several years, *Good Company* has much to say about our society and the way we shape our own lives.

by Arthur Naiman '62
Houghton Mifflin Company, $4.95 paperback

Arthur Naiman is guilty of the high crime of misleading his readers. His *Every Goy's Guide to Common Jewish Expressions* will appeal to Jews as much as it will to Gentiles, if not more. But maybe the crafty humorist is well aware of this fact. In any case, this breezily written dictionary—replete with stories and jokes—defines both Jewish humor and the Jewish way of looking at the world. And, perhaps, saving and savoring the best for last, the author, a resident of San Francisco starved for a good deli, lets you in on where in this *goyisha* country you can still find good Jewish food.

associate professor of physics, recently participated in a summer study on elementary particle physics near Aspen, Colorado. Program participants considered what types of national experimental facilities will be needed for future research in high-energy physics and explored directions that research might take. He also spent a month visiting the theory group at the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center.

dean of the Heller School, chaired a June conference sponsored by the Heller School in Key Biscayne, Florida. Among the participants were Representative Henry Waxman (D-Cal.), chairman of the Health Subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives; Representative Charles Rangle (D-N.Y.), former chairman of the Health Oversight Committee of the House Ways and Means Committee; senior executives from state and federal government, private insurance, Blue Cross, and representatives from outpatient departments of major hospitals and private physicians. Dean Altman also spoke on "National Health Insurance: American Style" at the 7th Annual Health Conference of the Government Research Corp. in Washington, D.C. He also delivered a paper in June on the "Growing Physician Surplus: Will it Benefit or Bankrupt the U.S. Health System," at a Robert Wood Johnson Foundation conference on the future of graduate medical education.

assistant professor of psychology, is the author of "The Social Psychology of Creativity: A Componential Conceptualization," to be published in the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. She presented her creativity research to the annual creativity conference at the Center for Creative Leadership in Greensboro, North Carolina in September.

assistant professor of sociology, upon the French publication of her book, *Esclavage Sexual de la Femme*, lectured in Paris at the Maison des Femmes, was interviewed on radio "France-Culture" and gave a press conference at the Maison de l'Amerique Latine. She delivered the keynote speech opening the National Conference of the Coalition Against Sexual Assault in Seattle in July. Professor Barry published a review of *Every Secret Thing* by Patricia Hearst and *Growing Up Underground* by Jane Alpert in *New Directions for Women*, July/August.

Louis Stulberg Professor of Law and Politics, has been named chair of an advisory panel to the U.S. Congress, Office of Technology Assessment, for an 18-month study of the impact of technology on aging in America.

Charles A. Breskin University Professor of Chemistry, was honored by Harvard University's Class of 1937 at its 45th anniversary as a "revered teacher, firm but kindly dean and able chemist in industry and academe."

assistant professor of sociology, served as program co-chair for the recent annual meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems and presented a paper on "Cures and Conditions: Technology and the Medicalization of Deviance."

Enid and Nathan S. Ancell Professor of Physics, has been named to the National Science Foundation's Advisory Committee for Physics. This summer he delivered invited lectures at the University of Edinburgh, Ecole Normale (Paris), CERN (Geneva), University of Bonn and Niels Bohr Institute (Copenhagen).

assistant professor of politics, was interviewed in July on National Public Radio's "All Things Considered" and on WBZ-TV (NBC) in Boston about his recent book, *Technocracy versus Democracy: The Comparative Politics of International Airports*. At a special conference hosted by the City University of New York he presented a paper on Canadian foreign policy, and he published an article on Canadian-United States relations in Canada's *Financial Post*. He also chaired two panels and commented on the papers of a third during a Harvard University conference on Quebec-U.S. relations.

associate professor of English, recently completed a lecture tour of West German universities including Frankfurt, Stuttgart, Munich, Erlangen, Mannheim and Berlin. The tour was co-sponsored by the State Department's International Communications Agency and the West German Society of American Studies. Professor Fisher spoke on "Art Objects and Mass Production," "The Politics of Sentimentality and the Representation of Urban Experience in Literature." He also addressed the annual conference of the German Association for American Studies at Eichstatt.

Meyer and Walter Jaffe Professor of American Civilization and Politics, this summer delivered the following papers: "Ethnicity and Foreign Policy: A Question of Multiple Loyalties," at the third annual University of Wisconsin Conference on Ethnicity and Public Policy; "Critical Issues in the Current Immigration Debate," at the Rockefeller Foundation's Conference on Labor Market Impacts on Immigration; and "Immigration Policy and the Rule of Law," at the University of Pittsburgh Law School Symposium on Immigrants and the Law. The first paper is to be published in *Ethnicity and Public Policy*, the second by the Rockefeller Foundation and the third in the University of Pittsburgh Law Review. Professor Fuchs' essay, "Immigration, Pluralism and Public Policy: The Challenge of the Pluribus to the Unum," will be published by D.C. Heath in *U.S. Immigration: Global and Domestic Issues* in October.

professor of chemistry, has been elected chair-elect of the Northeastern Section of the American Chemical Society for 1983, to be followed by the chairmanship in 1984. Also elected from the chemistry department were: Professors **Saul Cohen**, trustee; **Adrienne Dey**, councilor and editor of *The Nucleus*; **Kenneth Kustin**, councilor, and **Arthur Reis**, auditor.

associate professor of anthropology, was awarded a National Science Foundation grant to organize an international conference on "Language in Cultural Context," held in July at the Australian National University (A.N.U.). After presenting a conference paper on "History and Event Models in Linguistic Anthropology," she stayed in Australia for several weeks to visit a field research site in North Queensland, and to work as a visiting research fellow at the A.N.U.'s Department of Anthropology, Research School of Pacific Studies.

professor of international relations, was asked to present the "state of the discipline" paper at the American Political Science Association convention in Denver, Colorado in September. The paper, "Theory of World Politics: Structural Realism and Beyond," is expected to appear in a volume edited by the Association. Professor Keohane's paper, "Economic Dependence and the Self-Directed Small State," presented at a July 1981 conference in Israel, is scheduled for publication this fall in the *Jerusalem Journal of International Relations*. A third paper, "Inflation and the Decline of American Power," appeared in a recent volume, *The Political Economy of Domestic and International Monetary Relations*, edited by Raymond Lombra and Willard Witte (Iowa State University Press).

associate professor of Italian and comparative literature, is the author of "Dante's Unfolding Vision" which appeared in the volume *Approaches to Teaching Dante's Divine Comedy*, edited by Carole Slade (Modern Language Association of America 1982).

assistant professor of politics, was a witness at an April hearing of a subcommittee of the House Agriculture Committee, and presented "Thoughts of a Political Scientist on the Economists' Case for Selling Off the Public Lands," at a panel of the Eastern Economics Association, Washington, D.C. He has been awarded a Forest Policy Fellowship for work in 1982-83 at Resources for the Future, and in March 1983 will chair a special session of the North American Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference in Kansas City, Missouri.

Helena Rubinstein Professor of Biochemistry, recently gave seminars on "The Purine Nucleotide Cycle" at the University of Utah Medical School, Fox Chase Cancer Research Institute in Philadelphia and Boston University School of Medicine. He also gave a seminar on the "Measurement of Lipogenesis with Deuterium Labeled Water" at the University of Oklahoma Medical School; spoke on "5'-Nucleotidase and the Control of Coronary Blood Flow" at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville; was one of the principal speakers at the International Symposium on Purine Metabolism in Maastricht, Holland; and was an invited speaker at the Institute for Physiological Chemistry in Düsseldorf, Germany.

associate professor of linguistics, gave a one-week series of lectures on modern Icelandic syntax at the University of Stockholm in May. She also lectured at the University of Lund, Sweden, and the University of Iceland, and presented an invited paper on reflexive pronouns in Icelandic at the Workshop on Scandinavian Syntax at the University of Trondheim, Norway, in June. Professor Maling is the co-author, with A. Zaenen of Harvard University, of two recently published articles: "Germanic Word Order and the Format of Surface Filters," in *Binding and Filtering*, and "A Phrase Structure Account of Scandinavian Extraction Phenomena," in *The Nature of Syntactic Representation*.

Alfred and Viola Hart University Professor, delivered a paper on "Uses of Jewish Thought in Seventeenth-Century Christendom" at an International Symposium on Seventeenth-Century Jewish Thought sponsored by the Center for Jewish Studies at Harvard in March. Professor Manuel also delivered a lecture and held four seminars on "Israel in the Eye of the Enlightenment" at the Folger Institute in Washington, D.C. in March and April. In May he delivered the Schweitzer Lecture, on "Seventeenth-Century Christian Perceptions of Judaism," at New York University.

Adlai E. Stevenson Professor of International Politics, engaged in field work applying a novel approach to food security in low-income areas, recently studied the cooperative movement in the Cuetzalan area of Mexico, and was a keynote speaker at the Mexican-Sri Lankan Dialogue in Rural Development at CEICADAR, Puebla, of the Graduate School of Chapingo, Mexico. During the summer she also visited villages in Mali, Upper Volta and Niger, and presided over an executive committee meeting in Bamako of Food Corps Programs International (CILCA). Village-level rural food production projects applying CILCA's principles of self-help are now operating in Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Mali and Sri Lanka.

professor of biology and Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center, was an organizer of a July conference on "Mononuclear Cell and Antibody Networks" sponsored by the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology at the Vermont Academy, Saxton's River.

Jennie and Mayer Weisman Associate Professor of Jewish History, recently presented a paper on "Moneylending in Seventeenth-Century Jewish Vernacular Apologetica" at the International Colloquium on Jewish Thought in the Seventeenth Century, sponsored by the Harvard University Center for Jewish Studies.

lecturer with the rank of associate professor of chemistry, and **Irving R. Epstein**, professor of chemistry, co-directed a ten-week Undergraduate Research Participation Program this summer in the chemistry department. Mr. Reis is the co-author of "Characterization of the 1:1 Charge-Transfer Reaction between Decamethyl-ferrocene and 2,3-Dichloro-5,6-dicyanoquinone (DDQ): Structure of the DDQH Anion," an article published in the recent issue of the *Journal of the American Chemical Society, 104*,4403 (1982). Co-authors were E. Gebert, J. S. Miller, H. Rommelmann, and A.J. Epstein.

assistant professor of urban and health planning at the Heller School, is the author of papers entitled "Evaluating the Home Care Service Needs of the Elderly" and "Who Should Control Long-Term Care Services?" in the *Home Care Services Quarterly*. He spoke on "The Closure of Hospitals That Serve the Poor" at Health Services Administration and Health Resources Administration in Rockville, Maryland.

professor of physics, attended the 21st International Conference on High Energy Physics in Paris during July. In August he was at Ecole Normale Supérieure conducting research in elementary particle theory.

associate professor of history, recently returned from a year at the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton University, where he completed a book on the Chinese revolution and began work on the philosophy of history.

Klutznick Family Professor of Contemporary Jewish Studies and Sociology and director, Center for Modern Jewish Studies, received the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters from Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in Cincinnati. The citation is as follows: "Distinguished sociologist, university professor, author, proud son of the Jewish people, who has devoted his keen intelligence to the study of the American Jewish Community and whose perceptive and highly regarded books illuminate experience in contemporary society, whose imaginative scholarship and teaching has elevated American Jewish Studies to a respected place among academic disciplines, whose service to leading universities and organizations at home and abroad has strengthened their work and enhanced their standing."

associate professor of English, spoke on Alexander Pope at Harvard University's English Institute in August. Her paper was entitled "Refinement."

assistant professor of chemistry, was an invited participant in two scientific workshops this summer: The 6th New England Organometallic Chemistry Workshop in Mt. Kisco, New York, sponsored by Yale University, and the NSF National Organometallic Chemistry Workshop at Penn State University.

professor of history and Tauber Institute director, delivered a paper on "Allies et Neutres en Face de la Politique Nazie" at a June colloquium of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes en Science Sociales at the Sorbonne in Paris. The central theme was "L'Allemagne Nazie et les Juifs."

assistant professor of psychology, recently presented a paper on the development of family role concepts in early adolescence at the annual meetings of the American Psychological Association in Washington, D.C. He recently had two papers published concerning psychological research in educational settings and will have published "Transitions in Children's Understandings of Parental Roles" in *Developmental Psychology*.

associate professor of American Studies, is the author of "From Publick Occurrences to Pseudo-Events: Journalists and Their Critics," in the September issue of *American Jewish History*.

assistant professor of economics, wrote "Economic Role of Commodity Storage," an article in the September issue of the *Economic Journal*.

professor of ancient Near Eastern civilization, is the author of an article entitled "Unpublished Shenoutiana in the University of Michigan Library" which appeared this summer in the volume *Scripta Hierosolymitana*, published by The Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

professor of German, was awarded a citation from Suffolk University in June for three years of service as a member of the Board of Trustees. Professor Zohn's article on Stefan Zweig will appear in the November issue of the *Bulletin des Leo Baeck Instituts* (Jerusalem). This fall the Frederick Ungar Publishing Co. of New York will reissue his *fin de siècle* Austrian Reader *Der farbenvolle Untergang*. His article on Karl Kraus will appear in *Twentieth-Century Thinkers*, issued by St. James in London this winter. His article on exile writers in the U.S. appears in the high holidays issue of *Das Juedische Echo* (Vienna).

professor of sociology, recently was named executive director of the Boston Self Help Center. He delivered lectures at the Conference on the Sociology of Deafness, the Brain Injury Conference, the American Nursing Convention and presided over the September ASA Session on Disability, Chronic Disease and Rehabilitation. Professor Zola is the author of the following articles: "Disabling Professions," translated into Spanish and published in *Profesions Inhabilitantes*; "Why Marcia Is My Favorite Name," *Summerfest 3 Magazine*; "Social and Cultural Disincentives to Independent Living," in *Archives of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation*; "Disincentives to Independent Living" and "The Evolution of the Boston Self Help Center," in *Working Paper Series on Independent Living*; and "Involving the Consumer in the Rehabilitation Process: Easier Said Than Done," in *Technology for Independent Living*.

Alan M. Stolzenberg, assistant professor of chemistry, won a Dreyfus Grant for Newly Appointed Young Faculty in Chemistry. Professor Stolzenberg is one of only ten scholars nationwide to receive this annual award and the only inorganic chemist so honored. The $25,000 grant from the Camille and Henry Dreyfus Foundation of New York City, enables newly appointed faculty members in chemistry, biochemistry or chemical engineering to begin research promptly, thus avoiding the lag time that often occurs due to a lack of outside funding. The 28-year-old chemist, who joined the Brandeis faculty this fall, received his PhD in 1980 from Stanford University.

Three Brandeis faculty members will hold term assistant professorships for the 1982-83 year.

assistant professor of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies, and

assistant professor of history, will hold the title of Manheimer Term Assistant Professor of University Studies. Their appointments are made possible through the bequest of Stephen Manheimer of Chicago.

assistant professor of Classical and Oriental Studies, has been named the Petrie Term Assistant Professor of University Studies. Her appointment is made possible through a gift of Milton Petrie of New York.

Promoted to Assistant Professor:

has taught sociology of the family, sociology of education and feminist theory since joining the Brandeis faculty in 1981. The author of *Female Sexual Slavery*, Professor Barry is currently working on a biography of Susan B. Anthony under a Radcliffe Research Scholars Grant. She received her Ph.D. in education and sociology in 1982 from the University of California at Berkeley.

has acted as head soccer coach, head lacrosse coach and instructor in physical education since coming to Brandeis in 1973. He has also assisted in the intramural sports program and presently serves as coordinator of all athletic facilities. Under his direction, the Brandeis soccer team won its only NCAA Division III National Soccer Championship in 1976.

(effective September 1981) has taught in the Department of African and Afro-American Studies since joining the Brandeis faculty in 1978. In addition, he has regularly taught an undergraduate statistics course offered through the Economics Department. Professor Ferguson received his Ph.D. in economics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1981.

(effective September 1981), an anthropologist who received his Ph.D. in 1981 from the University of Neuchâtel, has taught at Brandeis since 1977. His doctoral dissertation was based on three years spent studying the myths and language of the Yukuna Indians of South America, and a subsequent year spent at Jean Piaget's International Center for Epistemological Studies.

teaches intermediate microeconomic theory, industrial organization and a new course on money and banking. A former junior staff economist with the Council of Economic Advisors, Professor Lurie received his Ph.D. in 1982 from Yale University where his dissertation focused on the effects of environmental regulation on investment and R & D behavior in the United States copper industry.

joined the Department of Romance and Comparative Literature in 1980 as an instructor of French and Italian. She will coordinate intermediate level French language courses and teach advanced literature courses in both French and Italian. Professor Marx-Scouras received her Ph.D. in 1981 from Columbia University.

Marver H. Bernstein Elected President of National Foundation for Jewish Culture

Sibley Fellowship

In May, after completing assignments as the Voice of America's correspondent in Munich and chief of its European branch, was named director of V.O.A.'s news division. While in Munich, Bill covered news developments in the Soviet Union, West and East Germany and Scandinavia.

,, partner in the law firm of Swankin and Turner, was named the 1982 recipient of the Margaret Dana Award for outstanding contributions to the development of voluntary consumer product standards by the international standards-writing organization, ASTM.

professor of English at Quinsigamond Community College in Worcester, Mass., recently completed a consultancy grant and co-authored and directed a pilot grant, both for the National Endowment for the Humanities. Bert and co-author Hannah Laipson also participated in a panel discussion at the annual convention of the National Council of Teachers of English.

In August began a grand tour of Europe, having temporarily retired from various careers, mostly in the fields of physics and biology. Much of his free time in the past five years has been devoted to MENSA.

is rabbi of Temple Shalom in Colorado Springs, and teaches courses at Colorado College. David is married to Barbara Furth and has three children: Avram, twelve; Aliza, ten; and Shira, six.

recent paintings were exhibited at Alex Rosenberg Gallery in New York City, June 3 - July 9.

former professor of American literature at Middlebury College, has been appointed to a two-year term as dean of arts and humanities at that college. Later this year he expects to complete work on a biography of Henry David Thoreau, a project which has been supported by the National Endowment for the Humanities and for which Stephen was awarded a Rockefeller Foundation Fellowship.

married Dr. Eliot L. Berson in Boston last May. Kyra is an administrator with the New England Organ Bank of Boston.

Along with two partners, has established a law firm under the name of Black, Reimer & Goldman, located in Des Moines, Iowa.

has been working as an instructional assistant in the English department at Santa Monica College, Santa Monica, Calif., since March.

is co-author of *The Creativity Catalog*, lessons in comic book format about writing, drawing, photography, stage, movies, and television. The book, published by Pitman Learning, is for children ten years old and up.

has completed her first year at Pace Law School. She is living with her husband and three children in Larchmont, N.Y.

is spending a six-month sabbatical as visiting professor in the department of organic chemistry at the Weizmann Institute, Israel.

has been promoted to associate general counsel, antitrust and litigation, for Sea-Land Industries, Inc., Menlo Park, N.J. He has also been named chairman of the Regulated Industries Committee of the American Bar Association's antitrust section.

is working on her dissertation in psychology from Rutgers University. She and her husband, Eric, and daughters — Sibyl, 3½, and Iris, 1½ — have moved to Bloomington, Ind. where Eric has tenure at Indiana University.

Last spring artist/composer presented several performances of his work in the Netherlands. Works performed included *Travelon Gamelon* for 25 amplified bicycles with riders, *Incident at Three Mile Island — perhaps an Elegy for Karen Silkwood*, and a piece which used self-made transducers to amplify the sound of the wind and water in the canals. Richard also performed at the De Cordova Museum in Lincoln, Mass. last June, with the Sound/Image/Events group.

a clinical psychologist, has been promoted to associate professor of psychiatry at University of Colorado School of Medicine. In October Robin married James Tait, a Denver-area contractor.

In April participated as a panelist in the annual litigation seminar of the National Institute of Municipal Law Officers in Washington, D.C., where he spoke on the techniques of settlement negotiations.

and her husband, Norm, announce the birth of their first child, Shira Joelle, April 5, 1982.

announce the birth of their fourth son, Jonah Aaron.

In June was appointed vice president, business affairs, for PolyGram Pictures, where he has been employed since April 1981.

was married May 9 to Ronald Louis Plesser, an attorney in Washington, D.C. Barbara is a senior conservator at the Library of Congress.

has been appointed assistant vice president, academic affairs, for the University of Houston System. He also serves as an adjunct faculty member at the College of Education on the University of Houston Central Campus.

has been named teacher of the year by the class of '84 at East Tennessee State University Quillen-Dishner College of Medicine, and distinguished clinical faculty member by the class of '82. Steven is associate professor, chief of the division of infectious disease at the medical school, and chief of medicine at the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Johnson City, Tenn.

first published novel, *Lady in Disguise* (a historical romance), will be released in December by Walker and Co. Jackie is a reporter for the Associated Press in Los Angeles.

has been appointed vice president in charge of instructional development at Micro Courseware Corp., a San Francisco-based software development company.

an associate at the National Institute of Education, has been selected to be a Jerusalem Fellow. Using her knowledge of linguistics, Ellen plans to research the differences in the ways adults and children acquire Hebrew as a second language. The Jerusalem Fellows program—whose aim is to develop leadership for Jewish education in the Diaspora—will use Ellen's findings to create new Hebrew teaching materials for children and adults.

and announce the birth of their son, Rafi, in March. He joins five-year-old sister, Tamar, and three-year-old brother, Uri.

has accepted the position of senior internal consultant at the corporate headquarters of Southern Pacific Communications in Burlingame, Calif. Southern Pacific's major product line is "Sprint" long distance telephone service.

a research manager at Maritz Market Research, Inc. has received her MBA from the University of Missouri-St. Louis. She and her husband, and daughter Adina, 2½, live in University City, Mo.

announce a new addition to the family—Alexandra Lauren, born June 25, 1982. Bob, Jill, Jamie and Alexandra have moved to a new home in Miami.

married Peggy Ann Watts, June 6, 1982.

married Anne Heyliger Jacobson May 30 at The Carriage House, Ann Arbor, Mich. Jules is completing his residency in psychiatry at the University of Michigan, and will be on the staff of the department of psychiatry and a clinical instructor at the Veterans Administration Hospital in Ann Arbor.

After seven years of teaching in the Brookline, Mass. public schools, has begun a twelve-month program at Carnegie-Mellon University toward a Doctor of Arts degree in history, with an emphasis on curriculum development. Robert hopes to obtain a leadership position in curriculum or a school principalship upon completion.

received her J.D. degree, cum laude, from Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law in June 1981 and is now an associate with Graubard Moskovitz McGoldrick Dannett & Horowitz in New York City. She is married to Dr. Kenneth S. Bannerman.

has completed her training in internal medicine and begun an oncology fellowship at the National Institute of Cancer.

Having finished his residency in internal medicine at New England Medical Center, is serving a fellowship in cardiology at Cedars-Sinai Medical Center, Los Angeles.

has been named general tax counsel for Exxon Chemical Americas' tax department in Houston.

and her husband, Jerry, announce the birth of their son, Matthew Saul, April 30 in Tucson.

is a foreign service officer with the International Communication Agency in Lahore, Pakistan.

received an LL.M. from New York University School of Law, and has been appointed assistant counsel in the law department of The Travelers Insurance Companies in Hartford, Conn.

On May 24 was admitted to the New York State Bar Association.

announces the birth of her son, Joshua, January 23, 1982.

received her J.D. from New England School of Law in June. She is employed as accounts payable coordinator for New England Deaconess Hospital.

is a J.D./MPA candidate at Princeton University's Woodrow Wilson School, studying child welfare and education. Next year he will return to Columbia University Law School.

has been appointed assistant actuary in the group department at The Travelers Insurance Companies of Hartford, Conn., where he has been employed since 1977.

After being ordained a rabbi by Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in May,
has been serving as associate director of Hillel at Washington University, St. Louis.

lives in Jerusalem and teaches African history and comparative religion at the Hebrew University. Steven and his wife, Ruthie Horowitz of Rehovot, are expecting their first child in November.

Last spring
graduated from a joint degree program, with a J.D. from Boston University School of Law and an MCRP from Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government. Michael is lecturing in the Legal Studies program at Brandeis under a Joshua Guberman Fellowship during the fall 1982 term. He is also working as a law clerk for the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

and announce the birth of a son, Joshua Louis, June 7, 1982.

has been named to the first group of Jerusalem Fellows by the World Zionist Organization. He and his wife, will be living in Jerusalem for the next three years while Peretz studies Hebrew and applied linguistics. They are expecting their first child in November.

In July assumed responsibilities as associate director of admissions at The Art Institute of Boston.

has been awarded an American Council of Learned Societies Fellowship for Studies in Modern Society and Values. Jonathan is assistant professor of American Jewish history at Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion, Cincinnati, as well as academic advisor to the Center for the Study of the American Jewish Experience. His most recent book is entitled *People Walk on Their Heads: Moses Weinberger's Jews and Judaism in New York* (Holmes & Meier).

executive editor for WHDH Radio in Boston, won honorable mention in the radio, top 50 markets category of the Champion Media Awards for Economic Understanding. His entry was entitled "Boston . . . What's Gone Wrong?"

graduated with a Ph.D. in philosophy from Stanford University last June. After spending a year as visiting assistant professor at the University of Arizona, he took a tenure track position as assistant professor at the University of South Carolina.

After leaving his law practice in Boston and completing a one-year instructorship at the University of Miami Law School,
became assistant professor of law at Northern Illinois University College of Law.

and her husband, Aaron, announce the birth of a son, Jesse Merlin Holzer, March 31, 1982. Jesse joins his sister, Morgan Samantha.

delivered a paper on Stuart Davis at the fifth annual Whitney Museum symposium April 12. Lewis' catalogue essay on French futurist Felix Del Marle was published in conjunction with an exhibition at the Carus Gallery in New York, April–June.

and Ellen Shapiro were married June 20 in Kensington, Md. Joel teaches piano in the Boston area, and Ellen is studying violin at the New England Conservatory.

is an economic analyst for the Federal Reserve Bank of Cleveland. Dan and his wife, have one child, Rebecca, born in February 1980.

was ordained a rabbi by Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in May, and began serving in his new position as associate rabbi at the Stephen Wise Free Synagogue, Los Angeles, last summer.

was recently awarded a DVM degree from Purdue University School of Veterinary Medicine. He is now in practice as an associate of Drs. Irving Zimmerman and Richard Vargoshe in New York City.

received his MFA degree in musicology from Princeton University in 1981. He was appointed instructor in music at Dickinson College for the 1982–83 academic year.

was ordained a rabbi by the Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in New York City May 30. Ken will serve as associate rabbi/educator at the Larchmont Temple in Larchmont, N.Y. His wife, is an entertainment lawyer with the New York law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison.

1980 graduate of Hofstra School of Law, announces his engagement to Miss Kathryn S. Sank, a registered stock broker employed by Shearson/American Express. David, who has worked professionally for the Screen Actors Guild and as an executive for United Artists, is now planning a transition to law firm practice.

announce the birth of their daughter, Elana Michal, April 4, 1982. Robbie is a lawyer in Boston and Rena is on leave from her teaching position at Solomon Schechter Day School to be with Elana.

received her MBA from the University of Chicago in June, and is now a consultant with the health care group at Alexander Grant & Co.

In June graduated from The Hahnemann Medical College of Philadelphia with academic distinctions in surgery. Jerry will complete a surgical residency at Fitzsimmons Army Medical Center, Aurora, Colo.

received his M.D. from Yale University in May 1981 and completed a year of surgical internship at Yale-New Haven Hospital. David is now a resident in orthopedic surgery at New York University Medical Center.

married Maureen McGinley April 17, 1982. **Jonathan Glasser '79** served as an usher. Mark and Maureen both work at PWS Publishers in Boston, and are the proud parents of two Siamese kittens, Josh and Tucker.

who is presently deputy manager of the creative department of Ogilvy & Mather, N.Y., will soon begin an apprenticeship at that company to become a television producer.

has been appointed assistant rabbi-director of education at Westchester Reform Temple in Scarsdale, N.Y. In May Deborah was ordained a rabbi by Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in New York.

After graduating from the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine in May, has begun her internship at the Children's Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. On June 6 she married Dr. Fred Weinblatt, a neurologist in private practice.

Since making aliyah to Jerusalem in November, has been studying Bible, Talmud, Jewish law and philosophy at a yeshiva, "Ohr Somayach." David reports that he is not alone— is also studying at Ohr Somayach—and that he enjoys living in Israel.

has been appointed educational director of Temple Beth Hillel in Wynnewood, Pa., after three years as a teacher at Solomon Schechter Day Schools in New York and Philadelphia.

graduated from Tufts Dental School in June. Her husband,

graduated from Boston University Law School last year and is now associated with the law firm of Wasserman & Salter in Boston.

received a Doctor of Osteopathy degree from Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine in June.

After spending three years on the west coast night club circuit with Rod Dibble, has changed her tune. She has moved to Oakland, Calif., and is now working her way up through the mail room of Woodward & Clyde, a planning consultant firm in San Francisco.

has graduated from University of Michigan Law School and is clerking for Justice Charles Levin (Michigan Supreme Court) and working towards an M.A. in philosophy at the University of Michigan.

is executive director of the Michigan Network of Runaway and Youth Services in Lansing, Mich.

is serving a residency in medicine at the University of California-Irvine V.A. Medical Center in Long Beach. Paul received his Doctor of Medicine degree from the Medical College of Wisconsin-Milwaukee in May.

married Jeffrey Daskin in June. The couple is living in Silver Spring, Md.

received his M.D. from Hershey Medical School in May, and is now serving a residency in pediatrics at The New York Hospital.

was awarded a fellowship to Northwestern University's Graduate School of Radio, T.V. and Film, where she is working towards her master's degree.

After receiving her J.D. from Boston University School of Law, began a one-year clerkship with the Maryland Court of Appeals in August. Nancy's note entitled "Vitek v. Jones: Transfer of Prisoners to Mental Institutions" was published in the summer 1982 edition of the *American Journal of Law & Medicine* (vol.8:2).

graduated from Harvard Business School in June, and has accepted a position as assistant to the president of Jiffy Lube International, a franchiser of specialty auto care centers, in Baltimore.

graduated from Vermont Law School in May, and is now an associate with the law firm of Toaz, Buck, Myers in Huntington, Long Island.

is working at the University of Massachusetts-Boston, where she trains academic users on working with the computer and its program packages. Debbie graduated from Boston University's public management MBA program in May.

received his J.D. from the University of Wisconsin Law School in June, and is now an associate with Keck, Mahin and Cate in Chicago.

is a fourth-year medical student at New York Medical College in Valhalla. She is engaged to Dr. Robert D. Kaye.

In June married Stephane Nataf of Paris, France. Ruth received her MSJ from Northwestern University in June 1981, and Stephane received his MBA from Northwestern in June 1982.

is studying for his doctorate in English literature at Johns Hopkins University.

is working as an assistant to New York City Council president Carol Bellamy while attending New York Law School. Cynthia's work includes public policy analysis and legal research. She is also a speech writer and an issue director for who is a 1982 Congressional candidate from Long Island.

announces her engagement to Paul L. Abrams. Nancy is enrolled in the Master of Social Work program at Simmons College, and her fiance is vice president of sales at Star Printing Co. in Brockton, Mass. A May 1983 wedding is planned.

received his master's degree from Stanford University Graduate School of Business and is now associated with the corporate finance department of E.F. Hutton & Company, New York City.

On June 26 married Paula J. Lafond, a graduate of Rhode Island College and teacher at Mount Saint Charles Academy in Woonsocket, R.I. Donald is also employed by Mount Saint Charles as a teacher of journalism, theatre and English on the secondary level.

received his M.S. in electrical engineering, with a concentration in optics, from Northeastern University in June.

married Irwin Barry Miller August 29, 1982. Lauren is a third-year law student at the University of Miami and Irwin is the purchasing agent for the Miami branch of Consolidated Electrical Distributors.

No Frets Barred (FF 267), an album of bluegrass and other acoustic music produced and arranged by was recently released on Flying Fish Records. The record features Orrin on guitar, banjo, mandolin and voice. In May, he and his "supporting cast" completed a 22-date European tour with appearances in Belgium, France, Germany and Switzerland.

"Paintings of Elderly at the Piety Corner Nursing Home" was displayed at the gallery of the Nucleo Eclettico Theater in Boston, June 29–July 31.

has been appointed account assistant in the public relations department of Schneider Parker Jakuc, Inc. in Boston. In her new position, Melissa is responsible for coordinating internal public relations activities and client contacts.

(Ph.D., Heller), president of Morgan State University (Baltimore), received the degree of Doctor of Letters, *honoris causa*, from Mercy College in Dobbs Ferry, N.Y., May 30.

(MFA, Music Composition) is associate professor of music theory and composition and conductor of the contemporary music ensemble at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee. He received a Fulbright Award for 1982–83, and is spending the year as guest composer at the Staatliche Hochschule für Musik in Stuttgart.

Former Boston University professor (M.A., Sociology '66; Ph.D., Sociology) has been appointed professor and chair of the Sociology Department at Clark University, Worcester, Mass.

(M.A., Mediterranean Studies '66; Ph.D., Mediterranean Studies) was promoted to full professor of ancient Near Eastern history and archaeology at Cornell University, where he has been teaching since 1974. He has published three books this year: *Neosumerian Archival Texts primarily from Nippur* and *Studies on the Civilization and Culture of Nuzi and the Hurrians* in honor of Ernest R. Lacheman (with M.A. Morrison), both published by Eisenbrauns; and *Selected Ur III Texts from the Harvard Semitic Museum*, published by Unione Accademica Nazionale, Rome.

(M.A., Mediterranean Studies '69; Ph.D., Mediterranean Studies) has written an introductory guide to the first five books of the Old Testament—*Handbook on the Pentateuch*—published by Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, Mich.

(M.A., Sociology '73; Ph.D., Sociology) has been appointed a fellow at the Mary Ingraham Bunting Institute of Radcliffe College. The fellowship will enable Karen to pursue her project, entitled "I Had a Dream: The Sacred and Profane in Charismatic Religion," in a multidisciplinary community of women.

Virgil Thomson's musical portrait of Boston-area composer (M.A., Music) premiered at a concert by Dinosaur Annex Music Ensemble March 14 at First and Second Church, Boston. Rodney, who is on the faculty of Emerson College, has been composer, pianist and music coordinator of Dinosaur Annex since the group's inception in 1976.

(M.A., Jewish Communal Service), former director of B'nai B'rith Hillel Foundation at Virginia Commonwealth University, is now director of that organization at State University of New York-Stony Brook.

Deaths

'63
Ellen Ann Lewis died January 9, 1982 after a long illness. In 1966 Ellen received an A.M. degree in Spanish literature and language from Brown University. She remained active in her field, and was a member of the American Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese. Ellen is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Noah Lewis, by a brother, a sister, two nephews and two nieces.

'72
Ann Lorenz Van Zanten died August 9, 1982.

'76
Nancy Kamerow died August 5, 1982.

Deaths Graduates

'63
Dr. Benjamin Lee Gordon, II, 'G(M.A., Biology) died April 19, 1982. Besides his degree from Brandeis, Benjamin earned an A.B. in biology from Rutgers University; a Ph.D. in bacteriology from the University of California-Berkeley; and an M.D. from the University of British Columbia in 1971. He held many academic and professional positions in the field of medicine/bacteriology. His most recent position was as a consultant in immunology and immunhaematology at Tripler Army Medical Center, U.S. Army in the Pacific, Honolulu, Hawaii. Ben is survived by his wife, R.A. Trisnowati Gordon; two sons, Cyrus Hertzl Gordon, II, and Maurice Bear Gordon, II; and a daughter, Sorayawati Gordon.

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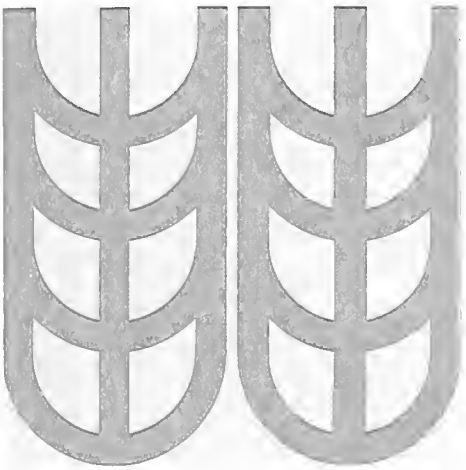
Brandeis Review

Spring 1983 Volume 3 Number 2

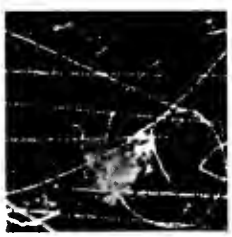
Reaching the Hungry

Solving the World Hunger Problem on the Local Level



Clichéd Responses Mock Jewish Moral Tradition

Why Are American Jews Often Afraid to Challenge Israeli Policy?



In Search of Quarks. . .

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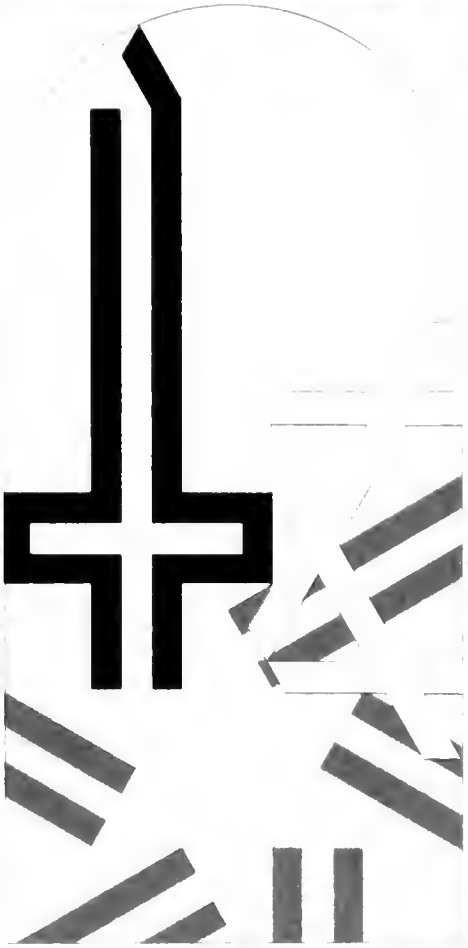

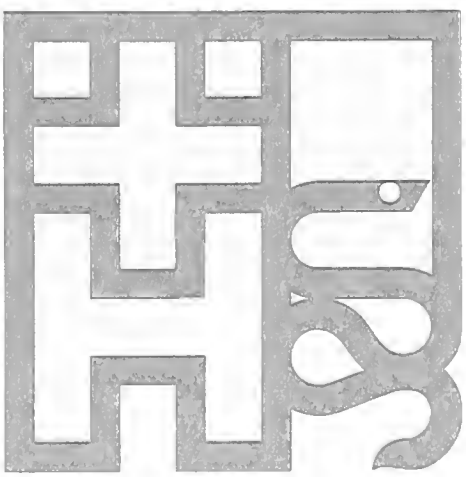

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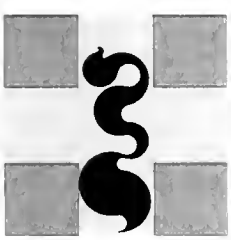

Evangelical Politics

Brandeis Delegation Visits China

Letters to the Editor

Dear folks,

I just got the Fall '82 issue of *Brandeis Review*. The magazine is good, and getting better.

I now look at it with a somewhat different eye. Since July '82 I have been the dean of Columbia College. My wife, Amy '64, and I have been living in Manhattan since 1978 when I became a professor of biological sciences here. Our daughter Marya is now a senior in high school, and the process of applying and waiting for admission to college is preoccupying her and us as well.

Even though we are now in competition, I look forward to your thriving in the future. Keep up the good work.

Robert E. Pollack
Dean
Ph.D., Biology, '66
New York, N.Y.

Dear Editor:

I simply want to thank you for a fine Fall 1982 *Brandeis Review*. In particular, I would like to express my appreciation for articles like Kriss Halpern's which keep alumni like myself in touch with the sensibilities, activities, and aspirations of an ever-changing undergraduate community. Please pass this letter on to Kriss as an expression of my appreciation.

Best wishes.

Bob Bersson '68
Assistant Professor of Art
James Madison University
Harrisburg, Virginia

Dear Editor:

I want to congratulate Professor John Bush Jones for writing a brilliant article, "Musicals of the 'Me Generation,'" which appeared in my recent issue of the *Brandeis Review*. It is the best piece I've ever read in the *Review*.

His recognition of the "Psychological Musical," "with emphasis . . . on the psychology of the central character" is an important perception and analysis, not only of a development in the musical, but of another uniquely American focus: the ultimate importance of the psychology of the individual. Any society is a sum total—not of ideologies—but of individuals. The human, is what counts. Thus, this particular sort of musical he has identified is of the utmost importance to anyone wishing to understand our society. It is a healthy signal.

He understands all of that, obviously, and his larger view of the psychological musical as part of the overall development of the musical art form should make his students feel lucky to have him for a teacher.

Louis Golden '72
Waban, Massachusetts

Editors:

Ann Lorenz Van Zanten '72 (Deaths, Fall 1982) was killed by terrorists at Jo Goldenberg's restaurant in Paris. As those who were close to her continue to grieve, we must take the time to bring pressure to bear on governments which continue to harbor, aid and abet criminals. *Time* magazine said of the attack that "Paris has become the undisputed center of terrorism. . . . Traditionally, the country has been known as a land of asylum. It has favored an open visa system, a loose border policy and lax airport checks. Mitterand has adopted a less stringent policy toward terrorists . . ."

Ann and I attended Brandeis during a portion of its tumultuous protest years. We learned firsthand that protests did not change the world, but that our efforts did bring an awareness of issues to people who would otherwise not have thought beyond country and duty.

If "working within the establishment for a better society is quite appealing to many Brandeis students" as Kriss Halpern points out (Brandeis Today: A Student's Perspective, Fall 1982), then please reflect on the tragedy of Ann's useless death. We must influence our government now to effect enforcement of human restrictions worldwide. No person has the right to take the life of others in order to further a cause (no one assumed responsibility for the Goldenberg attack). Waiting for attention-grabbing headlines of massacres, martial law, fanaticism or invasion is too late to prompt us to action.

Debra Kay '73
Emeryville, California

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by Ruth S. Morgenthau

The number of people in the world who live on the edge of famine varies according to who is doing the counting. The international Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) estimates 450–500 million. One prediction has that figure rising to a billion by the end of the century. And the US Presidential Commission on Hunger has a figure somewhere in between.

Regardless which figure one chooses, it is an appalling one, given that we know enough food is produced in the world to feed everybody and that we have the technology to solve the hunger problem. These two facts contrast hunger at the end of the 20th century with hunger in earlier times. While in the past the conditions leading to hunger were beyond human control, they are within human control now. Therefore, in a sense, hunger today is man-made, a symptom of institutional, not environmental, failure.

Of course, a great deal of international work has been done since the end of World War II to reduce hunger in the world. The FAO, the World Food Program, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Council are but four of the international structures which, with very large staffs and enormous budgets, are doing much to organize the international food market so that malnutrition is reduced and starvation is avoided.

On the whole, the work done by these international agencies is terribly expensive and deals with food which is in international trade—constituting roughly 10 percent of the total food provided and consumed in the world.

The hunger problem exists in the realm of the remaining 90 percent. That food is locally or regionally produced, marketed and consumed and is mainly marketed within countries, not among them. This means very limited areas, often within regions or even clusters of villages, so techniques are required that are quite different from those of centralized international organizations.

Hunger is decentralized and that is why it is so terribly hard to deal with. What is needed is a form of

organization that liberates the energy of the people to help themselves and that reaches into traditional village social structures which I call a "food corps". That is very hard for people from centralized international bureaucracies to foster.

I spent several years looking at the United Nations' structure to see whether food corps could come out of it, but one only has to consider budgets to see why the approach has to be nongovernmental.

It costs at least $100,000 to field and maintain an international expert for one year. It is not only a question of salary, which is large, but of transport, housing and so on; $100,000 is a modest estimate.

A place like Mali, in West Africa, where hunger has been frequent and widespread since the time of the drought in the early 1970s, is the size of France and Germany combined and has 7,000–8,000 villages. How many "experts" would be needed? If you approached the problem there with the operating methods of the international organizations, the salary bill alone would run to hundreds of millions of dollars! There is not enough aid money available, now nor will there be in the future, for such UN-type budgets.

But if the official international approaches will not do this work, the bilateral ones are often equally limited. Global structures working with national ones tend to reach as far as provincial cities but they do not manage to get to the villages, where the real problem lies.

Therefore an operating concept is needed which takes into account the fact that the difficulties are human, not technical. There may be technical answers, but the basic problem is a human one and it is essentially a challenge to organize those who are hungry and those who know how to produce more food in a creative interrelationship.

An earlier version of these ideas first came out in an *op ed* piece in the Brandeis *Justice* (October 7, 1975). The ideas found their way into the McDougall Lecture delivered at the UN Food and Agricultural Organization in November 1977 by Ambassador Andrew Young and received a great deal of attention. In half a dozen African countries, including the Sahel region, Tanzania and Zimbabwe, it was decided to set up national food corps, separate from existing centralized services and using to some degree a voluntary principle that would help villages to organize themselves for food development.

Unfortunately, the history of village development programs is one more of failures than of successes so the question arises how to help this kind of effort: what kind of technical support, communications network and liaison is needed to support the formation of national food corps?

There are some successful examples to follow. One, called Plan Puebla, was started in Mexico by a small group of technically trained people who had participated in developing the seeds for the Green Revolution but had been appalled at the fact that their high-yield seeds had—if I can make a sweeping generalization—frequently contributed more to pink marble palaces than to meeting people's food, water and housing needs in the villages.

So this group of refugees from the Green Revolution proceeded to build Plan Puebla, starting with about 50,000 families in village communities. Without moving people off the land and by means of offering guidance based on the expression of the villagers' needs, these technicians were able to help the communities to double and even triple their food production and to increase their wealth.

I recently visited Plan Puebla and it really is a remarkable program. In the space of a dozen years it has managed to bring about a dramatic change in the standard of living of people who previously were living on the edge of hunger and from whose villages there was a steady migration to Mexico City.

But it was not easy. In the early days they had a rough, slogging time of it; they were not welcomed with open arms by the authorities and they were not overcome by offers of support. It is only now, after 12 years, that Plan Puebla has been recognized as having grasped a non-bureaucratic, decentralized, educational and hierarchical approach that could help solve the hunger problem in Mexico.

Plan Puebla, then, is one pillar of the food corps concept. Another is the Sarvodaya movement in Sri Lanka, which is on a completely different wavelength. Plan Puebla was built by technicians, whereas Sarvodaya has a more spiritual orientation.

The Sri Lanka movement was begun 25 years ago by A.T. Ariyaratne, a science teacher whose students left the classroom and went out into the villages to start a program of direct action reinforcing village structures, institutions and productivity.

Now the organization touches 3,000–3,500 villages. It has a very large staff, runs training and technical institutions and remains non-governmental. Not only has it achieved a great deal in the matter of productivity, but it has also been concerned with social services and equitable distribution.

In 1980, an international liaison group was set up, *Comité International de Liaison du Corps d'Alimentation* (CILCA). Its work is based on a dozen principles that should underlie village self-help schemes. It has a board of nine people, from all continents, including the leaders of Puebla and Sarvadaya. Its executive secretary is Aly Cissé of Mali.

CILCA began working on training, evaluation and technical backup for pilot projects that have evolved during the past couple of years. The Sarvodaya movement conducted a five-week training program in practical, village-level agricultural development for Africans from Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, Gambia and Tanzania. Other courses followed. And the Mexican Graduate School at Chapingo has established three-month training courses for teams of African administrators and agricultural research specialists and extension officers who return home to implement specific projects.

In 1982, village work began at Uyole in Tanzania, Wedza in Zimbabwe, and Hambantota in Sri Lanka. This was the work we had prepared for so eagerly. Village work in Mali began in June 1982.

With colleagues—Africans, Sri Lankans, Mexicans, British and Dutch—we entered the village of Toko in the Ségou region of Mali on June 19, 1982. Our mission was to install two Sri Lankan volunteers, Anula and Subasena da Silva. They planned to serve for two years among Toko villagers to help increase their food supply and improve the quality of their lives. Toko had no school, no dispensary, no maternity, no store, no pharmacy, no modern services of any kind. Water is a big problem, for Toko is in the Sahel, where rainfall is limited. Fuel and fodder are scarce and people are very poor; per capita income is $100 a year. When the harvest fails, many are undernourished. In preparation for our arrival and the start of this project, Toko villagers and the regional authorities had sunk a well and installed a pump. They welcomed us like family to help them formally start their project.

Toko is a Bambara-speaking farming village, growing its own food, millet, sorghum, peanuts, and raising sheep, goats and chickens. The community is structured around its *TON*, including the Ton Tigui (chief), Tierno (judge), Kélétigui (arbitrator), Famade (prince), Kamalé Kountigui (leader of the young men), Sourogourou Kountigui (leader of young women), Djéli Mamary (prosecutor), Touraba (chief of the women) and the Dougoutigui (Supreme Chief). The da Silvas were to work with this structure; to help villagers develop themselves, they needed strong local institutions.

We had travelled from Mali's capital city, Bamako, by car, and on the road to Ségou we met the governor and his staff. Together we went to Toko, 12 unpaved kilometers from Ségou. We left our cars and walked on the dirt road to the village, accompanied by traditional rythmic drumming, sweet music plucked from the strings of the cora (a traditional African guitar) and harsh bangs of rifles shot into the air by hunters and veterans of past wars. Colorful banners floated in the breeze. Horsemen pranced before us, women brought gifts of grain, millet, sorghum and corn in dried calabashes. School children danced in welcome and clapped in time to the music. The football team ahead, in uniform, cheered us. High school students had come home from boarding school for the great occasion, and joined the village greeters who included a committee from the political party, a youth delegation, leaders of the women's association, the village counselors and the traditional chief. Before us was a communal "mechoui," a picnic of grilled whole lamb, millet, corn, peppers and condiments.

We shook hands all around, joined the rifle dance of the hunters, and walked to the shaded open-air meeting area that stood before the volunteers' house. The villagers had built that house for the volunteers, with its two outhouses for cooking and for washing; and they had put up the meeting area, for they knew their future development work would involve many meetings with the Sri Lankan couple.

Bila Sina Guindo, the commandant (administrator) of the central arrondissement, impeccable in his white suit with gold braid and Képi hat, spoke first to the crowd of several hundred people. He mentioned "the spectre of hunger which is the greatest danger" in this Sahelian area. He spoke of CILCA's (Food Corps Programs International) view that "the classic way to fight hunger is to bring a prepared meal to poor countries, and it does them enormous damage . . . for it leads to a withdrawal of effort and energy by the population. . . . It makes the recipient country a perpetual client of the donor . . . ."

After the governor, Chef de Bataillon Soumana Traore spoke, and introduced me as CILCA's president. Yaya Idrissa translated my French into Bambara as I described food corps and introduced the Sri Lankan couple. The villagers were delighted to hear that the da Silvas had just married and brought their love to Toko. They had many years of village development experience in their homeland and much to share with Mali rural communities. Subasena spoke: English to French to Bambara. The motivation to communicate was so high we knew they would manage to overcome the culture shocks.

Hosts and guests moved on to the ceremonial picnic under the thatched meeting area, built of precious (because scarce) wooden branches. All were merry, in the general spirit of camaraderie and affection, until we saw two tears appear on Anula's face and roll down her cheeks. The sight of a whole roasted lamb shocked her, for as a Buddhist from a land of plentiful rainfall and bountiful vegetation, she never touched red meat. Her tears moved all of us, Maliens and visitors; "*ça me deballe*," cried the governor, all solicitude. We knew how big a step the da Silvas had taken to bring gifts of skill and empathy some 6,000 miles from their sunny, tropical island to this dry, landlocked village of the African Sahel; how different were the customs! As Anula became weaker, Subasena became stronger, danced with the hunters and made a speech. To ease her strain, we brought Anula into her newly built home to rest; and with the governor and Fofana Traore of the office du Niger, we held a "summit" meeting to see how we could help. The men drew up a shopping list and hoped to comfort Anula with familiar food. Could we find coconut oil, the cooking oil of Sri Lanka? We drew a picture of a coconut and suggested pasting it on a bottle of local peanut cooking oil! That was the best we could do. Coconut palms could not grow in the dry conditions of the Sahel. The governor, eager to help, was all for finding a way to refrigerate the food, but the da Silvas said no, they were becoming part of the village. Refrigeration was low on the list of village needs; food production was the problem.

As the moment of parting came, I left Anula my Swiss army knife and my hat. "May God grant them a good stay among us, and the birth of a child next year," said the governor, promising support. "May there be rain," he said, asking Allah's blessings. Building up production and human services in the village of Toko would not be easy, but the organizers of the village had already made a good start.

Since we visited in June, the village has been hard at work and there are concrete results. The da Silvas wrote from Toko that there is now a pre-school attended by more than 50 children, to whom Anula teaches daily the elements of nutrition, sanitation and culture as well as dance. Each child brings a contribution to the noon meal and all

cook it together. This service to the children frees their mothers, much overworked with water carrying, child-bearing, housework and farm labor, and gives them energy to do additional farm work while they know the children are well cared for. In addition, the da Silvas brought seeds from Sri Lanka, from *ipilipil*, planted them, and each household now is raising some ten trees with success. This variety of tree has a very deep tap root, gives quick shade, and fills the need for fodder and fuel. As these trees grow quickly, the village square is already becoming shaded from the relentless sun. To ipilipil, the administration has added tree stock from its nursery of local tree varieties. The women of Toko have also built a modest maternity and sent one of their numbers for a brief training course, as mid-wife, to Ségou. A medical officer now visits Toko from time to time. The villagers are carrying out more intensive farming and hope for more grain, fruit, vegetables, and chickens.

In January 1983, three young Maliens went to Sri Lanka to train for a year with the Sarvodaya Movement; upon their return, they will take the de Silva's place. From these small beginnings, a successful Malien self-help effort can grow. The plan is to multiply the work in Toko, in other villages.

To help multiplication, CILCA recently took one further step. Six Maliens went for training, as a team, in Mexico, in a course sponsored by the "Plan Puebla" group of the Graduate School of Chapingo. The six are experienced field technicians, engineers, hydrologists, agronomists, researchers and extension agents, with the background needed to place at the service of village efforts, like in Toko, some of the fruits of the Green Revolution. The Mali team is back home now; it visited Toko and is installed in six other villages of the Katibougou region. The team has a careful methodology—collecting base line data, learning from villagers, testing soil and seed, fertilizer and rainfall, varying planting techniques and calendars, evaluating—to be sure each project has the best knowledge and technology available. The hope is that each village's self-help efforts will be crowned with success.

When I returned to the US, "Common people left out of the Green Revolution," a headline in the July 27, 1982 *Christian Science Monitor* (p. 8), caught my eye, reminding me that CILCA came into being to help fill this critical gap. The large-scale investments made in research for the Green Revolution will not bear enough fruit if the facts are not adapted in the hands of small low-income farmers. Villagers know what has worked on their land and for their families. Hence they must determine agricultural goals and inputs, give and receive training, and be part of evaluation. Only thus will they be able to produce more and benefit from that production.

If scientific knowledge is to have effect, it must relate to and grow out of the daily conditions poor farmers face. Thus it can take on the strength of their will to survive and prosper. Research by farmers, on their farms, is a necessary complement to research in laboratories and experimental fields. If villagers with their detailed knowledge and renewed institutions join the development effort, governments will be able to do what is necessary to end hunger.

Between 1979 and 1982, CILCA attracted support from many sources and achieved its initial objective of launching food corps projects in several African countries: Tanzania, Zimbabwe and the Sahel. The hope is through these projects to stimulate a "domino effect" of village-level development. The first CILCA projects are in Africa because the gap is particularly large there between agricultural scientists and practitioners. Declining production and increasing population is the depressing record of the last several decades in most African countries.

CILCA-sponsored projects are the result of national initiatives linked together and supported by CILCA's international liaison network. Each project bears a distinctive CILCA stamp. Each is directed toward the key CILCA goals of improving food production and nutrition standards at the village level. Each employs an approach in which adapted research and the reinforcement of farmers' institutions are given equal weight. Each gives priority to supporting women farmers. Each emphasizes practical training and low-cost inputs. And each project is unfolding, not according to a standardized blueprint, but as a learning process based upon careful evaluation of the fit between project activities and local circumstances.

For the future, CILCA has five specific goals: to evaluate and strengthen the ongoing national projects in Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Mali, Sri Lanka, and those about to be initiated in Upper Volta, Senegal and Niger; to help them achieve financial self-reliance and attract more support; to assist national CILCA liaison committees to multiply successful projects on a low-cost basis, using primarily national resources; to foster the establishment of two training centers in Africa; and to support national programs by strengthening CILCA headquarters and international liaison.

CILCA emphasizes both technical knowledge and the social organization of farming. Its approach has already attracted substantial support, and it has the momentum to achieve a wide and permanent impact. CILCA has received support from many sources, particularly the people participating in the African projects, Sri Lankans and Mexicans, public aid organizations from Canada, Norway, the Netherlands, AID and private foundations like the Rockefeller Foundation and the Ford Foundation. Brandeis University, by supporting this work from the beginning, made a significant contribution to this fight against hunger.

These projects are a beginning. The idea is to reach the hungry, and with them, to build up their institutions so they can help themselves. The knowledge exists for ending hunger in our lifetime. The frontier in this field is less in the laboratories than in the villages. The challenge is operational.

See *World Paper*, February 1981, for an earlier draft of the first half of this material. Also see the 1979 and 1981 reports of CILCA's Bellagio meetings and CILCA's five-year plan

Clichéd Responses to Israeli Policy Mock Jewish Moral Tradition

by Gordon Fellman

Gordon Fellman, associate professor of sociology, has often written, spoken and marched in behalf of peace movements. His latest article on that issue was a co-authored piece that appeared in The New York Times *last June.*

Professor Fellman is chairperson of Social Action Committee of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. He is also co-chair of the National Mid-East Task Force of New Jewish Agenda.

The recent invasion of Lebanon sparked unprecedented controversy in Israel and abroad. Never, since the founding of Israel in 1948, has the questioning of the nature and purpose of Zionism been so anguished and so vigorous. What had appeared to most Western people as a history of heroic Jewish self-defense is now seen by many as having turned into ugly, defiant, self-righteous nationalism. They believe that under Begin's leadership, Israel has exchanged ideals of justice and peace for conquest and expansion, rationalized in the name of peace and security. If so, Israel acts like many other nations, but the criticism and the soul-searching reflect standards generally not applied by or to any other nation.

How might we handle the conflict between a desire for nation and normalcy on the one hand, and a commitment to an ethical vision which demands and expects "superior" behavior on the other? Many Jews delight in the restoration of national power and are glad to support those who administer it. They consequently accuse critics of Israel's policies of ill will toward Israel and Jews. But there are others who experience an unbearable conflict between the founding ideals of Zionism and present Israeli political reality.

In an effort to cling to comfort and communal consensus in their thinking, most people, challenged to defend their actions and beliefs, fall upon clichés. It is *easier* to rely on frozen formulas of explanation than to submit to the rigor and discomfort of analysis that can lead to recognizing changes in history and new possibilities.

In turn, the trite responses to difficult questions serve the purposes of establishment figures who encourage unthinking loyalty from constituents. Jewish elites, like most others, find informed, thoughtful criticism threatening to their positions and their interests. They encourage clichéd thinking to divert attention from legitimate ethical concerns.

Jews have political power now for the first time in almost two millennia; perhaps understandably, we are not yet accustomed to power. For this and other reasons, we have been reluctant to engage very fully in the kinds of discussions about proper uses of power that would do justice to our ethical tradition. Clichéd thinking about Israel serves as a pitiable substitute for that tradition; it mocks it.

The battle between clichés and critical reflection represents a continuing conflict in Jewish history and culture going back at least three thousand years—a conflict between nationalism and prophecy, or more baldly, between power and ethics.

Some three millennia back, the Hebrew tribes approached Samuel, their judge-prophet leader, and demanded a king, because all the other peoples had a king. With a king, Samuel told them, they would suffer the trappings of kingship—nationalism and all its vain, destructive consequences. The people insisted, and Samuel knew that his own authority was on the line. He chose Saul, a shepherd he thought he could control, to be the king. But Saul had a mind and a will of his own, and the nation-building that he began continued under David and Solomon and their heirs, midst much strife and tragedy.

The prophets, while rarely hostile to nationalism, have for millennia offered not only the Jewish alternative to sheer, unprincipled nation-building but also they have presented the world-historical alternative to the conventions of national behavior. When the Jews were in exile in Babylonia, the prophets rendered a remarkable judgment.

From our modern, rational perspective, their presence in Babylonia was a consequence of Jews having lost the war. And those who lose, the conventional wisdom claims, do so because they are the weaker party.

But the Jewish prophets in Babylonia were not satisfied with that obvious explanation. They discovered another: the Jews were in exile, the Jews had lost the war, because they had done wrong. They were being punished for falling from God's ways. The prophets, according to sociologist Max Weber, thus invented social criticism, the contrasting of a society's behavior with its ethical potential. These remarkable men took it upon themselves, through their conviction of knowing God's will, to preach morality. And for their efforts, they were admired and reviled. For any people, just like any person, cannot help but respect conscience and also, secretly if not overtly, find it an insufferable goad. The prophet was Israel's conscience. The conscience is the individual's prophet.

The tension between prophecy and nationalism is a fixed historical feature of Jewish life. Our people have strived to return to Jerusalem, to end the horrors of Diaspora by recreating a nation. We have returned to Jerusalem. We also strive for justice, for peace, for mercy in the world. We pledge ourselves to these ends through studying our texts and through ritual recognition of historical moments of our suffering.

Without a nation we could pursue both the national and prophetic goals in prayers, studies, and festivals, wherever we were, without national political consequences. With the re-establishment of Israel, in the modern period, the clash between nationalism and prophecy is no longer a ritual or intellectual issue; it has become politically crucial.

Emancipation of the Jews in Europe, in the middle of the nineteenth century, might well have meant full and real liberation from the whims and torments of host peoples. Many Jews were convinced that they were free, but the renewal of pogroms in Russia and Poland in the last quarter of that century, and the Dreyfus case in France, smashed their hopes. These events led some thinkers to believe that the solution to the problem lay in the Jews becoming a majority in their own nation, that in a world of nations, only nationhood could guarantee freedom.

Another response to the resumption of anti-semitism in the late nineteenth century was based on a different analysis. Marx, among others, saw nations as unfortunate devices; a world without nations, a world of cooperating peoples, in short, a socialist world, would be salvation for Jews and for everybody else. Of those Jews who reasoned this way, some chose to participate in European internationalist movements. They often rose to prominent positions in socialist and communist parties in Germany, Russia, and Poland. And eventually many of them paid for their internationalist idealism with their lives.

Another group of socialists took a different path. They foresaw that Jews would eventually be as unwelcome in leftist movements in Europe as they were in nationalist ones, for the power of national identification would still hold sway over internationalist possibilities. The course this group of socialist idealists recommended was a socialist nation in which Jews could be safe as a majority and from which they would work for socialism in the world.

The heirs to the nationalist analysis are Begin and his followers, while the Labor Party in Israel used to follow the socialist-Zionist analysis. The Labor Party, however, has moved far from its socialist origins; today a small left wing within it and a few small leftist parties and movements are the main representatives of the socialist possibility.

The current debate in Israel and elsewhere, over what kind of nation Israel is becoming and over Israel's policies toward Palestinians and other Arabs, can be examined in this framework of the two major themes of nationalism and prophecy in Israel. The nationalists are in power. Their idea of a strong nation is phrased, reasonably, in terms of Jewish survival; but as an undertheme, it also represents the diminution of the prophetic, or ethical, tradition in Jewish history.

Until the war in Lebanon, most American Jews were content to support unquestioningly the nationalist project. Though some people warned that Zionism could deteriorate into domination of Jews over another people, most Jews were content to take pride and comfort in the emergence in the modern period of a strong Jewish nation. Whatever sufferings the Israeli government inflicted on others were usually dismissed as minor in the context of efforts to build a safe, secure Jewish nation.

The war in Lebanon, though, has struck many as an excess of a new order, particularly in its culmination in the massacres in the Sabra (has no one noticed the irony in the name of that one?) and Shatila refugee camps. Many see this in connection with increasingly harsh treatment of Palestinians on the West Bank and conditions that will make it unlikely or impossible for Palestinians to achieve real autonomy. These developments have forged in the minds of more and more Jews, as well as non-Jews, some fundamental questions about policies and actions of the current Israeli government.

The questioners are heirs to the prophetic tradition in the West, founded by those Old Testament prophets. Their nationalist detractors brand them as self-hating Jews and a danger to Israel. The nationalists try to convince the others that support for the dignified national survival of the Jews entails unquestioned loyalty to governments of Israel.

The nationalists have elaborated a long list of assertions meant to still criticism of Israeli policies. Responding favorably to these assertions has by now become for the nationalists a test of faith in Israel and the Jews. A great many Jews have succumbed to that test, oblivious that the asssertions are little more than dangerous, mind-numbing platitudes.

American Jews are often told to silence their criticism of the Israeli government, for speaking out in protest could have an ill effect on Israeli political strategies and

programs. Speaking out is taking a position, and we are told that is too risky, that it is safer to be silent. But in this situation, silence is not neutrality. Silence is a blank check with a major political effect. For example, to remain silent on Reagan's weapons proposals and social program cutbacks is to lend quiet support. Silence before Begin's war in Lebanon and his settlements policy on the West Bank *is* support of them. That it is passive support rather than active makes no difference to Begin, who uses it politically in his dealings with the American government as well as with his own people.

Another powerful cliché is that criticism of Israel fuels the fires of anti-semitism. So often have we heard this and so fearful are we of anti-semitism that for years many Jews voiced no objections to Israeli policies of which they disapproved. Where is the evidence for this claim of a tie between criticism and anti-semitism? More likely, people respect honesty and respect honest dissent in a community known for its forthrightness. Pretending consensus when we don't have it suggests arrogance and duplicity and *that* likely fuels anti-semitism, as do, more powerfully, some of the policies of the Israeli government. When after one strike or another against Palestinians or Lebanese, there is an attack on Jews in Europe, the attackers are surely responding to actions of the Israeli government, not to criticisms of it.

Those who criticize are berated then for contributing to the weakening of post-World War II norms against anti-semitism. It is as if a totally unified, monolithic Jewish community throughout the world would win universal admiration and support for Israel, regardless of its actions. That vision is inadequate. Even with minimal Jewish criticism, Israel has lost much international sympathy over the years. The prescription of stiff-upper-lip unity denies the profound reality of disputatiousness in Jewish communal life, the history of ethical reflection among Jews in and out of Israel, and the democratic responsibility of any people to monitor the actions of any government purporting to represent them.

If we admire democracy in Israel and in the larger Jewish community, then we must accept the responsibility of critical support. Democracy demands constructive criticism by an enlightened, vigilant population with standards against which to measure a government's performance. Hardcore anti-semites will hate Jews under all circumstances. It would be immoral to swallow our dissent for fear of *them*. Those who warn that critics encourage anti-semites appear to assume that the ranks of anti-semites will grow if Jews are seen as critical of Israel. Thus they shift attention from what the Israeli government *does* to what people who disapprove *say* about it. Cleverly the onus of policies of questionable wisdom is transferred from their *agents* to their *observers*. Why not consider that constructive criticism that takes account of everyone's rights in the Middle East might well reduce opposition to Israel? The rigid over-defensiveness of Israel's actions has done nothing to mitigate opposition.

Still another cliché claims that criticism of Israel is anti-semitic by its very nature. The prophets criticized the kings of Israel from love for the Jewish people and the Jewish nation. If social criticism was invented by the prophets, today's friendly critics are their moral descendants. The attack on critics is an attack on the prophetic tradition itself.

Not so, the clichés continue; Jews who criticize Israel are self-hating. Are Americans who criticized our government's policies in Vietnam or who disapprove of its defense strategy today and its cutbacks in social services self-hating Americans? Is a Russian who dares criticize Russia's disregard for human rights a self-hating Russian? Of course there are in both countries those who attempt to define criticism as disloyalty and as self-hatred (Remember the "America—love it or leave it" bumper stickers a decade back?); but after Vietnam and Watergate in this country and the imprisonment of dissidents in Russia, can one seriously hold such a position? Self-respect includes self-criticism. Faith in oneself without self-criticism is not self-love, it is megalomania. Martin Buber, a Jewish prophet of the twentieth century, spoke of "critical solidarity" with Israel, as a responsible, proper stance.

The cliché perpetrators demand that one has to live and fight in Israel in order to be able to take it to task. Although at first glance, this claim appears sensible, must one live in Poland in order to oppose its government's suppression of Solidarity? Must one live in Russia to decry its actions in Afghanistan? Do we deny Europeans a right to criticize America's involvement in Vietnam and in Latin America? There, the cliché mongers reply that the national existence of those nations is not in danger; that of Israel is. Criticism from outside Israel (few American Jews, happily, seem to object to criticism from inside Israel) could endanger the very existence of Israel. It could reduce outside support; and the good opinion of Israel's protector, the United States, could be weakened. On the contrary, might not America's government, clearly exasperated with what it often perceives as Israel's recklessness, welcome real debate within the Jewish community that could have policy effects on Israel?

What if the critics are convinced that Israeli government policies threaten the continued political and/or moral integrity and even existence of Israel, and by extension, the existence of the Jewish people? If Jews are indeed one people, and the Israeli government acts in the name of all Jews, as it claims to, then it seems politically necessary to speak one's mind and heart. Besides, American Jews are not asked to ignore Israel's business, rather are solicited for money and political support. Should they offer money and commitment with no careful analysis of what they are embracing? Suppose Israel were to move a step further and annex the West Bank, withholding citizenship from Arabs there while continuing to use them as a cheap labor force. Should they then be silent?

The cliché bearers also argue that taking issue with official government policy is a luxury that Americans and Israelis are afforded, while there is no glimmer of such criticism within the Arab world. The public voice in behalf of peace, they claim, is therefore one-sided. One nation cannot demand of another with which it is at odds, that it adopt the social and political system of the first nation in order to be worthy of serious negotiations. Israel did, after all,

make peace with Egypt. If the United States is to achieve a freeze on nuclear weapons production in reciprocity with Russia, it will have to do so with Soviet society as it is now, not as it would prefer it to be, and vice versa. The point in this context as well as the Middle East is for both sides to begin building the trust that will make it possible to make peace. Each must recognize the legitimate fears of the other and work with any representative in a position to negotiate. Neither side will advance the peace process by attempting to force the other side to remodel its system.

The cliché merchants insist that all Arabs want to destroy all Jews. But the P.L.O. is a heterogeneous organization, and just as some Jews might want to destroy the Palestinian people and take over Jordan as well as the West Bank and Gaza, that is not true of all Jews or even the majority. It is difficult to know what citizens of Egypt and Yemen and Iraq really believe and want in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, if it is even important to them at all. Although the majority of Arab governments and movements may have been committed in the past to the destruction of Israel, history does bring about changes in thinking as well as in events and opportunities. Many peace feelers from the Arab camp are on record in recent times. It is sensitivity to changes and the chances they afford that makes the difference between supple, flexible responses allowing for real change and the rigid, dogmatic approach that until recently has prevailed in most quarters on nearly all sides of the discussion about the Middle East.

Nonetheless, the hawkers of clichés assert, even if circumstances do change, one thing will not change and because of that no negotiation is possible between Arabs and Israel. That trump card in the packet of nationalist clichés is the axiom that Arab countries are so unstable, their politics so volatile, that they simply cannot be trusted. A treaty made by one regime surely will not be honored by the next. Recall that a week before Sadat visited Israel, "everyone" said that peace between Israel and Egypt was impossible. Later they said that a treaty would never come about. Yet it came about. Then the cynics and the realists, who claim to know and honor the ways of the world, said that the treaty would never hold. Once Sadat died, they predicted, Egypt would nullify the treaty. Sadat died, and yet the treaty held. Just wait, though, we were assured by the hard-headed, if another war breaks out with Israel as a participant, Egypt will join against Israel. Another war broke out, and Egypt did not join. The treaty continues in force. This is, of course, no guarantee that it will last forever, but it has worked far longer than those so sure of the eternal untrustworthiness of Arab nations expected it would.

The clichés go on; this is not an exhaustive list. Stereotyped thinking serves only the causes of self-righteousness and reactionary policies, sustaining establishment leaders and allowing for the refusal to reassess reality in the light of evolving circumstances. In his single-minded pursuit of the nationalist project, the current prime minister of Israel eschews subtlety and ignores heterogeneity in the other camp. He has decided on the bully's easy way out: the use of force as the cornerstone of foreign policy. He has circumvented ethical issues by invoking the Holocaust—the most sensitive, vulnerable spot in the consciousness of most Jews today as if that trauma were a license to solve all conflicts militarily. Begin and his supporters complain that the world expects Israel to behave more morally than other nations and simultaneously claim that Israel is more moral than other nations. They and we cannot have it both ways. Yet is appears that they and many of us would like to.

Jews of all groups—religious, secular, working-class, professional, male, female, Ashkenazi, Afro-Asian—all seem to bear the marks of one of the most profound and enduring ambivalences of our peoplehood: the desire to be a nation "like all the others," and the desire to be "a light unto the nations." Like all other peoples, we Jews are at war with our superegos; but unlike most peoples, we rarely settle for truces. Part of our historical condition seems to be a wavering between the ordinary and the ethical, favoring one or the other, wishing to realize each, suffering the contradictions between the two, and never knowing exactly how or whether to let go of either.

Yet, despite opposition, the ethical vision is re-emerging today within Israel. While Lebanon delays its investigation of the Sabra-Shatila massacres, the Israeli government, despite Begin's opposition, has appointed a Board of Inquiry into Israeli complicity and responsibility. That board was instituted after government resignations, threats from Begin's coalition partners and pressures from abroad, and a demonstration of 400,000 Israelis (better than 10 percent of the population) forced Begin to yield.

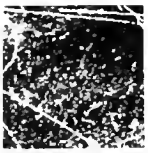
Not only is there a Commission of Inquiry in Israel today, but there are also several religious and secular groups that actively support a peace movement in addition to Peace Now, the largest and best known organization.
Such remarkable actions as the demand for the Commission of Inquiry and the flowering of the anti-war movement are celebrated far and wide as exemplifying the vigor and vitality of Israeli democracy. They cannot but also be seen as fierce commitments to the ethical possibility still very much alive in Jewish culture and in the Jewish nation. Jews may complain about the double standard by which Israel is judged differently from other nations, but many of us hold that same standard and however peculiar and exasperating it may seem at times, we invoke it and are proud of it.

This in no way suggests that Israel under Begin is the sole or even the principal problem in the Middle East. The P.L.O. and Arab nations have committed horrible crimes and stupid, terrible mistakes, morally and politically. But so has Israel. (Space does not permit discussing the Russian and American roles in all this.)

Although Begin claims to "know" his ethical heritage, there is a vast difference between merely "knowing" and acting on that knowledge. That knowledge must always remind us that a strong nation is not an end in itself. If we are to be true to the prophetic part of our history, then we must ask the question: What kind of nation?

And having asked that question we then should be unafraid to engage in the politics of judgment.

In Search of Quarks



Quarks. Gluons. Collider detectors. W and Z bosons.

They sound like something out of Buck Rogers. Or perhaps from the next installment of *Star Wars*.

But they aren't futuristic gadgetry or science fiction jargon. They are contemporary shards of a cosmic puzzle that leading high energy physicists from Brandeis and all over the world are trying to piece together to answer some of the most profound questions ever asked: What are we made of? Where did we come from? And what are the fundamental constituents of the universe?

The field is called high energy physics because of the enormous energy of the sub-atomic beams used to conduct these provocative experiments. It is also known as particle physics because, unlike nuclear physics, which is conducted at low energy levels, scientists deal with elementary particles rather than collective phenomena.

At Brandeis, these high energy physicists include theoreticians Laurence F. Abbott and Howard J. Schnitzer and experimentalists James R. Bensinger, Lawrence E. Kirsch and Richard A. Poster. Two post-doctoral students—Frank Lomanno and Lee Spencer—and four graduate students—Michael Fortner, Bruce Magnuson, Shlomit Tarem and Panagoula Zografou—also are involved in high energy work at Brandeis.

Faculty members Bensinger and Kirsch are currently collaborating with Harvard University physicists to construct an electromagnetic calorimeter, a large apparatus (each section will be five feet by five feet) that will be used for measuring the properties of the proton, a particle that co-exists with the neutron inside the nucleus of the atom. The calorimeter, which will be placed into 12′ × 12′ modules, is part of a vastly larger apparatus known as the collider detector. This detector will be used to observe very high energy collisions between protons and antiprotons, particles whose properties are the exact opposite of protons. The Brandeis scientists will scrutinize these interactions by recording on magnetic tape the resulting tens of particles emitted in each collision to learn what new particles may be discovered.

These ambitious experiments—along with many others—will take place inside an underground tunnel with a five-mile circumference located at the 6,800-acre Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab), 30 miles west of Chicago near Batavia, Illinois. Named in honor of the late Nobel Laureate nuclear physicist Enrico Fermi, Fermilab is one of three major national laboratories in this country engaged in high energy physics research. The others are Brookhaven National Laboratory in Upton, New York, and the Stanford Linear Accelerator Center (SLAC) in Palo Alto, California. There also are accelerators in Europe, Japan, and the Soviet Union.

The Tevatron II Project at Fermilab is scheduled to begin its experimental phase in 1985 and run for several years. It represents one of the most

ambitious and most expensive undertakings of its kind in history. This colossal international scientific endeavor will eventually involve hundreds of eminent physicists from Japan and Italy as well as the United States. In addition to the Brandeis contingent, the American presence on the collider detector project includes scientists from Harvard, Purdue, Texas A & M and Rutgers Universities, the Universities of Chicago, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Illinois and members of the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory at the University of California in Berkeley, California, the Argonne National Laboratory near Chicago, and Fermilab.

The cost of the Tevatron II Project is estimated at close to $100 million, with much of that spent on building the collider or atom smasher, as it is popularly called, and constructing a new ring of potent, superconducting magnets to steer the invisible particles through the collider.

Over the past several decades, bigger and bigger accelerators have been built in this country and abroad as physicists pressed their search for the smallest units of matter. Unquestionably one of the most fascinating of these units is the quark, an eccentric and mysterious point-like particle that makes its home inside the proton. At least, that's what most physicists now believe.

"Actually, no one has seen an isolated quark outside of a proton," Professor Abbott says. "But despite that fact, there is extremely convincing indirect evidence that quarks do exist."

The first suggestion that there might indeed be a particle more fundamental than the proton—itself a mere one ten-trillionth of a centimeter in diameter—came in 1947 when physicists sent photographic film aloft in balloons to record the high energy cosmic rays that bombard earth from space. When the protons in the cosmic rays struck atoms in the sensitive film, they created striking patterns that offered evidence of unexpected behavior in the atom. The cosmic rays had served as nature's own atom smasher and what they had done to the film was split atoms into particles that physicists had never seen before.

The race was on as physicists aggressively chased these new, enticing particles. And, with government support, scientists began constructing their own atom smashers—accelerators. Likened by one scientist to 20th century cathedrals with their miles of precisely designed tunnels and huge magnets, accelerators—the largest and most expensive pieces of laboratory equipment in the world—enabled scientists to unravel the atom like an onion and to discover an astounding number of new particles.

Yet, no one seriously suggested that all these new discoveries were fundamental particles. In fact, it began to become apparent to both the theoretical and experimental physicist by the early 1960s that if there really were fundamental entities, they should be few in number and arranged in some simple and beautiful pattern.

"It was the search for that pattern that gave rise to the notion, the idea, of the quark," Professor Abbott says. "The quark was actually a theoretical construct that attempted to make order out of the chaos in the ever-increasing number of particles known to physicists."

The quark—named for a reference in James Joyce's *Finnegan's Wake*—was proposed by Professors Murray Gell-Mann and George Zweig, both of the California Institute of Technology. Working independently of each other, they essentially postulated that quarks were the building blocks of protons and neutrons. Professor Gell-Mann, who won a Nobel Prize for his work, further theorized that quarks had fractional electrical charges so that three quarks could be put together to form the proton. A configuration of minus one-third, plus two-thirds and plus two-thirds produces a charge of plus one—the proton. An arrangement of minus one-third, minus one-third, and plus two-thirds makes a charge of zero—the neutron.

The pattern suggested by the theory was simple, even elegant.

Now, all the experimentalists had to do was to find these strange particles with only a fraction of a charge.

But they couldn't, not at first.

"You can't take a picture of a quark with an electron microscope," explains Professor Bensinger. "It's really from reconstructing how a proton breaks apart in high energy collisions that you 'see' evidence of quarks. And what you actually get a picture of is the charged distribution inside of a proton—the result of the existence of the quark."

The lengths to which experimental high energy physicists have gone to prove the existence of quarks has been bounded only by their imagination. In one experiment, quark-hunters fired 20-billion volt electrons into protons contained in a tube of liquid hydrogen and measured the energy the electrons lost as they deflected off the protons. The way in which electrons interacted pointed to the existence of quarks inside the protons.

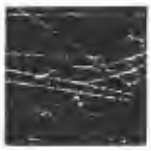
Other experiments later revealed that constituents of the proton have something called spin, a property that theoretical physicists had accurately predicted. But how many of them were inside the proton? The theorists had said there were three quarks. Were they right?

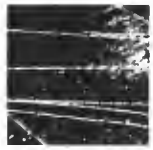
The experimentalists attempted to resolve the question by using another unorthodox particle, the neutrino, to search for quarks. The neutrino, besides possessing no mass and no electrical charge, has the ability to pass through millions of miles of matter without interacting with atoms. Putting these qualities to efficient use, physicists took numerous photographs of neutrinos colliding with protons and shattering them into other particles. By meticulously tracing the "footprints" of these particles, scientists calculated the number of quarks in the proton.

The number they arrived at then was three, exactly as predicted by the quark model.

Similar experiments through the early 1970s merely seemed to buttress the case for both the existence of quarks and their exalted status as one of the fundamental units of matter.

But in 1973, a fourth quark—"charm"—was discovered, joining "up," "down," and "strange." While it did not invalidate the basic thrust of





the three-quark model, the news certainly excited the high energy physicists. It expanded the possibilities. In one experiment leading to the discovery of the fourth quark, electrons and positrons (the electrons' anti-particles) were fired at each other. The subsequent collision resulted in a tremendous burst of energy that annihilated the two combatants but created new particles in their stead.

The discovery—for which Professor Burton Richter of Stanford and Samuel Ting of M.I.T. were awarded the Nobel Prize—strongly supported the reality of quarks. But perhaps there were even more quarks.

In 1980, a fifth quark—"bottom"—was unveiled by physicists working at Fermilab. Since in the past quarks have come in pairs, physicists now suspect there's a sixth quark—a "top."

That is just one of the quests of experimental high energy physicists from Brandeis and the other leading American and foreign institutions who will be converging at Fermilab for the Tevatron II project.

"Perhaps what we'll do first is simply look for all the things that people believe to be there," Professor Bensinger says. "Then, if the 'top' quark is there, we would want to know its mass. We'll also be looking to see how all the quarks interact with each other."

(Brandeis physicists Bensinger, Kirsch and Poster are hoping to shed new light on quark behavior in the experimental work they are currently doing at Brookhaven National Laboratory.)

Since the accelerator at Fermilab will allow scientists to create new particles never seen before, their investigation comprises an important avenue of high energy research. Especially intriguing is the race to find the W and Z bosons, essential ingredients of the theory of weak interactions, which cause radioactivity. (In late January, a team of scientists reported it had discovered the elusive W particle at CERN, the atomic research facility near Geneva, Switzerland.)

Physicists also will be using the world's largest accelerator at Fermilab to look for signs of gluons, the aptly named particles that stick the quarks together.

But there is another element of the research for Brandeis physicists at Fermilab that has little to do with the direct experimental exploration of the secrets of the Universe. It is, instead, vital work in the area of communications, which is used for unravelling those secrets.

"One of the major projects Brandeis will be involved in," says Professor Bensinger, "is to set up a sophisticated communications network between the computers of the various universities involved in the project. Scientists have to understand the enormous data produced by these many experiments and design programs that analyze the data accurately."

Brandeis scientists have been charged with helping to create this networking, which will have an initial demonstration telephone link between the University and Fermilab. Such a networking plan eventually may be operated via satellite.

"We are trying to enumerate the beasts of nature and discover how they behave with one another," Professor Kirsch explains. "These experiments with the accelerator simulate the conditions that existed in the Universe at different points in time. Some of these particle collisions share similar properties with the fireball of the Big Bang explosion that eons ago created the building blocks of matter. So, you see, high energy physics is confronting some of the most basic questions anyone could ask: What are we made of? How did we get here? What is the Universe?"

In the past ten years, dramatic progress has been made toward understanding these questions. But much remains to be discovered.

And Brandeis physicists fully intend to take an active part in this cosmic hunt.

Jerry Rosenswaike

Photo: Stock, Boston, Inc.

Drastic Treatment Needed in Urban Health Care

by Alan Sager

13 *Alan Sager '67, assistant professor of urban and health planning, joined the faculty of the Heller School in 1979.*

Dr. Sager's book, Planning Home Care With the Elderly, was published last month by Ballinger.

A more detailed treatment of the issues taken up in this article will appear in the 1983 Urban Affairs Annual Review, Health and the City.

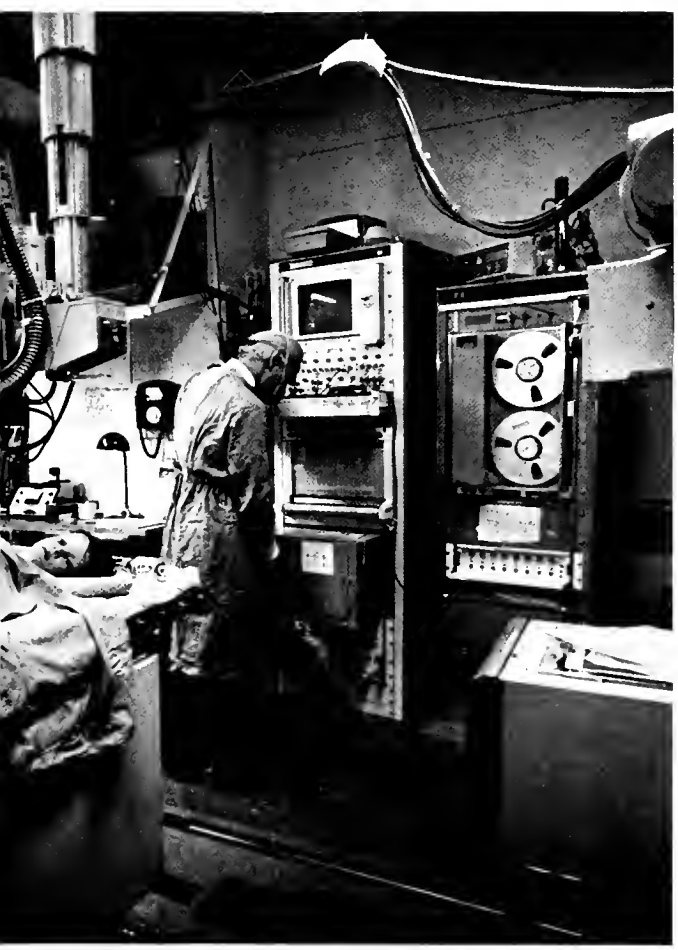
These events took place in the past year:

In Montgomery, Alabama, a woman in labor was forced to drive 100 miles to Birmingham after being turned away from six local hospitals because she lacked health insurance and could not pay a preadmission deposit.

In Chicago, major nonprofit teaching hospitals threatened to force all Medicaid patients to use Cook County Hospital unless the State of Illinois restored its reimbursement to those hospitals.

Nationally, large public hospitals reported a doubling during the past eight years in the proportion of their patients who were admitted from other hospitals, "dumped" because they were unable to pay for care.

In California, Proposition 13 and Reagan-inspired cuts in federal aid led Los Angeles County to cease providing free pre-natal care in its neighborhood health centers. (Thirty percent of such centers nationally have lost their special federal funding for the uninsured in the last two years.) Los Angeles consequently expects a considerable increase in premature births and a resulting rise in admissions to neo-natal intensive care units, at $75,000 per infant.



In Massachusetts, a woman had to receive special permission from the state's Medicaid program before she could receive a life-saving liver transplant.

The new governor of New York ordered a twelve-month freeze on hospital construction.

Growing numbers of hospitals faced bankruptcy.

By every measure, we spend more money for hospital care each year. The share of gross national product devoted to hospitals rose by 44.4 percent between 1970 and 1981. Yet this increase is no longer purchasing improved access to care. (Here, access means ability to use appropriate, affordable, and convenient services.)

Rather, we are retreating from the goal of equal access to one-class medicine. Money is found to develop and deliver dramatic new therapies at the same time that established treatments and preventive services for some groups of patients are being cut. There are signs that even two-class medicine—one for the poor and the other for the not-poor—is unaffordable. The result will indeed be delivery of medical services to a single class, to which shrinking numbers of our citizens will belong.

The twin crises of access and cost of care must be solved compatibly. A way of assuring access that doubled hospital spending would be useless, as would resolution of the cost problem by denying needed services.

Today, regrettably, we are taking the latter path. We are attempting to bring spending under control principally by making fewer people financially eligible for care. Reductions in federal Medicare and Medicaid support, state Medicaid programs, and city-county spending on public hospitals all work to reduce access. The effect of public cuts is magnified by employer and union resistance to ever-higher health insurance premiums and by the rise in unemployed citizens lacking coverage.

Recent efforts to control costs have been made in the context of massive and continuing changes in the structure of hospital care. In American cities, the shape of patient care has been changing in ways that both manifest and exacerbate this nation's unwillingness to finance equal access to needed services.

There is a vicious circle. Hospital care is so expensive that we do not fund equal access to it. Many hospitals that choose to admit the poor or uninsured therefore close or face financial crisis. Because surviving hospitals tend to be more costly than those that closed, the prospects for equally affordable care recede further.

This dynamic has been played out in four specific ways. First, public general hospitals—Bellevue, Kings County, D.C. General, Grady, Jackson Memorial, Cook County, Denver General, L.A. County, and the like—the traditional providers of last resort to the uninsured—have suffered massive bed reductions. Some have closed. Most that remain open face financial calamity if they continue their open door policies; many of their patients face absolute denial of care if they close.

Second, many of the smaller and less costly voluntary, nonprofit hospitals that have been heavily committed to serving low-income and minority patients have been obliged to close or relocate to suburban areas.

Third, many of the surviving smaller voluntary hospitals serving the uninsured, and larger teaching hospitals that share this commitment, are experiencing increasingly serious financial difficulties.

Fourth, there has been in recent decades a slow but cumulatively massive concentration of urban hospital beds in fewer and larger and more specialized hospitals that have sought closer affiliations with local medical schools.

These changes reflect medical advances, physician preferences, desires of hospital administrators and trustees, and prevailing distributions of patient income and health insurance coverage. They are not products of sober judgments about what patients need or how much society can afford.

Because many less expensive hospitals serving lower income and minority citizens have closed or relocated, and because large teaching hospitals willing to serve underinsured citizens have grown, our poorest patients are being concentrated in the world's most expensive hospitals, or are being denied care except in emergencies.

At the same time, the reshaping of hospitals, in combination with the widening range of medical interventions, increases the cost of treating all patients. This has happened in part because new technologies (procedures and equipment) in the health field have tended in recent decades to raise costs by making it possible to do new things—such as open heart surgery—rather than reducing the costs of established interventions—as when polio vaccines were substituted for iron lungs or, as in manufacturing, where new capital investments usually aim to lower production costs.

Ironically, therefore, physicians' and hospitals' search for the best services has become both the enemy of the good (decent and effective and affordable care for all) and the unintended ally of the worst (shrinking access for growing proportions of our citizens).

Medicine will not make us immortal, though some Americans probably hope that it will. But medicine

can and should help to shape and meet realistic expectations. By developing therapies that can never be afforded equally, medicine ceases to reassure; it magnifies insecurity. Death that could have been postponed becomes tragic. Medical progress must not stop; it should be pointed in more affordable directions.

Hospitals have always competed for survival to some degree. But in the absence of even a parody of a free and competitive market in health care, the results of the four types of hospital restructuring cannot be endorsed automatically. To make this judgment, the causes and impacts of the changes must be evaluated.

The aims of this article are to sketch the major ways in which urban hospital care has been reshaped over the past decades, analyze the forces responsible, weigh the consequences of the changes noted, and offer a simple (and possibly realistic) solution to the entire problem.

To do this, we have studied all of the acute care hospitals of 50 or more beds in 52 large and mid-size U.S. cities from 1937 to 1980. About 800 pieces of information were compiled on over 1,100 hospitals. (Only a few of the more revealing pieces are presented here.)

Reshaping and Its Causes

There have been massive changes in the public hospital sector. Almost one-fourth of all public beds were lost overall, including a drop of two-fifths in Northeast and Midwest cities in the last two decades alone. The public share fell from one bed in three in 1937 to one in seven in 1980.

Public sector shrinkage was appropriate for several decades following the Second World War. The decline is apparently irreversible today, even though it no longer makes any medical or demographic sense.

Until the early 1970s, reductions in the share of public hospital beds were reasonable because need for those beds was declining. With improved financing through work-related health insurance, Medicare, or Medicaid, former public patients sought care elsewhere. Chronic patients entered nursing homes and many older or lower income patients sought acute services in voluntary hospitals.

In recent years, however, construction of new nursing home beds has just about stopped, forcing chronic care patients to begin to turn back to the public hospitals. At the same time, growing numbers of urban residents are being deprived of insurance for their acute care problems. Unfortunately, cities and counties no longer have the money to finance as much hospital care for the uninsured as in the past. Their principal source of revenue, the property tax, has grown much less quickly than hospital costs. Higher costs and inadequate revenues imperil even current levels of public hospital service and make it almost impossible to admit many of those patients being displaced from voluntary hospitals or nursing homes.

The decline in the public hospital sector has been paralleled by increases in voluntary hospital beds. The number of voluntary beds almost doubled between 1937 and 1980 and the average voluntary institution grew by almost 90 percent to 350 beds. These increases were not uniform, either across or within cities. As would be expected, beds increased fastest in growing cities.

But overall growth masks important declines. Between 1937 and 1980, a number of hospitals equal to 42 percent of those open in 1937 closed or relocated, taking with them over 30 percent of voluntary hospital beds. The number of closings and relocations increased steadily from decade to decade.

Given the uneven distribution of purchasing power for health care within most cities, successful voluntary hospitals were hypothesized to be those institutions able to attract a sufficent number of well-insured patients and the physicians to admit and care for them. Larger and more specialized medical school-affiliated hospitals were thought to have both greater ability and willingness to remain open. Small institutions, relying more heavily on physicians in private practice, were hypothesized to have found it difficult to remain open—especially when located in minority or low-income neighborhoods—if they did not take on many of the characteristics of the more successful hospitals.

These theories were confirmed by analysis of hospital behavior. Smaller and less specialized institutions relying on physicians in private practice, or located in minority neighborhoods, were routinely more likely to close their doors. The inpatient or neighborhood minority proportion was usually the most important factor, both in itself and in association with underinsurance, low income, or lack of physicians.

Predictive equations employing these and a few other hospital characteristics were up to 95 percent accurate in distinguishing hospitals that remained open from those forced to close.

Unexpectedly, the hospitals that survived tended to be located in cities with more beds per thousand citizens. This suggests that an oversupply of beds does not itself cause closings.

Many surviving voluntary hospitals are also under increasing financial pressure. The overbuilding of medical school-affiliated teaching hospitals forces these institutions to compete for a shrinking pool of

well-insured patients. (These patients have been vital to hospitals, especially when they could be charged above cost and the resulting surplus applied to underwriting care for the uninsured.) At the same time, the closing of hospitals serving large numbers of minority and Medicaid-funded patients, combined with growth in the uninsured population, presents remaining hospitals with the choice between serving those displaced—and suffering greater deficits—and denying care to many. The choice has not been easy for individual hospitals because those surviving near closed institutions have historically been in poor financial condition, owing in part to their tradition of service to many patients unable to pay. Nor is the financial choice easy for society. Hospitals remaining open near those that closed were 44 percent more expensive per admission.

The concentration of voluntary beds in fewer and larger medical school-affiliated teaching hospitals was accelerated by changes in surviving institutions. In 1950, fewer than ten percent of all hospitals (with below one-fifth of all beds) had major medical school affiliations. By 1980, this increased to almost one-third of all hospitals (with almost one-half of all beds). Virtually no hospitals with major medical school affiliations closed or relocated, and many institutions lacking such affiliations worked to secure them.

This was done for several reasons: to upgrade quality of care by adding interns and residents to provide around-the-clock coverage for the increasingly needy or severely ill patients who could be served in hospitals; to meet the demands of privately practicing physicians threatening to hospitalize their paying patients elsewhere if they did not secure relief during evenings and weekends; and to serve the growing numbers of urban residents lacking physicians who were admitted through the burgeoning outpatient departments and emergency rooms of the hospitals themselves.

Consequences

Even in the absence of conclusive evidence, the impacts of hospital restructuring demand more careful scrutiny and speculation than they have received. Too often, we have blandly equated practice at medicine's frontiers with quality; smallness with incompetence; low occupancy rates with low need; and financial distress and closing with mismanagement or a valid result of a free market. Most of these associations are incorrect. Those that are accurate today are unaffordable and must be modulated in ways that conserve essentials. If this is not done, we will be propelled toward the abyss of massive and tragic denial of needed services—and possibly toward health riots as well.

Effectiveness, cost, and access are the three major dimensions for judging the impacts of hospital restructuring. The potential effectiveness of the surviving hospitals in the 52 cities—measured by the types of useful care they could competently provide—was probably greater in 1980 than at any earlier time. Many of the smaller hospitals that shut their doors had undoubtedly failed to offer care that was either at the state of the art or competently delivered.

But given the cost of care at surviving hospitals, it must be asked whether our present structure is desirable. Regrettably, care in smaller and mid-sized urban hospitals is viewed by many as inevitably second-class or disreputable. Smaller hospitals fail to practice at the frontiers of medicine, but they competently provide—or are capable of providing—necessary routine and less specialized services.

One-half of the nation's hospitals have fewer than 100 beds. There is nothing inherently wrong with hospitals of this size, and it should not be necessary to enter large hospitals with major medical school affiliations to obtain good care for uncomplicated problems. If some smaller or mid-sized urban hospitals now provide inadequate care, this is likely to be owing to the caliber of the physicians attracted or relegated to practice there, or to insufficient funding. Closing of these institutions is not likely to increase either physician skills or funding of care for their patients.

The perception that good care for any problem is possible only in the best and most expensive hospitals must be combatted. The best way to do so is to upgrade the effectiveness and technical competence of smaller hospitals—not to close or ignore them. These institutions may possess inherent advantages in treating problems that respond in part to rest, good food, and attentive nursing. All of these can be difficult to secure in a high-powered teaching hospital.

In Boston, which now experiences the highest hospital cost per admission in the nation—largely because it has gone furthest toward concentrating care in medical school-affiliated teaching hospitals—the Harvard Community Health Plan, the largest pre-paid group practice in the state, has taken over a 100-bed hospital in which to serve inexpensively those of its members who require only routine inpatient care.

Changes in urban hospital structure have worked to increase costs. Surviving hospitals located near those that closed are much more expensive. As increasing proportions of urban patients are forced into specialized teaching hospitals, they may receive care that is more esoteric and costly than they need.

Patients can even be charged above the cost of the expensive care they do receive, especially when they have relatively uncomplicated problems such

as appendicitis. The overcharge is, in effect, applied to subsidizing the cost of very expensive and sophisticated interventions such as organ transplants. The resulting lower apparent price of these interventions probably leads us to undertake more of them than we would if we knew their true costs.

This deflection of funds towards the frontiers of medicine is often central to the interests of many urban physicians and hospital administrators, and some patients. Such spending on dramatic and highly specialized care may be appropriate, but it should be evaluated on its merits and in comparison to competing aims—such as universal financial access to all routine and demonstrably effective physician, hospital, and long-term care.

Access to care has suffered not only through higher cost, but through reduced convenience as well. Provider proximity is particularly important to patients unable to telephone a private physician. Our well-distributed networks of urban health services have been undermined. More beds and other facilities are being concentrated in fewer hospitals.

Hospitals have closed disproportionately in heavily minority and lower income areas. Both ambulatory and inpatient services therefore become less convenient. Access to ambulatory care is particularly compromised because patients are usually reluctant to travel considerable distances for a physician visit, and because minority citizens rely two and one-half times as heavily on outpatient departments as whites. Further, the remaining physicians in private practice in the neighborhood around a closed hospital, deprived of their organizational base, are more prone to retire or relocate their practices. Community health centers, an alternative source of ambulatory care, have typically been located in the same types of areas as hospitals that have closed or are vulnerable to future closing; but as noted earlier, many of these centers are themselves threatened.

The convenience of inpatient service has also been reduced, particularly in large districts of cities from which most or all hospitals have closed or relocated. North St. Louis is probably the most striking example. Extensive sections of south Atlanta, west Philadelphia, and parts of New York also illustrate this problem. Too few organizations with stakes in promoting or providing ambulatory or inpatient care remain in these areas.

A decline in the rate of hospital use by minority and Medicaid-funded patients has been noted in the 52 cities during the past decade—even prior to Reagan-era budget cuts. This decline is likely to continue.

More money will be needed to retain and rebuild necessary services: to upgrade smaller hospitals, to finance care for the uninsured, and to improve the skills of unqualified doctors and other workers.

The well-to-do have always helped to pay for care of the less well-off in this country, but traditional arrangements for doing this have collapsed. The purchasing power of the philanthropic dollar in health care is vanishing. Intra-hospital subsidy from wealthier patients to poorer is insufficient, unreliable, and under strong attack from those charged above cost (and by their insurors). Subsidy by severity of diagnosis has begun to supplant that by patient financial need. Some hospitals located in more affluent areas have generously channelled surplus revenues to affiliated, needy institutions, but these gifts are inadequate. Direct public action is therefore required to urge delineation of hospital care that is affordable for all—and then to mobilize the sums necessary to pay for that care.

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The first step is to legislate health insurance coverage for all Americans, a proposal that was seriously considered as recently as the early 1970s but was deferred until the rate of increase in cost was controlled. In retrospect, this apparently sensible postponement was a mistake, since cost control may be possible only when there is a concomitant commitment to universal access. Hospitals absorbed huge spending increases during the 1970s without improving access commensurately.

Separate developments in public hospitals and in the state of Maryland indicate ways in which universal access and responsible cost control are allies, not enemies.

In times of city and county fiscal austerity, local public hospitals have, in effect, been obliged to try to finance unrestricted access to care within fixed budgets. This has doubtless reduced effectiveness and decency of care in some instances, sometimes to unacceptable levels. But local public hospitals showed lower rates of increase in cost per admission during the 1970s than voluntary nonprofit or proprietary institutions. Only in the public sector did occupancy rates rise. By these two measures, public hospitals became more efficient in response to the combined pressures to guarantee access and limit costs.

Maryland has instituted a pioneering method of promoting access while controlling all hospitals' costs. All hospitals must submit to strict budget review and then adhere to rigid revenue ceilings. At the same time, all needed hospitals, including those

serving high proportions of uninsured patients, are assured of financial security. The state accomplishes this by permitting hospitals to charge all insured patients at a rate which covers the cost of serving the uninsured. In effect, this disguised tax finances something approaching a state program of universal hospital insurance. Medicare, Medicaid, Blue Cross, and other insurors agreed to pay the tax because they were impressed by the effectiveness of Maryland's cost control program.

Just as universal financing in some form is needed to ensure access, and as fixed budgets are necessary to control costs, so should these budgets be provided to accountable providers in order to help allocate the right services to the right patients.

These providers could include hospitals, health maintenance organizations, and perhaps other entities. They would undertake to provide a broadly defined package of services for a specific group of people at a set cost. Health maintenance organizations, especially prepaid group practices such as the Kaiser plans, have done this for decades. Hospitals are developing interest in this approach. They should over time become increasingly willing to accept fixed budgets and accountability for certain patients in exchange for stable and adequate financing for defined responsibilities.

All accountable providers that agree to deliver care to a defined population at a fixed price should have clear incentives to work efficiently to eliminate ineffective, unnecessary, or incompetent services. Safeguards against beating the system by under serving patients or "creaming" by enrolling only healthier members should be devised.

When needs exceed resources, as they invariably do, equitable and smooth-running mechanisms for making allocations are desirable. Today, health services are rationed quietly—though not always equitably—largely by ability to pay and physician decision. There has been little concern about cost. Until recently, higher costs have been passed through to insurors, who in turn raised premiums. This irresponsible era is passing.

Charged with ensuring access within fixed budgets, accountable provider organizations would have to ration care by different principles, such as effectiveness and equal affordability. Given the difficulty of judging the effectiveness of many services today, ability to afford a given therapy for all in need would be a useful initial guide. Possibly, there is enough fat in the $300 billion we now spend annually on health care to finance equally all but the most marginally effective or catastrophically expensive services.

Understandable physician preference to emphasize specialized and dramatic services would persist. But the requirement of equal access would spur systematic investigation of the degree to which different patients would benefit from various interventions. It would also place the engine of scientific curiosity squarely on the track of equally affordable care. It will check the proliferation of potentially more effective but inherently unequally affordable therapies—of which the artificial heart is only the most tragic of false hopes.

First steps are being taken in these directions. Representatives of hospitals that face closing or financial crisis because they are committed to serving high proportions of low-income, minority, or uninsured patients are becoming more effective advocates of adequate federal support for these patients. Continuing cuts by public and private health insurors will give additional hospitals reason to do this.

Hospitals that reshape themselves to provide effective and coordinated ambulatory and inpatient services to their communities at reasonable cost will buttress their appeals for federal support. They will be able to survive financially if adequately capitalized and if public and private insurors reward their lower costs with adequate reimbursement. (The state of California has recently spurred hospitals to do this.) Hospitals will be able to survive medically without teaching programs or medical school affiliations by hiring some of the physicians who are coming into over-supply and who declare themselves willing to work for salary.

If enough urban hospitals do this, post-medical school physician education could be restructured to meet more of the needs of society at large and fewer of those of the teaching hospitals that now believe they must exploit the apparently cheap labor of residents.

Like the auto industry, American health care providers have pursued their long-run self-interest about as effectively as a lemming.

Unlike the auto industry, urban hospitals do not face foreign competition. Still, they suffer shrinking markets because they have chosen—partly in response to patient pressure—to deliver services that are increasingly unaffordable. They could react by over-serving fewer well insured patients—by building Cadillacs and Imperials for a few.

The auto industry began to build sturdy and fuel efficient compacts only in response to OPEC, Japanese pressure, and federal mandates. What will be required to oblige hospitals to imitate General Motors?

Brandeis Group Visits China

1. *Dean Carter with Ms. Chao, a research associate of the China Association of Labor Sciences.*

2. *President Bernstein in front of the card catalog in the library of Beijing University.*

3. *Dean Altman raising a toast with the executive assistant to the President of Fudan University and Mr. Lao.*

4. *Professor Leonard Hausman with Mr. Lao, director of foreign affairs at the China Association of Labor Sciences.*

President Marver H. Bernstein and several University administrators visited the People's Republic of China in December, at the special invitation of that government.

The trip, initiated by Heller School economist Leonard J. Hausman, provided a rare opportunity for American academicians to learn firsthand how Chinese social policy operates in the area of human services.

In addition to President Bernstein and Professor Hausman, the Brandeis group invited to China by its Association of Labor Sciences included Dean of the Faculty Anne P. Carter, an expert on international economics, and Dean of the Heller School Stuart H. Altman, a leading health care economist.

During their 17-day visit to China, they spoke to leading government officials of the Ministries of Labor and Health and members of the Academy of Social Sciences and the Association of Labor Sciences, institutions composed of scholars and practitioners interested in social welfare issues. The Brandeis group also presented lectures in their fields of expertise at the Universities of Peking and Shanghai. President Bernstein spoke on "The American Higher Education System," Dean Altman addressed health care policies and costs, Dean Carter focused on economic development and technological change and Professor Hausman discussed the transformation of American's social welfare system.

"The People's Republic is anxious to learn how our society is dealing with the problems of aging, unemployment, health care and other socio-economic concerns," President Bernstein said. "We regard it as a special privilege to have been invited by the Chinese government to exchange ideas and views with official representatives of a nation that has become a major political force on the world stage."

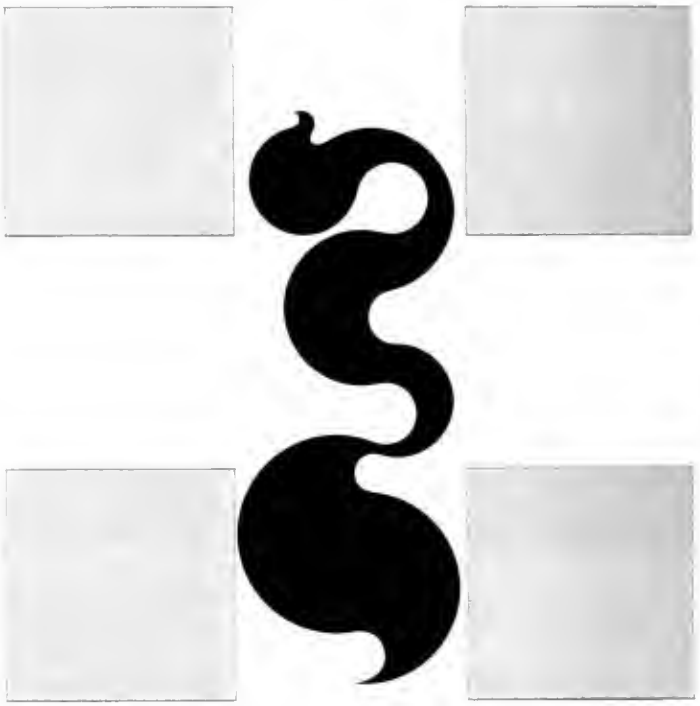
Professor Hausman added that the trip to China marked an attempt by Brandeis to develop scholarly and professional exchanges between the liberal arts university and Chinese educational institutions. "We now look forward to a reciprocal visit to Brandeis in late April by leading officials from the China Association of Labor Sciences and the Ministry of Labor and Personnel. We hope that this is the beginning of a mutually rewarding intellectual exchange."

Evangelical Politics . . .

Disruptive But Not Deadly

by Stephen J. Whitfield

Stephen J. Whitfield, associate professor of American Studies, is the author of Scott Nearing: Apostle of American Radicalism *and* Into the Dark: Hannah Arendt and Totalitarianism. *The latter book was the first winner of the Kayden Prize (1981) for best book in the humanities published by an American academic press.*



One of the most striking features of American politics in recent years has been the impact of the right wing, frequently associated with evangelical Christians who seek to mix religion and politics in explicit and deliberate ways. Its proponents helped secure for Ronald Reagan the nomination of the Republican Party in 1980, and later that year they helped send the incumbent back on that midnight train to Georgia. Such activists have targeted the defeat of liberal and moderate candidates on the state and local level, and they have put on the defensive politicians who admit to having been born only once. The recent riptide of conservatism ensured the destruction of the Equal Rights Amendment in state legislatures and has substituted abortion for race as perhaps the most searing moral issue in domestic politics.

The activists of the New Right are thus involved deeply, though not decisively, in the issues that may characterize the 1980s and perhaps beyond. They will be helping to define the terms on which politicians may be elected, the limits within which officials may feel obliged to work, the cases which will be decided in our appellate courts. This is a movement whose influence would threaten values which the American public culture ought to sponsor and defend.

When Reverend Dan C. Fore, the New York state chairman of the Moral Majority, announced that "God is an ultra-conservative," he was challenging, however unwittingly, the traditional response of the American political system to intense religious conviction. Piety has never been absent from our national life, and voters have often been addressed by candidates so manifestly devout that they seemed to regard the White House itself as merely a stepping-stone. But other politicians have perceived the dangers that tenacity of religious belief has posed to the already robust dialogue of American self-government and have sensed the menace that militant theology could present to national harmony and civility.

In this respect the record of the Eisenhower administration can be taken as illustrative. For it was during that era that the phrase "under God" was inserted in the Pledge of Allegiance, and "in God we trust" was printed on American money and also became the motto of a postage stamp. On the first Independence Day of Eisenhower's administration, he urged his fellow citizens to devote that Fourth of July to prayer and penance. Yet it must be added that Ike himself, whom one observer described as "a fervent believer in a very vague religion," set a most peculiar example. That Fourth of July, according to one journalist, the President "caught four fish in the morning, played 18 holes of golf in the afternoon, and spent the evening at the bridge table." Thus religion was supposed to matter to Americans—but not too much.

Such is the heritage which the resurgent right wing, with its combustible mixture of religion and politics, is seeking to alter. For example, its Human Life Statute—perhaps in the form of a prelude to a Constitutional amendment—would outflank the Supreme Court's majority opinion in *Roe* v. *Wade*. The justices on that occasion were candid enough to admit that they could not define when life begins. The New Right wishes to rectify such ignorance, in accordance with Catholic doctrine, which teaches that life begins at conception. That religious definition, rather than any scientific interest, animates the sponsors of the Human Life proposal. The New Right seems equally sure of when the universe originated, as well as life on this planet; and it has sought to require the teaching of "creationist" theory in the public schools along with Darwinism and current astronomical knowledge. The "creationist" theory is derived from, or is intended to be made compatible with, a reading of scripture (despite differing accounts in Genesis of how and when woman was created). Such fundamentalist views have already produced political consequences. In March 1981 the governor of Arkansas, who had described his election as "a victory for the Lord," signed into law a bill—which he had

not read—requiring the teaching of "creationism" along with conventional "evolution theory" in the public schools. The aim of the legislation was quite explicitly to "prevent establishment of theologically liberal, humanist, nontheist or atheist [sic] religions." Though struck down last January by a federal judge in Little Rock, Arkansas, "creationism" has been sanctioned by a more subtle Louisiana state legislature, which has more artfully disguised the religious roots of this new educational requirement.

It is disturbing enough to consider what further damage the instruction of pseudo-biology and pseudo-geology can do to an already-battered public school system. It is also obvious enough that no foe of fundamentalism is obliged to defend any particular set of scientific views, which historically have often been proven to be erroneous (although scientific methods authorize the hope that mistakes can be corrected). "Science has proof without any certainty," one anthropologist has written, but "creationists have certainty without any proof." But what is most significant is the challenge that such victories for the Lord represent in a political arena designed to include citizens of all persuasions. The law ought not to compel everyone, in a system subsidized by the taxes of heretics and the unchurched as well, to pay attention to the beliefs of a particular religious group. Citizens offended by *The Origin of Species* are not required to enroll their children in the public schools, and in their parochial and private academies they may—if they wish—teach that the earth is flat. But so long as public schools in a pluralistic society see fit to offer instruction in biology, they ought not to yield to sectarian pressure to disseminate religious doctrine camouflaged as scientific theory.

The analogy holds with respect to the ticklish and terrible issue of abortion, a surgical procedure toward which anyone with humane instincts should be at best ambivalent. Those who condemn it ordinarily derive inspiration from religious teachings, and the state should not prevent them from expressing their abhorrence in any peaceful manner. Opponents of abortion remain free to deny that option to themselves. But in attempting to prohibit others from exercising their rights, in summoning the police power and the criminal sanction of the government, the so-called pro-life forces strike at the core of religious liberty. Some faiths and creeds do not forbid abortion; and in any event our society has to accommodate everyone, not only the philoprogenitive. On this issue at least, even the Moral Majority itself is a misnomer, since the ABC-Harris polls disclosed that 60% of the American public favors the freedom of choice principle enunciated in *Roe* v. *Wade*. In this instance the Moral Majority is attempting to impose a minority position, though it is a sign of the political effectiveness of the far right's lobbying effort that Senator Strom Thurmond, who supports the right to abortion in cases of rape and incest, is beginning to look like a moderate.

Perhaps no other issue reveals so strikingly what the New Right embodies and the values it sanctions. For opponents of freedom of choice are also commonly found among those who also rejected the Equal Rights Amendment for women, and that demonstrates a certain consistency. For a teenager or a young woman, coerced into giving birth to an unwanted child, will irrevocably change her life, and will thus be denied the same autonomy and freedom that the father of her child might enjoy. But inconsistencies haunt this particular cause as well. Those who claim that abortion is murder and must therefore be forbidden rarely object when young, "innocent" life is also taken in warfare; few Protestant fundamentalists or Roman Catholics are pacifists. Nor are they usually found in the ranks of those who wish to eliminate capital punishment; pro-life activists do not object on principle when the hangman rather than a physician takes a human life. Rarely have the champions of the human life statute mailed appeals opposing the arms race or asking for foreign aid to reduce starvation and disease in the Third World.

The dream of a pluralistic polity which maximizes opportunity is tarnished when freedom of choice is denied to pregnant women, when prayer and scriptural versions of cosmogony are introduced into the public schools, when sin is discovered in books, when political debate becomes overloaded with a religious charge. The current drive on the far right to infuse the responsibilities of self-government with the passions of faith challenges what is most promising and perhaps most essential in the American experiment itself—what Jefferson called "an empire of reason."

But a principled opposition to political fundamentalism need not tap unwarranted anxieties and inflated fears that this empire of reason is endangered; and in liberal precincts the power of the New Right has sometimes been rather overstated. For every viewer of Reverend Falwell's *Old-Time Gospel Hour*, five or six Americans are watching the feminist and liberal-spirited *Phil Donahue Show*. Falwell's program is only the sixth most popular of the syndicated evangelical programs, the so-called stations of the cross; and of the top ten, his is perhaps the only one with an explicit political message. More Americans have watched *M.A.S.H.* every week than tuned in to all the "electronic churches" combined. Even in the 1980 elections, only 11 percent of those who actually voted for Reagan did so primarily because of his conservative ideology. There are good reasons to suspect that, whipsawed between high crime rates and high prime rates, embittered by stagnation at home and humiliation abroad, most voters in 1980 sought change rather than associate membership in the Moral Majority. Since then the legislative achievements of the New Right have been very limited, and its agenda has received very little judicial sanction. For the ambitions and the desire for repression of these activists are less extensive and less formidable than earlier manifestations in American history of political fundamentalism, and liberal segments of Christianity and in the general community are far stonger than were their predecessors who combatted nineteenth-century nativists and the Ku Klux Klan. The New Right threatens no one's freedom of worship and does not countenance violence, though its capacity for considerable disruption can hardly be discounted. Civil libertarians like to say that their victories are never final, that their struggle never ceases. And so long as the American political culture—with its stress on compromise and conciliation and its indifference to theology—cannot satisfy the spiritual hungers that many citizens feel, a climate will exist in which evangelical politics may be nourished.

Hits the Right Notes

The sounds of Chopin, Schubert and Haydn float from the basement practice rooms of Slosberg Music Center, providing a never-ending concert for passers-by. In classrooms upstairs, students from a wide range of academic disciplines listen intently as distinguished scholars and musicians discuss harmony, counterpoint, tonal analysis and music history.

Across campus, in the Goldfarb Library, audio equipment gives students access to musical recordings both for leisure listening and serious analysis. Though better known for its dramatic productions, Spingold Theater also plays host to many musical events, including the comic operas of the Gilbert and Sullivan Society and the annual Louis Armstrong Memorial Jazz Concerts (fast becoming a Brandeis tradition). Elsewhere on campus, in Usdan Student Center and in the Three Chapels, audiences respond to the beat of different drummers: student rock bands, the Gospel Choir, voice recitals as well as a burgeoning number of small chamber music ensembles.

Music at Brandeis is anything but low-key; its pace since the University's inception anything but adagio. Within the first year of the University's founding, music assumed a pivotal role in campus life; 35 years later the same vitality remains in evidence.

Today the graduate program in music at Brandeis ranks among the top ten private universities in the country. Designed to provide a command of composition and an understanding of the nature, structure and historical development of music, the graduate program includes intensive study in both composition and musicology. Students excel in musical competitions and frequently receive academic recognition through Sachar International Fellowships, Rockefeller Grants and DAAD awards given by the German government, and each year, Brandeis students study abroad on such grants.

In keeping with the liberal arts philosophy of the University, the undergraduate music program offers a broad perspective emphasizing musical history, theory and

performance. Students examine the styles, forms and compositional techniques of Western music in its cultural and historical context. They also receive training in basic musicianship along with the more specific skills required for musical analysis and composition. For students with special performing interests not represented by its faculty, the department offers scholarships for outside study with a teacher of the student's choice. The Boston area, rich in highly qualified instructors, makes this private study option particularly attractive.

The Brandeis Music Department is not a conservatory; a simple fact easily obscured. Like a conservatory, the department makes individual music instruction available to its students and fosters a wealth of performing activity, yet it does so within the framework of a bachelor of arts curriculum, with the added benefit of a nationally recognized graduate program.

Approximately 40 students are currently involved at various stages of their graduate music education at Brandeis, while undergraduate music concentrators number close to 25. But these figures fail to capture the true impact of music at the University. Many of the department's courses, most of its facilities, and all of its performing organizations are open to interested students from the campus-at-large. And nearly every week, graduate and undergraduate non-concentrators, residents from surrounding communities, and faculty members enjoy, perhaps even take an active role in, a wide variety of Music Department-sponsored events.

The offerings are plentiful. The department gave 67 concerts last year including a Wednesday noon series at the Usdan Student Center and an evening series at the Slosberg Music Center. This year, within an 18-day period in December alone, there were 11 concerts from which to choose.

And choose they do. Audiences enjoy listening to student vocal and instrumental chamber music recitals along with performances by distinguished members of the music faculty and numerous guest artists. The Brandeis Symphony Orchestra, directed in years past by David Hoose and this year by Anthony Princiotti, presents works by Dvorak, Tchaikovsky, Beethoven, Schubert and Haydn. Three choirs currently perform around campus: the 60-member Brandeis Chorus and the smaller Chamber Choir, both conducted by Professor James Olesen; and Polyhymnia, a new 18-member group under the direction of Professor Alejandro Planchart, sang Renaissance madrigals during its premiere concert last November. Other musical groups include the Brandeis Jazz Ensemble, directed by doctoral candidate Ross Bauer, which gives biannual concerts at Brandeis and appears at colleges throughout the region. The Renaissance Wind Band, under the direction of artist-in-residence Timothy Aarset, plays Renaissance music using replicas of early music instruments. Early music is also performed by another University ensemble, the Viol Consort, under the direction of artist-in-residence Sarah Mead.

The most visible performing ensemble around campus is the Lydian String Quartet, now in its third year in residence at Brandeis. Described by *The Boston Globe* as "a superb young ensemble," and by *The New York Times* as having ". . . authority and energy . . . ," the Lydian String Quartet, composed of violinists Judith Eissenberg and Wilma Smith; violinist Mary Ruth Ray; and cellist Rhonda Rider, has coached extensively with Robert Koff who was most active in its formation. The group won three major prizes last May at the International String Quartet competition in Evian, France. In addition to regular performances on campus where they frequently present, along with the standard quartet repertoire, music written by Brandeis graduate composition students or by Brandeis faculty members, the quartet's members serve as chamber music coaches, private instrumental instructors, and as section leaders and soloists with the Brandeis Symphony Orchestra.

Away from campus, the Lydian String Quartet has performed extensively in the Boston area where the group already has a substantial and growing following. Explains Lydian cellist Rhonda Rider, "Boston doesn't have many string quartets that rehearse and play consistently. It's nice to see familiar faces in our audiences, knowing these people love chamber music and enjoy our concerts."

In addition to local performances, the Lydian String Quartet will play for audiences in California, Oregon and Tennessee during the upcoming months. The four young women look forward to giving these concerts because, as violinist Mary Ruth Ray contends, they are a valuable source of exposure not only for the individual musicians and the quartet collectively, but also for the University. Such visibility and recognition is important in attracting music students to Brandeis.

Perhaps the highest tribute a group can be paid comes not from critics but from composers whose work it performs. Says Andrew Imbrie, a recent Jacob Ziskind Visiting Professor of Music at Brandeis and an internationally recognized composer, "The Lydian String Quartet is an absolutely first-class ensemble." Referring to their performance last December at the University's annual Irving Fine Memorial Concert, Professor Imbrie added that "they gave

my 4th String Quartet one of the best performances it has ever had."

Countless other performing groups bring musical entertainment to Brandeis audiences outside the auspices of the Music Department. Tympanium Euphorium, the undergraduate musical theater performing organization, each year mounts a large-scale production in the fall and a smaller one in the spring. The Brandeis Gilbert and Sullivan Society, established in 1951, is the oldest student group on campus. Each spring the Society stages one major opera—*H.M.S. Pinafore* played to audiences last year—and gives recitals throughout the year in the Boston area. Since 1971, the Brandeis Gospel Choir has served as a spiritual and creative outlet for approximately 25 students each year who perform both on-campus and in various Boston-area churches. The Christian musical organization presents two major concerts annually, performs monthly at the University's Harlan Chapel, and occasionally takes to the road, giving concerts throughout New England, New York, and as far south as Virginia. They have, to date, cut two albums: "Solid Rock" in 1978 and "The Time is Now" in 1981.

Performances abound at Brandeis; no less so, scholarship. Since its inception, the department has attracted well-known musicians and musicologists to its faculty—as full-time professors, visiting scholars, and artists-in-residence. The early days—of Erwin Bodky, Irving Fine, Arthur Berger and Leonard Bernstein—were hardly inauspicious and firmly established a standard of excellence for the department. Soon to follow were Harold Shapero, well-known composer and director of the University's electronic music studios; violinist and conductor Robert Koff; and nineteenth-century music scholar Caldwell Titcomb, all of whom remain with the department to this day.

The highly regarded music faculty also includes composer Martin Boykan; musicologist and linguist Allan R. Keiler who currently chairs the department; Pulitze Prize-winning composer Donald Martino; and the internationally known medieval scholar Alejandro Planchart. James D. Olesen and David M. Hoose lend their expertise to many of the department's performing groups. Baroque specialist Eric Chafe, a newcomer to the department, complements musicologist Edward Nowacki, a medieval music scholar. Bringing added strength to the program in composition are Peter Child, Conrad M. Pope and Allen L. Anderson. And next year, one of the foremost Bach scholars in the United States, Robert Marshall, currently at the University of Chicago, will join the Brandeis music faculty.

An already outstanding full-time faculty is further enhanced by artists-in-residence and visiting professors. Departmental lecture series also bring to campus such distinguished national composers as Milton Babbitt and Mario Davidovsky, and music scholars Alan Tyson and Richard Kramer. Last year, a unique conference on the contemporary music of Israel attracted prominent and promising Israeli composers to Brandeis for two days of colloquia and concert performances.

Scholarly music research, although less visible than the performance activities, is extensive and on-going. Each year Brandeis faculty members present papers at conferences in this country and abroad; books and articles reflecting their research findings frequently appear in print.

While at Brandeis, music students benefit from the high standards of scholarship and performance and from the opportunity to work closely with an exceptional faculty and their post-Brandeis paths attest to the quality of training they have received.

It's no surprise then that so many undergraduates go on to pursue further study in top-notch graduate programs at prestigious universities and earn accolades along the way. Richard Wernick, a former Brandeis student now on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, is a Pulitzer Prize-winning composer. Others, upon completing their graduate studies at Brandeis, have assumed teaching positions at UCLA, Boston University, Washington University, and other leading centers of learning. Those who hold degrees in music from Brandeis include: the dean of the faculty of music at University of Toronto; a Baroque flute expert currently on tour in Europe; the chairman of the chamber music program at the New England Conservatory of Music; a violinist with the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra; and the official accompanist at the Mozartium in Salzburg, Austria, who specializes on the fortepiano. Also, a harpsichord designer; a member of the faculty at the Eastman School of Music; an opera librettist and a composer and conductor.

To continue to prepare its students—as musicologists, music theorists and musicians—the department must do more than keep abreast of the times. In many instances, it must lead them. Back in the early 1950s, when chamber and early music activity in the Boston area was more limited, Brandeis expanded the opportunities in this musical style for musicians and audiences alike. As one of the first universities to install electronic music studios in the 1960s, Brandeis opened doors for young composers interested in a new musical medium.

Today Brandeis remains in the vanguard of education in the field of music. For undergraduate students, an innovative University Studies Program in Creative Arts will introduce into the 1983-84 curriculum newly designed, interdisciplinary courses spanning the fields of music, fine arts and theater. The Leonard Farber Library, scheduled to open this June, will include two floors devoted predominantly to music studies and will house modern, state-of-the-art audio equipment to enhance and expand the University's present listening facilities.

The department will face additional challenges in the years ahead: some already anticipated and addressed, others still out of view. But 35 years of experience, expansion, and experimentation, have left the department ready to sustain and surpass the exceptionally high standards it has established.

Debra Schatz

Laurence F. Abbott
associate professor of physics, recently gave three lectures at the Fourth Latin American Symposium on Relativity and Gravitation held in Caracas, Venezuela. At the symposium, physicists from Great Britain, France, Italy and the United States met with Latin American physicists to discuss the latest results in cosmology, gravity and supergravity.

Stuart H. Altman
dean of the Heller School, was elected to the Governing Council of the Institute of Medicine of the National Academy of Sciences. He was one of ten U.S. authorities asked to write on different aspects of the health system for *LEADERS*, a magazine directed toward international leaders in business and public policy concerns. His article, "The U.S. Health System in the 1980s: A Return to the '50s or the Decade of National Health Insurance?" will appear in the magazine's special issue on health care. In December he was lead speaker and chair of the annual meeting of Grantmakers in Health, the association of all private foundations which award grants in the health area. The Heller School's Center for Health Policy Analysis and Research was responsible for organizing that association's Atlanta meeting. He also spoke in December at the fifth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Health Data Consortium.

Allen Anderson
instructor in music, is composing a new work for Speculum Musicae, a musical ensemble in New York City, to be premiered in the 1983–84 season.

Asoka Bandarage
assistant professor of sociology, spoke during the fall of 1982 on the issues of ethnocentrism in feminist theory, women in third world development and feminism in cross-cultural perspectives at the Conference of the Society for Women in Philosophy at Smith College; the Conference on Women in International Development in Winnipeg, Canada; at Southeastern Massachusetts University; and at the Center for the Study of World Religions at Harvard University. In the summer of 1982 she was appointed to the International Committee of the Boston's Women's Health Book Collective and in the fall of that year to the Program Evaluation Committee of Oxfam-America. She is currently helping to organize a session on minority women in the U.S. economy for the annual meetings of the Eastern Sociological Society to be held in Baltimore, Maryland in March 1983.

Kathleen Barry
assistant professor of sociology, gave campus-wide lectures at Yale University and Mount Holyoke College on the international traffic in women. She has been accepted for a winter's residency at MacDowell Writer's Colony to work on her new book, a biography of Susan B. Anthony.

Rudolph Binion
Leff Families Professor of Modern European History, recently contributed a psychohistorical portrait of Adolf Hitler to a special volume published by the Bonn government 50 years after Hitler's accession to power. He was the only non-German invited to contribute to this volume, aside from the few historians writing on reactions abroad to Hitler's accession. His book, *Introduction à la psychohistoire*, was jointly published by the Presses Universitaires de France and the Collège de France in September 1982. Based on four lectures he delivered at the Collège de France in October-November 1980, it is the first volume in a new series entitled, *Essays and Lectures from the Collège de France*. In October he gave the keynote lecture at a McGill University symposium on World War II and spoke on Lou Andreas-Salomé at Mount Holyoke College.

Robert H. Binstock
Louis Stulberg Professor of Law and Politics, has been appointed to the National Academy of Sciences Committee on an Aging Society. He is currently serving as chair of an advisory panel to the Office of Technology Assessment of the U.S. Congress for a two-year study of the impact of technology on aging.

Seyom Brown
professor of politics, addressed the Brandeis Leadership Development Group in New York City in November on "A Post-Election Assessment of Reagan's Foreign Policy Options." He also spoke in October at a Foxboro, Massachusetts forum on disarmament and arms control issues sponsored by the League of Women Voters.

Saul G. Cohen
Charles A. Breskin University Professor of Chemistry, has been nominated for the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, a 30-member governing board elected to a six-year term by that University's alumni body.

John Putnam Demos
professor of history, is the author of *ENTERTAINING SATAN: Witchcraft and the Culture of Early New England*, published in October by Oxford University Press. The book was favorably reviewed in the *New York Review of Books*, *The New York Times* Sunday *Book Review*, and *Newsweek* magazine, among other publications, and was also included in a *New York Times* list of "notable books" published during 1982. He gave the annual Ruth N. Halls Lecture at the University of Indiana on the topic, "Adolescence in Historical Perspective." He also gave invited lectures at Boston University Medical School, Wellesley College, *The Boston Globe* Book Festival, and the Fifth Annual International Conference on Self Psychology in Atlanta.

Stanley Deser
Enid and Nathan S. Ancell Professor of Physics, gave an invited talk at the Solvay Congress in November. In December, he delivered lectures at the 4th SILARG-Latin American School on Gravitation in Caracas, Venezuela and in Austin, Texas at the 11th "Texas Conference," the international conference on relativistic astrophysics, He has been invited to "Shelter Island II," in June 1983, a sequel to the historic 1947 Shelter Island conference on quantum electrodynamics.

Philip Ehrlich
assistant professor of philosophy, is the author of "Negative, Infinite and Hotter than Infinite Temperatures" (Synthese 50) reprinted in *Philosophical Problems of Modern Physics* (D. Reidel Publishers). He presented his paper, "Surreal Numbers and Nonarchimedean Geometry: Some Mathematical, Historical and Philosophical Remarks," at the Joint Colloquium on History and Philosophy of Science at Harvard University.

Edward Engelberg
professor of comparative literature, recently had his essay "Absence and Presence in Yeat's Poetry," published in *Yeats Annual, I* (MacMillan and Humanities Press).

Irving R. Epstein
professor of chemistry, gave invited talks at the national meeting of the American Chemical Society in Kansas City and at Queens College in New York on "Oscillating Chemical Reactions" and at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on "Kinetic ISING Models for Systems of Biological Interest." He has received a research grant from NATO for collaboration with scientists in Bordeaux, France on studies of oscillating chemical reactions.

Elliot Feldman
assistant professor of politics, was named a Research Fellow of the National Defense University

where he will complete the research he will begin this summer in Europe and pursue in Washington as an International Affairs Fellow of the Council on Foreign Relations during 1983-84. In October his article on the politics of the Massachusetts Port Authority was published on the op-ed page of *The Boston Globe* and Quebec's leading daily, *Le Devoir*, devoted a half-page to his fifth and most-recent book, *The Politics of Canadian Airport Development: Lessons for Federalism* (Duke University Press). In November he chaired a day-long conference at the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy on housing and land use policies in Canada and the United States.

[illegible]
assistant professor of sociology, has been awarded a fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) which will support her research at The Mary Ingraham Bunting Institute of Radcliffe College.

[illegible]
professor of astrophysics, spoke on "The Current Status of Research on the CO_2 Climate Problem" at Kyoto University in Japan and at the Government of India Meteorological Project. In December he spoke in India on "Comparative Approaches to Worldwide Energy Problems" at the National Solar Energy Conference in New Delhi and at the Indian Institute of Science, Raman Research Centre in Bangalore.

[illegible]
associate professor of sociology, delivered a paper entitled "Methodology and Ethics of Existential Sociology" at the 21st annual meeting of the Society for Phenomenology and Existential Philosophy at Pennsylvania State University.

[illegible]
associate professor of chemistry, attended the Euchem Conference on Gaseous vs. Solvated Ions in Rome, Italy, in September at which he presented two papers "Solvent Participation in Proton Transfer Reactions Involving Solvated Ions"; and "Nucleophilic Displacement Reactions Involving Solvated Ions." In November he gave an invited seminar at Yale on "Solvated Ions in the Gas Phase; and the Relevance for Solution Chemistry."

[illegible]
professor of linguistics, had his book, *A Generative Theory of Tonal Music* (co-authored with composer Fred Lerdahl of Columbia University) published by MIT Press in December. The book synthesizes the outlook and methodology of contemporary linguistics with the insights of recent music theory and takes as its premise the idea that the perception of music is a cognitive activity in which listeners unconsciously use certain principles in attributing structure to the music they hear.

[illegible]
associate professor of French, spoke on "Modern French Poetry and Sanctification: Baudelaire and Bonnefoy" at the University of California at Santa Cruz in May 1982. In October 1982 he presented a paper on Jules Michelet entitled, "Mother Death: Autobiography of an Artist-Historian" at the 19th-Century French Studies Colloquium at the University of Massachusetts. His article, "Howard Thurman: Meditation, Mysticism, and Life's Contradictions," appeared in the Spring 1982 issue of *Debate and Understanding*, published by Boston University. He has also had reviews of two books published, one on Michelet in *The French Review* in February 1982 and another on Baudelaire in the September 1982 issue of *French Forum*.

[illegible]
assistant professor of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies and Manheimer Term Professor of University Studies, presented papers at the Second International Conference on Jewish Law on "Third Century Halakha in the Light of the Political and Economic Realities," and at The Association of Jewish Studies on "The Conflict Between the Priestly Oligarchy and the Rabbinate in Eretz-Israel in the Talmudic Period." His booklet, *Tsedakah and Us—A Solicitation Manual*, was published by the National Jewish Resource Center.

[illegible]
professor of public health at the Heller School, spoke on "Pregnant Adolescents and Teenage Parents—A Social Policy Perspective" at the conference, Strategies for Resource Development and Advocacy: Pregnant Adolescents-Teenage Parents, sponsored by the Massachusetts Department of Social Services. She also reviewed "Pregnancy and Parenting among Hispanic Adolescents: Health and Social Issues" for the Conference on Critical Health Issues Facing Mainland Puerto Ricans sponsored by the Boston Area Health Education Center. She has received a grant from the Department of Health and Human Services to study needs assessment and resource development in maternal and child health.

[illegible]
lecturer in bibliography, read his paper entitled "Some Observations Concerning Arabic Printing in America and by Americans Abroad Before 1850" at the annual Middle East Librarians Association meeting in Philadelphia in November. The paper will be published in the Association's *Occasional Papers*.

[illegible]
associate professor of physical education, was voted New England Division III Coach of the Year in Cross-Country for the seventh time. His article, "Brandeis Cross-Country Program for Middle Distance Runners," was published in *The Harrier* magazine in October.

[illegible]
lecturer with the rank of assistant professor of English, played the role of James Joyce in *Nor'* at Boston's Nucleo Eclettico in January. At the Barton Square Playhouse in Salem, Massachusetts, he appeared in *Sleuth* in April and as Scrooge in *Scrooge and Marley* in December. He also went on a national tour with the Boston Camerata's production of *Play of Daniel*. His article, "You and Thou in *Othello*," was published in the November issue of the Iowa State Journal of Research.

[illegible]
Helena Rubinstein Professor of Chemistry, was chair of the panel on Artificial Photosynthesis at the Fourth International Conference on Photochemical Conversion and Storage of Solar Energy, which was held at The Hebrew University in Jerusalem in August. He also chaired the discussion of magnetic field effects on photochemical reactions at the Gordon Research Conference on Electron Donor-Acceptor Interactions, held in August at the Brewster Academy in New Hampshire.

[illegible]
Helena Rubinstein Professor of Biochemistry, recently gave seminars on "The Metabolic Role of the Purine Nucleotide Cycle" at the Johnson Foundation of the University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine, University of Maryland School of Medicine, and the Biochemistry Department of the University of Massachusetts, Amherst.

[illegible]
associate professor of linguistics, presented two papers in December at the winter meeting of the Linguistic Society of America in San Diego on "Passive" and "Preposition Stranding and Oblique Case" in modern Icelandic. She is the author of "Transitive Adjectives: A Case of Categorical Reanalysis" recently published in

Linguistic Categories: Auxiliaries and Related Puzzles (Reidel).

Danielle Marx-Scouras
assistant professor of French and Italian, was awarded a Mazer Grant last summer to do research in Italy on the contemporary writer, Elio Vittorini. She delivered two papers: "Culture and Politics: the *Politecnico* Experience" for the Italian section of the annual SCMLA meeting in San Antonio, Texas in October; and "L'Exorcisme de l'oppresseur: la problématique du racisme et du sexisme dans *Le Passé Simple* de Driss Chraibi et La Répudiation de Rachid Boudjedra" for the Division on French Literature Outside of Europe at the annual MLA convention in Los Angeles in December.

Ruth S. Morgenthau
Adlai E. Stevenson Professor of International Politics, was a keynote speaker at the Mexican-Malien Dialogue in rural development held in November at CEICADAR, Puebla, the training institute of the Graduate School of Chapingo. She also presided in Puebla at a meeting of the Executive Committee of Food Corps Programs, International (CILCA).

Alfred Nisonoff
professor of biology and Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center, is serving as a member of the National Research Council Committee on Defense Against Mycotoxins.

Susan Moller Okin
associate professor of politics, recently served as a visiting resident scholar at Hobart and William Smith Colleges where she worked with faculty members on issues involved in integrating the study of women into the general curriculum.

Arthur H. Reis, Jr.
lecturer with the rank of associate professor of chemistry, spoke in November on "One-Dimensional Inorganic and Organic Conductors" at Fordham University.

Bernard Reisman
associate professor of American Jewish communal studies and director of the Hornstein Program, was a guest lecturer at the Leadership and Management Development Center of the Department of the Air Force at Maxwell Air Force Base, Montgomery, Alabama, in November.

George M. Ross
associate professor of sociology, lectured at the Institute for French Studies, New York University, on "French Communism in 1982, Problems at the Rank and File" and at Wellesley College on "The Crisis of European Social Democracy." His book, *Unions, Crisis and Change*, co-authored with Peter Lange and Maurizio Vannicelli, was recently published in London (George Allen and Unwin, Publishers). His article, "French Labor and Economic Change," appeared in the volume, *France in the Troubled World Economy* (Butterworths). Two additional articles were recently published: "French Communism with Its Back to the Wall" appeared in *Socialist Review* (no. 65); and "France's Third Way" was published in *Studies in Political Economy*, a Canadian journal. He delivered papers at the annual meetings of the American Political Science Association in Denver; the Western Society for French History in Winnipeg, Canada; and the Canadian Political Science Association. He also participated in a colloquium, Nationalizations: La Voie Francaise, in Paris.

Murray Sachs
professor of French, read his paper, "Flaubert and Revolution," in October at the annual Colloquium on 19th-Century French Studies at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst. In November he gave the keynote address, entitled "George Sand and Gustave Flaubert: French Literature's Odd Couple," at the Sixth International George Sand Conference, held at Bard College. His article, "Two-Way Traffic: Some Reflections on School-University Collaboration," appeared in the September issue of the *ADFL Bulletin*. In December, he was elected to a three-year term on the Executive Committee of the Association of Departments of Foreign Languages.

Allen Segar
assistant professor of urban and health planning at the Heller School, has been elected vice president of the Health Planning Council for Greater Boston. He presented papers on public hospital survival and voluntary hospital closings at the November meeting of the American Public Health Association (APHA) in Montreal and co-authored a paper at APHA on mobilizing and coordinating family help for the disabled. His book, *Planning Home Care with the Elderly*, has been published by Cambridge: Ballinger.

Robert J. Schneider
assistant professor of history and Manheimer Term Assistant Professor of University Studies, presented a paper on "The Catholic Community of Seventeenth-Century Toulouse," in December at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association in Washington, D.C.

Silvan S. Schweber
professor of physics and Richard Koret Professor in the History of Ideas, delivered a paper in June entitled, "The Genesis of the *Origin*: 1844–1859," at the international "Darwin Heritage" conference held in Florence, Italy. In July he visited the Université de Lausanne and the ETH in Zurich where he delivered seminars on "The History of Quantum Field Theory: 1940–1950." At the centennial commemoration of Darwin's death held in September at the Université de Paris he delivered a paper on "Intellectual and Ideological Factors in the Genesis of Natural Selection." Also in September he participated in an international workshop on The History of Probability from 1800 to the Present where he delivered a paper on "The Development of Probabilistic Thought in Great Britain in the Nineteenth Century: Darwin and Maxwell."

Harold S. Shapiro
Walter N. Naumberg Professor of Music, received a 1982–83 award from the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP) given annually to express the Society's "continuing commitment to assist and encourage writers of serious music."

William Shipman
instructor in physical education, has been named by the U.S. Olympic Committee to serve as first alternate coach for the U.S. Fencing Team competing in the World Junior Fencing Championships in Hungary, March 26–April 30.

Barry B. Snider
associate professor of chemistry, was awarded a 1982 Dreyfus Teacher-Scholar Grant from The Camille and Henry Dreyfus Foundation of New York City to develop innovative research and teaching projects.

Jonna A. Solomon
lecturer in Jewish education, has been invited to lead several workshops for the Board of Jewish Education in Metropolitan Chicago including one sesssion on "Integrating Curriculum—the Philosophical Basis and Practical Implementation" as part of the Institute for Training of Master Teachers in the Day School, and another sesssion on "Deliberation and Selection for Curriculum" for the Institute for Training of Master Teachers in Supplemental School.

Susan Staves
associate professor of English, gave a Clark Lecture entitled "Where is History But in Texts?: Reading the History of Marriage," at the William Andrews Clark Library in Los Angeles, California. Her talk was part of a year-long series on history and literature.

Thomas R. Tuttle, Jr.
associate professor of chemistry, presented a lecture entitled "What are Solvated Electrons?" at the Chemistry Department Colloquium at Fordham University in October.

Gloria Waite
assistant professor of African and Afro-American studies, is the author of an article entitled "East Indians and National Politics in the Caribbean" which appeared in the Fall 1982 issue of *South Asia Bulletin*. Another article, jointly written with Christopher Ehret and entitled "Linguistic Perspectives on the Early History of Southern Tanzania," was accepted for publication in *Tanzania Notes and Records*.

Stephen J. Whitfield
associate professor of American studies, has had his article, " 'One Nation Under God': The Rise of the Religious Right," published in the Autumn 1982 issue of the *Virginia Quarterly Review*. In November he also took part in a symposium at the Harvard University Law School in celebration of the centennial of the birth of Felix Frankfurter.

Peter D. Witt
lecturer in American studies and education program director, chaired a 36-member team which visited the University of Massachusetts at Amherst in November for the purpose of evaluating its teacher certification programs for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Harry Zohn
professor of German, gave the closing address at the Elias Canetti Symposium at SUNY-Stony Brook in December. His article, "Austrian Reflections," appeared in *The Jewish Advocate* in December. Two of his articles on Stefan Zweig were recently published: "Stefan Zweig, the European and the Jew" appeared in the Winter 1982 edition of the Leo Baeck Institute Year Book XXVII, and "Stefan Zweig: Literatur zur Zentenarfeier 1981" was published in the Winter 1982 issue of *Zeitschrift fuer deutsche Philologie*. In November the centennial edition of *Greatness Revisited* by Friderike Maria Zweig, which he edited and introduced, was published by Branden Press.

Irving K. Zola
professor of sociology, was a participant in the October meetings of the American Congress on Rehabilitation Medicine in Houston, Texas and was a speaker at the Institute for Medical Humanities of the University of Texas, Medical Branch.

Dean of the Faculty Anne P. Carter has announced several new appointments and promotions approved by the Board of Trustees in October 1982.

The Board approved the appointment of seven additional visiting scholars, the promotion of two faculty members to full professor and granted three-year appointments to 15 men and women and one-year appointments to seven.

Appointed Visiting Scholars:

Daniel Aaron
Fannie Hurst Visiting Professor of English and American Literature, comes to Brandeis for the spring semester from Harvard University where he is the Victor Thomas Professor and director of the American Civilization program.

Haim Avni
visiting associate professor of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies and a fellow of the Tauber Institute, is vice-chair of the Department of Contemporary Jewry and head of the Institute of Contemporary Jewry at The Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

Sam Kirkpatrick
Jacob Ziskind Visiting Professor of Theater Arts, is a well-known set and costume designer whose work has appeared in major theaters in America, England, Japan and Canada.

Tzee-Char Kuo
visiting professor of mathematics, has taught in China, Hong Kong, England and the United States. His work deals with singularity theory.

George Lamming
Fannie Hurst Writer-in-Residence in the Department of African and Afro-American Studies, is the author of several novels including *In the Castle of My Skin*, *The Emigrants*, *Of Age and Innocence*, *Season of Adventure*, *Natives of My Person*, and *Water with Berries*.

Burton Weisbrod
Jacob Ziskind Visiting Professor of Economics, is the author of ten books including *Economics and Mental Health*, *Public Interest Law* and *American Health Policy*. A faculty member of the University of Wisconsin since 1966, he has also been a consultant to major governmental agencies.

Alfred Wiedemann
comes to Brandeis as a visiting assistant professor of mathematics from the University of Stuttgart.

Promoted to Full Professor:

Bernard M.J. Wasserstein
joined the Brandeis faculty in 1980 as an associate professor of history; since that time he has also served as director of the Tauber Institute. A native of Great Britain, he is the author of *The British in Palestine: The Mandatory Government and the Arab-Jewish Conflict 1917–1929*, and *Britain and the Jews of Europe 1939–1945*.

Robert J. Maeda
joined the Brandeis faculty in 1967 as an instructor of fine arts and was named an assistant professor in 1970. A recognized scholar in the field of Chinese painting, he was one of only twelve Chinese art specialists awarded a grant to visit China in 1973.

Three-Year Appointments:

Donna Aronson
who received an M.F.A. from Florida State University in 1974, has joined the Theater Arts Department. She has taught at the Lee Strasberg Institute, University of California at San Diego and most recently, was an assistant professor at the Five Colleges.

Jay Brodbar-Nemzer
holds a Ph.D. in language and communication from the University of Wisconsin. A sociologist with specific interest in Jewish affairs, he is affiliated with the University's Center for Modern Jewish Studies.

Eric Chafe
is an accomplished young music scholar who holds a doctoral degree from the University of Toronto. The author of *Bach's St. Matthew Passion*, his interest lies in the area of tonal theory in the baroque period.

Kathleen F. Good
has joined the Department of Romance and Comparative Literature as an assistant professor of French and comparative literature on the Mellon Foundation. Her scholarly interest is in modern critical theory and methodology.

Judith Peller Hallett
has come to Brandeis on the Mellon Foundation as an assistant professor of classical and Oriental studies. Her research focuses on the relation of the classical tradition to modern literature.

Robert A. Indik
received his Ph.D. from Princeton University in 1982. His research in number theory concerns the construction of non-holomorphic forms for certain arithmetic subgroups.

Hillel J. Kieval
has joined the History Department and has been named a fellow of the Tauber Institute. He teaches a course on eighteenth–twentieth century Central European Jewry as well as courses on ethnicity, nationalism and the modern state.

Takashi Odagaki
received his doctoral degree from Kyoto University in 1975. A theoretical physicist, he studies the electronic properties of solids and the theory of disordered systems.

Shulamit Reinharz
who came to Brandeis from the University of Michigan, is the author of *On Becoming a Social Scientist: From Survey Research and Participant Observation to Experiential Analysis*. A sociologist, she received her Ph.D. in 1977 from Brandeis.

Gregory Saltzman
who received his Ph.D. in 1982 from the University of Wisconsin, has joined the Heller School. A two-time National Science Foundation Graduate Fellow, he focuses his research on the study of unions and collective bargaining.

Erik Selsing
holds joint appointments with the Department of Biology and with the molecular immunobiology group at the Rosenstiel Center. His extensive structural studies of the DNA molecule have been reported in numerous scholarly journals.

Leigh Sneddon
who holds a doctoral degree from University of Oxford, will continue his research in solid state theoretical physics at Brandeis. His recent work has been on sliding charge-density waves.

Alan Stolzenberg
whose research focuses on the study of iron hydroporphyrins, has joined the Chemistry Department. An inorganic chemist, he holds a Ph.D. from Stanford University.

Gloria Waite
received her Ph.D. from University of California at Los Angeles in 1981. She teaches courses within the African and Afro-American Studies Department on the American civil rights movement and the American Black family.

Philip Wander
teaches twentieth-century French literature as well as French language, comparative literature and humanities courses in the University Studies program. He holds a doctoral degree from the University of California at Berkeley.

William M. Wormington
holds joint appointments in the Biochemistry Department and with the Rosenstiel Center. He brings his grant-supported research work to Brandeis and will help develop the Center's cell and molecular biology program.

Professors Reinharz and MacEachron Named to Chair Professorships

A renowned scholar in the field of Jewish history, Jehuda Reinharz has been named Richard Koret Professor of Modern Jewish History. He taught in the History Department of the University of Michigan from 1972–1982, during which time he also served as chairman of the Judaic Studies Program. The recipient of numerous awards including a fellowship from the National Endowment for the Humanities and grants from the Memorial Foundation for Jewish Culture, the American Council of Learned Societies, and the American Philosophical Society, Professor Reinharz serves on the editorial boards of *Modern Judaism* and *Studies in Contemporary Jewry*. He is the author of *Fatherland or Promised Land? The Dilemma of the German Jew 1893–1914*, co-editor of *The Jew in the Modern World—A Documentary History* and is currently at work on a two-volume biography of Chaim Weizmann.

Ann E. MacEachron
been named Samuel and Rose Gingold Associate Professor of Human Development within the Heller School. A nationally recognized expert in the field of mental retardation, Professor MacEachron has published widely in this and other health and health policy areas. She is the author of two recently published books, *Plan Evaluation Guide: A Guide to the Planning, Management and Evaluation of Community Based Service Systems* and *Basic Statistics in the Human Services: An Applied Approach*. Professor MacEachron, who holds an M.S.W. from the University of Pittsburgh and a Ph.D. in organizational behavior from the New York State School of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University, joined the Brandeis faculty on a full-time basis in 1977 as an assistant professor. On leave from the University this year, she serves as director of the Program Research Unit of the New York State Office of Mental Retardation and Developmental Disabilities.

Affirmative Action Officer Receives $1,500 Grant

Herbert E. Hentz, Brandeis' affirmative action officer, was awarded a $1,500 grant from the Association of Affirmative Action Professionals, a Boston group, to partially underwrite the publication of his training manual for equal opportunity specialists in supervisory positions. Entitled "Equal Opportunity: The Challenge of Human Relations," the manual will be a key part of a training module prepared by Hentz to bring innovative approaches to an area which he says is "often blurred by technical definitions and regulations."

Brandeis Parent-Loan Program Aims to Help Middle-Income Families

The New York Times called it "original."

One parent called it a "godsend."

Whatever it's called, the University's announcement that beginning next fall it was instituting a two-pronged assault on rising tuition costs by enabling parents to "lock in" four years of undergraduate education at the freshman rate has clearly created a stir in academic circles. At the same time, it has allowed the University to reaffirm its historic commitment to the principle that no qualified student be denied an education because of financial barriers.

The Brandeis Plan is composed of 1) a tuition prepayment plan, and 2) a parent loan program. Beginning next fall, parents with sufficient means can prepay the entire four years of tuition costs at the 1983–84 rate. This will enable families to escape subsequent tuition increases, which in the past several years have grown at a rate of at least four to six percent above the rate of inflation, making it possible for them to save up to $4,000 or more on their son's or daughter's education.

The parent loan option, especially designed for financially hard-pressed middle-income families who do not qualify for Brandeis' financial aid program, will allow families to borrow from the University up to 75 percent of the total bill—including tuition and room and board—or 100 percent of tuition alone and pay the money back in monthly installments over eight years, instead of four. "Since the University intends to issue tax-exempt bonds by a new Massachusetts state authority, we will be able to offer parents financing significantly below current market rates," Burton Wolfman, vice president for finance, explained.

It is expected that the loans—which will be serviced by a private collection agency—will be available at 12 percent interest or even lower.

The loan program, like the prepayment plan, not only eliminates future tuition increases but also benefits parents by permitting them to spread the cost of education over eight years and shifts the increase in tuition to interest payments, which are, of course, tax deductible.

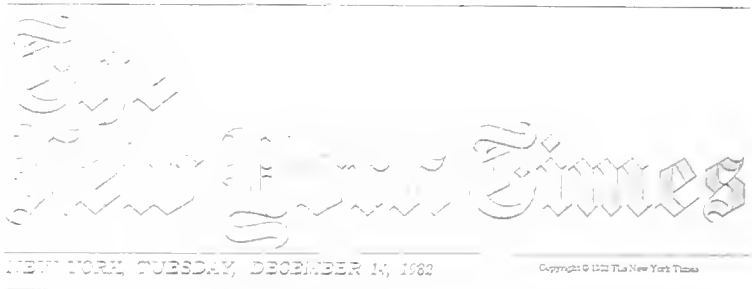
"This loan program will help provide middle-income families with liquidity since it effectively reduces their cash needs by one-half over the four-year period their child is at Brandeis," Mr. Wolfman noted. "The necessity for such a program is evident when you consider that one-third of our student population fell outside of Federal need criteria last year."

To be eligible for the loan program, parents must pass a standard test of credit-worthiness administered by a local bank. Repayments begin the first month of the student's freshman year and continue for eight years, although parents can pay more at the beginning to reduce future payments or repay a portion of the loan to reduce the amount outstanding.

Brandeis estimates that monthly payments will be about $550 for parents borrowing in 1983 based on a one-year tuition rate of $8,415 and a 12 percent interest rate. Although students on financial aid cannot qualify for the loan program, in most cases it will be financially advantageous for parents who receive a minimum amount of financial aid to take advantage of the loan program instead.

"This program is not a financial program and will not in any way reduce the University's current commitment to financial aid for students in need," Mr. Wolfman emphasized. "Just as the University has traditionally supported the best students from lower-income levels, the Brandeis Plan is an ambitious attempt to insure that the best middle and upper-middle income students are not prevented from obtaining an education here."

For further information about The Brandeis Plan, write either the Office of Finance or the Admissions Office.


The New York Times

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1982

Brandeis Offers Pay-Now Fees at Fixed Price

Special to The New York Times

WALTHAM, Mass., Dec. 13 — Next year Brandeis University will offer parents an opportunity to insulate themselves from as much as $4,000 in tuition increases by paying in advance for all four years of their children's college education.

A handful of other private universities have similar tuition prepayment loan programs, but Brandeis has developed an additional twist intended to help middle-income families. The school will lend parents up to 75 percent of the total college bill, including room and board. The loans will be secured through the floating of tax-exempt bonds by the newly created State Student Loan Authority.

Brandeis will then sell the promissory notes signed by the parents to the authority, and a private collection agency will handle the monthly billings over eight years.

Financial officers at the university estimated that such loans could reduce parents' cash needs by up to 50 percent and save them more than $4,000 in projected annual tuition increases.

Evelyn Handler, president-designate of Brandeis, said the program was a necessary step for an expensive private institution competing for a dwindling number of students in an era of economic uncertainty.

"We're trying to avert a crisis," she said. "All colleges are busy developing ways to assist the families of their students. They have to."

Washington University in St. Louis was the first college to offer such a program, four years ago. Under its program families can pay four years of tuition at the freshman year rate, and, if necessary, they can borrow the funds from the university at 10 percent a year with repayment over eight years.

"It works well for both parties," said William H. Turner, director of admissions. "The family gets an income tax deduction on the interest. As a nontaxable institution, the university gets the full income of the money it receives up front."

Mr. Turner said that Washington University had received inquiries from "about half the colleges in the country." Others that have adopted some sort of plan include the University of Southern California, the University of Santa Clara, Case Western Reserve University and Tulane University.

Program Begins Next Fall

The Brandeis program begins next fall and the first tax-exempt bonds will not be sold until later in the school year. In the meantime, Brandeis will rely on private bank loans to finance the program.

Because the money will come through the sale of the tax-exempt bonds, the loans will be offered at interest levels below the market rate, thus helping middle-income students without forcing the university to cut back its assistance to lower-income students.

The program will enable Brandeis to continue its policy of admitting students without regard to ability to pay. Earlier this year, Wesleyan University in Middletown, Conn., announced that it could no longer guarantee financial aid to all students because of anticipated cutbacks in Federal student assistance.

"Our primary concern is to provide middle-income families with liquidity," Burton Wolfman, financial vice-president of Brandeis, said. "One-third of our student population fell outside of Federal need criteria last year."

"We cannot afford to lose potentially qualified students to public schools because of the cost," he said. "We can get the bodies — it's the talent we're worried about."

Tuition at Brandeis this year is $7,600, up 13 percent over the 1981-82 school year, and administrators project 10 to 12 percent annual increases over the next several years. Annual costs, including room and board, total $11,500 this year.

Mr. Wolfman estimates that 600 of the 2,600 undergraduates at Brandeis will be eligible for the plan.

Concentration in European Cultural Studies Receives Approval

A concentration in European Cultural Studies, offered for the first time this fall, will provide a three-year historical and cultural journey through Europe. But the travelling will take place within the confines of the mind and imagination.

A model for the program might be that of an intelligent and curious traveller abroad who will inevitably observe a country's art and architecture, learn about its literature and music, and relate its history and thought. In short, experiencing a foreign culture is like assembling pieces of a puzzle in order to gain a coherent image.

Assembling such a puzzle will be precisely what students enrolled in European Cultural Studies will be doing. They will also be participating in one of the most ambitious interdisciplinary majors that Brandeis has ever offered—indeed it may be one of the most comprehensive such concentrations offered in any university.

The trip will not require ever leaving the campus, although ECS students will be encouraged to spend some time abroad. The concentration will provide a guided tour through European culture from the Middle Ages to the twentieth century, which no guidebook or tour leader could ever provide. Those enrolling, will be undertaking a serious rigorous course of study under expert guidance. Through various available options, students will be able to plan individual programs in consultation with advisers and pursue their special interests in literature in conjunction with one or more of the following related disciplines: history, philosophy, fine arts, music and theater arts.

For example, a student might elect to study the literature, art, music, and theater in nineteenth or twentieth-century England or in any one of five continental countries: France, Germany, Italy, Russia, and Spain. Or a student may focus on the literature, history, philosophy, and art of Medieval and Renaissance culture in any one country or several. A minimum of three courses in comparative literature will provide students with a cross-cultural base, and all the literature courses are designed to offer literary texts within broad cultural contexts. As with any foreign travel, the keys to success are careful planning and a coherent itinerary. A carefully integrated course of studies can insure that these aims are met.

Concentrators should be students who are temperamentally adventurous travellers, who have the desire, energy and ability to range far afield. Their reward will be fashioning a sense of unity out of diversity—the closest humanists can approach the experience of theoretical or abstract mathematics.

This new concentration holds special significance for Brandeis, particularly now. Brandeis has traditionally been hospitable to an international perspective—in its faculty, its students, and its curriculum. In addition, Brandeis has been sensitive to the meaning of a liberal arts education, and today, more than ever, it does not intend to abandon the prized meaning these words endow upon any institution.

Humanistic studies have been on the defensive ever since the sciences gained ascendancy some time in the latter half of the eighteenth century. At times it seemed as if the struggle between "two cultures" was being waged by two equal Titans. When, for example, the English poet and social critic, Matthew Arnold, threw down the gauntlet in his lecture, "Literature and Science," delivered at Cambridge just a century ago in 1882, he took on the weaker combatant, the great Thomas Henry Huxley. The study of literature, said Arnold, had recently been considered "an elegant one, but light and ineffectual . . . of little use for any one whose object is . . . to be a practical man."

Sound familiar? Offering a number of reasons he considered irrefutable, Arnold—who in most matters was apt to be pessimistic—declared with a certainty that makes a humanist's heart ache: "And therefore . . . I cannot really think that humane letters are in much actual danger of being thrust from their leading place in education . . . So long as human nature is what it is their attractions will remain irresistible." Poor Arnold! How wrong he was!

Or was he? Perhaps one ought not to be too hasty in mourning the demise of the humanities. True, the humanities no longer occupy the "leading place in education;" but the establishment of an ambitiously conceived concentration in European Cultural Studies at Brandeis augurs well for the future and reminds us of the strength, the resiliency, and the enthusiasm that stubbornly holds on to keep the liberal arts description of our university honest.

That European Cultural Studies comes into being at a time when the marketplace makes increasingly strident demands on the academy to serve the needs of those mounting numbers of students seeking "marketable skills" is both encouraging and sobering. Computers will continue to multiply, and economics majors will probably not decline in number; pre-meds will submit themselves to the annual rite of passage through organic chemistry. But European Cultural Studies was not created to stand in opposition to any of these trends. On the contrary, all students will be welcome whoever they are, whatever their major, for this concentration is an invitation to the whole undergraduate community to avail itself of an enriching journey, to sign off on a four-year investment with a genuinely liberal arts experience.

As Matthew Arnold made clear, true culture is not an elite nor isolated phenomenon, quite the contrary. Culture is a "*social idea*; and the men of culture are the true apostles of equality. The great men of culture . . . have had a passion for diffusing . . . the best knowledge, the best ideas of their time . . . to humanize [knowledge], to make it efficient outside the clique of the cultivated and learned . . . " It is difficult to conceive of words that better blend in with the ideals of Brandeis; and the European Cultural Studies concentration is committed to their eloquent meaning.

Edward Engelberg
Chair
Committee on European Cultural Studies

Alumni Profiles: The Differing Perspectives

Henry Grossman '58

The following photographic essay highlights the work of two Brandeis alumni: Henry Grossman, '58, a prominent theater arts portrait photographer and Nicolo Damiano '80, a commercial documentary photographer. Their work reflects contrasting personalities and backgrounds, varied approaches to a common medium, and the different influences of a shared alma mater.

Henry M. Grossman—who has since captured on film such notables as John F. Kennedy, Eleanor Roosevelt, David Ben-Gurion, Van Cliburn and the Beatles—received early encouragement at Brandeis where he held a theater arts scholarship and assisted campus photographer Ralph Norman.

When John F. Kennedy came to Brandeis in 1960 as guest speaker for Eleanor Roosevelt's "Prospects for Mankind" TV program, Henry had the opportunity to meet and photograph the man who earlier that day had announced his candidacy for president. It was the first of many photographs he took of JFK. His photographs of Kennedy's inauguration, the president's historic meeting with DeGaulle, and eventually the president's funeral, made their way to the pages of leading journals.

Many of Henry's distinguished photo-portraits were taken while he was still a student at Brandeis. After five years here (one devoted to graduate study in anthropology) he had accumulated an impressive portfolio of photographs so that, when he returned to Manhattan, his work was quickly in demand by national magazines and newspapers. In 1963 he photographed the Beatles for major publications and eventually he became the official photographer of many Broadway shows.

Today Henry is known mainly as an arts and personality photographer. A long-standing interest in theater and opera makes photographing actors, actresses and opera singers during rehearsals and performances particularly enjoyable for him. When he is not busy photographing performers for *People, Time, Glamour, Ultra* and *New York Magazine*, he pursues another passion—opera. He has sung for the Hamburg Philharmonic in Europe, and at Tanglewood in Lenox, Massachusetts.

Henry believes his strong interest in the arts was nurtured during his student days at Brandeis: "The liberal arts education I received at Brandeis was broad based, exposing me to a variety of viewpoints. My years there provided me with heightened sophistication and wide-ranging interests—qualities essential to the photographer."

and

Nicolo Damiano '83

33

Born in the village of Orsogna, in the Abruzzi region of Italy Nicolo (Nick) Damiano '83, the son of sharecroppers, was the first in his family to receive a formal education. For him, a university degree became an all-important goal.

"As an immigrant, I came from a place with limited intellectual opportunity to a vast pool of knowledge. Some of my classmates didn't appreciate Brandeis the way I did," explains the young man who worked on the docks of South Boston to finance a college education not obtained until he was well into his twenties.

"Other students didn't realize what Brandeis represented and didn't fully value the principles upon which the University was founded and by which I hope it will always be guided."

The summer after graduating from Brandeis, Nick returned to Orsogna with 40 pounds of photographic equipment. There, after a 22-year absence, he proceeded to photograph his childhood home, portraying the influence it had had on his life.

He is particularly interested in photographing people that ". . . seem to be one step behind, who haven't fulfilled their dreams, and perhaps never will. Yet they retain a sense of dignity which is at once touching and sad." These people concern him because, he points out, he identifies with their struggles.

Currently pursuing photography in [illegible] Massachusetts [illegible] summer shoot [illegible] up in his [illegible] [illegible] Hospital in Boston [illegible] him recognize these [illegible] and the [illegible] [illegible] is a native of Orsogna.

There is much excitement around Spingold Theater since the recent announcement of two new appointments. Jose Quintero, renowned theater (and film) director, will join the Theater Arts faculty this fall, although he is already busy organizing the newly instituted graduate program in directing. Mr. Quintero will travel around the country in the upcoming months recruiting talented students and assistants and plans to direct main stage productions at the University. The other addition is Sam Kirkpatrick, a well-known set and costume designer. He is already on campus.

Professors Morton Keller and Arthur Reis, Jr. assumed their newly created duties last fall as liaisons between Dean of the Faculty Anne P. Carter and the various University departments. As director of science resources and planning, Professor Reis helps the science faculty develop fund-raising proposals, while Professor Keller, who is devoting half of his working time to the administrative position, works with the social sciences, humanities and creative arts departments.

There may be others, but at the moment we are aware of two Brandeis graduates who recently joined the University administration. Michael Hammerschmidt and Jordan Tannenbaum, both of the class of '72, are members of the Development staff serving as regional development officers.

Another recent appointment concerns the director of public affairs. Barry Wanger, who comes to Brandeis via the University of California at Santa Barbara, the National Endowment for the Humanities (where he was press director) and is a veteran of political campaigns and newspaper writing, assumed his new position January 3.

At the same time that we welcome new additions to the Brandeis staff, we are forced to say goodbye to others. This time it is farewell to Joe Maher, who has been at Brandeis since, well, since it all began here. As a member of the buildings and grounds staff, he can justly claim that he knows the foundations on which this university was built.

The first Summer Jewish Festival designed for alumni and members of the National Women's Committee (and their spouses) will take place this summer on the Brandeis campus. Sponsored by the University's Benjamin S. Hornstein Program in Jewish Communal Service, it will feature classes on Jewish issues. There will be lectures, seminars, presentations of Jewish music and film, among other events.

Another major conference addressing Jewish issues will take place April 16–19. Sponsored by the Tauber Institute, the conference will focus on "The Jews in Modern France" and will bring to campus historians, social scientists and literary scholars from this country and abroad. The first conference of its kind, it will be held with the support of the French Cultural Mission in Boston.

The University Press of New England doesn't usually publish the works of students, but they've made an exception in Fern L. Nesson's case. A graduate student in history at Brandeis, Ms. Nesson has written *Great Waters*, a historical account of Boston's water supply which examines past attitudes toward resource use, conservation and self-sufficiency. Brandeis is a member of the University Press of New England, a publishing consortium whose members include distinguished colleges and universities throughout the region.

'83 Summer School Sets Twin Sessions

For Sanford Lottor, director of Continuing Studies at Brandeis, thoughts of summer come early—as early as December. That's when he buckles down to the serious planning of the University's next summer school program.

This year the results look more promising than ever.

The Brandeis Summer School program will feature two 5-week sessions in 1983, the first running May 31 to July 1 and a second from July 5 to August 5. Both undergraduate and graduate-level courses are among the over 80 scheduled summer listings, offered on a credit or non-credit basis.

Along with a solid selection of liberal arts courses, summer school students take classes in the premedical sciences, theater arts, computer sciences and Judaic studies. Brandeis boasts one of the premiere premedical programs in the country and nationally recognized faculty members instruct classes during the summer sessions.

The Near Eastern and Judaic Studies Department, the largest of its kind in this country, offers courses examining topics in Judaism, Islam and Middle East politics. The eleven theater arts courses slated for summer '83 encompass acting, directing and choreography as well as the technical and administrative aspects of theater production. A top-notch theater arts faculty does more than preach, they practice.

In computer science, an expanded array of courses enables interested students to acquire programming skills through classroom instruction and hands-on experience.

While diverse course options provide excitement on campus, there are interesting overseas alternatives as well. The Classical and Oriental Studies Department again offers its "Land of Gerar" research project during the second summer session. This 6-credit archaeological expedition affords students first-hand experience at an ongoing excavation site in Israel. Another course with international flair is the Theater Arts Department's costume history and design course which includes field research in London.

Brandeis Summer School is open to college students as well as members of the general community. Qualified high school students will also be considered for summer enrollment.

For information about course offerings and registration, contact Sanford Lottor, director of Continuing Studies, Brandeis University, Waltham, MA 02254 or phone (617) 647-2796.

José Quintero, renowned theater director, is named Artistic Director of Spingold Theater beginning in the fall of 1983.

Former Boston Health Commissioner Named Senior Fellow at Heller

David Rosenbloom, former commissioner of Health and Hospitals for the City of Boston, was named senior fellow of the Heller School's Center for Health Policy Analysis and Research in January. He specializes in health management in Heller's Management of Human Resources Program and is also involved in several research projects concerning the future of public hospitals in this country and the changing role of Medicaid as a funding program for health services of the poor. Mr. Rosenbloom, who holds a Ph.D. degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been an adjunct lecturer at the Heller School since the spring of 1980.

Homecoming Under Full Sail

Homecoming '82 was celebrated in late October, the first observance of that tradition since 1961. Students, faculty and alumni cheered the weekend victories of the soccer and hockey teams while parties, dinners and a concert (a few of the many programs scheduled) drew unqualified praise and a warm reception. The Programming Board's successful effort, complemented by strong support from the campus community, have led to plans for 1983. Welcome home, Homecoming!

Joseph Mailman Honored at Anniversary of Counseling Center

Over 100 people turned out to hear a panel of distinguished psychologists discuss issues of theory and practice in psychological work with college students during a special conference November 6 marking the 30th anniversary of the Brandeis Psychological Counseling Center.

Conference participants paid tribute to Eugenia Hanfmann who established the Center in 1952 under the sponsorship of Abraham Maslow, then chairman of the Psychology Department. Ms. Hanfmann's work and writing in the area of college counseling have been widely recognized.

Also honored at the one-day symposium was Joseph Mailman, Brandeis trustee emeritus, whose donations enabled the University in 1972 to build Mailman House, site of the Counseling Center, and whose continued financial support has allowed the Center recently to expand its services.

Conference attendees included graduate students and staff members formerly affiliated with the Center, regional college counselors, and practitioners from out-patient clinics in the Boston area.

Since its inception, the Brandeis Counseling Center has provided University students with easily accessible psychological services, geared to the needs of the student community.

Wolfman Promoted Vice President For Financial Affairs

Burton I. Wolfman, formerly budget director in the Office of the President, has been promoted to vice president for financial affairs. In his new post Mr. Wolfman serves as the University's chief financial planner and continues to oversee the design and implementation of Brandeis' new management information systems. Prior to joining the administrative staff in 1980, he was administrative dean and vice president of Radcliffe College. His professional background also includes a period as undersecretary of educational affairs for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Solarz '62 Elected To Board of Trustees

Representative Stephen J. Solarz (D-N.Y.), a 1962 graduate of Brandeis and the first alumnus to win a Congressional seat, has been elected to the University's Board of Trustees for a five-year term. A fellow of the University since 1976, he also served three years as an alumni term trustee. Representative Solarz majored in politics at Brandeis and later earned his master's degree in public law and government at Columbia University. He won his first Congressional election in 1974.

Traveling and Insurance Programs Available to Alumni

The Brandeis Traveler—will take you there, be it China, Africa, Egypt, the Orient, the Caribbean or other exotic places. This travel program has been designed especially for the entire Brandeis community—alumni, parents, members of the Brandeis University National Women's Committee, faculty and staff. The *Alumni Insurance Program*—is a term life insurance program which has available plans of coverage ranging from $10,000–$50,000. Alumni who are interested in finding out more about the travel or insurance programs should call the Alumni Office (617) 647-2307.

Could a 1939 Yiddish film be the next box office hit? Well, perhaps not, but it was one of the few select films shown at the 20th New York Film Festival and the first Yiddish film ever accorded that honor.

"The Light Ahead" was directed by Edgar G. Ulmer but, unlike Ulmer's other, frequently-shown Yiddish films such as "Green Fields" and "The Singing Blacksmith," this 1939 classic had long been out of circulation and feared lost.

Its appearance at the New York Film Festival is testimony to the ongoing efforts of the National Center for Jewish Film, a nonprofit archive and study center located on the Brandeis campus.

Working in close association with the University and the American Jewish Historical Society, the Center is a unique library of Jewish cinematographic materials. Since its establishment in 1976, the Center has acquired, identified, and restored hundreds of films from private collections, filmmakers and Jewish organizations, both here and abroad. Last year, the Center was one of eight organizations chosen to receive funding from the American Film Institute/National Endowment for the Arts for film preservation projects.

Following its October 6 viewing at the New York Film Festival, "The Light Ahead" enjoyed a successful commercial run at New York City's Embassy Theatre.

A fellowship honoring the late Eugene Franzblau of San Francisco was recently established at Brandeis by his children, Mrs. Morris D. Baker of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, and Dr. Michael J. Franzblau of San Francisco.

Eugene Franzblau's deep love of Jewish music and his strong interest in Yiddish as a viable Jewish language will be commemorated through a fellowship which will support highly motivated, outstanding individuals interested in pursuing graduate work in Judaic Studies at the University.

Erwin M. Sekulow, vice president of development and University relations, called the Franzblau Memorial Fellowship "a fitting tribute to a man whose interest and involvement in Jewish affairs spanned his 86-year lifetime."

Lemberg Children's Center Receives Donation

In the fall of 1982 Bernice Factor of Belmont, Massachusetts donated over 300 books to the Lemberg Children's Center, a day-care facility established 12 years ago on the Brandeis campus. This collection of books on early childhood education, child psychiatry and other related fields has already been made available to members of the Lemberg Center staff, parents of children enrolled at the Center, as well as to the Brandeis students who receive training at the Center as part of their program in education, psychology or sociology.

Howard Baker, director of the Lemberg Children's Center, notes that donations of children's books, games or puzzles are always welcomed and well-utilized and aid the Center in providing high quality child care.

Those interested in making such a tax-deductible contribution should contact Mr. Baker at the Lemberg Children's Center.

Popular Jewish Communal Program Will be Repeated

Summer institutes that have proved to be among the most popular ever established by the Hornstein Program in Jewish Communal Service are being repeated June 27–30. Continuing Professional Education Institutes for Jewish communal leaders from North America will deal with a variety of themes and topics—from management skills to Judaic text study—designed to help communal workers, rabbis and Jewish educators respond to the changing needs of the Jewish community.

Further information may be obtained by calling (617) 647-2641 or by writing Professor Jonathan Woocher, Hornstein Program, Brandeis University.

Deaths

University Fellow **Bernard Landers** of Newton died in January at Beth Israel Hospital in Brookline, Massachusetts. The 89-year-old philanthropist was a vice president of Phillips Brother Chemicals Co. in New York until his retirement in 1975. He and his late wife, Fanny, were affiliated with the University from its earliest days and they established a chemistry laboratory at Brandeis.

Brandeis received notification in January of the death of **Abraham Shiffman** of Detroit, a long-time fellow of the University who, with his wife, Lucille, underwrote construction of the Shiffman Humanities Center. The philanthropist was among the University's earliest supporters as well as a generous benefactor to a number of other causes.

37 To Brandeis baseball coach Pete Varney, there are some things more important than money.

After all, how many 17-year-old sluggers fresh out of high school would turn down a $78,000 bonus just for signing a major league contract?

The offer was made to Varney in 1966 by baseball's Peck's Bad Boy B.S. (Before Steinbrenner) Charles O. Finley, the colorful and controversial former owner of the Oakland A's.

"It wasn't easy turning down all that money," admits Varney, a soft-spoken, modest sort whose gentle tone belies his 6'2", 250 pound frame. "But it would have been a little like throwing a sheep to the wolves because I wasn't a very mature individual back then. I needed to grow up. And I needed some additional education."

Varney's father also played a role in his son's decision to forego the big money. "He was from a working class background—he's been in the roofing business for nearly all his adult life—and he wanted me to get the best education possible."

So Varney, who had starred in both baseball and football at North Quincy (Massachusetts) High School, passed up Charlie O's forceful imprecations and went to Deerfield Academy in Northampton, Massachusetts for a year of prep school seasoning.

"That worked out well," says Varney, understating the case a bit.

He went on to Harvard.

Pete Varney . . . is the name coming back to you now? Wasn't he the one who caught that two-point conversion on the last play of The Game in 1968 to tie Yale 29–29?

"People still want to talk to me about that," says Varney, who, in addition to being the answer to that trivia question, also happens to be the fifth leading receiver in Harvard football history. "I guess the incredible ending when we scored 16 points in the last minute to gain the tie is the reason people still remember it so vividly. But I think what even adds to the aura was the fact that both teams were undefeated coming into the Harvard-Yale game that year. And we were both undefeated when it was over, too."

In the end, though, it was the last, frenetic 42 seconds of that almost mythical tussle that causes four times the 40,000 people who attended The Game in 1968 to claim they remember being there. Today, in Harvard Yard at least, it is still gospel that the Crimson "beat" Yale that November day 29–29.

To Varney, who celebrated with his father and 20 friends that night at the Pier 4 restaurant, football was fun, but baseball was true religion.

"I always knew baseball was the direction I was headed in, even back in high school. I just wanted to be a major league ballplayer."

Apparently the Dallas Cowboys knew that too. "America's Team" was interested in signing the all-Ivy League tight end after his final Harvard season in 1970. "I talked to them, but I think even they knew I was just trying to get some added leverage for a baseball contract," Varney smiles.

He finally signed a major league contract in 1971 after leading Harvard to the NCAA College World Series and being named All American in his senior year. During his three-season varsity career, he batted a robust and impeccably consistent .376, .377 and .378.

But when he finally signed with the Chicago White Sox, it wasn't for $78,000.

It was for less, far less.

Play Ball!
Brandeis baseball coach and former major league catcher Pete Varney contemplates another fine season for the Judges.

"I had been drafted six times during my college career and each time the money offers kept getting smaller." Pete Varney, the erstwhile young phenomenon, was getting old. He was 22.

Assigned to the second of baseball's three-rung farm system—double A ball in Asheville, North Carolina—Varney initially had a difficult time of it. "It was an adjustment period," he concedes. The following season he had a terrific year, hitting for power (18 homers) and average and catching well enough to be assigned to Tucson in triple A. But again, he struggled. The next year in Des Moines was better and by spring training of 1974, he thought he had a good shot at making

the parent club. He didn't make the roster, but the White Sox called him up in the middle of the year and he caught 28 games as back-up to first-string catcher Ed Hermann.

After starting the 1976 season with the White Sox, Varney was traded to the Atlanta Braves and assigned to their triple A team in Richmond, Virginia. After another brief "cup of coffee" with the Braves in 1976—he got into three games—he had a fine season the following year with Richmond, batting .290 and playing well defensively.

By the end of 1977, Varney had become a free agent and he offered his services to other major league clubs. There were no takers. At 27, his playing career was at a crossroad.

"I really didn't think I could do much better than I had done so I turned to coaching," says Varney, who avers that often major league scouts, coaches or managers will attach labels to players that can never be erased.

"They might decide you can't run or your throwing arm isn't strong enough and no matter how well you do, it is extremely difficult to overcome their image of you," he says. But what really hurts is that rarely will they ever tell a player what they think his deficiency is."

Now in his second year as head coach at Brandeis, where the perennially strong Judges finished 23-13-1, won the Greater Boston League title, and captured a berth in the NCAA Division III tournament, Varney is resolved not to emulate that secretive trait.

"If someone needs help, either on or off the field, I'd like to talk to the player about it privately," he explains. "And I want the players to feel they can come to me if they don't like their situation, or they feel they're not playing enough. Each person is different and you can't handle everyone the same way."

The 33-year-old Acton resident has a similarly "balanced" approach to coaching baseball at Brandeis, a school that does not offer athletic scholarships. "We want to maximize individual talents within a team concept because no matter where you go to school, very few athletes go on to play professionally," he says. "What we offer is the opportunity to get a superb education and have fun in a very competitive program."

Varney, who coached baseball for three years at Narragansett High School in Templeton, Massachusetts before coming to Brandeis, is optimistic about the upcoming season, especially on the heels of a 17-4 record in the fall.

"But it all depends on our pitching," he smiles, sounding an age-old baseball refrain. "If our pitching comes through, we should be strong contenders with Harvard and Boston College in the Greater Boston League because our starting line-up looks solid both offensively and defensively." The Judges, who lost just two starters from last year to graduation—one, Vincent Russomagno, signed with the St. Louis Cardinals—will field junior Stephen Reid of Brockton, Massachusetts at first base; sophomores Sean Hughes of Nashua, New Hampshire at second, Ronald Russell of Bellingham, Massachusetts at third, and Angel Bonilla of New York City at shortstop; and junior Dwayne Follette of Plymouth, Massachusetts, the team captain, behind the plate. Sophomore William Datre of Westbrook, Connecticut, junior Michael Koffman of Brighton, Massachusetts, junior Timothy Rapoza of Wrentham, Massachusetts and sophomore Cesar Guillermo of New York City will battle for the three outfield positions.

With three fine hurlers lost to graduation, Varney's still questionable pitching staff includes Massachusetts starters Larry Machado, a senior from Lowell; freshman Rogelio Benitez of Jamaica Plain; senior William Buckley of Dorchester and relief aces Rodger Hebert of Warren, a junior, and senior Roland Nadeau of Newburyport.

Varney will get to see how his "big boys" look when the Judges open the season March 25 with a rigorous five-game southern trip featuring games against Norfolk State, Christopher Newport, William and Mary, Salzbury State and the University of Maryland.

"If it's warm, it'll seem like I'm back in spring training all over again," the former big league catcher laughs. "Especially if we win 'em all."

Jerry Rosenswaike

Atlanta

Twenty Brandeis alumni gathered at Lisa Mehler Cohen's '63 home December 8 for the purpose of forming a Brandeis Alumni Chapter in Atlanta. It was a successful meeting and several alumni met former classmates they had not seen in many years.

Boston

Greater Boston Chapter members held a theater party December 16 when they attended the motown musical, *Dancin' in the Street*. An alumna who was sitting in the front row was pulled into the act with one of the lead singers—many a laugh was had by all!

Chicago

Sheldon '60 and Arlene Gray hosted a reception and dinner on behalf of the Alumni Fund with special guest speaker, Trustee Rena Shapiro Blumberg '56, December 16. Committee members Melanie Rovner Cohen '65, John Levin '64, Norman Merwise '61, Steven Mora '65, Michael Doerman '64, Paula Dubofsky Resnick '61 and David Roston '64 organized this event (see photo . . . The Chicago Chapter held its second annual broom hockey tournament—alumni vs. Brandeis students in January. Ten students took on 15 alumni in a battle for the championship. The game ended in a tie score. A general recovery period and refreshments followed the game at the home of Judith Osias Kleiman '65.

Los Angeles

On November 20 about 30 persons from the Southern California Chapter met to hear Dr. Edward Tobinick '73 speak about preventative dermatology and recent advances in that field. Ed has a private practice in Beverly Hills and is on the faculty of University of California, Los Angeles School of Medicine. Stephen Deitsch '69, chairman of the Steering Committee of the Southern California Chapter, Tani Glazer Sackler '57 and Richard Silverman '54 were of special help in organizing

this event . . . University Trustee Michael Sandel '75, Allan M. Fenton '54, chairman of the Alumni Fund, and Tommy Ader '82 brought alumni up-to-date on campus happenings at a brunch on January 9 at the Riviera Country Club in Pacific Palisades. Stephen Deitsch '58 informed more than 45 alumni at this gathering (see photo). This was followed by a phonathon on behalf of the Alumni Fund on January 17 organized by Neil Schwartz '78.

New York City

The New York City Chapter held a cocktail reception and Chinese dinner honoring the Alumni Association's National Board of Directors January 22 at Brandeis House in Manhattan . . . The next major New York event will be the annual phonathon for the Alumni Fund in March.

Philadelphia

The Greater Philadelphia Chapter held "An Afternoon of Food for Thought and Palate" at the home of Harry and Marilyn Baker Appel '54 November 14. An energetic discussion on "Zionist-Palestinian Relations"—featuring Harriet Freidenreich, history professor at Temple University, and Fred Khouri, political science professor at Villanova University—was followed by wine, cheese and camaraderie. Many new faces were amidst the 50 alumni who attended. There was ample opportunity to mingle and make new acquaintances. Dr. Lawrence Brown '67, the new Philadelphia Chapter president, presided over this event, which Barbara Zemil [illegible] '57, member-at-large of the Board, and Marilyn Baker Appel '54, president of the National Alumni Association, also attended.

San Francisco

[illegible] Gerald S. [illegible] Northern California alumni [illegible] Herbst Gallery in San Francisco January 15. Gary Zellerbach '74 hosted the reception which was organized by Stephen [illegible] '80.

South Florida

South Florida alumni held [illegible] to welcome Brandeis President-elect Evelyn E. Handler at a special reception in her honor at the home of Dr. Harry and Deborah Tellerman Berkowitz '71 on February 11. Prior to the reception, Mark and Marilyn Tell Holzberg '55 hosted a dinner party on behalf of the Alumni Fund with Mrs. Handler as special guest . . . Brandeis Sociology Professor Gordon Fellman addressed South Florida alumni on "American Politics Today—The Challenge of the Right" at the home of Robert '73 and Jill '75 Mark January 16. Subjects discussed included long-range trends of the Reagan government, affirmative action programs, political concerns, and the notion of human rights in American foreign policy. Ellen Emas Licht '61, chapter president, was actively involved in these events.

Washington, D.C.

[illegible]

National Dues Update

As many of you know, a new system of national dues was implemented by the Brandeis University Alumni Association in place of local chapter collections. Instead of collecting annual dues directly from its members, each chapter now receives funds from the National Association based on the number of dues-paying members in the chapter. The intent of this new plan is to simplify the dues-paying process and also to enable the Association to maintain contact with alumni who live in areas where no active chapter exists.

[illegible] Greatly Appreciated.

Benefits for dues-paying members include:
- Special rates [illegible]
- Reserved seating at Commencement
- Discounts on alumni-sponsored charter flights
- Discounts on many Brandeis Adult Education courses, members and spouses
- 10% off many souvenir items
- Brandeis library borrowing privileges
- Special rates on tickets to Brandeis athletic events

Annual national dues are $10 for the Classes of '78–'82 and $15 for the Classes of '52–'77. Please mail your 1982–83 national dues with either the form from the recent national dues mailing or the form below to the Alumni Office as soon as possible. Payment of your dues will help strengthen the Alumni Association and increase financial support for all chapters.

Brandeis University

Alumni Association Annual Membership

Name ________________

Address ________________

City ________ State ________ Zip ________

Class Year ________________

Classes of 1978–82 $10.00

Classes of 1952–77 $15.00

Make check payable to:
Brandeis University Alumni Association

Mail payment to:
Brandeis University Alumni Association
Waltham, Massachusetts 02254

Note:
Payment of alumni dues does not constitute a contribution to the Alumni Fund

'55

Rabbi Matthew Derby's life has changed since his ordeal with cancer. Matthew, who is the rabbi at Congregation Children of Israel in Athens, Georgia, said he wasn't going to accept the statistics when he discovered he had a brain tumor. "I turned it all around and set goals I wanted to live for," he explains. Matthew has used his experience with cancer to minister to the oncology patients at St. Mary's Medical Center in East Tennessee. Known as "Father Rabbi," Matthew counseled patients of all faiths. "Prayers for health and recovery are almost the same in every tradition," he says. "Prayer is very important. It gives a sense of strength. This disease is so crazy. You need the power of inner strength and reassurance that there must be a reason for this."

Gloria Goldreich Horowitz's novel, The Promised Land, was published by Berkley Books in July 1982. It is Volume I of a trilogy tracing the history of a family that migrated to Palestine in 1882 through the present.

Naila Goldman Katz lost her husband, Benjamin, in an automobile accident October 1, 1982. He was professor of economics at New York University. Kaila lives in Oradell, New Jersey.

'56

Stanley Z. Mazer has been appointed dean of humanities and social sciences at the Community College of Baltimore.

'57

Wynne Wolkenberg Miller, executive director of Continuum, Inc., Newton, Massachusetts, was honored as a Woman of Achievement in Business and Industry at a YWCA leader luncheon last November.

Ghita Maringer Orth, who teaches English at the University of Vermont, won a nationwide competition for the Eileen W. Barnes Award. Her winning volume of poetry, *The Music Of What Happens*, was published by Saturday Press in October 1982.

The Class of '58 is celebrating its 25th Reunion this coming May!

'58

Laurence Silberstein Ph.D. Near Eastern and Judaic Studies '72 and his wife, **Muriel (Mimi) Berenson Silberstein '60** spent the summer of '82 in Israel where Larry was completing research at Hebrew University. His research project was funded by a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities for work on the social and political philosophy of Martin Buber. Larry has resumed teaching in the religion department at the University of Pennsylvania.

Joel S. Spiro is the economic/commercial counselor at the U.S. Embassy in Rabat, Morocco, and would be delighted to hear from Brandeisians passing through Morocco.

'60

Lyman H. Andrews, lecturer in English at the University of Leicester, England, has a new book of poems, *Kaleidoscope*, published in the U.S. by Marion Boyars, Inc.

Muriel (Mimi) Berenson Silberstein has been appointed director of the Career Resource Center at Harcum Junior College in Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. Mimi has also been accepted as a member of the National Academy of Certified Clinical Mental Health Counselors.

Mary-Louise Cohen Weisman, who is married to Lawrence Weisman, has written a new book, *Intensive Care: A Family Love Story*, published by Random House. (See book review in "Brandeis Bookshelf" section.)

'61

Norman I. Jacobs, partner in the Boston law firm of Esdaile, Barrett & Esdaile, has become a fellow of the American College of Trial Lawyers, a national association of 3500 fellows in the U.S. and Canada. Membership is by invitation of the Board of Regents.

Evert M. Makinen was appointed vice president of exploration, a new position at O'Hare Energy Corporation in Denver, Colorado. Evert was previously vice president of land at Geodyne Resources, Inc., mid-continent land manager at Ladd Petroleum Corporation, and land manager at OFT Exploration, Inc. in San Francisco.

Robert Moulthrop is manager of public relations and marketing services for the New York region of Deloitte Haskins & Sells, an international accounting and management consulting firm. Bob and his wife, Jewel, live in Princeton Junction with their three sons—Peter, William and Daniel. Bob commutes to his office in the World Trade Center and continues to be active in Brandeis recruiting.

Marvin Zelnik, architect and associate professor of interior design at the Fashion Institute of Technology (State University of New York), has been named chairman of the department of interior design at the Institute. In addition, he was recently elected regional chair of IDEC (Interior Design Educators Council).

'62

Eric Klass, partner and co-owner of Belson & Klass Associates in Beverly Hills, California, has been elected vice president of the Association of Talent Agents, which represents over 180 member agencies in the Los Angeles area. He is also serving his second term on the organization's board of directors.

The Class of '63 is celebrating its 20th Reunion this coming May!

'63

Selwyn K. Troen
has a Ph.D. in history and is a professor at Ben-Gurion University in Beer Sheva, Israel, where he served two terms as dean of social science and humanities. He is currently on sabbatical at the State University of New York—Stony Brook, but will return to Israel this summer. Selwyn is married and has five children.

'64

Charles N. Kikonyogo
who was a Wien scholar at Brandeis, has been appointed governor of the Bank of Botswana in Gaborone, Botswana.

Donald W. Koch
has written a third book, *An Endless Vista: The Recreational Lands of Colorado*, which was published in October 1982 by Pluch Publishing Company.

Dr. Anthony I. Kostiner
joined the radiology department of Hadassah Hospital (Ein Kerem) as a volunteer physician during his 1982–83 sabbatical. Tony lives with his wife, Priscilla, and daughters—Dana, 13, and Jennifer, 11—in Jerusalem.

Maurice M. Roumani
is director of the J.R. Elvachar Center for Studies in Sephardi Heritage and program director of the Committee on Studies of Oriental Jewish Heritage at Ben-Gurion University in Israel. He is also the author of *From Immigrant to Citizen* (1979) and *Jews from Arab Countries and the Palestinian Refugees* (1978). Maurice is married and has two children and hopes to spend his upcoming sabbatical year at Brandeis. As a recipient of a Wien International Scholarship for 1960–64, he is most interested in re-establishing contact with other Wien students from that era. Maurice notes that the 25th anniversary celebration of the Wien program is scheduled for November 1983.

Meredith Tax,
author of two previous novels, *Families* and *The Rising of the Women*, has written a new book, *Rivington Street*, which was published by Morrow in July 1982. (See book review in "Brandeis Bookshelf" section.)

'65

Dennis E. Baron
is associate professor of English and linguistics at the University of Illinois. His latest book, *Grammar and Good Taste: Reforming the American Language*, was published by Yale University Press in October 1982. (See book review in "Brandeis Bookshelf" section.)

Melanie Rovner Cohen
has become a partner at Antonow & Fink in Chicago. Melanie specializes in bankruptcy law and reorganization and teaches secured transactions and bankruptcy law at DePaul University College of Law. She lives in Glencoe, Illinois, with her husband, Arthur, and children—Mitchell, 13, and Jennifer, 10.

Constance Curnyn Holden
was appointed assistant professor of developmental math and science at the University of Maine—Orono in September 1982.

'66

Steven H. Hochman
is an analyst with Moody's Investors Service in Manhattan. He and his wife, Jane, and their daughter, Sarah (age six), live in White Plains, New York. Steve is active on the White Plains Jewish Community Center Religious School Committee.

Jane Smith
was married to John Esquivel August 7, 1982.

Psychologist Carol Tavris' latest book, *Anger: The Misunderstood Emotion*, was published by Simon & Schuster in January 1983. (See book review in "Brandeis Bookshelf" section.) A dated note—Carol married actor/producer Ronan O'Casey in 1981.

'67

Judy Allen,
a composer residing in Putnam Valley, New York, performed pieces from her musical *Murphy's Law* (which was produced in New York in 1980) and selections from a work in progress at a recent community concert held at Garrison Art Center in Garrison, New York. During the program Judy also discussed the special problems of the socially conscious composer.

Jon (Hoffman) Beryl
has assumed a new position as assistant professor of theatre and drama at Indiana University in Bloomington, Indiana. His duties include teaching acting and directing in the MFA program and directing a full-length production. Jon was previously on the faculty at University of Rhode Island as a guest artist. In addition to his teaching, Jon has been quite active as a professional actor and director. He recently appeared in *Talley's Folly* at the Next Move Theatre in Boston, directed a show at the Charles Playhouse in Boston and appeared in an industrial film.

Peter Gould
was married in 1981 and now has a daughter, Maria Michaela, born in March 1982. Peter has been touring New England and performing mime with his two-man troupe, "Gould & Stearns." He also wrote a play, *A Peasant of El Salvador*, for performance at Pete Seeger's Clearwater Festival. Peter has been awarded the Vermont Council on the Arts 1983 grant to develop new full-length mime shows.

'68

Jill Levin Andron
and her husband, Richard, announce the birth of their third child, a daughter, Talia Michal, August 3, 1982. Talia joins brother Elisha (age nine) and sister Rachel (age six). Jill has been working in New York City at the Institute for Middle East Peace and Development. Her husband has a medical practice in internal medicine and rheumatology in Englewood, New Jersey.

Naomi Baron
is associate professor of linguistics and associate dean of the college at Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island. She is actively involved in curriculum planning and the development of the undergraduate program.

Mark Simon,
AIA, of Moore Grover Harper, PC, Architects and Planners of Essex, Connecticut, won the 1982 Connecticut Society of Architects/AIA design award for the Lenz Winery in Peconic, New York. Mark graduated from Brandeis with honors in sculpture. (See illustration of Lenz Winery.)

'69

Sharon Barnartt
and her husband, Wayne Stinson, announce the birth of their first child, David Mark Stinson, October 9, 1982. Sharon is assistant professor of sociology at Gallaudet College in Washington, D.C.

Dr. John Ferris
recenty joined the Westfield (Massachusetts) Area Mental Health Clinic as a psychiatrist. Prior to coming to Westfield, John served as director of the Brief Treatment Unit at the VA Medical Center in Northampton, Massachusetts.

Richard J. Goldberg wrote a screenplay based on his off-Broadway drama, *Family Business*, for the PBS series "American Playhouse." Shot in Washington last summer, it features Milton Berle and will be broadcast during the 1982–83 season. Dick's earlier screenplay, *Almost Home*, was filmed in San Francisco last year.

Actress Robyn Goodman and Carole Rothman are co-producers of the Second Stage theatre company on West 73rd Street in New York City. Five of the ten plays they have produced originated under Joseph Papp's auspices. Many of their productions are plays which the Second Stage rescued from oblivion or unfinished, first productions. Their next play is David Mamet's *The Woods*.

Helaine Waxman Raskin, A.C.S.W., chaired a colloquium and workshop on "Married Learning Disabled Young Adults" at the February 1983 international conference of the Association for Children with Learning Disabilities in Washington, D.C.

'70

Dr. Marc L. Citron is married, has two children and lives in Chevy Chase, Maryland. Marc is an assistant professor at Georgetown University School of Medicine and a member of the senior staff, oncology section, at the Washington, D.C. Veterans Administration Hospital. In his spare time, Marc, who is a former Brandeis varsity lacrosse player, tries to keep pace with his father, a seasoned marathon runner. Although he has yet to complete a marathon, this year he hopes to go the full distance with his father. We'll be rooting for you, Marc! (Marc's article on running, "Going the Distance With Dad," appeared in the November 5, 1982 edition of *The Washington Post*.)

In September 1982, Marilyn Kanrek Cranney was appointed vice president of Dean Witter Reynolds InterCapital Inc. in New York City, where she has worked since February 1981. Marilyn was appointed assistant general counsel for the firm in January 1982.

Dr. Paul E. Fenster of Tucson, Arizona, has been elected to fellowship in the American College of Cardiology, an 11,500-member, nonprofit, professional medical society and teaching institution. Paul is currently assistant professor of medicine at the University of Arizona Health Sciences Center in Tucson.

Daniel Prober and his wife, Sharon, are pleased to announce the birth of their second son, Joshua Michael, on Yom Kippur 1982. Dan is a tenured physics professor at Yale and would be happy to show any Brandeis visitors his lab.

Helen Goldring Quint and her husband, Stanley, announce the birth of their third child, Judith, in April 1982. Judy joins brother Danny (age nine) and sister Debbie (age five).

Ian Quint and his wife, Ellen Deutsch, announce the birth of their first child, Aaron Lavijon, May 24, 1982.

'71

Producer **Jonathan Barkan**, head of Communications For Learning in Somerville, Massachusetts, recently won a Bronze Award at AMI's Image '81 for "The Charles at Boston" mixed-media slide show, which he produced and directed. Jonathan, who is an experienced photographer, sound recorder, designer and teacher, handles a variety of multi-media presentations—from exhibit design to slide shows, videotapes, brochures, posters and system design for video and tele-conferencing.

David M. Epstein has been promoted to associate executive director of the Jewish Community Federation of Louisville, Kentucky.

Richard Kopley and Amy Golahny '73 are engaged to be married. Richard completed his doctorate in English at the State University of New York-Buffalo in June 1982 and has been appointed assistant professor of English at Illinois State University. Amy is completing her doctorate in art history at Columbia University and has recently published several scholarly articles.

Yale Magrass' book, *Thus Spake the Moguls*, was published recently by Schenkman Publishing Co. (See book review in "Brandeis Bookshelf" section.) Yale is assistant professor of sociology at Southeastern Massachusetts University.

Laurence Posner received a doctorate in counseling psychology from Boston University in 1981. He is now a licensed psychologist in Massachusetts and maintains a private practice in Salem. Larry is also a staff psychologist at North Shore Children's Hospital. He and his wife, Marilyn, have a one-year-old son, Joseph Ruben.

Albert Einstein Medical Center, Mt. Sinai-Daroff Division, has named **David Wacker** of Ewing, New Jersey, director of the department of respiratory therapy. David, who assumed this position last June, was previously the senior cardiopulmonary technician in respiratory therapy at Princeton Hospital in Princeton. He is currently enrolled in a graduate program in hospital administration at Rutgers University.

Attorney Roy J. Watson, Jr. practices immigration law in Boston and is enrolled in a master's program at Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government.

Paul Aranson, a practicing attorney from Portland, Maine, was recently elected district attorney of Cumberland County, Maine in a stunning upset victory. Paul launched his political career as a member of the student judiciary at Brandeis. Paul's classmates will be interested to hear that he will be in charge of prosecuting cases under Maine's tough new drunk driving, pornography and drug statutes. In addition to his legal activities, Paul is the drummer for the Tony Boffa Trio.

James Castleman and his wife, Claire, have a 1½-year-old son, Michael Lawrence. Jim, who has his own law practice in Quincy, Massachusetts, received his LL.M. (master's in taxation) from Boston University last year.

Alan R. Cormier married Mary Elizabeth Garrity December 12, 1982. Alan received a J.D. degree from Suffolk University Law School and is now a corporate attorney for Wang Laboratories, Inc. Mary, who is studying for an MBA at Boston College School of Management, is supervisor of international purchasing at Wang. The Cormiers live in Burlington, Massachusetts.

Marc Eisenstock, a vice president of Massachusetts Wholesale Drug Company, has been an ardent sports fan for years. At Brandeis he was captain of both the basketball and baseball teams. Since July 1981 Marc has been the agent for Red Sox catcher Richie Gedman. As his agent, Marc handles his contract negotiations and finances.

'73

Richard Galant
and his wife, Aileen Jacobson, announce the birth of their son, Gregory David Galant, September 10, 1982. The Galant family lives in Halesite, New York.

David G. Gotthelf
married Dr. Linda Dauber June 27, 1982 in New York City. Before his wedding, David took one last fling at adventure by bicycling across the U.S. and Canada. He and his wife are living in Newton Centre, Massachusetts.

Leon Harris
and his wife, Gail, have two children—Rebecca Beth, age two, and Matthew, age one. Leon is a pulmonary specialist in Nyack, New York.

Annette Tarnapoll Lawson
and her husband, Paul, joyfully announce the adoption in August 1982 of their daughter, Liliana Kate, who was born May 8, 1982 in Torreon, Mexico.

Assistant professor
Daniel C. Matt
(M.A., Near Eastern and Judaic Studies '75; Ph.D., Near Eastern and Judaic Studies '78) is directing the M.A. program in Jewish studies at The Graduate Theological Union in Berkeley, California. His Brandeis dissertation, a critical edition of *The Book of Mirrors* by R. David ben Yehudah he-Hasid, appeared in *Brown Judaic Studies* (Scholars Press). Paulist Press recently published his translations from the Zohar—*Zohar, The Book of Enlightenment*—in their *Classics of Western Spirituality*.

Dr. Ivy Fisher Weiner and
Dr. Jeffrey Robert Weiner '71
joyfully announce the birth of their first child, Emily Tara, June 9, 1982.

The Class of '73 will celebrate its 10th Reunion this May!

Ellen Feldman,
who works in the research department of General Foods, married Randall R. Lunn in Rollins Chapel at Dartmouth College, July 1, 1982.

Barbara S. Gline
will marry Robert M. Pearlman May 1, 1983. Barbara has a Ph.D. in counseling from the University of Maryland and is serving a clinical psychology internship in Washington, D.C.

Dr. Steven Gudis
is practicing nephrology and internal medicine in Randolph, New Jersey. Steven and his wife, Sheila, have two children—Allison, age three, and David, age one.

Melody Rich Harris
and her husband, Robert, announce the birth of a daughter, Betsy Abigail, May 30, 1981. Melody teaches special education in Oceanside, New York, and her husband is an attorney with the law firm of Linden & Deutsch in Manhattan. They reside in West Hempstead, New York.

James Kimenker
has been promoted to counsel for the mortgage and real estate department at The Hartford Insurance Group. Jim lives in West Hartford, Connecticut.

Ellen Beth Lande and her husband Detlev Suderow '70, announce the birth of their first child, Alexander Lande Suderow, July 14, 1982. Ellen Beth is director of public and corporate affairs at Mass–Save, Inc., and Detlev is a senior personnel representative at Digital Equipment Corporation.

Susan Monsky's
first novel, *Midnight Suppers*, was published in January by Houghton Mifflin. [See book review in "Brandeis Bookshelf" section.] Susan has taught creative writing at Boston University, Harvard University and Phillips Andover Academy. She has been featured by B.E.N. New England as a leading young novelist, was awarded the Kenan Grant by Phillips Academy in 1962, and received the Henfield Foundation Award in 1981. Susan was published in the *Canto Review of the Arts* in 1980. She lives in Andover, Massachusetts.

Susan Piela
of King of Prussia, Pennsylvania, graduated from the Postbaccalaureate Certificate Program in Physical Therapy at the Hahnemann University School of Allied Health Professions in Philadelphia.

Rita Neufeld Silverstein
and her husband, Alan, announce the birth of their daughter, Rebecca Beth, June 4, 1981. Rebecca joins her brother, David Jason.

James Thompson and Mary Davis Thompson
have moved to Chapel Hill, where James teaches English at University of North Carolina.

Elizabeth Wyale
and her husband, Dr. Stuart Wolff, announce the birth of their second child, David Goodwin, November 15, 1982. David joins his big brother, Jonah Lucien. Liz is a certified nurse-midwife.

Susan Wasserstein,
who was a fine arts major at Brandeis, is public relations director for The Art Dealers Association of America. She has also completed a seven-month television series of tips on collecting, which was aired nationwide on PM Magazine. Her first book, *Collector's Guide to U.S. Auctions & Flea Markets*, was published by Penguin Books in 1981.

Barbara Wolff Watters
is married to Ralph Watters and works as a counselor and instructor at Northern Virginia Community College in Alexandria.

'74

Dr. Barry A. Ehrlich and his wife, Ruth Hurwitz Ehrlich '76, are the proud parents of a son, Daniel, age two. Barry is emergency room director at Community Hospital of Sacramento and Ruth is a speech therapist for the San Francisco public schools. The Ehrlichs live in San Francisco and are active members of Congregation Ner Tamid.

Attorney **Mark Gershenson**
announces the formation of a partnership for the practice of law, under the name "Meyrelles & Gershenson." His office is located in Los Angeles.

Annette S. Kahn
of Westborough, Massachusetts, was named director of communications at Clark University in Worcester last August. In addition to serving as University spokesperson, Annette directs the staff and programs responsible for public information and relations; university-wide and constituent publications; media and community relations; and promotional, student recruiting and advertising support. Several of Annette's recent publications for Clark have won awards from the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education and the Worcester County Club of Printing House Craftsmen. Prior to coming to Clark in 1979, Annette was assistant director of alumni relations at Brandeis (1976–79).

Jeffrey Karp,
an attorney with the Federal Trade Commission, and
Lynne Tannacombe Karp '75
have three daughters—Hannah (5), Esther (2½) and Rebecca (8 months).

Amy Kogin
(MFA, Theater Design '77) married Dr. Louis Miller August 1, 1982 at Brandeis' Berlin Chapel. Amy is assistant professor of theater at the State University of New York–Albany. Her husband is a resident in psychiatry at S.U.N.Y.–Stony Brook.

Irwin Goldstein Martin
has completed a two-year postdoctoral fellowship at Monell Chemical Senses Center. He is a management associate in regulatory affairs, U.S. pharmaceutical products, for the SmithKline Beckman Corporation in Philadelphia.

Peter O'Connell and Jean Lusskin O'Connell '76 announce the birth of their son, Timothy. Peter completed his Ph.D. in biology at Brandeis last fall and is doing postdoctoral work in genetics research at the University of Utah Medical College.

Marvin Pinkert,
former assistant director of alumni relations at Brandeis, is a graduate student in the J.L. Kellogg School of Management, Northwestern University. Melanie Terner Pinkert '75 is working for the investment counseling firm of Chauner, Cotter and Graver in Northfield, Illinois.

'75

Barbara Alpert
was elected to a two-year term as a member of the executive committee and secretary of the Metropolitan Athletics Congress, the governing body for track, field and road racing in the New York City area. A member of the Warren Street Social and Athletic Club, Barbara ran her first marathon (Long Island) May 2, 1982 and her second marathon (New York) October 24, 1982. In addition to her running activities, she continues to work as an editor for Bantam Books.

Deborah London Arnold
and her husband, Stan, announce the birth of their first child, Grant London, November 18, 1982 in Atlanta.

In September 1982, Columbia University Law School chose David C. Bloomfield, a third-year law student, as one of the first two Paul Robeson Scholars. According to an article in *The New York Times*, David was chosen for his "outstanding service to the black community." Prior to entering law school, David had been a teacher at Manhattan's New Lincoln School for four years, and had worked with Advocates for Children of New York.

Craig H. Friedmann
began medical school at Columbia's College of Physicians and Surgeons last September and expects to graduate in June 1986.

Kim Geringer
and her husband, Colin Dunn, announce the birth of their first child, Rachel Hilary, September 15, 1982.

Dr. Nancy Gerson
received her M.D. from the College of Medicine and Dentistry in New Jersey and is a resident in obstetrics and gynecology at Mt. Sinai Hospital in Baltimore. Her husband is a resident in pediatrics at Mt. Sinai. They were married in 1980.

Steven Kaplan
is living in Jerusalem, and is teaching at Hebrew University.

Pereta Rodman and his wife, Miriam Lauter '76 would like to share the news of the birth of their first child, a son named Eliav Yisrael Rodman. Eliav was born November 21, 1982 at the Jerusalem Maternity Hospital in Kalandia, Jerusalem.

David P. Seaver
of Milford, Massachusetts received his MBA from Rutgers last May.

Elaine Turetsky
of Brookline, Massachusetts, married Dr. Stewart Greenberg of Hackensack, New Jersey, in November 1982. Elaine is a social worker and Stewart is completing his residency in anesthesiology at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital, New York City.

Terrie Williams
has been appointed director of public relations for ESSENCE Communications, Inc. and *ESSENCE* Magazine. Terrie was formerly executive director of the World Institute of Black Communications and has also served as executive director of the black-owned Communications Alliance an organization of Black media companies. In 1982 Terrie was the first recipient of the D. Parke Gibson Award for Public Relations Public Affairs given by the Public Relations Society of America New York Chapter.

'76

Dr. Herbert Birnbaum,
who is in private practice in Newton, Massachusetts and on the faculty of the Harvard School of Dental Medicine, announces his forthcoming marriage to Connie Spear of Minneapolis.

Stan Bulua
and Gail Muschel Bulua '77 announce the birth of their daughter, Ariel Candice, August 18, 1982.

Roy Cohen
and Miriam (Mimi) Tanzer Cohen '77 announce the birth of their daughter, Beth Tanzer Cohen, June 11, 1982, in Philadelphia.

Vicki Kanzek-Clark
has been promoted to corporate communications administrator at Interaction Systems, Inc., a manufacturer of touch-sensitive computer equipment and directories. Timothy Clark '76 (Ph.D., Music Theory and Composition '81) is in his fourth year as assistant professor of music at Harvard University. Vicki and Tim live in Waltham with their two cats, Tristan and Wotan.

Liane Kupferberg-Carter
is working as director of publicity, promotion and advertising for Pilgrim Press in New York City.

Leslie Eve Martin
was named director of public relations at Fairview Deaconess Hospital in Minneapolis, Minnesota, last August. Leslie lives in Minneapolis with her husband, Patrick Riley, a surgical nurse at Minneapolis Children's Health Center.

Elena Nierman
married Joel Widder October 11, 1981. Elena is the business and convention manager of the American Theatre Association in Washington, D.C.

In July 1982 Mark B. Pearlman was appointed director of market strategy for CBS Inc. In this newly created position, Mark is working with the CBS/Broadcast Group in developing strategies to take advantage of the emerging technologies in the field. Mark joined CBS in 1978 as a financial analyst for the television network and has since held a number of positions, most recently as director of sales forecasting, analysis and development.

Dennis K. Slavin
was appointed instructor of music at Dickinson College in Carlisle, Pennsylvania. Dennis received his MFA from Princeton University in 1981.

'77

Dr. Hadassah (Dassie) Orenstein Barth
and her husband, Dr. Eddy Barth, announce the birth of their first son, Amital Betzalel, July 22, 1982. Dassie and her husband graduated from Albert Einstein College of Medicine in 1981, after doing projects in Jerusalem, Israel and Columbia, South America. They then completed a year

of internship at University of Maryland Hospital before moving to New York City. Dassie is now a pediatrics resident at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center, and Eddy is a resident in anesthesiology at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center.

Linda (Liba) M. Casson
married Rabbi George Nudell August 30, 1981. Liba is a Ph.D. candidate in physical chemistry at Columbia University.

Abigail Pastor Cotler and Donald N. Cotler '76
announce the birth of their son, Joaquin Pastor, July 1, 1982. Abby is taking time off from counseling to be with her new son but continues to do art work. Donald is finishing his last year at Loyola Medical School in Illinois.

Alan Leslie Fischl
married Marsha A. Cohan in the Bronx, New York, last fall. Alan and Marsha are both *cum laude* graduates of Harvard Law School and both are New York lawyers. Alan is an associate with the law firm of Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison.

Richard Gold and Deborah Cohen Gold '78
have been living in Senegal, West Africa, since June 1981. Debbie is writing articles in French as an intern for Senegal's daily newspaper, *Le Soleil*, and also does consulting for the Agency for International Development (AID). Rick manages AID's Food for Peace program, which distributes food and funds development projects throughout Senegal.

Barry Goralnick and Deborah Franzblau '78
were married May 1, 1982 in New York. Barry received a Master of Architecture degree from Harvard University in 1981 and is working for Wayne Berg, architect, in New York City. Debbie received her law degree from Temple University in 1981 and is now an associate with Burrows and Poster in New York City.

Amy "Neil" Kolson
is doing research in clinical pathology at the University of California–Davis Veterinary Medical School.

Dalia Kaminetsky Lavon
was promoted to advertising media manager at Saks Fifth Avenue where she is responsible for budgeting and planning for all print and electronic media. In her "spare" time, Dalia edits the Tel-Hai Hadassah bulletin and works with her husband, Ben, on their house.

David Milton
is a senior member of the technical staff at Matell Electronics' Systems Software Group in Torrance, California.

Mindy Nierenberg
is married to Robert Fera and has two children—Erin Rachel, born October 12, 1978; and David Nicholas, born December 11, 1981. Mindy has exhibited her watercolors in several shows, been employed as a victim/witness advocate, taught in a home for unwed mothers, and taught in a community college program for senior citizens. Today Mindy has her own business—"Raining Violets"—designing and handpainting children's clothing. Her creations can be seen in stores from Paris to Toronto. Mindy and her family live in Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Susan Remer
has decided to join academia again. In September, after working for five years, she entered the MBA program at Columbia University Graduate School of Business.

Dr. Mark A. Rich and Beverly A. Cohen '80
were married October 11, 1981. Mark is a surgical resident at Beekman-New York Infirmary, and Beverly is employed at *Vogue* magazine.

William J. Robertello
attended three years of medical school at the Universidad del Noreste in Tampico, Mexico, and was accepted into the third-year class at the Medical College of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia last July. He is presently doing clinical rotations.

James Rosenthal and Lisa Burk Rosenthal '78
live in Dallas. Jim is vice president of Whittle Musk Co., a state-wide chain of musical instrument and professional audio stores. Lisa is product manager and jewelry buyer for Zale Corporation, the world's largest retail jewelry chain.

Robert Russman-Halperin and Wendy Russman-Halperin '75
announce the birth of a daughter, Liora, May 25, 1982. Bob received an MBA from Harvard Business School last June and is now working at Data Resources, Inc. in Lexington, Massachusetts.

The Class of '78 will celebrate its 5th Reunion this May!

'78

David Alexander
has been appointed program guide editor for SelecTV of California, a subscription television service based in Los Angeles. David will edit program guides for SelecTV's Los Angeles market and seven affiliate markets nationwide.

Ann Bolts Bromberg
has joined Lessner Slosberg Gahl & Partners, Inc., in Hartford, Connecticut, as account coordinator. Ann's primary agency account will be Ames Department Store.

Beth Flanzbaum
is a staff clinical social worker and team leader at Solomon, Carter, Fuller Mental Health Center in Boston. Beth has also been a head residence counselor on the staff at Brandeis for the past three years. She received her MSW from Simmons College in May 1982.

David Goldman
married Miriam Rugassy of France November 29, 1982 in Jerusalem, Israel. David and Miriam are living in Zichron Yaakov.

Lori Sue Herman
of Brooklyn, New York, received her J.D. degree from Franklin Pierce Law Center in May 1982.

Lynn Migliori Rowell
and her husband, Gordon, announce the birth of their second child, Craig Andrew, July 31, 1982. Craig joins older sister, Katie.

Neil Schwartz
is an account executive at ASI Market Research, a Los Angeles firm which specializes in testing television commercials and programs. In 1979 he received an MBA from Columbia University. Neil recently took a nostalgic pre-reunion trip to Brandeis.

Donald Small and Lauren Cohen Small
announce the birth of their son, Adam Louis, July 27, 1982. They look forward to introducing him to classmates at their 5th Reunion this May.

Ronni Yellen
is a registered pharmacist working at the Medi Mart drugstore in Dedham, Massachusetts. She is also completing her MBA at Boston College.

Chaye Zuckerman
married Michael Shapot October 16, 1982. Chaye graduated from New York University Law School last May and is an associate with the New York law firm of Schulte, Roth & Zabel. Michael is an associate with the New York law firm of Andrew M. Schnier.

'79

Jill R. Fleishman married Marc B. Tapper in September 1982. Jill is a grant administrator of Trustees of Health and Hospitals of the City of Boston. Marc is manager of Empire Burglar Alarm Company.

Pamela Gelis and Bruce Perlman were married August 8, 1982. Pamela is an education consultant for the blind and visually impaired with the Connecticut Department of Special Education. Bruce graduated from Boston University Law School in May 1982 and is an associate with Bergman, Horowitz, Reynolds and DeSarbo in New Haven. Pamela and Bruce live in Hamden, Connecticut.

David Ginsberg married Sharon Kalimian August 19, 1982.

Steven Henkoff is a psychotherapist in the department of neurological surgery at University of Miami School of Medicine. He is also working on his dissertation in clinical psychology, investigating the effect of personality and family environment on chronic pain. Steve expects to move back to New England this fall.

Wayne S. Hersher received his J.D. from Franklin Pierce Law Center in May 1982.

David G. Hesse and Deborah Kirsch were married last summer. David is a third-year medical student at the University of New Mexico College of Medicine. Deborah is attending the University of New Mexico School of Fine Arts.

Richard C. Jennings received a J.D. degree from University of Pittsburgh School of Law May 29, 1982. Richard began an internship last October with Fassbender, Von Treu & Partner in Munich, West Germany.

Joanne Levy and Barry D. Citrin were married October 9, 1982 and are living in Tarrytown, New York. Joanne is an AEA stage manager in New York City. Barry is working for Travelers Insurance Company's real estate division in White Plains.

Marjorie H. Reiter is in the MPH program at Boston University School of Public Health. Her brother, Paul, is a member of the Brandeis Class of '83.

Jeffrey Remz and Judith Bielberg '82 will be married August 21. Judy is attending the University of Pittsburgh for a master's in information science, and Jeff is a journalist living in Brookline, Massachusetts.

Wendy Robinson spent a year in Jerusalem and is now studying for her second master's degree (Jewish Education) at Hebrew Union College-Los Angeles. Wendy is also working in the Skirball Museum's education department.

Steven Rosenzweig is a first-year medical student at the University of Pennsylvania.

Marjorie Bennett Schiffrin and her husband, Larry, announce the birth of their daughter, Jessica Brianna, June 28, 1982.

David A. Schlesinger and Jane M. Lefkowitz were married in September 1982. David is completing his master's degree in computer science at Boston University. David and Jane are both employed by Chase Econometrics/Interactive Data Corporation.

Phyllis Segal has moved to Toronto, Canada, where she is involved in management consulting for the public sector, after spending two years at Cornell earning her MBA.

Holly J. Shaw is on the consulting staff of Nolan, Norton & Company. Holly married Alan Boyer (Harvard '75) October 10, 1982. Alan is the manager of fixed assets and inventory control at Wang Laboratories. They live in Burlington, Massachusetts.

Michael M. Sklar announces plans for a fall 1983 wedding to Jane Sabin, a Cornell University graduate. Michael is a programmer/analyst with Manufacturers Hanover Trust in New York City.

Jay Stiller and his fiancée, Susan Nackley, are fourth-year medical students at the University of Massachusetts. After their wedding in May, Jay and Susan will live in Worcester, Massachusetts, where they have both accepted residency positions in internal medicine.

'80

Gary M. Clay is a second-year social work graduate student at Barry University, Miami, where he recently received the Child Welfare Traineeship Award. Gary was also selected as an Outstanding Young Man of America for 1982, elected president of the Barry University Chapter of Black Social Workers, and elected vice president of the Social Work Student Government Association. He is a member of the National Association of Christians in Social Work.

Deborah Cummis has been promoted to administrative assistant to the general broadcast editor of the Associated Press in New York City. Deborah is also the producer of a talk show for Suburban Cablevision of East Orange, New Jersey.

Janet Domenitz, Jennifer Edson and Aaron Garland were reunited July 4, 1982 in Hancock, New Hampshire. Missing the reunion was Mark Sacks, who remains holding the fort at Kibbutz Gan Shmuel. Aaron, who has returned from a two-year stay at Gan Shmuel, is still intent on improving his hook-shot. Jenny has entered the MBA program at George Washington University, while Janet is in her third year as an organizer with the Massachusetts Public Interest Research Group (MASSPIRG).

Come one, come all, and join in the festivities!

Brandeis Reunion '83

Friday, May 20–
Sunday, May 22.

Special
Class Reunions for:

Class '78	5th Reunion
Class '73	10th Reunion
Class '68	15th Reunion
Class '63	20th Reunion
Class '58	25th Reunion
Class '53	30th Reunion

Non-reunion classes are most welcome to join any of the activities.

Please Note:
A Reunion '83 brochure, with a detailed agenda, has been sent to all alumni celebrating special class reunions.

Newsnote

We invite you to submit articles, photos or news of interest to the Alumni Office for review. Notes and articles received up to July 30 will be considered for the fall issue.

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02254.

News:

'81

47 Harlan Halper, a placement manager with Robert Half of NY, Inc., announces his engagement to Sheri G. Mitnick '83. A May 1983 wedding is planned.

Lisa Morgen is an ENG producer for WCVB-TV, Channel 5, in Needham, Massachusetts. Her responsibilities include producing, editing and writing news stories.

Elaine Sachter, a second-year medical student at Oregon Health Sciences University in Portland, married Michael Newman December 28, 1982. They will be immigrating to Israel in September 1984.

Andrew Schneider is a medical student at the State University of New York-Buffalo. He is engaged to Ronnie Benvenisty and will be married this year.

Howard Siegel and Renée Rieder were married June 20, 1982 in Encino, California. They are living in Highland Park, New Jersey, where Howie is in his second year at Rutgers Medical School. Renée received her master's in social service from Bryn Mawr college in May 1982 and is working at the John F. Kennedy Medical Center.

Linda Warshaw married Avraham Shimon in January. Linda is completing her master's degree at Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot, Israel, and plans to remain in Israel to pursue a Ph.D.

Jeffrey Field is a law student at University of California-Berkeley.

Marlene Finn and Harris Ruderman will be married in April. Marlene is a product manager for an electronics distributor in Connecticut.

Steven B. Holtzman is serving in the Peace Corps in Senegal, West Africa, and would appreciate hearing from fellow alumni. Beginning in July Steve, who was a recipient of the Rotary International Scholarship (1981–82), will attend the Nehru Institute, New Delhi, India, in pursuit of a master's in international relations.

Stuart Isaacs reports that Mod 20 had a reunion in Waltham last August. Modmates Laura LeBlanc, who is in her first year of journalism school; Elizabeth Taffee, who is married to Fred Brancati and is in her second year at New York Medical College; Chuck Rubin, who had a successful year in management at Jordan Marsh; Harlan Grogin, a second-year medical student at New York University; and Stuart Isaacs, a second-year medical student at Yale, attended the festivities. Janet Robinson was unable to attend. Janet is in her first year of Medical School at George Washington University.

Maia Eve Lowenschuss is living in Santa Barbara, California, and working at two local radio stations. Maia has been the cantor for Hillel High Holy Day services at University of California-Santa Barbara for the past two years.

Richard Morgan and Jenny Goodman were married June 5, 1982. Jenny is working in Baltimore, Maryland, and Rick is in his second year at Johns Hopkins University.

Carmi Neiger, who is a graduate student of architecture at University of Illinois, married Carol Lezberg, an art director and graphic designer, November 6, 1982. They are living in Chicago.

Marc D. Schneider and Eileen S. Merker were married August 15, 1982. Marc is in his second year at University of Chicago Business School, and Eileen is in a two-year program at University of Chicago's School of Social Service Administration.

Lucy Spencer and Kenneth Hornstein were married in December 1982. Ken is a computer programmer with a small company outside Philadelphia, and Lucy is a second-year student at the Medical College of Pennsylvania.

'82

Alice Solomon, former chairperson of ProBo, is a student at Villanova University Law School.

'64

Edwin M. Yamauchi (M.A., History '62; Ph.D., History) has written *Foes From the Northern Frontier: Invading Hordes From the Russian Steppes*, published by Baker Book House, Grand Rapids, Mich., in 1982. Edwin is professor of history at Miami University in Oxford, Ohio.

'68

John N. Oswalt (M.A., Mediterranean Studies '66; Ph.D., Mediterranean Studies) has been appointed president of Asbury College in Wilmore, Kentucky.

'70

Sophie Freud Loewenstein (Ph.D., Sociology), professor of social work at Simmons College School of Social Work, has co-authored a play—"Reconciliations"—with Dr. Marianne Kruell, a sociologist at the University of Bonn.

Diane Kravitz Roskies (M.A., Psychology) is an attorney specializing in wills, trusts and estates at the New York law firm of Whitman & Ransom. She is also an adjunct instructor at Cardozo Law School, Yeshiva University.

'72

Ralph Gottlieb (M.A., Contemporary Jewish Studies) received a J.D. degree from Georgetown University Law Center and was admitted to the Bar in the District of Columbia.

In October **Martha A. Jaffe** (M.A., Mathematics '67; Ph.D., Mathematics), former professor of mathematics at Boston College, was appointed professor of mathematics at Framingham State College, Framingham, Massachusetts.

'73

Barry V. Gorewit (Ph.D., Chemistry) has joined Stuart Pharmaceuticals, a division of ICI Americas Inc., as manager of quality assurance for Stuart's Pasadena, California plant. Barry was formerly technical director for Rich Life Inc. of Anaheim, California. He and his wife, Christine, live in Burbank.

'74

Betty J. Cleckley (Ph.D., Heller) was appointed assistant vice president for academic affairs at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee September 1, 1982.

'75

Judy A. Feierstein (M.A., Contemporary Jewish Studies) was appointed educational director of Keneseth Israel Congregation Religious School in Louisville, Kentucky in August 1982. Judy is also an MBA candidate at the University of Louisville.

'76

Douglas A. Harper (Ph.D., Sociology) was promoted to associate professor of sociology with tenure at the State University College Potsdam, New York.

Fernando M. Torres-Gil (Ph.D., Heller), assistant professor of gerontology and public administration at the University of Southern California, has written a book entitled *Politics On Aging Among Elder Hispanics*, to be published by University Press of America in March.

'79

Gideon D. Rappaport (Ph.D., English and American Literature) worked on the 1982 festival productions of Shakespeare's *The Tempest* and *The Taming of the* [illegible] at the Old Globe Theatre in San Diego. In April 1982 Gideon participated in the Iowa State University Shakespeare Symposium, Ames, Iowa.

'80

Susan W. Gersten (Ph.D., Chemistry) is a research chemist for Stauffer Chemical Company at their Eastern Research Center in Elmsford, New York. Sue is working in the field of electronic chemicals and lives in Elmsford.

Rabbi **Harold S. Jaye** (Ph.D., Near Eastern and Judaic Studies) married Laura S. Burack May 9, 1982. Harold is rabbi of Lakeside Congregation for Reform Judaism in Highland Park, Illinois.

Joel Eric Suben (Ph.D., Music) was named permanent conductor of the Peninsula Symphony of Virginia for the 1982-83 season. Joel has won awards from the American Guild of Organists, the Eastman School of Music, the Rochester Association of Churches & Synagogues and the Virginia Music Teachers Association. In 1982 he was named Composer of the Year by the Music Teachers National Association. In 1977 he was chosen as a MacDowell Colony Fellow and also received a Sachar International Studies Grant from Brandeis. His music is published by Belwin-Mills, Bourne Company and APMN, New York.

Deaths

'53

Ronald E. Shor, Ph.D., died January 29, 1982.

'68

Kenneth E. Smith died August 21, 1982.

'77

Ellen R. Greenman died August 31, 1982. She is survived by her parents, Shirley and Jack Greenman, and a sister, Susan.

'81

Steven Geismar died August 29, 1982.

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Festive Day Planned For Farber Library Dedication

The brick and glass facade of the five-story Leonard L. Farber Library glistened against a fresh blanket of January snow while, inside, workmen were busy carting books into place and students roamed the stacks, undeterred by new surroundings. All that awaited the University's newest structure were warmer days and an official dedication.

Dedication ceremonies, slated for June 8, will bring over 500 people to campus for a festive day of specially planned events and activities. Included among the guests will be University trustees, dignitaries of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, library campaign contributors, University officers and members of the National Women's Committee, whose annual conference takes place on campus at that time.

The new library complex, consisting of the newly constructed Leonard L. Farber Library, the expanded Jacob Goldfarb Library and the Rapaporte Treasure Hall, is united by an attractive plaza area, certain to become a focal point on campus in milder weather.

Although dedication ceremonies are still a few months off, Farber Library is already very much in use, offering the increased space, services and technology critical to students' study and research needs. The new facility also provides a much-needed place for late-night study.

A successful library campaign has raised $6,500,000 toward its goal of $8,500,000, a sum intended to cover the costs of construction, furnishings and technical equipment as well as provide the funds needed for endowed maintenance. Donor recognition is still available for contributions to the Undergraduate Study Center, the Music Listening Room, the Phonograph Record Room, the Central Reading Area and Core Collection, and a limited number of study room alcoves.

Brandeis University Press

"The exploration of truth to its innermost parts"

Fern L. Nesson

Great Waters

A History of Boston's Water Supply

"An interesting story convincingly told. Non-specialists as well as historians of technology and politics will enjoy it."
Mark Rose
Michigan
Technological University

Provision of water is critical to any society. But because water is so fundamental and the basic methods of supplying it were devised over one hundred years ago, we think and know very little about it today. *Great Waters* describes Boston's water supply history from 1846 until the present. More than a narrowly conceived narrative, the book is a case study of how a city and its suburbs dealt with a serious issue of public health and economics, how the political system worked to adjudicate competing demands for the same resources, and an in-depth look at what people want for their water supplies.

Great Waters is also a book about engineers and their role in nineteenth-century America. Throughout its history, Boston hired the foremost water supply engineers to design its reservoirs. We see them today as social architects with a deep understanding of the competing issues involved.

And finally, *Great Waters* relates a history of past attitudes toward issues of resource use, conservation, and self-sufficiency. Because Western Massachusetts rivers have provided pure water to Boston in such abundance and for such low cost that conservation has never been necessary, the rivers near Boston remain undrinkable and unswimmable. Boston's water system has operated, therefore, not only to its great benefit but also to inhibit resource conservation and geographical self-sufficiency.

Boston's water supply history is engrossing and complicated, but it is also a story of vision and success told in readable fashion.

Fern L. Nesson, a lawyer, graduate of Harvard Law School, and former editor of the Harvard Law Review, is a doctoral candidate in American history at Brandeis University.

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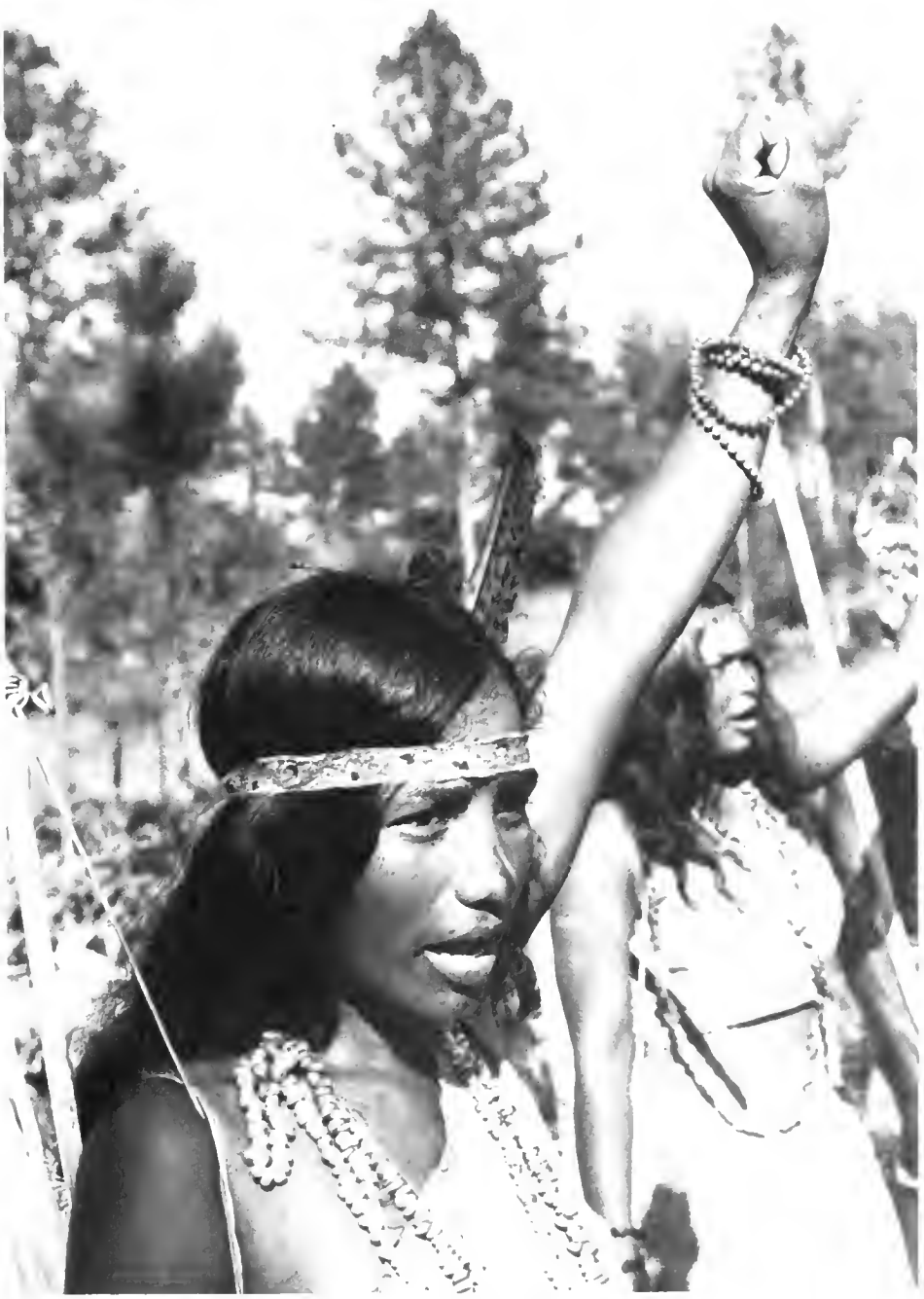
Summer 1983 Volume 3 Number 3

Yugoslavia at the Crossroads

Erosion of Economic Security: China and the United States



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The Erosion of Economic Security in China and the United States

by Leonard J. Hausman

Leonard J. Hausman is the Lester and Alfred Morse Associate Professor of Economics at the Heller School, where he chairs its Center for Employment and Income Studies and co-directs its Center for Social Policy in the Middle East. He visited China a few months ago, the first step of an exchange of scholars and education programs between Brandeis' Heller School and the People's Republic of China.

Farewell, Big Public (Wage) Pots

Job Contract System Will Eliminate Slackers

Responsibility System Turns Lazy Workers Into Good Ones

These are actual headlines appearing in newspapers and originating from the Ministry of Labor and Personnel in the People's Republic of China. Conversing with government officials responsible for the redesign of China's labor market and social protection system, an American economist needs to pinch himself twice: once, because he knows that his counterparts, those who develop the policies behind these headlines, represent the world's largest socialist republic; twice, because the rhetoric in Vice Premier Deng's China is so akin to that heard in President Reagan's America.

A Chinese academic visiting the United States, one imagines, would need to pinch himself but once. Listening to presidential tales of budgets hemorrhaging from ballooning social programs, cancerous growth in the food stamps program, and the need to force the indolent to work while supporting only the truly needy, he, too, would find the quality of the rhetoric awfully familiar though not as surprising.

In both of these countries, rhetoric reflects a new reality: the economic security of households is eroding.

Two Social Protection Systems

In the United States, economic security is provided through one's job and by a vast array of government programs. Most households are supported by the labor income of one or more of its members and some, such as government employees and university professors, have what often amounts to life tenure in their jobs. Recent studies by American labor economists have shown that, at least until the current recession, the average American will hold a job for about eight years, which is somewhat longer than the job tenure of Japanese workers who are often viewed as the most secure. While some workers have life tenure, many, especially those with few skills, turn over rapidly and frequently.

When employees take ill, become disabled, or retire, their fringe benefits are the main source of support in a majority of cases. In addition to an individual's savings, health insurance, disability insurance, and private pensions protect against big spending needs or interruptions in income.

Backing up wage and benefit compensation from jobs is a set of income transfer programs run by state and federal governments which tax people to finance unemployment insurance. The federal government runs Social Security, the largest income transfer program in the world; Medicare protects the elderly and disabled against large health care costs, while those unprotected by social insurance may find coverage under various welfare programs, such as food stamps or Medicaid. In addition, supplementary aid may reach people through agencies in the voluntary sector, such as religious organizations operating soup kitchens.

The American social protection system constitutes roughly one-third of our trillion-dollar economy. The federal government spends over $425 billion yearly on health, welfare, and services, and the state governments another $75 billion. Employers and employees spend over $300 billion on employee benefits; individuals spend another $100 billion on health services; and individual savings and expenditures through voluntary organizations bring the total over $1 trillion. The system is huge.

Social protection is provided in China through jobs, and most workers in urban areas have life tenure on their jobs. This institution is called the "iron rice bowl." That society's protection of its workers is so rigid that, until recently, it virtually was impossible to lose one's job or to find a superior one on one's own. If a firm did not require workers because its products were unneeded, it still retained its full complement of workers. Discipline problems did not result in dismissal and "Lazy Workers," as noted at the outset, were not uncommon, so that in effect, the state, through its subsidies, underwrote vast quantities of surplus labor. The iron rice bowl offered income security, but that came at a great price. China's labor officials calculate that five people have been holding jobs that require the work of three; thus under-employment has been vast.

As for wages, those for highly skilled workers are low relative to those for the unskilled; and often people with limited skills are paid more than their output justifies.

3 This wage policy is also part of China's protective system. It should be noted that, to a degree, the wage system has been redistributive beyond the needs of social protection. It has put a relatively high minimum and low maximum on wages.

The Chinese worker is also entitled to a long list of benefits: free health care for the worker and half price for all relatives; paid sick leave at between sixty to one hundred percent of full pay; retirement pensions; child benefits; convalescent homes; and even showers and baths, since they typically are unavailable at home. As in the United States, benefits add on the average about one-third to wages. For example, in 1981, workers earned a total of $3.2 billion in wages in Shanghai and benefits added $1.2 billion to this total.

The last component of China's social protection system is a series of price subsidies. The government controls the price of food, clothing, and housing to make consumer goods accessible to all citizens. For example, the rent for an average household may be three to four percent of its income. In Shanghai in 1981, the average household earned $1,125. Its rent, therefore, was $40. In the absence of the state subsidy for housing, the rent might have been $380, twenty-five percent of income, which means that the state subsidy amounted to about $340. These benefits, which come either through the job or directly from the state, add measurably to purchasing power.

The variety and size of benefits, along with the egalitarian wage payment system and relatively small public sector income transfer programs, distinguish China's social protection system from that of the United States.

The prevailing powers in China and the United States have concluded that social protection systems must be redesigned to stimulate a higher rate of economic growth. Whether programs providing people with financial security contributed to recent economic troubles in these two countries and, if so, how substantially, are separate matters.

The expansion since 1961 of the social protection system in the United States is not a principal factor in the sharp decline in growth and more recent stagnation experienced here. In America, popular pressure for cutbacks in social programs is the fundamental reason for such reductions; and this popular pressure is a result, not a major cause, of slower economic growth. As people have witnessed a reduced rate of growth in their incomes, they have reacted by trying to cut out what they view as frills, including aid through taxes and transfer programs that often go to quite needy families.

Big budget deficits and the growth of social programs are not principal sources of America's economic woes. Social programs have grown steadily, not suddenly, since 1961 and thus could not have occasioned the sudden economic break observed around 1973-74. Moreover, growth in social programs was offset substantially by a decline in defense expenditures. In fact, at the end of the seventies, there was virtually no deficit in the public sector when one combines the budgets of federal, state, and local governments. Big budget deficits are a very recent phenomenon and are the result of tax cuts legislated federally in 1981 and of economic stagnation between mid-1981 and now.

In terms of dollar expenditures and enrollments in income transfer programs, the biggest growth in the last twenty years has been in the social insurance programs (unemployment, disability and old age insurance) rather than in the welfare programs (AFDC and food stamps). Expenditures on the welfare programs are also much smaller, roughly $85 billion annually. Expenditures on social insurance now are $240 billion a year. Also, insurance programs enroll people whose roles in the labor force are much more important in economic terms than those who receive welfare.

A reasonable question to ask is whether individuals work less when they receive benefits from social programs. For example, are individuals less likely to work if they can receive unemployment insurance, and do they retire earlier if they can receive Social Security? If there was a substantial decrease in the amount of work people do because of such subsidies, then our economic output would be lower than if the benefits were not available.

Although studies have shown that work is affected adversely by income transfers, and far more by insurance than by welfare programs, their effects by no means account for the sharp drop in the rate of economic growth since late 1973.

In China, economic difficulties are rooted in its economic institutions as well as in political turmoil. According to a Chinese economist writing in the *Beijing Review* in 1981, the wages of workers (adjusted for inflation) in state

enterprises in 1978 actually were slightly lower than they were twenty years earlier. Increases in industrial output over those twenty years came about largely by adding more workers to the economy, not by increasing productivity.

Besides the Cultural Revolution, which lasted from 1966 to 1976 and which greatly disrupted the economy, the stagnation in wages has its roots in good part in what we have called the social protection system. A recent study by Professor of Economics D. Gale Johnson at the University of Chicago has specified China's economic institutions that have contributed measurably to its economic difficulties. Some of these institutions form the core of China's social protection system.

Although the iron rice bowl system affords jobs and financial security to workers, it also retards economic growth. If workers receive life tenure when they start a job, then employers are bound to keep them even if they do not require their services or if they view their services as inadequate. The iron rice bowl system thus undermines discipline and hard work and loads enterprises with surplus labor. The system clearly raises production costs. Insofar as it keeps workers in places where they are not needed, new or expanding enterprises cannot get workers they require. So in periods of full employment, the iron rice bowl stifles development.

Interest in egalitarianism rather than in productivity has motivated the wage payment system under which everyone has been paid from "the big communal pot." The result has been, according to leading economists in China, a stifling of workers' incentives and, thus, great losses in output. So instead of motivating workers to produce, economic institutions were obstacles to hard work and high output.

Lastly, the vast network of price subsidies on consumer goods and services has interfered with economic growth. As an example, the prices that the state has paid to farmers for agricultural goods have been kept low relative to those for industrial goods. This has meant that returns to farmers from production, and thus the rewards for hard work, have been low by comparison with those for industrial goods. Lower rewards have meant lower farm outputs. Secondly, the state has kept consumer prices for foods below what the state had to pay for them. This results in overconsumption of foodstuffs, another source of economic waste. Lastly, the gap between what the state pays producers and charges consumers has to be made up by state subsidies. In one way or another, something akin to taxes must cover the cost of these subsidies.

In sum, China's social protection system is made up of a critical set of economic institutions. These institutions have been cornerstones of prevailing political thinking for several decades. The judgment of economists in China is that while institutions have resulted in a fair degree of security (and equality), they also have been costly in terms of economic growth.

China's problems with its social protection system are serious. The challenge facing reformers is great in China because of the centrality of its protective institutions and because of the repercussions that must come from changes. As workers are freer to make choices, employers will be allowed to choose their own workers. Moreover, new workers will not immediately and automatically receive life tenure on their jobs but will be enlisted on a short-term contract basis. Workers will be free to leave their jobs for new ones, and employers will be permitted to dismiss workers for disciplinary reasons and not renew the contracts of unwanted employees. This dramatic set of reforms lessens security by increasing the probability of unemployment and leads to a more productive use of labor.

New wage policies are replacing those that shape the communal wage pots. Enterprises will be able to retain profits resulting from brisk sales and efficient production, in part to reward workers with higher wages and more ample benefits. Within such successful enterprises, workers who are particularly productive are going to be given above average promotions and wage increases. Along these lines, wage incentive systems are being studied with the intent of pushing productivity upward. In a stark and revolutionary manner, egalitarianism in wage policy is being abandoned. "From each according to his work, to each according to his contribution." This is the guiding principle for wage policy. The big communal wage pot is being cracked.

A brand new and startling reform is that proposed for the administration of employee benefit programs. A central feature of Chairman Mao's China was the association with the factory of the great variety of benefit programs. Health care clinics, day care centers, apartment houses, cafeterias, and baths, all are frequently part of the factory establishment. Thus, the factory encompassed virtually all aspects of life. A new experiment is the unhinging of these ancillary activities from the work place by having community agencies develop health clinics and day care centers.

Should the reform go forward, a worker no longer will rely on his factory for everything he needs so that factories can concentrate on the production of goods. Therefore, a new sector must develop to manage services previously run by enterprises. This will undoubtedly undermine a sense of security but, at the same time, make it easier for workers to change jobs because doing so will not entail altering every aspect of life. Another revolutionary reform has been set in motion.

It must be stressed that the three reforms just noted are in the early stages of implementation. How far they proceed is unclear, and problems may be anticipated.

A startling development is the recent announcement that price subsidies are being abandoned for many goods. Henceforth, supply and demand will set prices. One suspects that this development will spread, although how far and how fast is difficult to foretell.

Until this very recent announcement, price subsidies for fresh produce were already undermined in a subtle way. Farmers have been allowed for some time to grow fruits and vegetables on their own plots and then sell their products in open-air markets at free market prices, retaining the financial rewards. So, consumers in China have been able to get tomatoes at a fixed, low, subsidized price at state stores and at a floating, usually higher, unsubsidized price in the open air market. The tomatoes in the open markets are likely to be superior in quality. One wonders, therefore, even if price subsidies are not abandoned, what the quantity and quality of produce appearing in state stores in a few years are likely to be.

The reforms since early 1981 in the United States stemming from supply-side economics, have had their greatest impact on the poor. In the first year of the Reagan administration, the rate of growth in income transfers for the poor was cut by fifty-four percent. By contrast, the rate of growth in the (much larger) insurance programs was cut by fourteen percent. Dollar expenditures on both will continue to grow, but at a reduced rate.

To meet public pressures on budgets and, of late, to improve work incentives for the poor, benefits in AFDC and food stamps have been held back since 1973. AFDC benefits, adjusted for inflation, will have fallen by an average of one-third across the nation between 1974 and 1984. Starting in 1981, several hundred thousand families receiving AFDC and food stamps were removed from those programs because adults heading those families were working. Workfare programs for welfare recipients have become more widespread. One could enumerate many other cutbacks in welfare designed to save government funds and make welfare less attractive as an alternative to work.

Nothing like the above changes have been made in the insurance programs, but cuts have come there, too. For example, administrative changes have removed many people from the Disability Insurance program, and in 1981, extended benefits for the long-term unemployed through the Unemployment Insurance program were reduced by Federal law in many states. Recently, though, the Congress has had to extend benefits for much longer periods because of the serious recession. The reforms just enacted in Old Age Insurance include a provision to delay by several years the age at which people may begin to collect benefits. This reform, however, does not take effect until the next century. Important, though, in terms of the erosion of security, is the fact that Social Security benefits will now become taxable for high income people. Health insurance programs, private and public, so far have escaped serious reform, but reforms eroding benefits in these programs, one suspects, will also come along in the next few years.

In America, then, as in China, there is an erosion of security, sometimes in the interest of reducing expenditures and sometimes in the interest of improving incentives. Faced with economic pressures similar in nature but different in extent, China and the United States are traveling similar roads, but at different speeds. In China a revolution seems to be underway.

Toward International Feminism

by Asoka Bandarage

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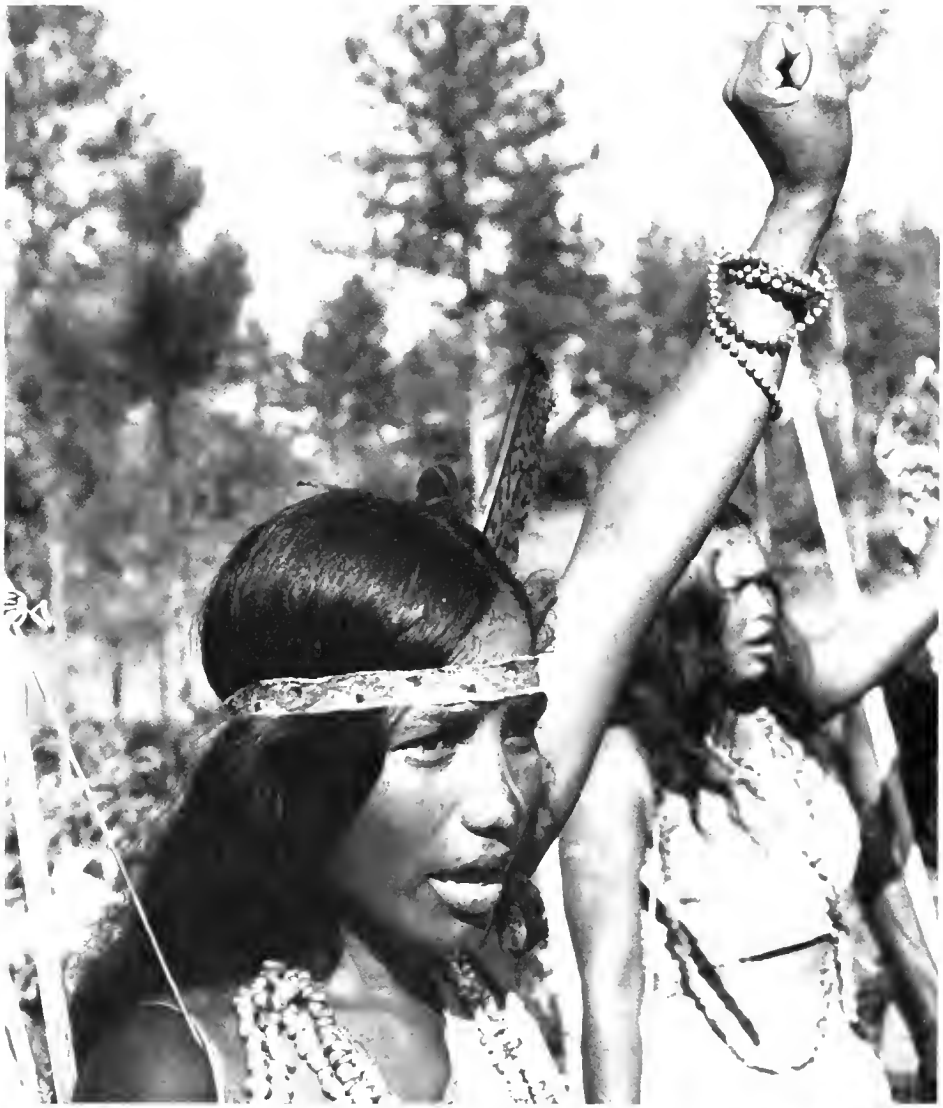


Spurred by the women's movement in the West, women's liberation has rightfully emerged as a global issue. The internationalization of feminism is one of the most controversial intellectual and political developments of our time. Women around the world have begun to address the age-old, deep-seated phenomenon of female subordination and the strategies to overcome it.

In 1975 the United Nations inaugurated the International Women's Decade at the Mexico City conference. Many governments established women's bureaus in preparation for the mid-decade conference in Copenhagen in 1980. Extensive arrangements are now under way for the end of the decade conference scheduled for 1985 in Nairobi. Meanwhile, a new field known as "Women in Development" has emerged giving legitimacy to academic inquiries and policy planning pertaining to women in the Third World. Women social scientists and international aid agencies including the World Bank and the U.S. Agency for International Development are identified with this field. Their ideas and strategies are exported to the Third World to integrate women into the processes of economic modernization. Many non-governmental organizations and networks have also begun at the international, national and regional levels to deal with issues specific to women such as reproductive control and sexual violence. Even the multinational corporations now give the liberation of women as a reason for their expansion overseas.

But the solidarity among women is tenuous. At every international women's gathering the divisions of race, class, nationality and ethnicity erupt, tearing at the unity that brings women together. The official U.S. delegation is already discussing strategies to avoid the infiltration of such divisive issues at the Nairobi conference. Indeed, we can pretend that differences do not exist, or we can explore them and, in the process, reformulate feminism itself. The latter is more difficult and painful, but indispensable, if sisterhood is to become more than a slogan.

In spite of all the conferences, declarations, academic treatises and

women's projects, many women around the world have yet to hear of feminism or the women's movement. It is unlikely that they will until opportunities for literacy and a general improvement in living standards are available to them. But it is also the case that some women who know of the women's movement show great antipathy and resistance to feminism. Such negative reactions are more apparent in the United States, the center of modern feminism and the women's movement. But why should any woman oppose feminism's attempts to eradicate those social constraints placed by sex which inhibit women (and men) from realizing their human potential? Indeed, why do so many women who stand to gain so much from feminism see it as either irrelevant to their lives or are threatened by it?

To a large extent the anti-feminism of such women is attributable to dominant interests, especially male ideologies which succeed in manipulating these women's fears about the risks and dangers of feminism. The new right in the U.S., which depicts the women's movement as a threat to the alleged security of women's lives, and reactionary nationalist movements as the one in Iran, which denigrate feminism as a Western fad or an imperialist plot, are examples. The distortion of feminism by the media as constituting mostly the pranks of bra-burning, white, middle-class women has also played its part in alienating some potentially sympathetic women from the fundamental concerns of feminism.

Does this mean then that women who are alienated from feminism are ridden with "false consciousness?" If the feminist vanguard were to enlighten these irrational women of the objective conditions of their oppression, namely male dominance, could a mass-based, international feminist struggle be launched?

Obviously, the answer is not that simple. We need to move beyond the familiar factors of male manipulation, media distortion and the implied false consciousness of the masses of women. Being careful not to blame feminism for the deteriorating conditions of many women around the world, we must ask nevertheless if the feminist theories and strategies currently available are adequate for comprehending and changing the oppression of most women and the alienation of many from feminism. Have the class and cultural biases of contemporary feminism and the women's movement, for example, contributed in any way to the successes of anti-feminist forces among certain groups of women? If reactionary backlashes against some of the hard-won victories of the women's movement such as women's reproductive rights are to be countered, a reassessment of the objectives and strategies of feminism is clearly necessary.

We need also to ask if in fact most women are opposed to the broad ideals of feminism—increased social and psychological freedoms for women—or if their resistance is to that particular brand of feminism arising out of the white, middle-class experience in the West, but popularly projected as "the Women's Movement" by the media and most Western, middle-class feminists themselves? Those studies which have inquired into the consciousness of poor and Third World women without resorting to Western feminist concepts are quite instructive. They have revealed a great enthusiasm for and acceptance of the broad principles and objectives of feminism among such disparate groups as "untouchable" women in India and poor black women in the United States.

It is necessary then to make a clear distinction between feminism as a universal ideology potentially acceptable to most women and the middle-class, predominantly Western feminism which has become synonymous with the contemporary women's movement. This distinction is at the root of many of the conflicts that break out among different groups of women at international women's conferences.

What is problematic of course is not that there are differences among women but that there are inequalities and conflictive interests among us, as among men, based on the hierarchies of social class, race, nation, ethnicity, etc. For example, it is obvious that imperialism (Western economic, political and cultural hegemony) has given white women a higher social status in the world over Third World women (women of color in Asia, Africa, Latin America as well as the racial minorities in the West). Similarly, women from the privileged social classes in the West and the Third World, though themselves subordinated to their men, are placed in relations of dominance vis-à-vis poor women and men. The radical feminist assertion that all women are oppressed by all men, developed around issues of sexual control and violence, needs qualification in the context of such realities as the racist use of the rape charge against black men in the United States. In the last forty years or so four hundred and fifty-five men have been executed for rape. Four hundred and five of them were black. No white man has ever been executed for raping a black woman in this country.

Note too that the contrasting racist and sexist images of white and black women here depict the former as passive, dependent and delicate creatures to be protected and the latter as strong matriarchs or bad black women to be cast aside. These stereotypical images alone should raise questions about the prevalence of uniform models of womanhood and manhood for all groups.

Not surprisingly perhaps, feminist analyses and the women's movement arose within the ranks of the relatively deprived white, middle-class women in the West rather than the absolutely deprived majority of poor Third World women. What is important to note is that the analytical categories and social change strategies produced by Western middle-class feminists, while couched in universal terms, are derived from the unique historical experience of their own social class and culture.

Both the nineteenth-century women's suffrage movement and the contemporary women's movement in the U.S. have emerged largely as responses by white, middle-class women to the contradictions created in their lives by the processes of capitalist industrial development. The nineteenth-century movement in particular can be seen as the challenge of educated middle-class women already engaged in "public" activities, notably the abolition movement, to the ideology of femininity that confined them to the "domestic" sphere. Their aim was to legitimize their integration into public life through the vote and eventually to become the legal and social equals of the men of their class.

Similarly the contemporary women's movement emerged among middle-class women (some confined to the home and others already in paid employment) seeking greater integration into public life through satisfying careers and eventual equality with their men. This movement must also be seen in the context of increasing commercialization of domestic services and rapid absorption of women into the wage labor force.

The liberal integrationist strategies and their emphasis on legislative change unite the two women's movements in the U.S. What distinguishes them is the emergence of a newer more radical branch of feminism in recent decades which has politicized personal relations between men and women within the family. Extending its critique to other social institutions, radical feminism argues that women's liberation cannot be achieved without the overthrow of male dominance or patriarchy, which is the very foundation of social life everywhere.

Many of the popular categories of feminist analysis today, such as the private-public dichotomy and the patriarchal nuclear family, have been formulated by white, middle-class feminists in the process of reassessing their unique historical experience under industrial capitalism. Like much of Western male scholarship then, feminist analyses and practices too are ridden with middle-class and Western biases. Feminist thinking which takes the middle-class experience as the norm may not only be irrelevant and alienating to most women, but the social change strategies emanating from such thinking may have negative consequences for poor and Third World women and men.

In this regard, we should remember how the nineteenth-century women's movement in the U.S., which emerged from within the abolition movement, later capitulated to the racial and class politics of the time. When white supremacist politicians pitted the vote for women against the vote for black men, the suffragists, in their exclusive concern for the vote for women—that is white, middle-class women—went along with the racist forces. During the early decades of the twentieth century, some feminists searching for allies in their campaign for birth control took positions supporting the reduction of "undesirable" elements in the population, such as blacks, foreigners (immigrants) and the lower classes. Such positions fed into the eugenics movement and the racial hysteria of the time. Unless the scope of feminism is broadened, the contemporary women's movement (in spite of its roots in the civil rights struggle) can again be aligned with white male politicians seeking to keep women, minorities and the working classes divided and conquered.

Perhaps the most important strategy of liberation advocated by contemporary liberal feminism is the incorporation of women into the paid labor force as the equals of men. Indeed, for middle-class women formerly confined to domestic chores, a professional career can offer greater self-fulfillment despite the new stresses that come with those careers. Women from the priviliged social classes in the Third World have also benefited from higher education and integration into paid employment.

But for the majority of other women, integration into the wage labor force entails at best working as a factory or field laborer and at worst as a maid or a prostitute. Can absorption into the prevailing structures of employment bring liberation to most women? In the absence of changes in those hierarchical structures at the international and national levels, integration results merely in prestigious careers for a few women and men but continued underpaid and undervalued work for the majority. Data now available indicates that unequal integration further deepens the class, racial and national cleavages among women rather than helps build sisterhood.

Demands made in the name of women's liberation by liberal feminist organizations in certain Third World countries only exacerbate this trend. Take for example the cry for imported luxury kitchen equipment that would supposedly lighten the household chores of busy professional women. It is no secret that the conspicuous consumption of the privileged classes diverts scarce foreign exchange from the survival needs of the masses of poor women and men in those countries.

Turning briefly to radical feminism now, it can well be argued that some of its basic postulates such as the "personal is political" are broadly applicable everywhere. But a closer analysis of some of the specific institutions, such as the male-headed, nuclear family against which radical feminism directs its critique, helps recognize the limits of this analysis. Research into social classes and cultures outside the Western middle class reveals a diversity of family structures. At least one third of the households in the world today are headed by women. Research also shows that the family is not the primary focus of women's oppression everywhere. In some communities, especially those subjugated by racism as under slavery in America or apartheid in South Africa, black women have experienced family life as essentially supportive rather than oppressive. Women in such situations may consider labor for their families as their only labor of love.

It should also be noted that while sisterhood may be a new discovery for Western, middle-class housewives isolated in their suburban homes, it has long been a reality for women in many sex-segregated societies whether in Asia, the Middle East, in the female-headed, kin networks of the Caribbean and perhaps even in working-class communities in the United States. Of course it could be

argued that the sisterhood prevailing in such communities is essentially conservative and directed toward women's survival rather than the overthrow of male dominance. Lesbianism, when it exists in these situations, is not politicized either. Nevertheless it must be recognized that the conjugal role relationship is not the central relationship for women in many of these communities and that their emotional needs are met primarily through their relationships to other women. To this extent, women in these alternative class and cultural contexts may be psychologically freer from men, especially their spouses, than their Western, middle-class counterparts. Women's liberation then cannot be a uniform exportable ideology. It has to be defined and achieved contextually.

My purpose here is not to denigrate either the legitimate concerns of white, middle-class women or their efforts to find freedom from their own particular oppression but rather to begin placing Western feminism and the women's movement in comparative and historical perspective. The contemporary women's movement is of world historic importance. It has the potential to improve the quality of human relations everywhere. But given the tremendous diversity and deepening inequalities among women we must work toward an inductive and comparative feminist framework within which the concerns of wider groups of women can be adequately addressed. If not, the very legitimacy of feminism and the women's movement is seriously threatened.

Where do we turn then for theoretical direction toward a more inclusive definition of feminism and strategies for broadening the concerns of the women's movement? Few of the alternative theoretical frameworks and women's networks now emerging do carry the potential toward making feminism relevant to wider groups of women.

Socialists have long argued that most women, and men for that matter, cannot find liberation within the unequal and exploitative social relations under capitalism. The prerequisite for the liberation of women, that is nonbourgeois women, they point out, is their absorption into economic production within a socialist economy. The growing body of feminist research on the effects of capitalist development on women, particularly in the Third World, gives much credence to this position.

The processes of capitalist development in the Third World have led to the marginalization of women in the least productive and least remunerative sectors of Third World economies. While a handful of women have gained access to prestigious jobs, most women are confined to either unpaid or underpaid and exploitative work as subsistence producers, maids, prostitutes, etc. The expansion of private property, wage labor, new technology and the cash nexus have disadvantaged women categorically. In many places in Africa for example, these new developments have robbed women of the relative independence and mobility traditionally associated with their role as the central subsistence producers. In India, the disparity between the sexes with regard to both employment and chances for physical survival have steadily increased with the socio-economic changes of the recent decades.

At the mid-decade conference in 1980 women accounted for half the world's population; two-thirds of the world's work hours; one-tenth of the world's income and less than a hundredth of the world's property. Less than one-third of women are literate and in many African and Asian countries only one in ten females even enters school. "Feminization of poverty" is a structural feature of capitalism in the Third World. It is fast becoming so in the United States (and Europe) too where women are pushed into the permanent "under class" in larger and larger numbers as domestic work is subsumed by capitalism and the nuclear family weakens.

The structural analysis of women's oppression and long-term vision toward liberation presented by socialists are highly compelling. But in the absence of practical strategies leading to social revolution, the socialist vision can result merely in an evasion of the daily realities of poor women's lives. In the presence of poverty and massive unemployment most women prefer exploitation on the job to starvation. Those who are able to find regular employment, as a field hand on a plantation or a "hostess" in "sex tourism", often consider themselves relatively privileged. Even many Third World governments that espouse socialist ideologies, including China, have not been able to extricate themselves from the constraints placed by the world capitalist economy. Their experiences bespeak the tremendous difficulties of realizing a socialist vision within a capitalist world.

Without abandoning the structural analysis and long-term vision of the socialists, it is nevertheless important to implement strategies that are of immediate value in improving women's lives. These should include the provision of literacy, credit and marketable skills for women and the incorporation of women's concerns within the agenda for a new international economic order (including the new world information order). Women's needs in particular must be included in the codes of conduct being devised for regulating the multinational corporations.

It is also important to note that although many poor and Third World women prefer exploitative jobs to starvation, they are ignorant neither of their exploitation nor the necessity for change. The courage and resourcefulness of poor women, both in the Third World and the West have been indispensable historically for the survival of their communities and the world at large. Today we are beginning to hear of isolated but remarkable struggles by such women for higher wages and better working

conditions in the multinational-owned factories of South East Asia; against nuclear explosions and the dumping of radioactive waste by Western powers in the islands of Micronesia; and against sterilization abuses in the U.S. and the Third World. A number of women's networks such as the Women and Global Corporations Project of the American Friends Service Committee, the Boston Women's Health Book Collective and feminist journals such as *Isis* and *Connexions* are supporting these women in their struggles around the world.

Reverting our attention now to the socialist position it should be noted that while it provides a most incisive analysis of the politico-economic bases and class dimensions of women's oppression under capitalism, it lacks any real understanding of the cultural and psychological roots of this oppression. This becomes particularly clear in the light of the experiences of women in "socialist" countries such as the Soviet Union. The persistence of a sexual division of labor and sexual hierarchy at "work" and male resistance to the implementation of the Family Code—the first legislation anywhere toward equalizing domestic work between men and women—in Cuba, are also highly instructive. They point out that the incorporation of women into social production and benevolent state legislation are insufficient for eradicating sexual inequality either in the public or the private sphere.

The experiences of women in socialist countries and the experiences of middle-class women integrated into the higher echelons of paid employment in capitalist countries (both in the West and the Third World) reveal a basic fact: while material well-being is a prerequisite, it alone will not guarantee the liberation of women as women. This confirms the broad postulate of radical feminism that the concerted struggle of women against sexist attitudes and behavior in all spheres, including the most intimate realms, is necessary for liberation. Sexism is not simply sociological but deeply psychological.

The obvious shortcomings of each of the currently available feminist theories—liberal, radical and socialist—have led some women intellectuals in the West to work toward a broad synthesis of Marxist-socialist and radical feminist thinking in conceptualizing the oppression of women. Very briefly, most such attempts toward a Marxist-Feminist synthesis locate women's subordination in the dialectical interaction between social production within market sectors and domestic production (including biological reproduction and the reproduction of labor power) within the family.

But the emergent Marxist-Feminist syntheses, like their liberal and radical feminist counterparts are rooted in the processes of capitalist development in the West and derive their categories of analysis from that experience. The "domestic labor debate" concerned with the patriarchal nuclear family and the housewife role, which are both historically specific class and cultural phenomena, bears witness to this. These attempts toward a Marxist-Feminist synthesis which are based on the Western capitalist experience have limited relevance to the qualitatively different forms of subordinate or dependent capitalist development and cultural transformations taking place in the Third World today. Moreover, Marxist Feminism, like Marxism and other theories formulated by Westerners is unlikely to provide a coherent analysis of racism and imperialism that speaks to the concerns of women of color in the Third World or the West.

However, very interesting and promising research on women in the Third World is now being done by some Marxist Feminists, mostly women anthropologists. It is their research on the impact of multinational industries (especially textiles and electronics in free trade zones), the Green Revolution, tourism, etc. on women that has helped question strategies to further integrate women into the processes of dependent capitalist development. This Marxist-Feminist research into the Third World is still very much at an incipient stage. Like Marxist-Feminist inquiries in the West, they have focused largely on the effects of the expanding capitalist mode of production on women and have neglected those aspects of women's oppression which lie in culturally specific ideological and familial structures. An integration of the older anthropological tradition of intensive cross-cultural research with the emerging Marxist-Feminist perspective could be highly fruitful in overcoming the inadequacies of current research on Third World women.

Nevertheless, it needs to be reiterated that the psychology of racism and imperialism may inhibit even sensitive Western researchers and activists from understanding some of the complexities of female subordination in the Third World. For this reason Western researchers and activists need to be very careful in their interventions. Take the outcries of Western feminists against the horrors of "female circumcision" in many Muslim (and a few other) communities around the world. Unless interventions against involuntary sterilization, corporate "dumping" (of dangerous drugs, chemicals, etc.) and other abusive phenomena rooted in Western economic, political and ideological institutions accompany those outcries, the charge of Western imperialism hurled at Christian missionaries and others can easily be evoked against feminists too. This charge comes not only from male supremacists but also from feminists in the Third World.

While there are few, if any, national or international organizations that work explicitly within a Marxist or socialist Feminist framework, there are a number of them which do so implicitly. Some of the international women's health networks involved in the Nestlé's boycott and the campaign against the export of Depo-Provera—a dangerous hormonal contraceptive banned in the U.S.—to the Third World, are examples. Groups such as the National Women's Health Network campaigning against Depo-Provera direct their struggles against both the sexist ideologies of the social and medical sciences and the unethical and exploitative control exercised by capitalist pharmaceutical companies and international population control agencies over women's lives. These multi-pronged efforts have in turn helped forge links of solidarity among many grassroots women's organizations around the world. Similarly the recent feminist actions against militarism in the West could be extended toward a struggle against the politico-economic and ideological roots of the arms race thereby enabling the incorporation of many different groups of women.

But given basic inequalities and conflicts among different groups of women, how likely is it that a single women's movement which could address all the issues of all women everywhere would ever emerge? It seems that culturally specific gender oppression has to be dealt with within alternative movements organized by women experiencing those particular forms of oppression themselves. The white, middle-class women's movement in the West, particularly in the U.S., is one and perhaps the first. In the wake of this movement other localized women's movements are now emerging in countries such as India.

This does not mean, however, that the separate women's movements must necessarily be isolated or antagonistic toward each other. Feminism today is an international issue. Women's subordination is a systemic feature of the world political economy and ideology. The struggle against women's subordination must also be international in character. It is in this common struggle against those aspects of women's subordination rooted in the "world system" that different groups of women and their culturally specific movements can come together. If feminism is truly to be internationalized it must have the flexibility to become a distinct but interconnected struggle within a wider and holistic movement toward social change and human freedom.

Yugoslavia at the Crossroads

by Steven L. Burg

Steven L. Burg is assistant professor of politics and chairman of the Soviet Studies Program. He is the author of many articles on Soviet and Yugoslav politics and of a new book, Conflict and Cohesion in Socialist Yugoslavia *(Princeton University Press).*

For many Western observers, the death of Josip Broz Tito in May 1980 at the age of 88 called into question the continued survival of Yugoslavia as a single state. For 35 years Tito had been the only authoritative arbitrator capable of imposing, with the unquestioned support of the professional army, solutions to the ceaseless conflicts among the regional, economic, ideological and, especially, ethnic groups and interests into which Yugoslavia is divided. And for more than 40 years he had led, and imposed discipline upon, the Communist Party—known officially since 1952 as the League of Communists.

The Yugoslav federation comprises six republics and two autonomous provinces. These are more than simple political-administrative units. They are also historical communities. Each is claimed by one or more of the country's many ethnic groups as its "national homeland." But as the result of complex historical circumstances, none of the borders of these regions corresponds precisely to the boundaries of ethnic settlement. Hence, ethnonational claims to part or all of each of them are hotly disputed among Yugoslavia's nationalities, and the rise of nationalism among any of them is necessarily viewed as threatening by one or more of the others. These ethno-national antagonisms complicate federal economic policy making, for the levels of development of the republics and provinces are widely divergent. Any policy that affects the regions unequally is likely to generate nationalistic resentment among those who perceive themselves to be the "losers."

The republics of Slovenia and Croatia in the north and west are highly developed regions whose Slavic peoples, divided by distinct languages, share a common central European Catholic heritage. Vojvodina, an autonomous province of the Serbian republic in the northeast, is a highly developed agricultural region populated by Orthodox Serbs and Catholic Croats, both of them Slavic peoples, and a large Hungarian minority. Together, these three regions constitute the developed "north." Their representatives often take common positions on questions of economic policy and related ideological or political issues. And on questions of development policy and the redistribution of resources, their interests are almost diametrically opposed to those of the southern, underdeveloped regions.

The Slavic and culturally Orthodox republics of Macedonia and Montenegro are small, underdeveloped regions in the south. Kosovo, an autonomous province of the Serbian republic, is a southern region bordering on Albania and populated by ethnic Albanians. It is both the economically most underdeveloped and the demographically fastest-growing region. The republic of Bosnia and Hercegovina is a large, multinational territory geographically in the center of the country but economically in the "south." It is composed of Muslims, Serbs, and Croats. Together, these four regions are the primary beneficiaries of the party's commitment to equalizing the levels of development of the republics and provinces and the standards of living of their peoples.

Serbia, the sixth republic, is as a whole neither developed nor underdeveloped. However, like the country as a whole, it is divided into a developed north, comprising the capital

city of Belgrade and its environs, and an underdeveloped south. Its Slavic and culturally Orthodox Serbian population, together with the Serbian populations of Croatia, Bosnia, Kosovo, Vojvodina and Macedonia, constitute the largest national group in the country, although not an absolute majority. As a result, representatives of Serbia share certain interests with each of the major economic "blocs" in Yugoslav polities but inevitably come into conflict with them over the status and fate of their ethnically Serbian populations.

As a result of these regional-economic and ethnic divisions, Yugoslav politics since the early 1960s have been characterized by a relatively high degree of intra-elite conflict. Tito was, therefore, seen by outsiders as an essential element holding the otherwise conflicting regional leaderships together. Conscious efforts to provide some institutional mechanisms for his succession began as early as 1963. But these were subject to much dispute and were revised in 1968, 1970, 1974, and 1978. At the time of his death, a complex system of collective leadership had evolved in both the state and the party. It was based on the representation in all leading political bodies of each of the republics and provinces, as well as the federation itself, and the rotation of all leading positions on an annual or biannual basis. This system, implemented under Tito's personal direction in the last years of his life, resulted in a dizzying movement of leading figures from position to position in the government and the party. And it left even the most optimistic outside observers with little confidence in either the probable stability of post-Tito political institutions, or the ability of even the most capable of his individual successors to build the nationwide support and provide the leadership necessary to make a country as deeply divided as Yugoslavia "work."

Indeed, since Tito's death, Yugoslav politics and society have been beset by a dramatic resurgence of inter-ethnic hostilities, by serious economic difficulties, by renewed intellectual dissent, by a decline in the effectiveness of established decision-making institutions and procedures, and by an increasing level of conflict among Tito's successors in the communist political leadership. However, not all of these problems can be attributed to the absence of Tito. And even those that can are not *solely* the product of his departure.

There is little doubt that the declining effectiveness of federal political institutions apparent in the past three years is at least partially attributable to the absence of an authoritarian leader willing and able to impose his preferences on quarreling subordinates. But it also appears to be in large part the inevitable result of the system of decision making based on inter-regional negotiation and consensus that evolved during the late 60s and 70s in response to ethnic and economic conflicts between republics and provinces. That system, of which the post-Tito provisions for collective leadership and rotation are only logical extensions, gives each of the regions an effective veto over almost all decisions at each step of the central policy-making process. It is a system designed to enable each of the regional leaderships to defend its interests against pressure from the others.

As a result, decision making in Yugoslavia has been characterized by frequent and long delays, intense haggling over policies, and sometimes even failures to come to any agreement at all. In short, it had been inefficient even with Tito and has only become more so without him.

But Yugoslavia cannot long survive without such a system—at least, not a "liberal" Yugoslavia, based on market socialism, self-management in the workplace, and political decentralization. Historically, these "liberal" reforms have been threatened from two extremes—from hardline conservatives intent on reestablishing a more Soviet-like system of centralized rule, and from nationalist-separatist forces in the regions. The present system of decision making reflects the efforts of Tito and his supporters to appease both these forces by devolving enormous power to the regions but, at the same time, compelling them to accommodate each other's interests.

If such a system is to work at all, it requires regional leaders constantly to negotiate compromises. The experiences of other ethnically divided countries with similar systems, Belgium for example, suggests that the forging of such compromises requires a high level of stability in the regional leaderships, manifest in long tenures in office. This enables political leaders to exchange immediate concessions for future ones, confident that they will receive just compensation. The introduction of compulsory rotation, however, increases the rate of turnover, already high because of the generational change now taking place in the Yugoslav leadership and therefore undermines the ability of post-Tito leaders to make this system work. While the positive real and symbolic functions of collective leadership by representatives of the regions argue for its continuation, it seems clear that "rotation" must be drastically limited, if not eliminated, as a first step toward the stabilization of the post-Tito political order. But this will be a giant step, for Tito placed all his personal prestige behind the adoption and implementation of this principle; and to undo it will require his successors to undo the most recent component of his "legacy."

There is little doubt that the increasingly obvious divisions in the communist leadership have been made possible by the absence of Tito. While no other individual approached Tito's personal authority and prestige, a considerable number shared places on the next level down. These members of the central party organs and regional party leaderships each enjoyed an identifiable power base immune to intervention by anyone other than Tito. With his passing, they are now entirely free to engage in debate and must do so in order to forge inter-regional agreements and formulate policy. Debate among them in the post-Tito period has reflected the conflicting economic interests of their respective regions and the ethnonational sensitivities of their populations. For they must, in a real sense, "represent" the "constituencies" if they are to retain the confidence of those who must nominate them to other leadership positions at the next rotation, and in this way retain political power. Thus, it is not the passing of Tito alone that explains the increased level of conflict among the leadership but a very real conflict of interests among the constituencies they present.

The conflict of interests among the regions certainly are *not* due to the absence of Tito. Indeed, in some respects they are the product of his having remained present for so long. As a fundamentally conservative communist leader whose support for "liberalization" reflected his pragmatic reactions to the constraints of Yugoslav multinationalism rather than any personal "liberalism," Tito remained unhappy with the reforms he was compelled to carry out. As a result, he used his power to limit necessary reforms where possible and to prevent those that were unnecessary for the simple preservation of the communist order and his personal rule. It seems clear now, too, that he was an important brake even on discussion of reforms necessary to implement established principles if they seemed inconsistent with his own ideological preferences. Thus, he appears to have prevented serious discussion of what to do about the mounting foreign debt and declining agricultural productivity, for their solution entailed the introduction of further reforms that he apparently was not prepared to accept.

Tito agreed only reluctantly in the early 1960s to go along with the majority of the communist leadership who supported the partial dismantling of the centrally-planned economy and its replacement by a system of semi-autonomous, worker-managed enterprises operating in a limited market economy. He personally remained an advocate of political intervention in the economy at the expense of "market forces." In part, his advocacy had its roots in a commitment to the egalitarian redistribution of resources among the regions—a policy goal that could not be achieved without such intervention. But, as long as Tito remained an advocate of such intervention, party leaders at all levels of the system were able to intervene in the formulation of social plans and the operation of ostensibly self-managing enterprises despite official ideology to the

contrary. This meant that they could corrupt the market and commit scarce resources to economically irrational ventures. Enormously expensive and often unprofitable projects were undertaken in order to contribute to the personal prestige of particular leaders and the economies of their power bases. Such projects not only wasted resources, they also contributed to the country's mounting international debt, now greater than Poland's if calculated on a *per capita* basis, for many of them were financed by foreign loans.

The passing of Tito has meant that these economic problems and the changes necessary to correct them—economic *and* political, "liberalizing" or not—can now be discussed openly. As a result, public policy debate in Yugoslavia has now become remarkably open, and is being reported in an increasingly more open and inquisitive press. Although this debate is still evolving, it appears to suggest the existence of three broad groupings in the post-Tito leadership. The first of these consists of advocates of further decentralization through the strengthening of the prerogatives of the regions. There is some evidence of this in the positions of the leaderships of Slovenia, Croatia, and Vojvodina—the most developed regions—on a number of different issues. However, such a development would represent a return to conditions characteristic of the late 1960s that culminated in an inter-regional deadlock and systemic crisis. Moreover, it would necessarily be opposed by the representatives of the underdeveloped southern regions who depend on central power for the transfer of capital resources, and by the central party apparatus in Belgrade. And, while the latter is a far less powerful actor in Yugoslav polities than the regional leaderships, it cannot be discounted entirely.

The second grouping consists of the proponents of an opposite tendency: re-centralization, or the traditional "hardline" response. This grouping comprises proponents of party intervention in the economy and "traditionalists" or conservatives who favor greater centralization and discipline in the party itself. It is members of this grouping who are leading the attack on the alleged "excesses" of the press presently underway in Yugoslavia. Many of the figures in this grouping are Serbs, and Serbian nationalism has traditionally been associated with a more conservative political orientation.

These two tendencies in the debate represent the extremes and, at least up to now, have tended to balance each other out. If one can be said to have the upper hand, however, it is the decentralizing tendency. For Yugoslav leaders themselves estimate that no more than 20 percent of the party as a whole remains sympathetic to the conservative orientation. And that orientation is also strongly opposed by the third grouping in the leadership: the advocates of reforms intended to increase the role of market forces in economic decision making at the expense of political "interference." The members of this group, however, also remain committed to the party's long-standing policy of equalizing standards of living, and this means that even they recognize the need for at least some state intervention in the economy on behalf of the interests of the underdeveloped. Moreover, their clear commitment to meeting the international economic obligations of the country by acceding to the demands of the country's creditors also requires the state to play a continued role in the economy.

The regional development issue is especially powerful today, for the country was severely shaken in spring 1981 by an outburst of nationalist-separatist mass demonstrations and violent riots among the Albanians of Kosovo. The demonstrators alleged that they had been exploited by "Belgrade" and its Serbian political elite and demanded at a minimum the formal elevation of Kosovo to the status of a republic, equal to the six other republics, and at a maximum the separation of Kosovo and surrounding Albanian-populated areas from Yugoslavia and their incorporation into a "greater Albania." Sporadic episodes of unrest there have continued since then and are a powerful reminder to the leadership of the danger of allowing material dissatisfaction to mount. And, while the Albanians and Kosovo may be an exceptional case in the Yugoslav context, recent fragmentary evidence of nationalist activity among Croatian students in Croatia and Moslems in Bosnia, as well as a Serbian nationalist backlash in reaction to events in Kosovo, must suggest to the present leadership the potentially explosive consequences of allowing the economy to deteriorate as it has for the past three years. For declining living standards can only accelerate the rise of nationalist unrest.

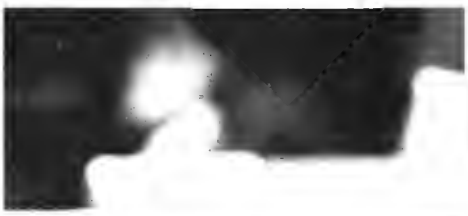
The advocates of reform in the direction of greater reliance on the market represent a compromise position in Yugoslav politics. That compromise has been reflected in a number of important recent decisions and appears to promise the greatest hope for resolution of the country's problems. It is a response essentially consistent with the overall direction of changes since 1966 and can be advanced as a continuation of Tito's "legacy." Moreover, it is consistent with the image of the Yugoslav system as an authentic one, created in response to domestic conditions, and not one created by the mechanical application of an "Eastern" or a "Western" model.

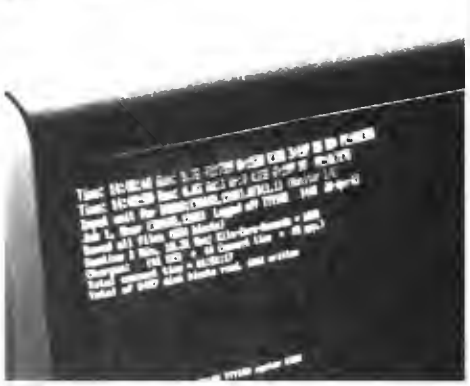
While the rhetoric of recent party meetings, the pressures of the international economic position of the country, and the logic of the ideology of self-management all support the eventual victory of those who advocate moderate reforms in the direction of a market economy, no decisive movement in this direction has yet taken place. Implementation of such reforms will inevitably undermine the real basis of the party's practical political power: ultimate control over the allocation of scarce resources. As a result, this solution to the current problems of Yugoslavia is unlikely to be adopted until the party as a whole, and especially each of its regional leaderships, devises an alternative basis of power that will not be threatened by it.

The Yugoslavs have faced this monumental task twice before. Once, as a consequence of the split with Stalin. The result was the establishment of the ideology of self-management, the transformation of the party into a "league" and the redefinition of its role from "ruling" to "leading." They faced it again in the late 60s and early 70s, and the result was a second transformation of the party and the state and the devolution of power and authority from the federal center to the regions. Now they must do it again if Yugoslavia as we know it today is to survive.

Enter: Computer Science

Print: Brandeis





An English and Classics major wrote a senior thesis analyzing the work of a seventh century B.C. Greek poet. A psychology major studied data from numerous experiments on creativity. And a mathematics major solved a series of complex equations in calculus.

Despite their widely disparate fields of study, the three Brandeis students shared a common ally in their work: the computer. For the English and Classics concentrator, the machine facilitated the study of the repetitive pattern of certain phrases in the poet's work. For the psychology major, the computer made it possible to eliminate countless hours of collecting and recording results of the experiments. And for the mathematician, the computer not only saved considerable time, but also insured a level of accuracy unlikely to be attained without it.

Today at Brandeis, the presence of computers and a strong computer science program — that will emerge even stronger as the result of a recent $4 million endowment — is enriching the academic experiences in ways unimaginable just a few years ago.

Next fall, nearly 80 percent of Brandeis students are expected to take at least one course in computer science during their academic career, a figure that represents almost a two-fold jump in just five years. During the past academic year, forty-two students graduated with an undergraduate degree in computer science, ranking it eighth in number of majors. Three years ago, there were only eighteen computer science graduates.

To put the entire matter in proper perspective, these forty-two computer science majors from the class of 1983 embraced a discipline that did not even exist fifteen years ago.

Jacques Cohen, who chairs the computer science program, remembers how it was: "When I came here in 1968, the University only offered several courses in computer programming and some of these were taught by graduate students from MIT and Harvard."

The professor of computer science also remembers the state of the hardware art at Brandeis in 1968. "We had an IBM 1130 back then," he smiles. "To give you an idea, that represented less computing capacity than a standard Apple personal computer does now. And that was for the entire University. Can you imagine!"

Perhaps even less imaginable, especially to those already inundated with countless television entreaties to buy a home computer, was the fact that in 1968 computer science at Brandeis was actually part of the physics department.

To Cohen, however, it is not at all surprising that computer science — a field that promises to revolutionize the way Western civilization processes, stores, and transmits information — was until recently considered a subset of another field. He points out that in other leading colleges and universities in the late 1960s and even through the 1970s, computer science had been harbored in mathematics, physics and several other academic departments.

"But now, computer science is legitimately recognized as a science itself," says Cohen, "and it has brought great excitement to the academy." It has brought more than excitement, however. It has even gone so far as to bring new definitions of what it means to be educated, according to Naomi Schmidt, adjunct assistant professor of computer science. "It's becoming an assumption that an educated person in this society is literate in the use of the computer and familiar with computer programming," she says. Schmidt, who teaches introductory programming courses to noncomputer science majors, adds that "anyone who is going to be doing quantitative analysis at Brandeis will find the computer a valuable tool." And that covers everyone from students majoring in the sciences — biology, chemistry, biochemistry — to the social sciences — sociology, economics, psychology, anthropology. Even certain fields in the humanities, especially linguistics, will feel the full force of the computer in the years ahead.

For nonmajors who are intrigued by the computer, Brandeis offers computer programming courses that teach a variety of computer languages, as well as courses that investigate fundamental concepts and methods in computer science.

Because Brandeis is not an engineering or trade school, the interdisciplinary links between computer science and other fields really do not have to be taught directly, according to Cohen. "Students can naturally combine their expertise in computer science with their expertise in music, in sociology, in psychology, in economics. These — and other — interdisciplinary links exist naturally because of the way a liberal arts program is organized."

Thus, computer science majors are encouraged to take courses in linguistics. Philosophy majors are encouraged to take computer science courses. And on it goes, in the traditional liberal arts mode.

Indeed, it is because of its liberal arts tradition, not in spite of it, that Brandeis has decided to make such a heavy investment in the science of computers. "The simple fact of the matter is that we would lose a multitude of very bright young men and women in many areas of study if we did not offer a wide-ranging program in computer science," Cohen declares. "Having a strong computer science department is necessary for us to successfully compete with some of the other excellent schools in the country."

At Brandeis, students do seem to buttress Cohen's oft-repeated argument that exposure to computer science enhances their entire undergraduate experience.

It was true for Tim Blackman, a music and mathematics major from Teaneck, New Jersey, who graduated in May. "I took a course in artificial intelligence," said Blackman, "and I found it intriguing. It led me to an interest in Zen philosophy, something I had never heard of previously, and helped me in my mathematics concentration." Blackman plans to put the knowledge he acquired in computer science to work for him at his first job — as a computer programmer.

A computer science and economics major who already had some experience in the field, Barry Bonder, worked as a computer programmer at Stone & Webster, Inc. of Boston, the world's largest engineering consulting firm. "I taught consultants at Stone & Webster how to use an IBM personal computer partly because they were very impressed about what Brandeis had taught me," said Bonder, who also graduated in May. "They liked our UNIX operating system — that's the software that allows you to run programs on a computer — and they liked the fact we used the C language, which Brandeis uses to implement the programs."

The fact that Bonder took computer science at a liberal arts university stood him in good stead. "There's a need to communicate with businessmen about what they want in simple, concise language," he said. "First, you have to turn to the technical aspects to discover what they want from the computer, and then return to a nontechnical stance and express to them in their own terms what the computer can offer. Having that broad, liberal arts background enables you to move back and forth easily between these two worlds." But, as his liberal arts training has taught him, Bonder will question the computer as rigorously as he would any other aspect of his education here. "People have to get an idea of what a computer can do and what it can't do," he says. "How much should we trust computers and how much should we question them."

One of the people searching for answers in computer science — and even posing some of the questions — is James Storer, who came to Brandeis in 1981 from Bell Laboratories. Storer, an assistant professor, is one of a new breed of men and women whose expertise is in computer science theory.

"Most people, when they think about computers, think about programming, but many theoretical computer scientists don't program in their work," Storer says. "Programming, in principle, has very little to do with computer science. It's a basic skill, like reading, that anyone can learn. In fact, I haven't

programmed as part of my research in the last five years."

What Storer does, in addition to teach courses in theory, is to think about "deep questions" that go to the very nature of what computers are, what they can do, what they cannot. He might, for example, examine theorems about what kind of problems can be solved by the machine and how long it will take to solve them. Consider the practical problem of a salesman who has to travel to several hundred cities and needs to know the exact order he should visit each to minimize his travel and maximize his selling time.

"It turns out that no one knows of an efficient algorithm to solve this problem," Storer says. "For example, the best known algorithm could have been started a billion years ago on a computer that was running at the speed of light and it wouldn't be done yet. That's how long it would take to solve this seemingly straightforward problem. You can actually prove that this problem has no efficient solution for determining the best ordering of cities without trying every single permutation."

So, as a theoretician, Storer will prove on a blackboard, using mathematical theorems, that no computer can ever solve this problem efficiently. Then, again on a blackboard, he will show students how the computer can efficiently find an alternative solution that approximates the answer.

Another field of computer science — the one most familiar to the rapidly growing number of owners of home computers — is languages.

"We are interested in the easiest and most effective way to 'talk' to the computer," explains Jacques Cohen. "We want to know how to get the computer to perform a certain task. And, by understanding how the computer works, we want to communicate messages without ambiguity and be sure these messages are correctly translated into material the computer understands."

As computers become more sophisticated, the languages used to talk to the machine have obligingly proliferated. There are now dozens of computer languages. But perhaps more impressive than the increase in the quantity of these new languages is the corresponding decrease in the amount of words necessary for expressing the same communication.

By using one of the high powered languages available today, one can write the same program in a fraction of the pages required with the old languages, Cohen notes.

At Brandeis, students are taught courses in a variety of computer languages. One of these is called BASIC. As its name implies, BASIC is a simple language for people who have small programs to write. "You might use it to figure a monthly budget or plan a series of activities," says Cohen, "but if you want to send a rocket to the moon, you will need a much more sophisticated program that requires a more sophisticated language." Another language taught in the department is FORTRAN, which is employed primarily for numerical analysis. "The science departments here and elsewhere 'speak' a lot of FORTRAN," Cohen says. There are also courses given in Pascal, a structured language that is used to implement various data structures.

But it is not enough to be familiar with individual computer languages. Students who major in computer science are also required to write a compiler, a program that translates a high level language like Pascal into a low level one like the actual assembly codes the computer uses.

A third field of computer science is systems, which is sometimes called operating systems. In its most primitive form, it is the interaction between hardware — the computer itself — and software, the program written for it. "It's really the nuts and bolts mechanism of communicating with the machine," says Cohen.

Courses in systems are taught by several members of the department. In addition, there are courses in computer architecture and networks, which are taught by Lawrence Kirsch, professor of physics and director of the University's Feldberg Computer Center. These courses investigate the logical organization of computers and the way machines communicate with each other.

A fourth topic in computer science is artificial intelligence. Perhaps no aspect of the science of computers has generated as much controversy and excitement as the burgeoning field of artificial intelligence. The subject has caused passionate debate among computer scientists, perhaps not unlike the biologists' endless brouhaha about the ratio of heredity to environment on an individual's personality.

To some proponents of artificial intelligence, there is no intelligent behavior by humans that potentially cannot be mimicked by the computer. "Artificial intelligence involves using the machine to perform tasks usually thought of as requiring intelligent behavior," Cohen explains. "For instance, you might tell the computer your investment objectives and ask it to come up with an investment strategy. The computer will then list the possibilities and select the ones with the highest probabilities of success. Because the assessment of these probabilities implies consideration of all the decisions a human would have to make, this can be regarded as simulating intelligent behavior."

While Jacques Cohen is not of the opinion that computers pose an intellectual threat to those who build and communicate with them, he is convinced that in the future it will be more difficult to distinguish a computer's answer from a human's.

"This, however, is not a future to fear, but one to control, to shape, and to conform to human values, not the machine's," Cohen argues. "That is our goal here."

Jerry Rosenswaike

Past Valedictorians: Where Are They Now?

1952

19 An economist who fled Nazi Germany. A rabbi who challenged Golda Meir. Two veterans—one whose life changed dramatically because of the Vietnam War, another whose did not. A man who writes about heroes able to leap tall buildings in a single bound, and a woman whose goal is to build them.

Six very different individuals with one thing in common: one Sunday afternoon in late spring, sometime between 1952 and 1976, each stood behind the podium at a Brandeis commencement and delivered the valedictory address.

The speeches they gave, like the choices they made after graduation, were a reflection not merely of individual ambitions, but also of the times.

Gustav Ranis '52

The University's first commencement—and the senior commencement speaker was **Gustav Ranis.**

Born in Darmstadt, Germany in 1929, Ranis might have been another victim of Adolph Hitler. But in October 1941, he and his family fled to Spain on one of the last trains to leave the Third Reich.

Eventually, they joined his father in Danbury, Connecticut—five years after he had left Buchenwald. Ranis adjusted quickly to American life, and in 1948, the same year that Brandeis was founded, he graduated Danbury High School first in his class.

Then, along with 106 other pioneering freshmen, Ranis enrolled at Brandeis. "I was kind of taken with the idea of a completely new venture," he once said. "I felt I would not get lost in the shuffle." And as to the uncertainties of attending a new school, he thought that if American Jewry was committed to it, they would "do it right."

It was a sound decision. Four years later, he received his BA degree summa cum laude, and was again first in his class. Before a commencement audience of 8,000, he delivered his speech alongside Eleanor Roosevelt, a member of the Board of Trustees who would later become his good friend until her death.

Max Lerner, then a Brandeis professor, said this about the address: "The speech of the class president was a good one, but it was (I suppose) keyed to the prevailing student mood. He said he and his fellows didn't expect much of life, that they had no illusions any of them would set the world on fire, that it was a pretty bleak world anyway. You couldn't deny its truth, and it must have echoed what most of the students felt—or thought they felt. It left us with a feeling of being cornered in a narrow corridor, with the exits blocked. It was the Generation Without Illusions talking."

Ranis may have had no illusions about life, but he did take full advantage of its realities. Now the Frank Altschul Professor of Economics at Yale University, he was awarded his PhD there in 1956, and became, in 1964, the first graduate of Brandeis to attain full professorial rank. He won numerous awards in graduate school—among them a Sterling Fellowship and a Social Science Research Council Award for study in Japan.

After a year there, studying Japanese Economic development, he went to Pakistan as director of the Pakistan Institute of Development Economics for the Ford Foundation. He held a presidential appointment in the Department of State from 1965 to 1967, was chief of a 40 man international team to evaluate the economy of the Philippines in 1973, and, in 1976, was named organizer of the National Academy of Sciences Bicentennial Symposium on the Role of Science and Technology in Development. He is presently on leave from Yale, on a National Science Foundation research project at Nuffield College, Oxford, and the London School of Economics in England.

Ranis is first to admit that life has been good to him since his 1952 graduation, and he credits much of it to Brandeis. After all, it was a Brandeis education that sent him on his way to, as he calls it, "a pretty good career" as an economist. And it was at a Brandeis reunion that he met his wife, the former Ray Finkelstein '56. It was at the university, too, that he was retroactively named first member of Phi Beta Kappa in 1961—the same year that Brandeis was recognized by that organization. And it was founding President Abram Sachar who called him one day in 1968 at his Connecticut home to tell him that he was the first alumnus of Brandeis to be elected to the Board of Trustees.

While Ranis was working toward a PhD at Yale, **Robert Samuels** delivered his valedictory address.

Now a Reform rabbi who lives with his wife and three children in Haifa, he has devoted the last twenty years of his life to the Reform Judaism movement in Israel, a movement shunned by the Orthodox rabbinate.

In a 1973 alumni questionnaire, he wrote:

"Both Annette (in music) and I (in education) have much to offer Israel. Israel meets our deepest needs and provides our children with as total a Jewish mode of life as possible given our liberal and progressive world-view and Jewish interest. However, Israel is in crisis—spiritual and otherwise. We wish to do our share to lift its developing social patterns.

"We feel that there is a place for liberal Judaism in the country. They have made rapid advances in agriculture, industry and living standards, but religious growth has stood still."

Samuels has addressed this struggle not only as rabbi at Or Hadesh Synagogue in Haifa but also as headmaster of the Leo Baeck Secondary School in that city—the first liberal Jewish day school in the world, and still the only one of its kind in Israel.

Robert Samuels '54

Michael Pine '62

In 1949, when still a senior in high school, this young Texan had not yet heard of the fledgling Brandeis nor its industrious founder, Abram Sachar. But not long after he had met Dr. Sachar through a mutual friend, Samuels made his exodus from the South into the year-old University's "fantastic new world of intellectuals."

A Judaic Studies major, "there was no 'Near Eastern' back then," he was introduced to two Brandeis professors, Nahum Glatzer and Simon Rawidowitz. They sparked his interest in the plight of liberal Judaism, and the University did the rest, "lending the general atmosphere that molded the educational philosophy" which he instituted at the Leo Baeck Center. "Brandeis made me understand what liberalism and civil libertarianism are . . . and I've been fighting for them all my life."

It's a fight that took on new meaning at a meeting of the Central Conference of American Rabbis in Jerusalem in 1974 when he joined over 1,000 Reform rabbis to hear Golda Meir address their fight for equal status with the Orthodox.

"Be patient," she said, "difficulties that have existed for 2,000 years won't disappear as though touched by a magic wand."

Samuels spoke up: "We have been very patient; we are still patient. But we put the question to you: How long? If Reform Jews can fight for Israel's tank gunners, they can be full rabbis."

He won loud applause.

Ranis was assistant professor of economics at Yale and the newly-ordained Samuels had joined the staff of the Leo Baeck School, when **Michael Pine** spoke about academic and intellectual integrity in his senior commencement speech.

Four years earlier, Pine's high school advisor had warned him that he would not survive a premedical program, let alone Brandeis.

But with acceptance letter in hand, the freshman made his way into Ford Hall to try his hand at the sciences and "spent many happy hours cleaning rat cages, getting males and females mixed up, and having lots of little rats around." For his efforts, Pine was awarded 80 cents an hour.

But he was determined.

Today, Dr. Pine is chief of cardiology at the Cincinnati VA Medical Center.

The transformation began when "Brandeis, unlike Harvard or Columbia, was willing to take a chance on a somewhat shaky (academic) background."

Pine became a devout academic majoring in history and under the guidance of department chairman Edgar Johnson, wrote a complex thesis on William Langland's apocalyptic poetry.

But professors, he recalls, were as instructive outside the classroom, ". . . just standing out in the snow talking." History professor Eugene Black taught him to appreciate both fine wines and, in one unfortunate instance, the cost of cleaning a Bordeaux-stained Oriental rug, during conversations that often drifted into "heated discussions about reality and the perception of reality." And he learned the most basic premedical survival technique from math professor Maurice Auslander—how to remain in a class that started with 50 students and ended with about seven.

During his sophomore year, when Goldfarb Library was completed, Brandeis was able to meet the qualifications of Phi Beta Kappa; and in 1961 Pine was among the first group of Brandeis students elected to the nation's oldest and most prestigious honor society.

John Peter Chabot '67

"It was a time when a Brandeis student could feel free to apply to the best medical schools and know that his credentials would be seriously considered." One year, and one medical entrance examination later, Pine took advantage of this freedom and became the second student in the history of Brandeis to be accepted to Harvard Medical School.

He graduated from Harvard in 1966 and went on to Montefiore Hospital for his internship and first year of medical residency. That residency was interrupted, however, when in 1968 at the height of the Vietnam War, he was drafted.

Unlike many other draftees, Pine was not sent to Vietnam. He was asked, because of his MD degree and mathematics background, to be a medical economist during the war, took the commission and spent the war years investigating physicians who were trying to solicit "easy money" for doubtful research projects.

At war's end, Pine resumed his medical career with renewed dedication, and attained his present position as chief of cardiology and associate professor at the Cincinnati VA Medical Center.

Ranis was assistant administrator for a Washington State/AID program at the Colegio de Mexico in Mexico City, Samuels was fighting in the '67 war, and Pine was in his first year of residency at Montefiore when (John) **Peter Chabot** gave the valedictorian address for his Brandeis commencement.

He spoke not about politics nor, as he called it, the "incipient" war in Vietnam, but rather about the Brandeis experience from a Catholic's point of view. If he had had to give a title to his speech, he might have called it, "How I Learned Not to Pick up the Egg from a Seder Plate." The war was simply an event that had not yet personally engaged him.

Which is not to say that he wasn't involved in a protest or two. During his freshman year he joined a group of angry students by dismantling the door of his room and carrying it to Gryzmish Administration Building. It was a protest against parietal rules, which required every student who wished to entertain a member of the opposite sex in a dorm room to leave the door open.

But for the most part, Chabot saw Brandeis not as a political forum but rather as a theater major's haven.

His first two years were spent putting on shows in Ullman Amphitheatre and in his junior year, the new Spingold Theater. The new facility brought "culture shock. We had an amateur theater, and then suddenly we were in a professional environment. Of course theater professors Howard Bay and Charlie Moore came in, and we already had Jim Clay. We had a company of six professional actors in residence who were all, without exception, wonderful to the undergraduates."

When the first main stage play, *Volpone* by Ben Jonson was produced, Chabot was house and assistant stage manager. He was also president of the Hi-Charlie club, which produced an original musical comedy each year; and he worked with Michael Weller '65 (author of the screenplay for *Ragtime*) on his first full-length play.

It's not surprising that Chabot decided to make the theater a career when he left Brandeis. But one year later, while programming lunch-time theater for New Yorkers as part of the NYU Graduate School of the Arts program, his "burgeoning career came to an immediate halt. Uncle Sam had decided he needed my tired body for his forces."

Stationed in Savannah, he was assigned his "military occupation specialty"—head of the entertainment office for the Third Army entertainment unit. In this capacity, he produced and often acted in plays that were staged for audiences of two to three hundred military personnel.

Chabot served three years in the service, but was not sent overseas. And it was not until the Vietnam War's end that he began to discover its true impact on his life.

When he returned to New York City, he found that certain things had changed. For one, the NYU graduate program he had attended no longer existed. For another, he realized that he "had fallen in love with Savannah." That is why he decided to work there for the next two and a half years as manager of the Savannah Symphony Orchestra. Four years later, in 1976, he moved to Atlanta where he worked with the Atlanta Music Festival, the organization responsible for bringing the Metropolitan Opera to that city.

That was seven years ago. Chabot's no longer in Georgia. Nor is he in New York City. He's still in the field of management, but not with the theater and not with the symphony.

Travel the streets of Newport, Rhode Island, and you will eventually come to a restaurant called "The White Horse Tavern." Built as a tavern over 300 years ago, it has been in operation ever since. A staff of 23 will serve Duck-au-Poivre, or whatever other French dish one chooses to order.

And don't be surprised if Chabot greets you at the door. Restaurant managers often do.

Ranis was named a Ford Foundation Faculty Fellow, Samuels celebrated his 12th year in Israel, Pine was finishing his residency in general medicine at Columbia Presbyterian Hospital, and Chabot managed the Savannah Symphony Orchestra, when **Elliot Maggin** was named valedictorian of his class.

When he wrote his commencement speech, he tried to make it sound like poetry. But when he showed it to a friend, he was told it read more like a "Marvel" comic.

Maggin laughs about that now. The author of *Superman: Last Son of Krypton*, its sequel, *Miracle Monday*, and a host of over 200 comic book stories, he has devoted much of the last ten years of his life to comic book heroes.

It's a devotion that began at Brandeis. As chairman of the Waltham Group, he doled out his large collection of comic books to the kids. He pocketed a few of the magazines, reading them every so often instead of a textbook. A renewed interest in comics eventually led to a topic for his junior year term paper, "How President Kennedy and Superman Influenced My Life."

"I only got a B+ on it," he admits. But on the advice of American studies professor Max Lerner, he submitted the paper, and a comic book story written for it, to DC Comics for publication. DC published it, and the profits paid for his senior year at Brandeis.

Following graduation, he spent a year writing comic book stories. But after he had penned almost 300, he came to the realization that "there are only so many ways to throw a punch, or save an airplane." So he left a lucrative job at pulp-style publishers "Weird Heroes" for Columbia School of Journalism.

He went, not surprisingly, with the intention of being a journalist. But once there, he heard that the average life expectancy of a journalist is somewhere in the fifties—which posed a problem. Maggin wanted to live forever.

Elliot Maggin '72

Today one will find him on a farm in Campton, New Hampshire, with his "family"—Mocha (a dog), Sherlock (a cat) and Rainbeau (a horse).

Rainbeau also happens to play a role in Maggin's novel-in-progress. It's a story about the fictional encounter between nineteenth-century historian Francis Parkman and Sioux Chieftain Crazy Horse. But that's the only clue he'll give.

In addition to writing, he also works for Atari, creating the characters and concepts for new computer games that pick up where "ET" and "Superman" leave off.

Maggin thinks he has a lot in common with Clark Kent. "He's kind of a wimp. He walks through life not being noticed by anyone, but underneath he's strong. Actually he's the greatest man in the world." And while he will not exactly say that, like Clark Kent, he is also immortal, he will admit even at age 33 that he could still pass for an undergraduate.

Ranis was named a Ford Foundation Visiting Professor at the University of the Andes in Bogota, Colombia, Samuels had spoken at the Central Conference of American Rabbis in Jerusalem, Pine became an instructor at Harvard Medical School, Chabot began work with the Atlanta Music Festival, and Maggin had written his first novel, when **Razel Trugman** (nee Solow) gave the valedictory address.

She dedicated it to the five women who had taught her "the beauty of strength."

Among them was Lenore Israel, her high school English teacher. "She lived life down to earth," said Trugman. "She was honest, dedicated to teaching, and epitomized what I think life is all about . . . no pretensions."

Lenore Israel (nee Cohen) was also a member of the Brandeis class of 1957. It's not surprising that Trugman chose the alma mater of the teacher she admired so much. Nor that when she graduated Brandeis, went to Cornell University for a master's degree in English and became, like Israel, a high school English teacher.

What is surprising is that after two years at Morris Greely High School in Chappaqua, New York, Trugman decided that she didn't want to teach anymore.

Trugman had always been an explorer by nature. Even at Brandeis, she saw her undergraduate experience, "not as a ticket to graduate school, but rather a place to explore a myriad of subjects."

She left Brandeis, as she calls it, "happily irrelevant." But in 1980, when she had given up teaching and started thinking about what to do next, she found that she had no idea.

It was a Brandeis professor who helped her find the answer.

Architecture had held a certain fascination for Trugman ever since high school. But in those days, "girls enrolled in home economics, and I was denied permission to take mechanical drawing." So it was not until she was at Brandeis, enrolled in Professor Gerald Bernstein's modern

Brandeis' Valedictorians

Razel Solow Trugman '76

architecture course, "that my interest in architectural spaces surfaced."

Six years after graduation, she went back to see Professor Bernstein. "And I said, 'You know, I've got this crazy idea that maybe I would like to do architecture' and I thought he was going to say 'Are you crazy? Do you know how much that entails?' But he just said, 'I think that's great?' "

Trugman is now a second year student at the University of Minnesota School of Architecture. A year ago, she didn't know that a parallel rule was the main instrument in architecture, now she's working on the design of her first building.

She also views her Brandeis education—and the "happy irrelevance" it brought her—quite differently. "I think that among other things, to be a really excellent architect, you need a good liberal education."

Which is why she would still choose to go to Brandeis, even had she known earlier that she would end up in architecture.

"I hope that people go to Brandeis thinking that they want to go into architecture and end up in medicine, or even tap dancing. You've got to explore and you've got to take a few chances and you've got to enjoy and figure out who you are."

Janice Friedman '82

1952
Gustav Ranis.
Professor of Economics at Yale University.
Trustee of Brandeis.

1953
Abraham Heller.
Professor of Psychiatry and Common Medicine at Wright State University, Ohio.

1954
Robert Lewis Samuels.
Rabbi and headmaster of a Reform secondary school in Haifa, Israel.

1955
Thomas J. Egan.
Partner in a Monroe, New York law firm.

1956
Morton Leon Ginsberg.
Tax attorney in New York City. Fellow at Brandeis.

1957
Elliot Martin Epstein.
Partner in a New York City law firm.

1958
Richard Kaufman.
Unable to locate.

1959
Simon Arthur Sargon.
Music director at Temple Emmanuel in Dallas, Texas.

1960
Lyman H. Andrews, Jr.
Professor of American Literature at the University of Leicester, England.

1961
Donald J. Cohen.
Professor of Pediatric Psychiatry and Psychiatry at Yale University's Child Study Center. Trustee of Brandeis.

1962
Michael Boehmer Pine.
Director of Cardiology at the Cincinnati VA Medical Center.

1963
Stephen Louis Donadio.
Professor of American Literature at Middlebury College, Vermont.

1964
Rishon Menahem Bialer.
Deceased. Killed in an auto accident in 1968 during his last year at Harvard Medical School.

1965
Robert Irving Lerman.
Senior research associate and adjunct lecturer at Brandeis' Heller School.

1966
Stephen R. Raskin.
Radiologist in West Virginia.

1967
John Peter Chabot.
Restaurant manager in Newport, Rhode Island.

1968
Joseph Tenenbaum.
Cardiologist in private practice in New York City.

1969
Justin Daniel Simon.
Partner in a Washington, DC law firm.

1970
Members of the senior class.

1971
None.

1972
Elliot S. Maggin.
Writer in New Hampshire.

1973
James Katz.
Attorney in Haddonfield, New Jersey.

1974
Adam Jon Stein.
Unable to locate.

1975
Michael J. Sandel.
Professor of Government at Harvard University.
Trustee of Brandeis.

1976
Razel E. Solow.
Architectural student at the University of Minnesota.

1977
Brian T. Wilson.
Employee of the Massachusetts Port Authority.

1978
David M. Sternberg.
Associate attorney in Washington, DC.

1979
David Adlerstein.
Freelance writer in Ohio.

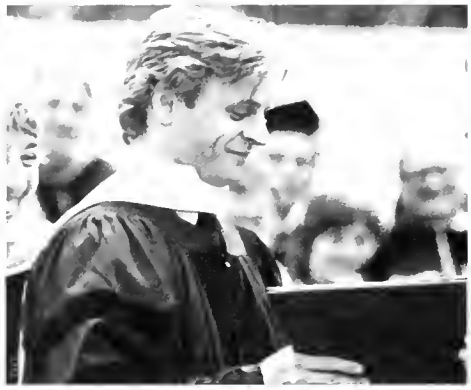
1980
Carl F. Barnes.
Second year law student at Harvard University.

1981
Stuart J. Chanen.
Second year law student at Northwestern University.

1982
Paul David Underberg.
Second year law student at University of Pennsylvania.

1983
Elaine Zecher.
Will attend rabbinical school in Jerusalem this fall.

May 22, 1983
Brandeis' Thirty-Second Commencement

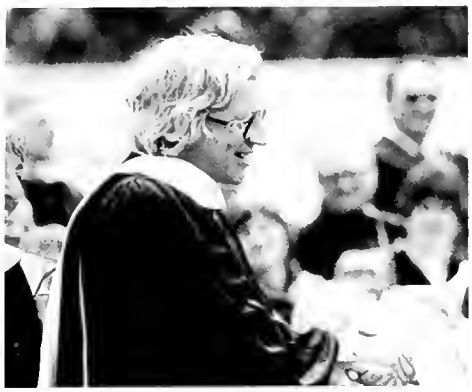


Highlights of Brandeis' thirty-second Commencement included a thought-provoking speech by noted physicist Victor F. Weisskopf exhorting students to work on behalf of nuclear de-escalation; the reading of a poem by Polish expatriate and Nobel Prize winner Czeslaw Milosz and a student address by Elaine S. Zecher. Honorary degrees were awarded to: (clockwise above) President Bernstein, dancer Mikhail Baryshnikov, Admiral Hyman Rickover, Chicago University President Hanna Gray, sociologist Robert K. Merton, Dr. Mitchell T. Rabkin, president of Beth Israel Hospital, poet Czeslaw Milosz, historian C. Vann Woodward, philanthropist Irving Schneider and Professor Weisskopf.

The Commencement was also the occasion for President Bernstein to say farewell to the University he headed for eleven years, and an opportunity for the University community to welcome President Evelyn E. Handler.

Approximately 700 students received their bachelor's degrees and graduate degrees were awarded to 149 candidates.

President Evelyn E. Handler and Founding President Abram L. Sachar.



"Whatever we may think about the Soviet regime, the time is past when an objectionable regime can be removed by force. Nuclear weapons have changed the meaning of war. War between the nuclear powers is no longer acceptable. A hundred million people would be killed and the earth no longer inhabitable.

In spite of all this we witness today an ever escalating nuclear arms race between the super powers. Only a few hundred bombs are enough to destroy the world but the two opposing super powers have deployed ten thousands of them and add thousands every year. This is the craziest arms race the world has ever seen. Crazy because the opponents know very well that the use of even a fraction would annihilate both sides.

Fourteen years ago the youth of America ended the Vietnam war. The young people were able to force the government to change its policy. Today you have a much more important task: You must save yourself, your children and the whole world from nuclear annihilation.

Stand up and join the forces that are already active here and abroad in declaring your revulsion against this senseless arms race. The arms race is the result of fear. We fear that the Soviets want to spread their power over the world, and they fear our encirclement and our intent to free the world from Communism."

From the Commencement address by Victor F. Weisskopf

"If we were to compromise a liberal arts education for the pressure of the job market, we would narrow our horizons and lessen the parameters of our education. More skill-oriented courses in our curriculum would only take away from the beauty of a liberal arts education, and we do not want to be technocrats."

From the senior address by Elaine S. Zecher '83

Counsels

If I were in the place of
young poets
(quite a place, whatever
the generation
might think)
I would prefer not to say
that the earth is a
madman's dream,
a stupid tale full of
sound and fury.

It's true, I did not
happen to see the
triumph of justice.
The lips of the innocent
make no claims.
And who knows
whether a fool in
a crown,
a wine cup in his hand,
roaring that
God favors him
because he poisoned,
slew and blinded
so many
would not move the
onlookers to tears:
he was so gentle.

God does not multiply
sheep and camels
for the virtuous
and takes nothing away
for murder and
perjury.
He has been hiding
so long that it has
been forgotten
now he revealed himself
in the burning
bush
and in the breast of a
young Jew
ready to suffer for
all who were and
will be.

It is not certain if
Ananke awaits
her hour
to pay back what is due
for the lack of
measure and for
pride.

Man has been given to
understand
that he lives only
by the grace
of those in power.
Let him therefore busy
himself sipping
coffee, catching
butterflies.
Who cares for the
Republic will have
his right hand
cut off.

And yet the earth merits
a bit, a tiny bit,
of affection,
Not that I take too seri-
ously consolations
of nature, and
baroque orna-
ments, the moon,
chubby clouds
(although it's beautiful
when bird-cherries
blossom on the
banks of the Wilia).
No, I would even advise
to keep farther
from nature
from persistent images
of infinite space
of infinite time: from
snails poisoned
on a path in a garden
just like our
armies.

There is so much death,
and that is why
affection
for pigtails, bright-col-
ored skirts in the
wind,
for paper boats no more
durable than we
are . . .

Poem read by Czeslaw Milosz

Marver H. Bernstein's Commencement Farewell

Distinguished guests, trustees, alumni, members and friends of the University community.

I welcome you to these 32nd Commencement exercises of Brandeis University. As graduating seniors and graduate students receive their degrees I want to address members of the Class of 1983 and offer them the special congratulations of the faculty, administration, and trustees.

This is a day in celebration of your education in the liberal arts. We come together in this place, among parents and teachers, family and friends, to honor you for what you have done and for what you have become these past four years. And in honoring you, we celebrate our University and its ideals.

I confess I feel a special tie to the Class of 1983. For this year is also my year of commencement — although in my case, as Elaine Zecher has said, it has taken not four but eleven years to reach this bittersweet moment. My farewell to your class carries an added measure of pride as well as sadness. We have learned and disputed and reasoned together. We have cared deeply, and we have grown.

Milton's comment is pertinent to this community of ours. "Where there is much desire to learn," he wrote, "there of necessity will be much arguing, much writing, many opinions; for opinion in good men (and women) is but knowledge in the making."

As you and I come together to the end of our Brandeis days and look forward to our next steps with mingled anticipation and regret, I know we also share a continuing warm affiliation with the University and a heightened appreciation of its special qualities.

Brandeis has provided you a spacious and protected place for testing and exploring your dreams and ideas and your capacities. You have tested new opinions and attitudes. You have reexamined your values and your goals. These past four years have been both culmination and prelude. Your sense of who you are and how you stand within the worlds that you

inhabit is different now: sharpened, questioned, revised, confirmed, in some cases transformed. Most important, you have learned to distinguish between data and knowledge, and you have learned the important truth that knowledge is not a product, stored up and tucked away, but a way of being and behaving. This is the special kind of good we offer here: this openness to new ideas, the habit of learning, and the will and capacity to act humanely. These are the precious gifts you carry away from your undergraduate years.

At the same time, you leave behind an exuberant vitality that I personally treasure.

You have contributed enormously to the spirit of fun on this campus. You created the Pep Band, the Ice Hockey Team, the Jazz Band. You spurred the revival of Homecoming Weekend.

You pitched in to help administrators and faculty members welcome potential new students to Brandeis, and your success is measured in our five-star enrollment prospects for next year.

You are the class that worked effectively to focus attention on student concern for the quality of undergraduate education.

You helped to nurture a more fruitful partnership in the University community. Your imagination and sense of responsibility created the campus Escort Service and the Van Service to improve personal safety and security on the campus.

The Class of 1983 is the largest class to graduate from Brandeis. And you are the first class since the early '60s to leave behind a class gift, one that will bring delight to all who come after you: the line of flowering pear trees edging the walkway up the hill to the new library that was completed in your senior year.

At this moment of our joint commencement, I want you to know that I am very proud of your accomplishments. I have valued you — at times grudgingly, I confess — when you probed and challenged established authority and contributed to the intellectual unrest that characterizes a first-rate university. I am grateful for your spirit, your persistence in questioning conventional wisdom, your disdain for prejudice, your good humor and independence, intelligence and originality, and your active concern and compassion for others in our community and in society. These qualities provide a vital touchstone in your lives as you plunge into the uncertainties and the perils of the world that lie ahead of you.

My fellow graduates, I have learned, since my own student days, that on Commencement Day a university president should leave exhortation to others. I shall not today speak of unemployment or environmental trashing or nuclear weapons.

Still, in this privileged and shining moment, the voice of apprehension must also be heard.

Civilization has never been secure on this globe. The ideals of freedom and justice have, more frequently than not, been unattained goals. Despite the glorious achievements of science and technology, much of humankind still walks with uncertainty and often with terror and fear on this earth.

As we take leave of this hallowed place, let me risk a single exhortation. You have much to give and great opportunities to seize. As graduates of Brandeis, you have the ability to challenge the status quo and to solve problems. You have the capacity to combine imagination, knowledge, and discontent into a process of change and renewal. You have acquired "the courage to live in uncertainty" that Eleanor Roosevelt prized so highly. You have discovered at this University that learning — the unfolding of human intellect, personality, and wisdom — is a journey of unknown destination — winding, unpredictable, endless. You have formed values, and you have made friends here that will last a lifetime. The compassion and affection that you have experienced here may yet help us achieve links with all humankind.

A sobering thought about the world beyond permits an affirmation after all — of the great good we have to share and to preserve, worthy of our celebration on this day and on commencements yet to come.

It is in this spirit that we honor you, the Class of 1983, with pride and affection. I wish you joy and achievement in making your lives and sharing your good with others. I know you will keep in your hearts, as will I, the vibrant recollection of this special place.

May we go from here, you and I, and return always in peace.

Success Story: Tom Friedman '75 Wins Pulitzer

When the Pulitzer Prize Committee announced that Thomas L. Friedman '75 had been awarded the 1982 Pulitzer Prize for International Reporting, his friends and associates weren't surprised. Even though the Pulitzer is the highest award a journalist can receive, it was always clear that Tom Friedman's career would be brilliant.

After all, he had been an exceptional student at Brandeis, graduating summa cum laude, and the winner of a Marshall Scholarship, one of the most prestigious awards given to a select few students by the British government, for study in England.

With the Marshall Scholarship in hand, he went to Oxford University where he received a degree in Middle Eastern Studies. Eventually he became a *New York Times* correspondent in the Middle East, and is now its bureau chief in Beirut. The Pulitzer board awarded him the prize for his reporting of the war in Lebanon.

As one of his associates at the Times wrote recently: "Tom Friedman has earned [our] respect in one authoritative dispatch after another during the long hard summer of Beirut's agony. With a skill and grace that I still find astonishing, he explained it and made it real for readers of the Times. And unlike many reporters in situations like these, he never forgot to bring alive the people he was writing about. . . . There are a lot of reasons why this guy deserves a Pulitzer at the ripe old age of 29."

Tom has called his experience in the Middle East "Fascinating, absurd, sometimes frightening and always exciting . . ." It is clear that he has translated all these emotions and his learning into first rate reporting. We are proud of him.

Merit Scholarships Awarded: Recruitment on the Upswing

Although competition among top schools for highly qualified students has increased, Brandeis' recruiting for the forthcoming year has actually shown an upswing, according to Dean of Admissions David Gould.

The upswing was aided in part by a newly instituted Merit Scholarship program whereby the University is granting scholarships to students based on their academic achievement — a concept that is receiving a good deal of praise and attention in newspapers across the country.

"Brandeis University is receiving well-deserved applause of late for recruiting top high school scholars with the same sort of inducements other schools use to recruit athletes," *The Boston Herald* editorialized.

A front page story in *The Chronicle of Higher Education* focused on a high school senior from Denver who is one of the recipients of a Brandeis Merit scholarship. "Mr. Weinberg decided to attend Brandeis next fall without even waiting to hear about the status of his application to Harvard," The Chronicle wrote.

In another major article in the *Wall Street Journal* about the merits of Merit Scholarships, Dean of the College Attila Klein was quoted saying: "Every school is vying for the best students from a smaller pool . . . . Outstanding students are a precious commodity these days."

One segment of that precious commodity will be forty-two students receiving Merit Scholarships next fall of which twenty-three will receive $4,000 each, while nineteen others who are eligible for financial need awards, will receive $2,500 in addition to their need-based grants.

Merit Scholarships are awarded on the basis of high school achievement, SAT scores and leadership qualities. Dean Gould stresses that the funds for these scholarships do not come from the pool of funds set aside for financially needy students and points out that some forty-five percent of Brandeis' students will continue to receive some form of financial aid next year, as they have in the past.

Linking Science and Industry

29 The distance between scientific laboratories on the Brandeis campus and corporations along famed Route 128, and beyond, has narrowed considerably in the past year.

It is not unusual these days to see chief executive officers from established corporations and corporate foundations walking through the campus, visiting laboratories, and socializing over lunch with faculty and administrators.

This recent increased effort in developing new links is an outgrowth of a realistic assessment of the benefits that higher education and industry can contribute to each other.

At Brandeis this link is already paying off in an increase in private support. For example, a grant for $178,000 was received from the Digital Equipment Corporation for the computer science program to purchase an additional computer and terminals. Grants from DuPont, Polaroid, Shell, Dow and GTE have allowed the departments of chemistry and physics to conduct summer programs for talented undergraduate students to begin research activities.

Brandeis has also received grants from IBM to support additional fellowships in the department of mathematics, for graduate students in the department of physics and augment summer faculty in the computer science program. Joint research projects also have developed between faculty members and several science departments at Dow, GTE, Polaroid and New England Nuclear.

Although both the academy and industry are already deriving benefits from their joint association, they are also forging the basis for future insurance when, predictions say, there will be fluctuating support for scientific research from federal agencies. It is those federal grants, which totalled a healthy ten million for science programs in 1982, that have provided the bulk of scientific funding at Brandeis.

Much of the credit for the strengthening of the link between sciences at Brandeis and industry goes to a newly created team consisting of Arthur H. Reis, Jr., director of Science Resources and Planning; Susan Thomas, director of Corporate and Foundation Relations; and Ellen Stevens, her assistant, plus a new aggressive program within the development office.

Despite Brandeis' relatively small size, the excellence of its sciences is well known. The new links now being forged will not radically alter what is already happening within Brandeis' laboratories, but will add new strength to an already sturdy scientific chain.

Keith Roberts Porter. Harlyn O. Halvorson. Alexander Rich

MIT Biophysicist and Colorado Biologist Win Rosenstiel Award for Basic Research

A pioneer in cellular biology and a biophysicist whose discoveries have significantly advanced DNA research are the recipients of the 1983 Rosenstiel Medallion, one of the most prestigious awards in the country in the field of basic research.

Keith Roberts Porter professor of cell biology at the University of Colorado, and Alexander Rich, professor of biophysics at MIT, were cited by a committee of nationally prominent scientists for their "profound biophysical contributions to understanding the structure of living cells." The award was presented by Harlyn O. Halvorson, director of the Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center.

In recent years, the announcement of the Rosenstiel winner has been closely watched by the scientific community because four of the recipients in the past ten years have subsequently been awarded Nobel Prizes. The Rosenstiel Medallion is presented annually to scientists in basic research who previously have not received major recognition for their achievements.

Porter, 70, and Rich, 48, accepted the bronze medallions during dinner ceremonies in April, at the Brandeis Faculty Center. They also shared a $10,000 prize.

Student Representative to the Board of Trustees

Jeff Thomas

Jeff Thomas '85 has been elected to a two-year term as one of two undergraduate representatives to the Board of Trustees.

A native of Huntsville, Alabama, Jeff is an American Studies concentrator. During his freshman year he coordinated the Black History Week program sponsored by the Brandeis Black Students Association and the Office of Student Affairs. This past year, he helped organize the Black Lecture Series, under the auspices of the Helmsley Fund, and has been an active member of the Brandeis Black Students Organization.

Prize-Winning Poet Named to Prestigious Chair

Allen Grossman, prize-winning poet and longtime member of the English department, has been named to the University's prestigious Paul E. Prosswimmer Professorship in Poetry and General Education.

The Prosswimmer Chair honors "distinguished academicians whose teaching and research exemplifies the Brandeis philosophy of education of the whole individual."

Grossman, who has been teaching at Brandeis since 1960, is the author of five well received books of verse including *A Harlot's Hire*, *The Women on the Bridge Over the Chicago River* and most recently *Of the Great House*.

He is the recipient of the Garrison Award for Poetry, the 1981 Witter Prize from the American Academy of Arts and Letters, and a 1982-83 Guggenheim Fellowship for distinction in the field of poetry.

Renowned Economist Appointed to Sachar Chair in International Economics

Charles Kindleberger, president of the American Economic Association and professor emeritus from MIT, has been named first holder of the newly established Sachar Chair in International Economics. A distinguished scholar of international reputation, he is author of scores of books and articles.

The endowed $750,000 Abram and Thelma Sachar Chair in International Economics, one of the most heavily endowed at Brandeis, was funded by Trustees and Fellows in honor of the University's founding president and his wife.

A New Book by Abram L. Sachar is Published

It is called *Redemption of the Unwanted: From the Liberation of the Death Camps to the Founding of Israel* and it is a comprehensive account of what happened to the European Jews after World War II. Using secret documents and interviews, it details America's role in the creation of the state of Israel. The book's author is founding President Abram L. Sachar. The publisher is St. Martin's Press.

Working for the Governor

Two members of the Heller School faculty have recently been snatched by the newly elected governor of Massachusetts to work in the new administration of Michael Dukakis. They are James Callahan, director of the Levinson Policy Institute and director of the PhD program at Heller, who was named Massachusetts Commissioner of Mental Health; and Thomas Glynn assistant dean for external affairs, who will be Deputy Commissioner of Welfare.

Graduate Programs Rated Highly in National Survey

Five Brandeis University Graduate Programs were rated in the top 15 programs among all private universities in the country. The programs cited were biochemistry, cellular-molecular biology, anthropology, history, and music. The study placed Brandeis with such schools as Harvard, Yale, MIT, Stanford, Columbia, and Princeton, all of whom posted similar ratings.

"It is an outstanding achievement," said Graduate School Dean Robert J. Art. "We compete successfully in the league of the rich and the large, while we are small in size and endowment."

The study reconfirmed that Brandeis has achieved its primary goal: academic excellence within a small research institution. The University's superior rating becomes a more notable achievement when viewed from a historical perspective. In less than thirty-five years, Brandeis' programs have achieved a level of excellence comparable to institutions which are among the oldest in the country and whose endowments are far larger.

The study, the latest in a series of assessments of the nation's graduate schools, was prepared by the Conference Board of Associated Research Councils and published by the National Academy of Sciences. More than 1,000 professors nationwide participated in the two-year effort which was sponsored jointly by federal agencies and private foundations.

Michael L. Walzer '56, has been elected Alumni Term Trustee to the University's Board of Trustees. Professor Walzer, the first alumnus to receive an honorary degree from Brandeis, teaches at the School of Social Science Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton.

$500,000 from Goldfarb Estate Gives Needed Space in Goldfarb Library

31 New reference and circulation departments are part of the expansion and renovation of the Jacob A. Goldfarb Library made possible by $500,000 received from the estate of the late benefactor and trustee of Brandeis after whom the library was named. Mr. Goldfarb and his wife, Bertha, gave $1 million for the construction of Brandeis' first new library building in 1956 and by the time it was opened in 1959, they had contributed another $500,000. From 1961 until the time of his death in 1978, Mr. Goldfarb served as treasurer of the University's Board of Trustees. His wife, Bertha, passed away last year.

Student from China Wins Karpf Peace Prize

A peace prize that seeks to foster "understanding among the peoples of the earth" was awarded to an undergraduate from the People's Republic of China for his proposal to increase the level of protein in that country's diet.

Erh-fei Liu, a junior economics major, received the $2,000 Karpf Peace Prize, the first such prize offered to an undergraduate student by an American college or university. The funds will enable Liu to travel to China this summer to continue his research on the feasibility of Sino-American economic cooperation in the production of isolated soy protein.

The Karpf Peace Prize is endowed by a gift from the late Maurice J. and Fay B. Karpf. Liu, a dean's list student, plans to go to graduate school in the United States before returning to China where he plans to pursue a career in international economic law or international trade.

Cognitive Cuisine

In the spring, the Office of the Dean of the College created a program designed to bring promising undergraduates together with faculty members in a different setting . . . the faculty member's home.

The pilot program began with sixty freshmen and sophomores who were invited to choose a faculty member they wished to dine with, and then twelve faculty members were asked to participate. The response was so positive that, as the semester continued, the program was expanded to include 180 students and 36 members of the faculty.

"Cognitive cuisine" was so well received that the organizers promise it will become a tradition.

Women's Committee Honors Dr. Calderone

Representatives of the largest friends of the library movement in the world, i.e. Brandeis' National Women's Committee, awarded the Abram L. Sachar Silver Medallion to the distinguished physician, public health expert and pioneering leader in the field of human sexuality — Dr. Mary S. Calderone. Presented by BUNWC President Cynthia Shulman, the annual tribute goes to a woman of outstanding accomplishment.

The award was presented during the 35th Anniversary Conference held on the campus in early June, which was attended by over 300 delegates from every region of the country.

Humanists Teach Professionals

The Office of Continuing Studies and the Legal Studies Program have developed a program called "Literary Texts, Humanistic Values and the Professions" for professionals within the legal system who wish to broaden their understanding of such themes as judgment, ethics, and human choice.

Participants attend day-long sessions where classic texts such as Shakespeare's *King Lear*, Conrad's *Secret Sharer*, Melville's *Billy Budd* and Camus' *The Stranger* are used as the basis for discussions led by humanists from Brandeis and other area schools.

The Massachusetts Foundation for Humanities and Public Policy awarded a grant to Brandeis for 1981-1982 to present these sessions to judges in the Massachusetts District Court system. The foundation, which has called the program "the best project with a discussion format ever sponsored by the MFHPP," has re-funded Brandeis for 1983-1984 to conduct similar sessions for clerk-magistrates in the court system.

The Rhode Island Hospital in Providence arranged with Brandeis to conduct similar sessions for physicians and medical administrators. The project is called "Medical Decision-Making: Literary Texts, Humanistic Values, and the Healing Professions."

Sanford M. Lottor, director of Continuing Studies, and Saul Touster, Joseph M. Proskauer Professor in Law and Social Welfare and director of the Legal Studies program, are co-directing the project.

Student Wins Watson Fellowship

Naomi Hillel of Ramat-Chen, Israel won the prestigious $10,000 Watson Fellowship for a year of independent study following her graduation in May. The Thomas J. Watson Fellowship was awarded to only 70 college students in America this year. Ms. Hillel, a music major, will study the application of the Suzuki method in piano teaching in Japan and England.

Sherman and Farber Head Trustees Development Committee

Malcolm L. Sherman of Wellesley, Massachusetts, executive vice president of Zayre Corp. and president of Zayre Stores, is the new chairman of the Trustees Development Committee. Vice-chairman is **Leonard L. Farber** of Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, president of the Leonard L. Farber Co. of Pompano Beach, Florida, one of the nation's leading real estate development firms.

Both members of the Brandeis Board of Trustees have been actively involved with the development of Brandeis over the years, and served as President's Councilors and Brandeis Fellows.

Under Mr. Sherman's chairmanship, a new and ongoing program, "The Brandeis Exchange," was introduced last year to increase Fellows' involvement with the University and the students. As a result, the Fellows Resource Bank was established through which Fellows are helping Brandeis students by offering their personal expertise and business contacts to students seeking career information. Brandeis alumnae in the Sherman family are his wife, Barbara Cantor Sherman '54, and his daughter, Robin '83.

Mr. Farber's lead gift for the construction of the Leonard L. Farber Library initiated Brandeis' campaign in 1981 for a new library complex involving the Farber Library, the Goldfarb Library and the Rapaporte Treasure Hall. The dedication of the Leonard L. Farber library was June 8, 1983. Mr. Farber continues to be a prime mover in University development functions both nationally and in his community. In March, he received the University's Medal for Distinguished Service to Higher Education.

Leonard L. Farber
Malcolm L. Sherman
Stuart Altman
Sol C. Chaikin

Heller School Receives Largest Chair Gift in History

The Florence Heller Graduate School has received a gift of over one million dollars to endow the Sol C. Chaikin Chair in National Health Policy.

Chaikin is the president of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and a Brandeis Trustee. The gift, which is also one of the largest in the Heller School's history, comes from many of Chaikin's friends in labor and industry.

The first person to hold the chair will be Heller School Dean Stuart Altman, one of the national's leading health economists and a strong advocate of a National Health Insurance Program.

"This magnificient gift, which honors one of our great labor leaders, is a major step forward in our effort to stay in the cutting edge of health policy research," said Altman, former Deputy Assistant Secretary for Health Planning at HEW.

Altman said that in the past several years, the Heller School has strengthened its reputation as a preeminent research center in Medicaid cost control, ambulatory care in hospitals and long-term care for senior citizens.

"This support will enable us to balance humanitarian concerns for equal access against the need for public policies which can reasonably be supported by government and the private sector," said Altman.

Theater Arts Alumni — Where Are You?

The Theater Arts Department is preparing its semi-annual newsletter for all its graduates and undergraduates and is asking all those who have received the "Information Sheet" to fill it out and return it to the office. Those theater arts majors (or non-majors) now working in the theater, film, video, etc. who may not have received one, are urged to contact John-Edward Hill at the Spingold Theater.

Homecoming

Planning for the October Homecoming event is well under way, according to Beth Goldstein '85 and Mark Rosenberg '85, coordinators. The celebrations begin October 14 and will continue through the weekend when there will be speakers, concerts, the traditional soccer game . . . and surprises. For more information contact the Office of Student Affairs.

Scholars Differ on French Jews

Differences over the past and future of French Jewry emerged at the conference on *The Jews in Modern France* held this spring at Brandeis. Attended by more than 250 scholars from France, Israel, Britain, Canada, and the U.S.A., the conference was organized by the Tauber Institute.

Keynote speaker, Eugen Weber, stressed that the Jews formed only a tiny proportion of the population of France. Weber, who is professor of history at the University of California, Los Angeles, and author of *Peasants into Frenchmen*, suggested that recent research showed that most Frenchmen were not greatly concerned about the Dreyfus affair nor about most other issues of concern to Jews. The Jewish problem in France, he argued, "is a *Jewish* problem." Anti-Semitism did not exist in France but "the fact that the French don't particularly like the Jews is irrelevant because the French don't particularly like anybody."

Other participants differed from Weber, viewing the French Jewish experience as central to modern French history and current French politics.

Sharp disagreement emerged in a session on "The Left and the Jews" in which Stephen Schuker, professor of history at Brandeis, stressed the role of French Jews in the 1930s in the communist party and other left-wing groups. Schuker was strongly criticized by William Cohen, professor of history at Indiana University. Pierre Birnbaum, a political scientist at the University of Paris, pointed out that recent public opinion polls in France showed that Jewish voters, who had been strong supporters of the socialist party of President François Mitterrand, were now deserting the socialists and moving to the right.

The final session was entitled "Dilemmas of French Jewry under the Fifth Republic: Retrospect and Prospect." Among the speakers was Michael Marrus of the University of Toronto and co-author of the recent book, *Vichy and the Jews*. Marrus argued that, notwithstanding the recent bomb attacks on Jewish targets in France, anti-Semitism in the country had been declining steadily since 1945. Citing opinion poll evidence, Marrus suggested that the bomb attacks were probably the work of Arab or other non-French groups.

Participants were entertained at a special reception held at the headquarters of the American Jewish Historical Society. To coincide with the conference, the Society held an exhibition of Franco-Judaica and a display of French-Jewish materials was also mounted in the Judaica wing of the library.

As part of the conference, the University Press of New England sponsored a reception and dinner to launch the latest book in the Tauber Institute's series. The book is entitled *French and Germans, Germans and French: A Personal Interpretation of France under Two Occupations, 1914-18 and 1940-44* by Richard Cobb, professor of history at Oxford University.

The conference was organized by Professor Frances Malino of the University of Massachusetts, Boston; Scholar-in-Residence of the Tauber Institute Professor David Landes of Harvard University, chairman of the Tauber Institute's Board of Overseers; and Professor Bernard Wasserstein, director of the Institute. Additional support was provided by grants from the French Cultural Services in Boston and the Helena Rubinstein Foundation.

The main papers from the conference are to be published in a volume in the Tauber Institute series.

Laurence E. Abbott
associate professor of physics, recently lectured at the University of Vancouver, Brown University and Oberlin College in Ohio.

Joyce Antler
assistant professor of American studies and director of the Women's Studies Program, presented a lecture, "Meaning and Meaninglessness: Education at Radcliffe, 1900," at the Radcliffe Research Scholars Colloquium Series held at Radcliffe College last spring.

Albert S. Axelrad
chaplain and B'nai B'rith Hillel director, is the author of "Doctors' Meditation," published in *Linacre Quarterly—A Journal of the Philosophy and Ethics of Medical Practice* in November, 1982. The article was selected by Harvard Medical School's 1983 graduating class for publication in its commencement program.

Asoka Bandarage
assistant professor of sociology, gave the opening speech at Yale University's Women's Week Program, and spoke on "Women and Third World Development" at Boston University's School of Social Work. She was invited to organize and chair the session on "Development and Developing Societies" at the 1984 meeting of the American Sociological Association. She was a panelist at a conference on "Common Differences: Third World Women's Perspectives" at the University of Illinois. The syllabus for her course, "Comparative Ethnic Relations" was selected by the Committee on World Sociology of the American Sociological Association (ASA) for a collection aimed at internationalizing sociology curricula. She was elected to the editorial board of *The Bulletin of Concerned Asian Scholars.*

Stephan Berko
William R. Kenan, Jr. Professor of Physics, gave an invited lecture last summer at the Gordon Conference on "Particle-Solid Interactions." He also presented talks at the "International Meeting on Spin, Charge and Momentum Density" held in Nikko, Japan, and participated in a workshop on Positron Physics at Tsukuba University also in Japan. In September, he spent two weeks in India lecturing on new experimental results in positron physics obtained at Brandeis, at universities in Delhi, Calcutta, Kanpur and Madras. He was guest speaker at the Indian Atomic Energy Center at Kalpakkam and the Bhabha Atomic Research Center in Bombay. He also presented seminars at the Bell Research laboratories and more recently at the Universities of Washington, Seattle and British Columbia in Vancouver.

Joseph S. Berliner
Rosen Family Professor of Economics and chair of the economics department, has been named to both the Joint Committee on Soviet Studies of the Social Science Research Council and the American Council of Learned Societies. His article, "Planning and Management in the USSR," was recently published in *The Soviet Economy: Toward the Year 2000.* He also presented the summary report at the Berkeley Conference on Social Welfare and the Delivery of Social Sciences, USA USSR.

Robert H. Binstock
Louis Stulberg Professor of Law and Politics, delivered the Kent Award Lecture, "The Aged as Scapegoat," to the Gerontological Society of America. It was subsequently published in *The Gerontologist.* He chaired a conference on Long-Term Care Policy Issues for the Office of Technology Assessment, U.S. Congress at Millwood, Virginia. In addition, he gave a series of talks as the Holy Cross Endowment Lecturer in Shreveport, Los Angeles, and presented invited lectures at Harvard Medical School and North Texas State University.

Egon Bittner
Harry Coplan Professor in the Social Sciences, authored the presidential address, "Technique and the Conduct of Life," given last August at the annual meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems. The address also appeared in the February 1983 issue of *Social Problems.*

Maureen Boulton
assistant professor of French and comparative literature, was awarded a grant by the American Philosophical Society last summer to do research in Paris for a book on the use of material from the Apocrypha of the New Testament in Old French Literature. Her first book has been accepted for publication by the Pontifical Institute of Medieval Studies in Toronto. Her article, "The Evangile de l'Enfance: The Rediscovery of the Didot Manuscript," appeared in *Romania,* and an article on a related topic is scheduled for publication in *Scriptorium.* She has also had several reviews published in *Romance Philology.*

Jay Y. Brodbar-Nemzer
assistant professor of Near Eastern and Judaic studies, recently presented a paper at the annual meeting of the North Central Sociological Association in Ohio on "Sex Differences in Attitudes Toward Israel: The 1981–82 National Survey of American Jews."

Anne P. Carter
dean of the faculty and Fred C. Hecht Professor of Economics, was invited to serve as coordinator of the international symposium, "Revitalizing the World Economy Through Improved Productivity," held in Tokyo last May. At the symposium she also led an all-day session on "Business Environment and Productivity." Her most recent publications include: "International Effects of Energy Conservation," in *Scandinavian Journal of Economics* which was reprinted as chapter one of *The Impact of Rising Oil Prices on the World Economy* (Macmillan, 1982), "Changes in Input Output and Business Planning," *Jornadas de Estudio sobre las Tablas Input-Output de la Economia Espanola* and "Materials in the Industrial System," in the forthcoming *Encyclopedia of Materials Science and Engineering.*

Peter Child
assistant professor of music, was awarded a New Works' Prize by the New England Conservatory of Music for his original composition, *Ensemblance.* The award included a cash prize and performances of the piece at Boston's Jordan Hall, Clark University and UMass, Amherst. *Ensemblance* was commissioned and premiered by the *Boston Musica Viva.*

Jacques Cohen
professor and chair of computer science, gave an invited talk on "Recent Results in Computer Assisted Analysis of Programs" at a seminar held at Rutgers University in April.

George L. Cowgill
professor of anthropology, received a two-year grant of $120,000 from the National Science Foundation for continuation of computer-aided analyses of archaeological data from Teotihuacan, Mexico. Two of his articles have recently been published: "Clusters of Objects and Associations Between Variables: Two Approaches to Archaeological Classification," in *Essays on Archaeological Typology,* and "Rulership and the Ciudadela: Political Inferences from Teotihuacan Architecture" in *Civilizations in the Ancient Americas.* In

October and December 1982, he gave colloquia at Boston and Yale Universities on his Teotihuacan research, and in March, a paper in a symposium held at UCLA. He is also consulting editor for mathematics and statistics for *American Antiquity*, journal of the Society for American Archaeology.

Charles Cutter
lecturer in Near Eastern and Judaic studies and head of the Judaica department at Goldfarb Library, had his book, *Jewish Reference Sources: a Selective, Annotated Bibliographic Guide* (co-authored with Micha F. Oppenheim, librarian at the Jewish Theological Seminary) published by Garland Publishing, New York. His review of Brad Sabin-Hill, "Incunabula Hebraica and Judaica" was also published in *Library Quarterly*.

Stanley Deser
Enid and Nathan S. Ancell Professor of Physics, delivered invited lectures at the University of Florida and Florida State University, Yale University, and at the Joint Theoretical Seminar at Harvard University. He is a member of the Review Committee on Gravitational Physics at the National Science Foundation, Washington. He was also nominated "Honorary Scientific Investigator" at the Venezuelan Center for Astronomy Research.

Donna Devlin
associate professor of physical education and women's basketball coach, was selected to be head coach of the East Basketball Team at the 1983 National Sports Festival held in June. She recently took office as president of the National Women's Basketball Coaches Association after serving as vice president of that organization for the past year.

Adrienne S. Dey
adjunct assistant professor of chemistry, is councillor and editor of *Nucleus*, the monthly newsletter of the Northeastern section of the American Chemical Society. The section, comprised of 4,000 chemists in Eastern Massachusetts and Southern New Hampshire, held its first five meetings for 1983 at Brandeis under the title, "The James Bryant Conant Lectures in Current Chemistry."

Herman T. Epstein
professor of biophysics, is co-author of "Studies of Chloroplast Development in Euglena" (with J. A. Schiff, Abraham and Etta Goodman Professor of Biology, and A. I. Stern) which was recently named a "citation classic" by *Current Contents* for having been cited in over 40 publications.

Irving R. Epstein
professor of chemistry, chaired and delivered the keynote address at a meeting of the American Association for Advancement of Science on oscillating chemical reactions. He gave invited talks at a NATO workshop on chemical instabilities, and at Boston College, MIT, Wellesley College and Florida State University. His article, "Oscillating Chemical Reactions" (co-authored with Professor of Chemistry Kenneth Kustin and colleagues from Bordeaux and Budapest), was published in the March issue of *Scientific American*.

Elliot J. Feldman
assistant professor of politics, addressed the conference of the Parti Québecois in Montreal on management of the Canadian economy and was the guest of Premier René Lévesque. He was interviewed on CBS's evening news show, *Actualités Régionales*, on his book, *The Politics of Canadian Airport Development: Lessons for Federalism*. He was guest lecturer at Brigham Young University on Canadian-United States relations and policy analysis, and at the University of Calgary was advisor on the development of an M.A. policy analysis and lecturer on comparative public policy.

Gordon A. Fellman
associate professor of sociology, had his article, "Israel at a Crossroads, Zionism: Left and Right," published in *WIN* (Workshop in Nonviolence) *Magazine*. His column, "National Dilemma for Israel: Power vs. Morality," was distributed by UPI and appeared in numerous papers, including the *Boston Herald*. He has given talks on the Middle East at UMass, Boston, Harvard University, MIT, and Boston University; co-led a workshop on arms and the Middle East at a Physicians for Social Responsibility conference on arms control; and appeared on various radio programs and a syndicated cable television show. He also debated the topic of possible Israeli annexation of the West Bank at a March meeting of the New England Zionist Federation.

Judith Ferster
assistant professor of English, recently gave a paper entitled, "Intention and Interpretation in Chaucer's *Franklin's Tale*" at the eighteenth annual Congress on Medieval Studies at Western Michigan University's Medieval Institute.

Randall K. Filer
assistant professor of economics, is the author of "Sexual Differences in Earnings: The Role of Individual Personalities and Tastes," which appeared in the Winter, 1983 issue of *The Journal of Human Resources*. In addition, he has been commissioned by the National Bureau of Economic Research to prepare a paper on "Absenteeism from Work Among Inner-City Minority Youth" (with Assistant Professor of African and Afro-American Studies Ronald F. Ferguson).

Philip Fisher
associate professor of English, recently presented a lecture on art objects and mass production at the annual conference of the German Society of American Studies in Kiel. He also lectured last month at the European Conference on Marxist and Phenomenological Approaches to Literature in Dubrovnik. His recent essays on Dreiser, sentimentality and art objects have appeared in *Representations*, *American Studies* and *American Realism: New Essays*.

Lawrence H. Fuchs
Meyer and Walter Jaffe Professor of American Civilization and Politics, visited universities in China during March and April to assist in the development of their programs. He lectured at Beijing and Wuhan Universities and at the Shanghai Institute for International Studies. At Wesleyan University, he addressed a convocation of university presses on "Risk Taking in University Press Publishing." He also spoke at the annual meeting of the American Jewish Historical Society on "John F. Kennedy and the American Jewish Community." He is author of "Immigration Policy and the Rule of Law," recently published in the *University of Pittsburgh Law Review*, and "Jews and Hispanics in America: The Meeting of Two Cultures," published by the American Jewish Committee.

David G. Gil
professor of social policy at the Heller School, had six of his recent articles published: "The Social Context of Domestic Violence" in *Vermont Law Review*, "Not by Bullets, Nor by Ballots, But by Counter-Education and Direct Action. . . ." in *Socialist Forum*, "Social Sciences and Human Liberation" and "Dialectics of Individual Development

and Global Social Welfare" in *Humanity and Society*, and "Dilemmas of Political Practice" and "How to Lick Unemployment" in *The Human Sociologist*. He delivered lectures at the American Orthopsychiatric Association, Massachusetts General Hospital, the Human Services Conference in Rhode Island, the Child Welfare League of America, and at the International Conference on Psychological Abuse of Children and Youth in Indiana.

Allen R. Grossman
professor of English, has been named the Paul E. Prosswimmer Professor of Poetry and General Education.

Andrew Hahn
lecturer and director of the Center for Employment and Income Studies at the Heller School, has received a planning grant from the Edna McConnell Clark Foundation to assist in the implementation of a youth employment strategy. He has also received a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation to write a book on youth employment (with colleague Robert Lerman). His article on "The Effects of the Federal Budget Act of 1981 on New England's Poor" was published in last fall's issue of *THRUST*, the Journal for Employment and Training Professionals. In April, he spoke on youth unemployment at the annual meeting of the Council of Community Foundations in San Francisco.

Martin Halpern
Samuel and Sylvia Schulman Professor of Theater Arts, won a 1982 Massachusetts Artists Foundation award for his play, "The True Irving Rifkin," which premiered at the Boston Lyric Stage Theater on May 25. His play, "Day Six," also premiered in May at the Philadelphia Festival Theater.

Penelope Jencks
Saltzman Visiting Artist, has been chosen one of four finalists in a competition to sculpt the Arthur Fiedler Memorial for the Charles River Esplanade.

William P. Jencks
Gyula and Katica Tauber Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Pharmacodynamics, was the Chambers Lecturer at the University of Rochester where he presented a week-long series of lectures entitled, "How Does a Reaction Choose its Mechanism?" In January, he delivered a lecture on a related topic at the eighth Enzymes Mechanisms Conference at the Asilomar Conference Center in California. In March, he presented a series of lectures as Visiting Professor of Chemistry at Texas A & M University. He also lectured at the Fox Chase Cancer Center in Philadelphia and recently gave an invited lecture at SUNY Buffalo.

John Bush Jones
lecturer with the rank of professor in theater arts, has been elected treasurer of the newly-formed Boston Theater Critics Circle.

Edward K. Kaplan
associate professor of French, was featured speaker at a New York commemoration of the tenth anniversary of Abraham J. Heschel's death, and at Boston University for a commemorative of the second anniversary of the death of Howard Thurman, former dean of the chapel. He also presented a paper entitled, "Abraham J. Heschel's Poetics of Religious Thinking," at the Heschel Symposium sponsored by the College of St. Benedict in Minnesota. His article, "Contemplative Inwardness and Prophetic Action: Thomas Merton's Dialogue with Judaism," recently appeared in the book, *Thomas Merton: Pilgrim in Progress* (Griffin Press, 1983).

Philip M. Keehn
associate professor of chemistry, delivered an invited lecture on "Intramolecular Non-Bonded Interactions in Cyclophanes" at Rockefeller University in New York City.

Robert Owen Keohane
professor of international relations, was a member of a six-person group of international relations theorists who went to the Soviet Union last January for a meeting with Soviet specialists, under the auspices of the US USSR exchange program, coordinated by the Council on Foreign Relations and the Soviet Academy of Sciences. He also joined an invited group of international relations theorists in China last month, under the sponsorship of the National Science Foundation and the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences. In May, he presented a paper to the Social Science Research Council's working group on Order and Conflict in Western Capitalism entitled, "The World Political Economy and the Crisis of Embedded Liberalism."

Reuven R. Kimelman
assistant professor of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies and Manheimer Term Assistant Professor of University Studies, authored a tribute to his teacher, Abraham Joshua Heschel, which appeared in the winter issue of *The Melton Journal* and in the Hebrew weekly, *HaDoar*. His analysis of the Israeli Commission of Inquiry entitled, "Judging Man by the Standards of God," was the cover article in the May issue of *The B'nai B'rith International Jewish Monthly*. He also spoke at the Seventh National Workshop on Christian-Jewish Relations on "Foundations of Jewish and Christian Social Visions," and served as scholar-in-residence at a retreat of the National Jewish Welfare Board.

Lorraine V. Klerman
professor of public health at the Heller School, co-authored two chapters, "Effects of Early Parenthood on the Cognitive Development of Children" (with E. Milling Kinard, adjunct lecturer at Heller), and "Comprehensive Service Programs for Pregnant and Parenting Adolescents" (with James F. Jekel), in a book entitled, "Premature Adolescent Pregnancy and Parenthood." She also co-authored (with Virginia Cartoof, Heller School doctoral candidate) the article, "Massachusetts' Parental Consent Law: A Preliminary Study of the Law's Effects," published in the *Massachusetts Journal of Community Health*.

Blanche Linden-Ward
lecturer with the rank of assistant professor of American studies, led a walking tour-workshop at Spring Grove Cemetery in Cincinnati for a meeting of the Organization of American Historians. She also lectured and gave walking tours of Mount Auburn Cemetery to classes in Landscape Architecture at the Harvard Graduate School of Design. She presented a paper entitled, "A Room of One's Own: Inns and Hotels in Nineteenth-Century Cincinnati," at a joint meeting of the Great Lakes American Studies Association and the American Society of Environmental Historians at Miami University, Ohio.

John W. Lowenstein
Helena Rubinstein Professor of Biochemistry, gave invited lectures on "Intercellular and Intracellular Signalling by Adenosine" at the University of Surrey in England, "The Purine Nucleotide Cycle" at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia and Procter & Gamble Company in Cincinnati, and "The Use of Stable Isotopes for Measuring Lipogenesis" also in Cincinnati.

Robert S. Lurie
assistant professor of economics, presented a paper at the December 1982 meeting of the American Economic Association on "R & D, Innovation and Environmental Regulation" which was subsequently published in *The American Economist*. He is presently on a grant as research fellow at the International Institute for Environment and Society in Berlin.

Robert J. Maeda
associate professor and chairman of fine arts, delivered a series of four lectures entitled, "Tradition and Change: An Introduction to Chinese Painting," at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. The series was held in conjunction with the reopening of the Museum's Asiatic galleries.

Frank E. Manuel
Alfred and Viola Hart University Professor, won the American Book Award for the best paperback in the field of history for *Utopian Thought in the Western World* (co-authored by Fritzie P. Manuel). His new book, *The Changing of the Gods*, is scheduled for publication in September. In January, he delivered two lectures in Israel; "The Uses of Jewish Thought in Seventeenth-Century Christendom" at Tel Aviv University, and "The Nature of the History of Ideas" at the Van Leer Jerusalem Foundation.

Leslie Ann McArthur
associate professor of psychology, has had her research on "The How and What of Why: Some Determinants and Consequences of Causal Attribution" featured as a "citation classic" in the May 2 issue of *Current Contents* for being one of the most cited works in its field.

Teresa Mendez-Faith
assistant professor of Spanish, has had her forthcoming book, *Con/Textos Hispanoamericanos Contemporaneos*, accepted for publication by Holt, Rinehart & Winston. Her article on the Peruvian poet Cesar Vallejo will appear in *Cuadernos Americanos* and *Sin Nombre* and "The Theme of Dictatorship in the Paraguayan Novel of Exile," in *Monografias Latinoamericanas*. Her interview with Mexican writer Elena Poniatowska will be published in *Inti: Revista de Literatura Hispanica* and *Atlantis: A Women's Studies Journal*. She presented lectures on Borges and Bertolucci at the MLA convention in Los Angeles, and on Gabriel Garcia Marquez at a symposium at Wellesley College and at Brandeis. She is currently in Argentina on a Mazer grant.

James B. Merod
assistant professor of English and American literature, recently presented a paper to the International Association of Philosophy and Literature on "Oriental Deconstruction?" at SUNY, Stony Brook.

Ruth Schachter Morgenthau
Adlai E. Stevenson Professor of International Politics, delivered a paper on "Food Production and African Politics" at the Harvard Center for International Affairs. She was keynote speaker on world hunger at a conference on "International Dimensions in Education" sponsored by Universities Field Staff International. She was recently a participant in an international workshop on "Supporting Women Farmers" held in Bamako, Mali, and sponsored by Food Corps Programs, International (CILCA) and the Union des Femmes du Mali.

Wellington W. Nyangoni
associate professor of African and Afro-American studies, presented two lectures at Emory University last April and also lectured at Salem State College. A specialist on OECD multinational corporations in Southern Africa and consultant to the UN office of the high commissioner for Namibia, he is presently preparing a *United Nations Handbook on South African-based Transnational Corporations Doing Business in Namibia*. During intersession, he conducted business and political discussions in Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Takashi Odagaki
assistant professor of physics, had his chapters from the English translation of the Japanese book, "The Structure and Properties of Matter," (ed. T. Matsubara) published by Springer Verlag as part of the Springer Series in *Solid State Sciences* (Volume 28).

Susan Moller Okin
associate professor of politics, presented a paper at the Center for European Studies at Harvard University on "Patriarchy and Married Women's Property in Eighteenth-Century England." She also participated in a panel discussion as part of Women's Week at Yale University.

Robert O. Preyer
professor of English, gave the opening address at a conference on Italy and the Victorian Imagination entitled, "Breaking Out: The English Assimilation of Continental Thought in Nineteenth-Century Rome." The conference was held at CUNY Graduate Center in NYC. Last summer, he delivered lectures at Heidelberg and Tubigen Universities. He also lectured to the Harvard Victorian Society on "John Stuart Mill and Victorian Classicism." In addition, he was elected to the Boards of the Massachusetts ACLU and the Legal Defense Fund of the NAACP.

Arthur H. Reis Jr.
lecturer with the rank of associate professor of chemistry, spoke on " 'One Dimensional' Inorganic and Organic Materials" at the University of New Hampshire in April.

Myron Rosenblum
professor of chemistry, gave invited talks at Dartmouth College and the University of California at San Diego on "Transformations of Vinyl Ether-Iron Complexes of Synthetic and Chemical Interest."

Robert A. Schneider
assistant professor of history and Manheimer Term Assistant Professor of University Studies, is currently doing research in France on a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies.

Silvan S. Schweber
professor of physics and Richard Koret Professor in the History of Ideas, was commentator at a Boston University colloquium on the history and philosophy of science and of Professor M. Hoshin's paper, "The Riddle of the Nebulae." In March, he delivered a paper entitled, "The Genesis of Feynman's Formulation of Quantum Mechanics: Visualization Recaptured" at a three-day conference on the history of probability in the physical sciences held at the University of Bielefeld in West Germany. He was also appointed an associate editor of *Historical Studies in the Physical Sciences*.

Colin Steel
professor of chemistry, gave invited talks on "High Temperature Infrared Laser Chemistry" at the Stanford University Research Institute, the Atomic Energy Commission of Canada, and California and Bell Telephone laboratories also in Canada. In May and June, he was visiting professor at the Israel Institute of Technology (Technion) under the auspices of the Binational Science Foundation.

Louis S. Stuhl
assistant professor of chemistry, presented two papers at a national meeting of the American Chemical Society last March in Seattle.

Michael Swirsky
adjunct lecturer in Near Eastern and Judaic Studies, prepared a catalog of films on European Jewry and the Holocaust which was recently published by the Tauber Institute and the National Center for Jewish Film. His translations of short works by contemporary Hebrew authors Yitzhak Ben-Ner and Adin Steinsaltz have also recently been published, and he is currently translating another work by Steinsaltz entitled, *Teshuvah.* Professor Swirsky is founder and first director of the Pardes Institute of Jewish Studies in Jerusalem.

Robert Szulkin
associate professor of Russian, was guest co-editor (with Richard Weisberg '65) of the May 1983 issue of *Human Rights Quarterly.* His article, "The Terror of Transformation in Varlam Shalamov's Stories," appeared in that same issue.

Caldwell Titcomb
professor of music, composed the incidental music that was used in the Rutgers University production of Bernard Shaw's *Saint Joan.* The score called for flute, oboe, English horn, French horn, harpsichord, organ and three-part chorus.

Milton I. Vanger
professor of history, gave talks on "Argentina from Perón to the Present" at the First National Bank of Boston, and "Uruguay's Way Back to Democracy: The Aftermath of the Party Elections" at Yale University. His Spanish translation of *The Model Country: José Batlle y Ordoñez of Uruguay, 1907–1915* (published for the Brandeis University Press by the University Press of New England), has appeared in Montevideo, published by Ediciones de la Banda Oriental and ARCA. He was named a member of the prize committee of the New England Council of Latin American Studies. In September, he will be an invited panelist at a session on the Role of the State in Export Economies sponsored by the Latin American Studies Association.

Michael Wormington
assistant professor of biochemistry and Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center, received a three-year grant of $196,184 from the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development to research the regulation of gene expression during amphibian oogenesis and early development.

Cheryl L. Walker
assistant professor of classical and Oriental studies, has been named Manheimer Term Assistant Professor of University Studies for the period 1983–1986.

Stephen J. Whitfield
associate professor of American studies, had his essay, "Jules Feiffer and the Comedy of Disenchantment," published in the anthology, *From Hester Street to Hollywood: The Jewish-American Stage and Screen* (Indiana University Press).

Kurt H. Wolff
professor emeritus of social relations, had two articles published: "On the Occasion" (of retirement), *New England Sociologist,* Summer 1982, and "Scheler's Shadow on Us," *Analecta Husserliana,* Vol. XIV, 1983. He gave a talk entitled, "Humanistic Sociology?" at Framingham State College.

Jonathan S. Woocher
assistant professor of Jewish communal service, wrote an article on "The American Jewish Polity in Transition" which appeared in the Fall/Winter issue of *Forum on the Jewish People, Zionism, and Israel.* He contributed an article on American Jewish self-governance to a special issue on the American Jewish community of *Face to Face: An Interreligious Bulletin,* published by the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith. His curriculum on "Jewish Community and Leadership: Contemporary Issues and Historical Perspectives," designed for use in leadership education programs, has been published by the Council of Jewish Federations in New York.

Dwight W. Young
professor of ancient Near Eastern civilization, lectured last April at Cornell University on his recent research regarding Mesopotamian calculations of reigns of fantastic duration and the implications for understanding the incredible life spans of biblical patriarchs.

Judith Francis Zeitlin
assistant professor of anthropology, co-directed field operations (with Robert N. Zeitlin) for the Belize Archaic Archaeological Reconnaissance, a NSF sponsored project investigating the origins of village life in the homeland of the Maya civilization. She also delivered papers on the impact of colonialism on native society in Mesoamerica at Yale University and at the annual meeting of the American Society for Ethnohistory in Nashville. She is currently on a Mazer grant continuing ethnohistorical studies in the Mexican national archives.

Robert N. Zeitlin
assistant professor of anthropology, was invited to present the keynote address at the Seminar on Exchange Networks and Spatial Analysis in Archaeology at the Fourth International Flint Symposium in Brighton, England. The paper will appear in a forthcoming volume to be published by Cambridge University Press. He recently had articles accepted for publication in *American Antiquity* and *American Anthropologist,* which summarize findings of his 1982 fieldwork of the Belize Archaic Archaeological Reconnaissance, which he co-directed with his wife, Judith Francis Zeitlin.

Harry Zohn
professor of German, has written an article on "Satire in Translation: Kurt Tucholsky and Karl Kraus" which appeared in *New American Review.* He is also author of "Aus Theodor Kramers letzten Jahren," published in the spring issue of *Zirkular* (Vienna). His translation of Josef Rattner's book, *Alfred Adler* was issued last month by the Frederick Ungar Publishing Company. He spoke on "Trakl, Kraus, and the Brenner Circle" at the Georg Trakl Symposium held at SUNY Albany, and on "The Jewish Contribution to German Literature" at a history seminar held at Bentley College. He was recently elected a member of the PEN Center of German-Speaking Writers Abroad.

Irving K. Zola
professor of sociology, spoke at the Institute for Rehabilitation and Research at Baylor College of Medicine in Texas, BU's Leisure Studies Program, and Clark University on "Self Help in the Eighties: The Disabled Person's Movement and the Women's Self Help Movement." His recent publications include: *Independent Living for Physically Disabled People* and "Chronic Illness and Disability" *Family Medicine: Principles and Practice.* He has also been appointed to the editorial board of *Clinical Sociological Review.*

Faculty Kudos

39 Some of the country's most prestigious awards, honors and grants have been received recently by Brandeis faculty, including an American Book Award, the Bancroft Prize, a Guggenheim Fellowship, and two Sloan foundation fellowships.

Prize in the paperback category of the American Book Award went to professor Frank Manuel, the Alfred and Viola Hart University Professor, and his wife Fritzie for their book *Utopian Thought in the Western World.* This highly prestigious award is the latest addition to other honors garnered by this book which was also the 1980 Ralph Waldo Emerson Award winner presented by Phi Beta Kappa.

Howard J. Schnitzer, chair of the physics department, is among a select group of nationally prominent scholars, scientists, and artists to receive a Guggenheim Fellowship for 1983. The fellowships are awarded for demonstrated accomplishment and strong promise for the future. Professor Schnitzer will use the grant to continue his studies in theoretical particle physics.

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a national honorary society, has elected Alfred G. Redfield, professor of physics and biochemistry, and Robert O. Keohane, professor of international relations, as fellows of the Academy. They join a highly selective group of intellectual leaders from this country and abroad who are Fellows of the Academy.

A study of witchcraft in early New England by John P. Demos, chair of the department of history, was awarded the 1983 Bancroft Prize, given annually to books of "exceptional merit and distinction in American history, including biography, American diplomacy and the international relations of the United States." The book, entitled *Entertaining Satan: Witchcraft and the Culture of Early New England* is published by Oxford University Press. Professor Demos was presented the prestigious $4,000 prize during a formal dinner at Columbia University.

Laurence F. Abbott, associate professor of physics, and Michael Harris, associate professor of mathematics, were the recipients of Sloan Fellowships in science. They were among 88 Sloan Fellows selected from over 400 candidates by a committee of senior scientists and economists. Each Sloan Fellow receives $25,000 over a two-year period.

Frank Manuel
John P. Demos

Retiring

Brandeis said farewell to four longtime faculty members who retired at the end of the academic year. Each has accumulated a long list of accomplishments in his professional field, but beyond that each has also accumulated much affection from the campus community. The retiring faculty are:

Robert Koff, a member of the music department for over twenty years. He is well known across the entire campus for his memorable performances often given with his wife Rosalind which the campus community followed faithfully. A founding member of the Juilliard String Quartet, he recorded with that group extensively for Columbia Records and RCA and performed in this country and abroad. He produced a series of children's programs for National Educational Television.

Arnold Gurin, the Maurice B. Hexter Professor of Social Administration at the Florence Heller Graduate School, has been a member of that school's faculty since 1962, serving as its dean from 1971 to 1976. Professor Gurin served in several key positions within private and government social welfare agencies, including the chairmanship of the Academic Committee evaluating Israel's "Project Renewal." He also served as the faculty representative to the Brandeis Board of Trustees.

Wyatt C. Jones, also a longtime member of the Heller faculty, he was instrumental in that school attracting, educating and placing minority students. He served on the Transitional Year Program committee and the Affirmative Action Committee. He is the author of a major study published in 1965, "Girls at Vocational High: An Experiment in Social Work Intervention" and served in the Mobilization for Youth in New York City. He has done extensive research in alcoholism treatment, alternative institutional care for mental patients and juvenile delinquency.

John F. Matthews, Richter Professor of American Civilization and Institutions, has been at Brandeis for thirty-one years, serving as the first chairman of the Theatre department where he held the Schulman Chair in Dramatic Literature. He also was chairman of the American Studies Department. A prize-winning playwright, he wrote for radio, television and films and was employed as a "playdoctor" adaptor or consultant on over thirty Broadway and off-Broadway plays and musicals.

Robert Koff

Bernstein Faculty Fellowships Honor Retiring President

A fellowship program for assistant professors has been established in honor of former President Marver H. Bernstein and his wife, Sheva.

The Bernstein Faculty Fellowships will provide a term of research leave, a stipend for two summer months before or after the semester of leave, and up to $2,000 for research expenses. It is expected that three or more fellowships will be awarded annually.

The Fellowships were established through an endowment fund sponsored by the University's Board of Trustees in recognition of President and Mrs. Bernstein's contributions during eleven years of service to Brandeis.

"President and Mrs. Bernstein have always felt strongly that the University must provide an opportunity for young teacher-scholars to pursue their research interests for concentrated periods of time free from the demands of the classroom," said Henry L. Foster, chair of the Board of Trustees. "Through the Bernstein Fund we not only share their belief, but we recognize their many years of commitment to the University."

Deaths

David S. Berkowitz, one of Brandeis' thirteen original faculty members, longtime Fellow **Harry A. Bass,** and former sociology professor **Everett Cherrington Hughes** died in recent months.

Professor Berkowitz, a member of the history department from 1948 until his retirement in 1979, died March 8 at age 69. Colleague David Hackett Fischer, the Earl Warren Professor of History, said Professor Berkowitz was "a brilliant scholar who was instrumental in shaping the fundamental image of this University as home to intellectual values of the highest order."

Bass, a University Fellow who underwrote the Brandeis physics building that bears his name, died April 15 at age 76. He was president and treasurer of the Cardinal Shoe Corp. of Lawrence, Mass. He and his wife, Mae, were members of the Patrons and Friends of the Rose Art Museum and were major contributors to a number of scholarships and programs here.

Professor Hughes, best known for his sociological studies of professions, helped found Brandeis' graduate department in sociology. He died January 5 at age 85. He joined the Brandeis faculty in 1961 and remained here until 1968.

Dedication: Leonard L. Faber Library

After one of the largest non-Commencement crowds in Brandeis University history had celebrated the dedication of the new Leonard L. Farber Library June 8, Mr. Farber, a Brandeis Trustee and nationally prominent real estate developer, and his wife, Antje, mark a moment of repose in front of the five-level facility that his $2.25 million gift made possible. The Rev. Timothy S. Healy, S.J., president of Georgetown University, was the keynote speaker at the dedication, which was attended by more than one thousand friends of Brandeis.

From the Alumni Association President

It is with humility and pride that I become President of the Alumni Association of Brandeis University. We have reached an important point in the life of the University as we welcome Evelyn Handler, our fifth President. We pledge to her, to the students, and to the faculty our firm support, hard work, and concern for the institution which nurtured us and which we now, in turn, must nurture.

Through their achievements, Brandeis alumni are fulfilling the early dreams of the men and women who built our school 35 years ago. To mention just a few — this past spring, Thomas Friedman '75 earned a Pulitzer Prize for his lucid and courageous reporting in Beirut for *The New York Times*. Edward Witten '71 has recently joined the newest select company in America by winning a MacArthur Foundation Prize. Benjamin Westervelt '82 received a Mellon Fellowship in the Humanities. The Brandeis Distinguished Service Award was bestowed on Marilyn Golden '77 for her extraordinary work with Access California, an organization devoted to providing opportunities for the disabled. These and many other recent graduates are moving out across the country in ways that bring pride to them and honor to the University that taught them.

For me personally this is a fulfillment of a dream. I have been involved in Brandeis activities for over two decades, participating in admissions recruitment, my own Chicago alumni chapter and, on a national level, through the Alumni Board of Directors. I am proud that my son, Michael, is a member of the Class of '86. I feel as close to the University today as I did as an undergraduate twenty-two years ago.

I welcome the opportunity to communicate with the Brandeis family through this column, and I look forward to challenging and fulfilling years of service.

Paula Dubotsky Resnick '61

Brandeis University **Alumni Association Annual Membership**

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Members of the Class of '58 (left to right) Dena Mavdin Bernstein, Arthur Brunwasser, Richard Foxx, Stuart Damon, Deborah Stern Barr and Gerald Segel.

Rena Shapiro Blumberg '56 receives Friends of Brandeis Athletics Award from Morry B. Stein '58.

Members of the Class of '58.

Members of the Class of '83.

Stuart Damon '58 (alias Dr. Quartermaine on "General Hospital") and Brandeis Food Services Fan Club.

Newsnote

Members of the Class of '63, "Reflections."

Picnic around Massell Pond.

Members of the Class of '58 entertaining at Quincy Market.

Arthur Brunwasser '58 of San Francisco and Paula Dubotsky Resnick '61 of Chicago.

We invite you to submit articles, photos or news of interest to the Alumni Office for review. Notes and articles received up to September 1 will be considered for the fall issue.

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'52

Burton Berinsky's New York haberdashery, "Jay Lord Hatters," was the subject of an extensive article in the February issue of *Town and Country* magazine. Burt's custom-made hats have topped such noteworthy clients as Tom Wolfe, Richard Avedon, and Joseph Papp.

'53

H. Peter Metzger, PhD was appointed to the "Presidential Rank Review Board" of the United States Office of Personnel Management, Washington, DC. Also, the Archives of the Hoover Institution of Stanford University have been designated as the repository of his collected letters, articles, speeches and research files.

The Board of Directors of the Analogic Corporation in Wakefield, Massachusetts, announced the recent election of Julian Soshnick as vice president. Julian joined Analogic Corporation in 1981 as legal consultant.

'54

Wheaton College in Norton, Massachusetts, recently announced the appointment of Hannah Friedman Goldberg, PhD to the position of provost. Hannah has been an education consultant on several projects, and most recently, was professor of history and academic dean at Antioch College. She begins her new position August 1, 1983.

Stuart (General Hospital) Damon '58 isn't the only Brandeis alumnus breaking hearts on network television. Jerry Douglas, known to former classmates as Gerald Rubenstein, can be seen daily on "The Young and the Restless" playing the part of John Abbott, cosmetics tycoon.

'55

Charlotte Langone McElroy joined the staff of Hunneman and Company's Topsfield Office. She brings with her fifteen years of experience in the real estate profession in Topsfield, Boxford, and surrounding towns.

Harper & Row has published a third book by David Zimmerman entitled *The Essential Guide to Non-Prescription Drugs.* As a medical and science writer, David's articles have appeared in such publications as the "New York Times Magazine," "Smithsonian," "Audubon," "Good Housekeeping," and "Science '82." Both of his previous books were award winners: *To Save a Bird in Peril* won the 1976 Christopher Award; and *RH: The Intimate History of a Disease and its Conquests* won the 1973 American Medical Writers' Association Award for Excellence.

'57

Robin Brooks was recently promoted to colonel, US Army Reserve and has been awarded the Army Commendation Medal for Meritorious Service. He is associate dean of students at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst.

Psychotherapist Janet Cohen David, PhD is on the staff of the Center for the Study of Anorexia and Bulimia in New York. She also has a private practice and specializes in those diseases.

'59

Donna Medoff Geller has received critical acclaim for her recent solo piano performances with the Akron Symphony Orchestra. Donna has played with the orchestra on several occasions since her debut performance of "Carnival of the Animals" in 1973.

Simon Sargon's composition "If You Will It. . ." was recently performed at Temple Israel in Boston in celebration of Israel's 35th Anniversary. Simon, who has been music director of Temple Emanu-El in Dallas, Texas, since 1974 was commissioned to write the cantata by Temple Israel. That performance marked its world premiere.

Norman J. Treisman, who served as deputy treasurer at Philip Morris Incorporated since November 1980, has also been appointed senior vice president of the Philip Morris Corporation. Norman joined Philip Morris in 1961 as sales representative and has served in several different capacities.

'60

David A. Skovron has been named chief operating partner of Kwasha Lipton, an employee benefits and actuarial consulting firm located in Fort Lee, New Jersey. David lives in Saddle River, New Jersey.

'61

Alumni Term Trustee Donald J. Cohen, MD, who is professor of pediatrics, psychiatry and psychology at the Yale School of Medicine and an authority on mental illness in childhood, has been appointed director of the Yale Child Study Center. Founded in 1947, the Center is an internationally recognized mental health facility for children. Yale President A. Bartlett Giamatti announced the appointment which began in July.

Norman I. Jacobs, partner in the Boston law firm of Esdaile, Barrett and Esdaile, has recently been admitted as a fellow to the American College of Trial Lawyers and was inducted at their San Francisco meeting. Norman just completed a four-year term on the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Judicial Nominating Commission where he was charged with the responsibility of approving nominations to all judgeships and clerkships in the Commonwealth.

'62

Michael D. Birnbaum, MD has submitted what may be the most unusual birth announcement ever received by an alumni office. Michael, who is a reproductive endocrinologist in private practice, is also the founder of Surrogate Mothering Ltd. — the only surrogate mothering program on the East Coast. The program's first baby was born in December, 1982.

Chrysler Corporation has announced the appointment of Daniel S. Hirshfield, PhD to the position of director of Communication Programs. Daniel comes to Chrysler from Union Carbide where he was assistant director of Corporate Communications.

'64

Stuart Paris and his wife, Elaine, are pleased to announce the birth of their son, Michael Roy, born March 27, 1983.

'65

Helen Alpert Goldenberg has made a career change from education and is now working as a computer programmer on cost and payroll accounting systems for the New York State Department of Mental Hygiene. Her husband, Harvey, also a programmer, taught Helen (and their two daughters, Ilene, 9, and Audrey, 7) how to program their highly sophisticated home computer system.

The Kemper Group of Long Grove, Illinois, has announced the appointment of Barbara Bernstein Roston as associate systems programming officer for its principal companies. Barbara joined Kemper as a programmer in 1970, was named a supervisor in 1978, project leader in 1980, and assistant manager of data processing systems in 1982.

'66

Marie Lambert Campbell and her husband, John, announce the birth of Shaina Lark Campbell on February 6, 1983. Briana, 7, and Cara, 6, are Shaina's older sisters.

The Peking Mandate, a novel written by Peter Siris, was scheduled for June publication by G. P. Putnam and Sons. The book, Peter's first, is an adventure novel set in China in 1976 and tells the story of Mao's wife, Jiang Qing, and the Gang of Four.

'67

Congratulations to Sheldon Glass, MD and his wife, Wanda, on the birth of their third boy, Ricky. Sheldon is in private practice in Brooklyn.

Steven M. Goldstein has been appointed associate dean at Florida State University beginning this August.

'68

Peter and Deborah Dubowy '69 Battis have written and produced a series of plays for children. "The Girl Who Followed Her Dreams" and "The Spider and the Fox" were presented at the Barton Square Playhouse in Salem, Massachusetts, this past March. Peter is assistant director of the Inpatient Psychiatry Unit at North Shore Children's Hospital in Salem. Deborah teaches theatre at two schools in Beverly.

'69

Peter Alter has been appointed senior partner in the law firm of Honigman Miller Schwartz & Cohn. In addition, he has been active in a number of Jewish community activities including the United Jewish Appeal National Young Leadership Cabinet Executive Committee and the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith's National Executive Committee.

Neil B. Kauffman has established a practice as a registered investment adviser. Based at the Philadelphia Stock Exchange Building, he provides independent advice on investment opportunities and personal finance. He holds an MBA from Wharton Business School as well as an EdD from Harvard. His wife, Barbara, joined Philadelphia Capital after graduating from Harvard Business School in June 1982.

'70

Theodore I. Benzer, MD has been appointed doctor in charge of the new Immediate Care Center at the Berkshire Medical Center. The IMC is a low cost, walk-in facility for non-emergency treatment.

Andrew Langsam, MD joins the Department of Emergency Medicine at the Wilmington Medical Center in Delaware. His wife, Cabella, and their two sons, Caleb and Joshua, will accompany him on his move from Nashville, Tennessee.

Ronnie Scherer and her husband, Peter Jerry, are delighted to announce the birth of their son, Michael Scott, on September 17, 1982, in New York City.

'71

Paul and Louise Arthur Bikoff announce the arrival of Daniel Ross on November 29, 1982. Daniel Ross joins brother Jay and sister Rachel.

Rabbi Benjamin Z. Kreitman, executive vice-president of the United Synagogue of America, has announced the appointment of Victoria Free to the newly-created position of public relations director. Victoria was previously assistant to the director of public relations at the American Jewish Congress.

Neysa Pritikin has received a master's in business administration from Northern Illinois University.

Marilyn Salasky Siegel and Ken Siegel happily announce the birth of their son, Daniel Ilan, born December 20, 1982 in Virginia Beach, Virginia.

Margo Hausdorff Vale, MD and Michael Vale, MD announce the birth of a daughter, Judith Naomi, on November 2, 1982. She joins brother Edward Paul, 2½ years old. Margo and Michael both practice dermatology in Huntington, New York.

'72

Bruce Havumaki and Erica Fox Havumaki '76 report recent accomplishments from their home in Brookline, Massachusetts. Bruce completed his master's in business administration with honors from Boston University this past May and is employed by Chase Econometrics-Interactive Data in Waltham. Erica is a management education specialist with Digital Equipment Corporation in Bedford, Massachusetts.

Michal Regunberg was one of four outstanding women in the communications profession recognized by the Boston Professional Chapter of Women in Communications with its highest honor, The Matrix Award. Michal is currently the director of editorials and public affairs for WEEI-AM and is known for her hard-hitting editorial style. Her critically acclaimed public service editorials have focused on the problems of runaways, racial tensions in Boston, and the tragedy of child abuse.

'73

Lisa Tartikoff Rosenthal and her husband, Mark, announce the birth of their second daughter, Lindsay Nicole, on December 23, 1982. She joins sister Emily, 3½ years old. Lisa is on leave from her position as assistant professor of English as a Second Language at The College of Notre Dame while she takes care of her family. She is also completing her second textbook, *Academic Reading for International Students*, to be published by Prentice-Hall, Inc. in 1983.

Lawrence R. Gardner has been appointed assistant professor of education at Teacher's College, Columbia University. He also holds the position of coordinator of the Program for Teachers of the Visually Impaired.

'74

Samuel Brett and his wife, Jill Warren Brett, share with classmates the news of the birth of their daughter, Jamie Warren, born January 23, 1983.

Steven T. Ruby, MD has recently moved back to Boston from New York after completing his residency in general surgery at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center. Steven is currently a fellow in vascular surgery at the Brigham and Women's Hospital in Boston.

'75

Alison Brager Bass is currently senior editor of "Technology Review," a national science and technology magazine published at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Bruce Warren Johnson and Linda Ginette Pollack were married on August 21, 1982, on Star Island off Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Both have changed their last names to Pollack-Johnson. Bruce completed his PhD in operations research at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and has accepted a three-year, tenure-track position at Oberlin College in Ohio where he will head a specialized program for math majors.

Norman R. Kleinberg has been appointed administrative editor of the Outlet Book Company, a division of Crown Publishers.

Ruth Horwitz Mindick is currently living in Ithaca, New York, and working at Cornell University as a research assistant to her husband, Dr. Burton Mindick, doing psychological research. They were married December 18, 1982, and are expecting a child in early October.

Frances Rosenbaum and her husband, Robert L. Ginsberg announce the birth of their first child, Jonathan Zachary Ginsberg, December 23, 1982.

After clerking for one year with United States District Court Judge Vincent L. Broderick of the Southern District of New York in Manhattan, Michael A. Schwartz is now working in the Appeals Bureau of the Manhattan district attorney's office arguing appeals on behalf of the people of the State of New York in the appellate courts. Michael is the first dear assistant district attorney in the history of that office.

"Cosmopolitan Magazine" has accepted a short story by Liane Kupferberg Carter for publication. Liane continues as director of publicity and promotion for the Pilgrim Press in New York City.

'76

Debra Chernick, now living in North Stonington, Connecticut, has joined the New London and Groton law firm of Suisman, Shapiro, Wool, Brennan, Gray and Faulkner. Debra received her law degree from the University of Connecticut School of Law in May 1982.

The Great East River Bridge, a catalog commemorating the centennial of the Brooklyn Bridge, included an essay by Lewis Kachur. A related exhibition was on view at the Brooklyn Museum this past spring.

Corporate lawyer Julieanna Richardson has been named assistant administrator of the Chicago Cable Commission. The commission was recently established by former Mayor Jane Byrne to oversee the implementation of Cable TV in the Chicago area.

Sarah Spivak Woolf and Louis Woolf announce the birth of their daughter Rebecca, on December 23, 1982, at Beth Israel Hospital in Boston.

'77

Michael Bien and Jane Kahn announce the birth of a son, Benjamin Bien-Kahn, on May 19, 1982. They are living in San Francisco where Mike is an attorney with Brobeck, Phlager and Harrison. Jane is completing her third year of law school at the University of San Francisco.

A son, Keith Andrew, was born to Jay Pabian and his wife, Audrey, on May 12, 1982. He is their first child.

Lorrie Shook writes that she is living in New York City and practicing law as a first year associate for the firm of Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays & Handler. She married Dr. Lloyd Douglas Berkowitz March 5, 1983, in Stamford, Connecticut. Lloyd is a graduate of Mount Sinai Medical College and a fellow at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center.

'78

Amy Levenson McGill and husband Hugh are happy to announce the birth of their son, Evan Alexander, born April 2, 1983.

'79

Mohammad Faisal has received his medical degree from Albert Einstein College of Medicine in Bronx, New York, and will begin a residency in internal medicine at Harlem Hospital this summer. Mohammad is living in the Bronx with his wife, Kazi Tahmida Aziz, whom he married in Dacca, Bangladesh, in July 1982.

Karen J. Levenson has founded the company, Literary Syndications, and is currently publishing a newspaper for college students in Massachusetts called "College Man, College Woman." A second newspaper, yet untitled, is scheduled for September. Her play, "Andrew, Are You Listening," was produced in Boston, and a collection of poems was published in the American Anthology of Poetry.

'80

Janis Boyarsky Schiff graduated from Suffolk University Law School in June and with her husband, Philip, has moved to Bethesda, Maryland. Janis has accepted a judicial clerkship with Judge Alan Wilner of the Maryland Court of Special Appeals while Philip will be an associate with the Washington law firm of Lillick, McHose and Charles.

Nancy Sorkin, assistant to the director of personnel at the Massachusetts College of Art, was married November 27, 1982, to Ralph Koretsky of Malden, Massachusetts. Ralph is a sales manager for Burroughs Corporation.

'81

Jay Inwald is serving as notes editor for the George Washington Law Review and will be working this summer as an associate in New York City at the firm of Kaye, Scholer, Fierman, Hays & Handler. Jay also reports on the wedding of Beth Shenfeld and John Connolly on August 14 1983.

Lois Krupnick has received her master's in business administration from Pace University and has been nominated for two professional distinctions: the American Stock Exchange Fellowship and the Wall Street Journal Student Achievement Award. Her master's thesis was entitled "A Primer for the Commodities Hedger."

Pamela (Penny) Rosenthal has been named promotion coordinator for Delacorte Books for Young Readers, Dell Yearling, and Laurel-Leaf Books.

'82

Nicolas Bernheim is living in Los Angeles and working for KCOP-TV as an editorial assistant. Recent projects have included coverage of the 1983 Academy Awards. Nicolas sends greetings to former classmates and professors.

Sharon Silberman, who will begin her first year of law school this fall, reports that she is spending the summer travelling through Europe with Sarah Usher '84, Beth Lang '83, and Robert Yee '83. Prior to her tour of the continent, Sharon was communications director for Marca Industries in Chicago.

Benjamin Westervelt has been awarded the Mellon Fellowship in the Humanities for 1983-84. This award was created by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation in response to rising concern over the increasing number of young people with scholarly potential who are not entering academic careers.

'70

Howard Marblestone (MS, Mediterranean Studies '66, PhD Mediterranean Studies), associate professor of languages at Lafayette College in Easton, Pennsylvania, has returned this semester from a seven-month sabbatical in Israel. He and his family lived in Jerusalem where Howard worked on several projects, chiefly the translation into English and adaptation of Professor Nathan Spiegel's new book *The History of Greek Tragedy*. While in Jerusalem he lectured at Hebrew University on the topic, "Homer: The Greatest Poet and the Transfigurations of His Image in Late Greek Literature."

Richard Rowland (PhD, Heller) has been appointed to Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis' cabinet and will serve as state secretary of Elderly Affairs. For the past seven years, Richard has worked as executive director of the Massachusetts Association of Older Americans and since 1979 served as director of the College of Public and Community Service at UMass-Boston.

'71

Choate-Symmes Health Services Inc. has announced the appointment of **Jane Gaudette Jones** (PhD, Heller) to the position of vice-president for ambulatory and community services. Prior to her appointment at Choate-Symmes, Jane was director of community affairs at the Tufts New England Medical Center and associate professor and assistant dean for educational affairs at Tufts University School of Medicine.

Robert R. Stieglitz (PhD, Mediterranean Studies) has been promoted to associate professor in the Department of Hebraic Studies at Rutgers University. Robert has been chairman of the department since 1981.

'73

Leonard S. Levin (PhD, History of Ideas) of Oak Park, Illinois, has been named financial information officer in the operations and management services department of Continental Bank in Chicago, Illinois.

'74

Bowdoin College Professor of Anthropology **David I. Kertzer** (PhD Anthropology '75) is co-editor with Michael Kenny of "Urban Life in Mediterranean Europe: Anthropological Perspectives." He is currently on sabbatical leave, serving as a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University.

'75

Robert S. Caulk (PhD, Heller) has recently accepted the position of director of the social services division, department of Human Services in Multnomah County (Portland), Oregon. As director of the new division, Caulk will be the administrator for all County mental health services, a consolidation which includes, amongst other community action programs, the alcohol and drug program, the mental retardation developmental disabilities program and the mental or emotional disabilities program.

James F. Haley, Jr. (PhD, Chemistry '78) has been named associate of the law firm of Fish & Neave in New York City. While studying chemistry with Professor Philip Keehn at Brandeis, Jim was also attending Suffolk Law School at night from which he obtained his LL.B.

'77

The Milwaukee Foundation has awarded a five-year research grant to **Peter J. Wejksnora** (PhD, Biology '77) who is currently at the University of Wisconsin at Madison.

'80

Michael Cox (PhD, Biochemistry '80) also received a five-year grant from the Milwaukee Foundation. He is currently at the University of Wisconsin.

'81

Howard Stanislawski (MA, Politics '72, PhD, Politics '81), lecturer in political science at Boston College, recently discussed the subject of conflicting perspectives in America and Israel in implementing foreign policy goals as part of the Social Action Committee lecture series. He is also a seminar leader at the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University.

Peter Child (MA, Music Theory and Composition '78, PhD, Music Theory and Composition) is one of five composers who have won the New Works Competition sponsored by the New England Conservatory and the Massachusetts Council on the Arts and Humanities. Peter's winning composition, "Ensemblance for seven instruments and stereo tape," was performed by the NEC Contemporary Ensemble in concerts throughout Massachusetts. Child is a member of the faculty at the New England Conservatory.

Become Part of the Brandeis Network

The fact that the majority of top administrators of Fortune 500 companies hold liberal arts degrees underscores the versatility of a liberal arts education. Brandeis students, however, need specific information on how to translate the high quality, liberal arts education they receive at Brandeis directly to the world of work. Up-to-date information on career and work environments is essential to students in the midst of career decision-making. *You* can play an active role in assisting students investigate and learn about career options, trends, and job hunting techniques. Join the Brandeis network and spread the word about us!!

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Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

I regularly look forward to receiving your publication and to reading the observations of the best minds at Brandeis on national and international affairs. The articles generally provide fresh and inquisitive ideas on challenging issues. Unfortunately, this was not the case with Gordon Fellman's article, "Cliched Responses to Israeli Policy Mock Jewish Moral Tradition", Spring '83.

Contrary to what Fellman implies in his title, there is nothing new or courageous about criticizing Israeli policies. All that amounts to, in his case, is adopting the arguments of those who work for Israel's demoralization and weakness.

Perhaps Fellman loses me when he describes the current situation in Israel in terms of "nationalism" versus "ethical vision." It strikes me as both simplistic and presumptuous of Fellman to transpose a complex conflict into worn socialist rhetoric, aligning himself with the righteousness of the prophets while condemning nationalism to the bad guys. The purposefulness and beauty of Jewish nationalism has a history which extends back to the prophets themselves and before. The Labor Zionists play a part in this history but it is only one part of a multi-dimensional patchwork and claims no monopoly on an ethical route to Jewish self determination.

Fellman further diminishes what credibility his words may have by crying "cliche" at anyone who disagrees with him, to the point that the article begins to resemble an adult chorus of "sticks and stones."

American Jews with courage are those who withstand the pressures of such "true" friends of Israel who do little more than couch the arguments of Israel's enemies in their professed anguish. Fellman may sincerely believe that his objectives differ from those of the enemies of the State of Israel. But in voicing his "soul-searching" criticism "together with his own army of tired cliches" the effects of his words and theirs are very much the same. They both serve to promote the myth that it is in Israel's power to achieve peace. In fact, as we see from day to day, peace will come only when Arab states overcome their intransigence and announce that they are finally willing to accept the reality of Israel's existence.

I am disappointed that your magazine could not find a spokesperson with fresher, more imaginative insights on the Arab-Israeli conflict.

Sincerely,
Jennifer A. Roskies '80
Brighton, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:

I have just read Gordon Fellman's article in the *Brandeis Review* and thought it was excellent and beautifully written. I am very glad that the *Brandeis Review* printed it.

I believe there are many fears on all sides that have to be dealt with. One fear from educated and liberal Jews that I meet is whether criticism of Israel serves an American policy that is unclear to them, and fear that ultimately such criticism is dangerous to Israel. Since most people are uncertain about the aims of the United States, they fear open criticism.

Israel does live in a hostile environment, yet another fear that Fellman also speaks about is the fear of Israel by Arabs. This, too, often results in a closing of communications. I have heard of Egyptian graduate students in this country who shun even technical lectures of Jewish professors. Similar though not as drastic comments expressing hostility and mistrust were made to me by Middle Eastern professors and students visiting Oxford University.

Since fear and suspicion are so great on both sides that even an elementary flow of ideas becomes threatening, it is all the more important to encourage open discussion.

The issues that engender such fear, suspicion, and mistrust must be dealt with openly in general discussion as well as in negotiations.

Sincerely,
Marilyn Reuschemeyer
PhD, '78
Assistant Professor of Sociology
Rhode Island School of Design
Providence, Rhode Island

Dear Editor:

As a survivor of concentration camp, it was with great sorrow that I read Mr. Gordon Fellman's article (Spring '83).

Any idea he does not agree with he calls "cliches." What about slogans, innuendos and great distortions of truth? Let's begin with the fact that I'm not "establishment." My concerns are for a place that Jews can go to when they have to, a place we can call our own and not be trapped as we were in Europe. A place where Mr. J. Timmerman can go to and find freedom to abuse his government. I believe that those concerns *are* ethical.

Emancipation of the European Jewry was not the answer to *most* and not "some" thinkers and to say that Mapai is not socialistic is an insult to Mr. Ben Gurion, Mrs. Meir, Mr. Peretz and all their fellow party members. It seems that Mr. Fellman prefers the small fanatic fringe groups to the legitimate bearers of the Jewish Socialist Movement.

In his reference to "some people" who have warned the world that Zionism will lead to "domination of Jews over another people," he obviously refers to the Grand Mufti, Hitler, Stalin, Arafat and their friends, and he seems to agree with them. . . .

He further talks about the "sufferings the Israeli Government inflicted on others." What is he talking about? I hope he does not mean arresting the terrorists or maybe the hanging of Eichmann.

His innuendos about the massacres in the Sabra [yes we noticed the irony of the name] and Shatila camps are making it sound as if the Jews have gone in there and done the killings. Why does he not show concern about the fact that nothing is being done, and nobody is crying for the finding and punishing of those who have perpetrated this terrible crime?

I want to bring up only one more lie, the most terrible one. This twisting of truth from a man who talks about ethics is below contempt. He attempts to excuse the terrorists, all the cowardly killings of innocent men, women and children. He implies that their actions in Israel and in Europe are instigated by the Jews. This pseudo-intellectual says: "When after one strike or another against Palestinians or Lebanese there is an attack on Jews. . . . The attackers are surely responding to actions of the Israeli Government. . . ." Not even Arafat has made such a claim.

As long as Gordon Fellmans can spout their vicious propaganda and try to twist young people's minds, the death of the six million Jews was in vain, no lesson was learned.

Paul Orlan
Hollywood, Florida

Dear Editor:

The article by Gordon Fellman in the spring issue, "Clichéd Responses to Israeli Policy," is, perhaps, very much in line with that strain of thinking in the Brandeis community that made it possible for Andrew Young, and not Menachem Begin, to receive an honorary degree from Brandeis in 1978, the thirtieth anniversary of the founding of Brandeis and the independence of the State of Israel. To my knowledge, Menachem Begin lacks for no critics within the Brandeis community or the American Jewish community. Those opposed to Begin, however, betray, from time to time, a discomfiture with the possible consequences of their anti-Begin distaste and find it necessary to seek the stifling of *their* critics, while they send a steady stream of anti-Begin criticism to *The New York Times*.

It is unfortunate that the anti-Begin critics pause not a moment to consider whether their outbursts pay tribute to truth, even unto its innermost parts. I find no truth in Fellman's assertion that Prime Minister Begin has taken "the bully's easy way out: the use of force as a cornerstone of foreign policy." This bizarre assertion ignores the fact that with the current exception of Egypt, the State of Israel has been at war with the Arab states since 1948. Fellman seems to accept, at least with regard to the Begin government, the Arab ploy to obtain a state of unilateral belligerency: the Arabs may be at war with the Jewish State; the Jewish State is to be condemned when it responds in kind.

Fellman is sadly blind to the fact that the current situation in the Middle East is very much a reflection of Arab animus towards the State of Israel — and has very little to do with the personalities in any given Israeli government. The Arabs, after all, never entered into peace treaties when Labor was in power.

Truth also requires us to recognize that current distaste for Israel, evident in the highest strata of the U.S. government, is also very much a part of that mind-set that moved to prevent peace between Hussein's grandfather and Israel in the 1948-49 period that maintained an "even-handed" arms embargo on Israel and the Arab states while Arab armies sought the destruction of Israel. Chaim Weizmann sent a letter to President Truman in January, 1949 that indicated astonishment that Washington should pressure Israel not to fight so hard against the Arabs while the U.S. supported Egyptian membership on the U.N. Security Council when Egyptian troops were on Israeli soil. No, the anti-Israel stance taken by Mr. Weinberger is not a knee-jerk reaction to Menachem Begin but rather faithful to that invidious mind-set in Washington that has found assertions of Jewish self-determination bothersome. Prof. Fellman indicates that this invidious mind-set is not limited to non-Jews.

Sincerely,
David R. Zukerman '62
Bronx, New York

Dear Editor

I read with great interest Gordon Fellman's article in the *Brandeis Review*. In the past I have written letters in the same vein which were printed in the *San Francisco Jewish Bulletin*. At one point this activity even earned me some hate calls and death threats from JDL types. I flirted with an organization some years ago called Breira, but frankly was turned off by the usual sprinkling of arrogant Israelis spouting irritating cliches he so articulately described. I am still interested in some outlet for my passion on the subject as well as enthusiastic about making contact with some sensible like-minded folks who see the current Israeli government taking all of us toward tragedy.

Although my time is limited by responsibility in a demanding governmental position, I can make some energy available for something in this sphere.

Sincerely,
Sandy Weimer, M.D.
Encino, California

Dear Editor:

The *Brandeis Review* (Spring '83) was a pleasure to receive and to read. The articles were fine and the layout attractive. Finally, an A-1 alumni/ae periodical!

Two comments: (1) I couldn't find the "Brandeis Bookshelf" section. Where was it? (2) In the class notes, it might be nice to vary some of the third person style of reporting with some first person quotes, if appealingly written. For example, class of '55 write-up of Matthew Derby is made more interesting to read than most of the others because of the personal touch the direct quotes give.

Thank you for all the work that has obviously gone into this *Review*.

Sincerely,
Susan Schulak Katcher '67
Madison, Wisconsin

Editor's Note

The "Bookshelf" is being omitted for lack of space.

Dear Editor:

Though my wife and I did not attend Brandeis University, we are on the mailing list for the *Brandeis Review*. We want to congratulate Ruth Morgenthau on her article in the Spring 1983 issue of the *Brandeis Review*.

The article concisely outlined and underscored the problem of hunger, and described a very realistic and practical approach for combatting hunger. It seems that the CILCA approach described in her article really brings results.

Congratulations to Mrs. Morgenthau on her efforts in fighting world hunger, and congratulations on her article in the *Brandeis Review*.

Very truly yours,
Richard S. Friedman
New Orleans, Louisiana

Nominations Sought

The Alumni Term Trustee Nominating Committee convenes in October. Nominations may be sent to Gladys Jacobson, director of alumni relations, no later than September 30, 1983.

University Press of New England

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Brandeis University is part of University Press of New England, whose other member institutions are Brown University, Clark University, Dartmouth College, University of New Hampshire, University of Rhode Island, Tufts University, and University of Vermont.

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New York Review of Books

"With infinite sympathy, Cobb accumulates his images and vignettes . . . As an imaginative reconstruction of the past, it is very fine stuff indeed."
Washington Post Book World

"By necessity, much of what he writes is highly speculative — how *did* conquered Frenchmen feel? — but Cobb rarely fails to persuade us with his arguments. And if the keenness of his intelligence were not enough, there is the caliber of his prose: Cobb writes superbly."
Boston Globe

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Special Inaugural Issue

A N N I V E R S A R Y

Winter 1983

R E V I E W

Winter 1983
Volume 3, Number 4

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As the lights dimmed and the Brass Ensemble played Elizabethan dances, the processional into Boston's imposing Symphony Hall began.

As the audience of 2,000 rose to its feet and applauded, representatives from the Class of 1952, the first graduating class, marched down the aisle, followed by National Officers of the National Women's Committee and delegates, faculty, alumni and members of the Board of Trustees.

It was a gathering the likes of which Brandeis probably had not seen since it inaugurated its first president, Abram L. Sachar, in that same hall, almost to the day, 35 years ago.

To those who had been at the first ceremony, the inauguration was a sentimental echo of that day, when the ideal of a Jewish-sponsored, nonsectarian university was translated into reality. To those who had not been there, the inaugural rites on October 9, 1983 were a symbol of a university's faith to its initial vow to be among the best.

When Founding President Sachar draped the silver medallion, symbolizing the office of the presidency, on Evelyn E. Handler, he was installing Brandeis' fifth president, and first woman in that position. And as the audience rose to its feet to welcome the new president, once again the Brandeis family was one and united in its hopes and dreams.

At the champagne reception in Symphony Hall, immediately following the inaugural ceremony, emotions ran high. As long-time supporters of the University found familiar faces in the crowd, there was much embracing and reminiscing. "This is so exciting," said one, "so nostalgic, to see the Brandeis constituency participating in this occasion."

October 9, 1983

President Evelyn E. Handler's Inauguration Speech

The newly elected President with Founding President Abram L. Sachar

I am deeply honored to assume the responsibilities as president of Brandeis University. Mr. Chairman, I accept the charge with which you and your fellow trustees have entrusted me. I do so willingly, and with full appreciation of the great faith you have placed in me.

Thirty-five years ago Susan Brandeis, daughter of the late Justice, was asked what her father would have thought of the new university named in his honor. She answered, "He would have been satisfied."

Yesterday, in deeply moving words, the youngest grandson of the late Justice Brandeis, Frank Gilbert, who is with us today, reiterated those comments. Thus, the dream that was given expression in this same hall with the inauguration of the founding president, Abram Sachar, has become, not just a reality, but a unique triumph in the history of American higher education.

We are joined here today by men and women who dreamed of a Brandeis University before its birth, who helped found and nurture it, and who have remained through the years an integral part of its phenomenal success.

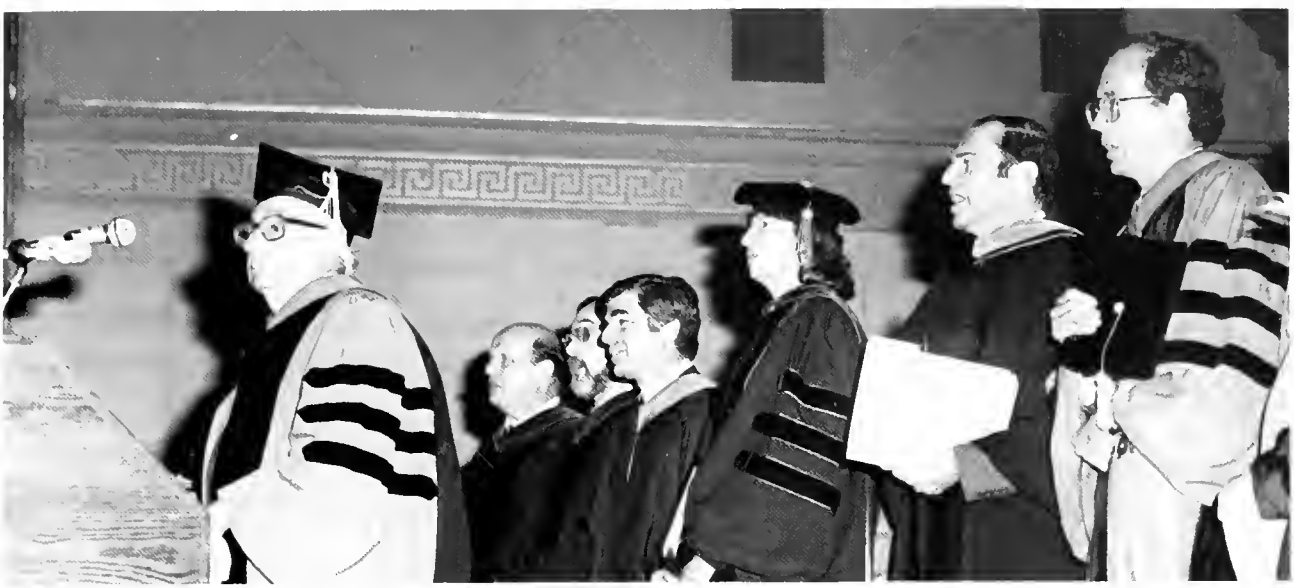
We are also joined by members of the class of '87. We look to them—as we look to those who came before and those who will come after—for the support and caring that have made it possible to establish in 35 short years a tradition of intellectual inquiry and excellence that has earned the respect of the community of scholars and has lifted the spirits and fulfilled the fondest expectations of our family of well-wishers and generous supporters.

An inauguration is traditionally a time of new beginnings. But today's ceremony and the events on campus of the preceding week symbolize also a remembrance and reaffirmation of a deeply meaningful tradition that has left an indelible imprint on the fabric of American higher education.

In his inaugural address 35 years ago—Abe Sachar spoke eloquently of building an institution "... on the integrity of learning and research, on the passion for service, on the right of equal opportunity." Only such an institution, he said, "... will be worthy of the intellectual and spiritual mantle of Louis Dembitz Brandeis ..." This is part of the Brandeis tradition I am inheriting.

"A tradition without intelligence," T. S. Eliot warns us, "is not worth having." But ours *is* a tradition of intelligence, a tradition of dedication to excellence in all its many forms, and a tradition that requires us to pass on to generations of students the full measure and richness of the humanistic, liberal education experience that has been the hallmark of Brandeis and must remain its guiding principle.

The road ahead will not be easy. We live in an increasingly complex society, one which has long had a love affair with technology and remains fascinated with man's seeming ability to triumph over nature.



On the Stage at Symphony Hall. *Professor Saul G. Cohen, Grand Marshal of the Inaugural ceremony, stands at the podium, while behind him are (left to right) Alfred Gottschalk, President of Hebrew Union College, who gave the benediction; Paul Levenson '52; Massachusetts Governor Michael S. Dukakis; President Evelyn E. Handler; Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Henry L. Foster; Donald Kennedy, President of Stanford University, who gave the main address*

In adapting to the needs of our times and the needs of our students, we must find ways not only to maintain the meaningfulness of an education founded on the humanistic tradition, but ways in which to give full expression to its richness and beauty.

We must recognize that the value of a liberal education is only fully realized in the context of its application. It is the ability to interpret the human condition, to see into the human spirit in the light of our own and others' experiences, that gives liberal education its most enduring worth.

Such an education is about the passion of thought, the power of an idea, the will to understand. It is through the full enjoyment of the liberal education experience that we are enriched by the art of Shakespeare, awed by the beauty of mathematics, stirred by the adventures of Ulysses, and feel the anguish of Oedipus.

In facing the challenge to preserve and enhance our tradition, we must not allow ourselves to become ensnared in our own vision of the past. From the past we can draw strength and self-confidence, but, if we are to ensure that the first 35 years have been but prelude to new challenges and new triumphs, we must look forward not backward.

Those who dreamed the Brandeis dream have shown what determination and will can accomplish. It is up to us—faculty, students, staff, alumni (and here I include our adopted alumni), trustees, members of the National Women's Committee, friends who have supported Brandeis through the years—it is up to all of us to do as much and more in the next 35 years as was so grandly accomplished in the first three and a half decades.

The years ahead will not be merely a replication of the past. If the early years of Brandeis can be likened to the growth and promise of childhood, the exuberance of adolescence, the drive and energy of young adulthood, then the years ahead will bring wisdom, and the creativity and fulfillment of experience and maturity.

Chairman of the Board Henry L. Foster presenting the University's Charter to President Handler

The foundation that has been laid for Brandeis has been built upon rock. Our university is a monument to the highest traditions of excellence, integrity, commitment and dedication. And because it is so, all of us carry a special burden and a special responsibility.

From the faculty, I expect those characteristics of mind that for all academies are a reflection of greatness and strength. I expect, and I know I will find in full measure, openness to new ideas, fresh approaches to teaching and curriculum, a willingness to take chances, to be creative, and a desire to interact with one another and especially with students on a variety of levels both in and outside the classroom or laboratory.

The faculty are the backbone of the University. It is they who are the interpreters of knowledge, the creators of new knowledge, and it is they who are responsible for putting old ideas into fresh perspective and passing this knowledge and insight on to students who will form the next generation of scholars. This is a sacred trust and a revered obligation that must be borne in its full weight if the university, as an institution of our society, is to remain a place of scholarship and learning.

From the faculty, I also expect a commitment to undergraduate life and instruction that will serve as a fulfilling complement to the dedication to research and scholarship that has already lifted our university to the front ranks of institutions of higher education.

I call upon the students of our university—those of you here today as well as those who will come after you—to accept a special responsibility for your own education. The faculty can guide you, can provide support and helpful insight, can aid you in sharpening the skills of the mind, but it is you—and you alone—who will decide if your education at Brandeis is an experience measured only in time or, *as it should be*, as an experience measured in terms of growth, broadened vision, and a deeper and more subtle understanding of yourself and the world about you.

The opportunity to learn from and to work with some of the preeminent scholars of our day is an opportunity to be transformed and fulfilled in a very special and meaningful way.

I urge you as students to look deeply within yourselves to discover who you are and who it is you can become. It is the responsibility of the faculty to demand that you grow intellectually. It is *your* responsibility, however, to reach, to stretch, to find opportunities, and to take risks—for without risk-taking there can be no growth.

I look to our alumni for a special understanding of Brandeis. Those of you who are graduates of the university know its worth for you have been touched personally. I look to you for allegiance, for caring, and, above all, I look to you to be involved. The alumni are the living university in the community.

You can remain silent and distant, but something will be lost and the university will be the poorer for having failed to capture your enthusiasm. Or you can share yourself, your energies, your individual perspective and thereby enrich both yourself and your institution. You are our link with our past and must be partners in our future.

From our friends and supporters, from our alumni of the spirit, from the many thousands of members of the Brandeis University National Women's Committee, I seek your support.

You have watched this university grow, and have thus participated in an experience filled with personal satisfaction. Through your determination to ensure that the name Brandeis only be associated with that which is of the highest quality, you have helped turn dream to reality and modest beginnings to national greatness.

From the university's trustees I seek wisdom, a deep commitment to the ideals for which the institution stands, and a willingness to support the university and help guide her destiny.

I seek your aid in difficult times, I seek your counsel, I seek your willingness to give of yourselves. But above all else, I look to you—our trustees—for courage, vision and support.

It was courage that enabled our university to grow in 35 short years from a single building and 107 students to be a respected member of that small fraternity of colleges and universities that stand at the pinnacle of American higher education.

And it was courage that made it possible for this achievement to be accomplished in the face of seemingly insurmountable obstacles and difficulties.

Boldness, vision, the willingness to give of themselves, and the courage to set high standards. These were the characteristics that marked our founding trustees and are the measures that I know will continue to guide our trustees, now and in the future.

For myself, I make a pledge that is at once personal and a statement regarding the future of our university. As president of Brandeis, I pledge my full energies, my best judgment, and the courage to take risks in the pursuit of our mission.

If opportunities are missed, we will find new ones. Neither challenge nor adversity will deter us. And as we grow we will permit ourselves to experience disappointment and joy, change and innovation, and an appreciation of our full potential for a rich and demanding future.

I pledge dedication to the task at hand, pride in ourselves and our university, and commitment to the realization that having achieved greatness in one short generation, there is no limit to what we can—together—accomplish.

I intend to turn the face of the university outward, to broaden our appeal to the best and the brightest of our country's young people, to address the quality of student life at Brandeis.

I pledge a continued commitment to maintain the richness, the excitement, and the enduring value of liberal, undergraduate education. I pledge wholehearted support to the continued excellence of our graduate programs, and to the fullest possible encouragement of our faculty in their research, their teaching, and their service to the university and her students and the community.

The years ahead are going to be among the most exciting in the history of our university as we extend our reach and broaden our horizons in terms of curriculum, program, and the impact that Brandeis will have on this and future generations of students. To this mission, I pledge my energy, my heart and spirit.

President Handler and Massachusetts Governor Michael S. Dukakis

Profile: Evelyn Erika Handler

"Brandeis was founded with a pioneering spirit . . a drive to make this a top-notch university," says a long-time member of the Brandeis community. "Handler seems to fit that mold. She has a certain charisma. She gives us new hope that we can continue the Brandeis dream."

Evelyn Erika Handler, fifth president of Brandeis, took over the stewardship of the university in mid-summer, and by this fall, she was an established presence on campus.

By the time students had returned to campus, a sizable portion of administrators, faculty and staff had met Handler, shaken her hand, given their views, expressed their hopes, and of course, formed an opinion of the new president. The almost unanimous response was that Brandeis has a forthright, unpretentious, warm and strong president.

Yet there is another easily detectable trait: energy. When Handler says she has "a lot of stamina" she is describing what anyone who has worked with her notices immediately—a trait that was tested as soon as she came to Brandeis. "The first year on a job is physically and emotionally taxing, the pace and intensity of activity are enormous," she says, and those who know her schedule, concur.

The pace of the first weeks included reading annual reports from each administrative unit and responses to her request that each outline its goals. Then, she met with each administrator. Meetings "to understand the Brandeis budget and see how it works" followed, along with individual meetings with department chairs. From the very beginning, she fulfilled her other priorities: taking the Brandeis message out to the community, meeting Brandeis' supporters, working on increasing the base of support to the university and, when the students returned to campus, meeting with as many as possible. In the fall she was scheduled to go to 10 different cities to meet alumni, supporters, potential donors.

But within that crowded schedule she made room to acquaint herself not only with those within the university who set policies, but also those who are affected by them.

"I am not anxious to increase bureaucracy; in fact I would like to cut it down," she told one group, but she also added: "It is important for people who feel powerless in institutions to be able to speak with those who have power. It is not easy for people to trust administrators. There must be trust between those who set policy and those who are affected by it," she cautioned. "If you ignore it, it will come back to haunt you. . . ."

Trust is a subject that, in different versions, she returns to over and over again. "I absolutely want team players. An institution works well when everyone pulls in the same direction. We all suffer if we don't play as a team."

Team work, as she calls it, is one of the major criteria she emphasizes in describing what she looks for in a staff. The others are competence and institutional loyalty. But at every conversation she also stresses her desire for quality: "I expect you all to do what you have been doing, and to do it exceedingly well," she says. "I have a vision of Brandeis, an expectation of excellence." She places the same expectation on herself: "I intend to push myself hard. I can only be a team player if I make my own contribution. I also must deliver."

Excellence and quality are words that surface repeatedly when she talks of Brandeis. "I like quality institutions . . . I like quality programs. My challenge is to take something excellent and make it even better." That, she believes, is her mission at Brandeis. "I like to listen to the aspirations of faculty and students and attempt to make their dreams come true. . ." Those dreams must at times take a new path to be fulfilled: "I would like to foster innovation. I value innovation, yet within the confines of tradition," she adds.

To accomplish all she envisions, one must have more than goodwill, energy, forthrightness . . . one must be a leader. Evelyn Handler has reflected on what it means to be one.

"A leader," she says, "is someone who understands the characteristics of the institution. A leader must understand it sufficiently to set direction. Yet a leader's vision must be one that constituents can follow. A leader," she continues, "is someone who takes calculated risks, doesn't always play it safe."

She has never played it safe before. During the three years she was president of the University of New Hampshire (1980–1983) her accomplishments were such that at her departure New Hampshire editorial writers lauded her leadership. "Farewell to a great one," read the headline over one editorial.

During her three years there she launched the largest capital campaign in the university's history, increased sponsored research on campus, revamped the undergraduate general education program, arranged for the private financing of a dormitory facility, secured federal funding for a major $15 million science research building and streamlined the administration and financial management of the institution.

Her accomplishments were recognized and applauded widely. Another editorial in 1982 stated:". . . she is a caring, total woman of vision who seems beyond the petty and partisan small-minded interests of some. She is simply, far from a business-as-usual lady. . . Around the state she is receiving standing ovations not for any one single thing but for the total human being she is. She encourages the university in thousands of little ways and personifies tough-minded management with a heart. She gets the job done. . ."

She came to New Hampshire after being associated with Hunter College since 1962—first as biology professor, then in 1977 as dean of the Division of Sciences and Mathematics.

The 50-year-old scientist, born in Hungary, received her bachelor of arts from Hunter College, and her master of science and Ph.D. in biology from New York University. She is also a member of several professional and honor societies, including a recent appointment as chair of the National Academy of Science Committee on Models for Biomedical Research. She is the author of two dozen publications, including several she co-authored with her husband, biologist Eugene Handler, in the field of leukemia research. They are the parents of two sons.

While a member of the faculty at Hunter College during the financial crisis in 1974, when New York City was teetering on the brink of bankruptcy, and Hunter College's budget was to be cut by 15 percent, she was appointed by then president, Jacqueline Wexler, to serve on the college's fiscal emergency committee. She became a major player during that crisis. Wexler described her as "a wonderful combination of warmth and toughness. By toughness I don't mean hard or brittle. Toughness is resilience; the ability to make hard decisions and stand by them."

Although happy and successful at New Hampshire, she responded to Brandeis' call because, "There are some institutions you identify with more than others. . ." And for Brandeis, she says she has "many, many dreams. . . ."



Origins

In the Beginning: Elementary Particles and Cosmology	Laurence F. Abbott Associate Professor of Physics
Omne Vivum Ex Ovo: The Origins of Cellular Diversity	Michael Wormington Assistant Professor of Biochemistry Member, Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center
Human Origins and Human Nature	D. Neil Gomberg Assistant Professor of Anthropology
Chair	James R. Lackner Meshulam and Judith Riklis Professor of Psychology
Biblical Origins of Exegesis: The Roots of Jewish Midrash	Michael Fishbane Samuel Lane Associate Professor of Jewish Religious History and Social Ethics
The Origins of Christian Art: Resistance and Compromise	Joachim E. Gaehde Sidney and Ellen Wien Professor in the History of Art
The Idea of Socialism	Ralph Miliband Morris Hillquit Professor in Labor and Social Thought
Chair	Ruth Schachter Morgenthau Adlai E. Stevenson Professor of International Politics
Beginnings Marred by Violence: The Literary Pre-History of America	Philip Fisher Associate Professor of English
Ever a "New Found Land": Reflections on the Theme of Origins in American History	John Putnam Demos Professor of History
The Language of Music: Some New Beginnings	Allan R. Keiler Associate Professor of Music
Chair	Edward Engelberg Professor of Comparative Literature

Thinking About the Future

The Future Challenges the Past: The Case of the Welfare State	Robert Morris Professor Emeritus of Social Planning
Remembrance of Times to Come	Saul G. Cohen Charles A. Breskin University Professor of Chemistry
The Future of the Past	Frank E. Manuel Alfred and Viola Hart University Professor of History
Chair	Anne P. Carter Dean of the Faculty and Fred C. Hecht Professor of Economics

Issues in Higher Education

Evelyn E. Handler, President

Faculty Panel:

Eugene P. Gross
Edward and Gertrude Swartz Professor of Theoretical Physics

Allen R. Grossman
Paul E. Prosswimmer Professor of Poetry and General Education

William P. Jencks
Gyula and Katica Tauber Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Pharmacodynamics

Barney K. Schwalberg
Professor of Economics

Moderator: Egon Bittner
Harry Coplan Professor in the Social Sciences

In The Beginning: Particle Physics and Cosmology

by Laurence F. Abbott

Laurence F. Abbott, *associate professor of physics, has lectured in this country and abroad on topics of high energy theoretical physics. Last spring he was one of only 88 individuals awarded prestigious Sloan Fellowships. Prior to coming to Brandeis in 1979, Professor Abbott was a scientific associate at CERN in Switzerland and research associate at the Stanford Linear Accelerator in Palo Alto, California.*

Cosmology is the study of the history and structure of the universe. The scientific approach to cosmology is based on a simple property of all physical systems. Once the physical laws governing a system are known, as well as the state of that system at any one time, astronomers can determine what the universe will do in the future as well as what it did in the past. In the case of cosmology, the system is the observed universe. Using our knowledge of the physical laws of nature, along with observational data from astronomy, scientists can reconstruct the early history of the universe.

Progress in elementary particle physics over the past decade has greatly increased our knowledge of the laws of nature. We now understand how matter behaves over an extremely wide range of conditions, and can apply this knowledge to cosmology. The key is to specify the state of the universe at a point in time so that these laws can be used to reconstruct its early history. Today, the universe is clearly very complicated with billions of galaxies arranged in complicated clusters. The universe is nearly 20 billion years old. Fortunately, we know that when the universe was only 100,000 years old it was very simple—it was filled very uniformly with hot, glowing gas. We've established this time as the starting point in our analysis. Using the physical laws to evolve forward in time from this point, we should in principle be able to arrive at our present universe (although the complexity of galaxies and galactic clusters makes this very difficult). Moving backward in time we can study the earliest moments in the history of the universe.

It may seem remarkable that we know what the universe looked like at 100,000 years. When astronomers view distant objects they are also looking far into the past since light from distant objects takes a long time to reach us. When it finally reaches our telescopes it records the appearance of a distant object not as it exists today, but as it was long ago. We observe the universe when it was only 100,000 years old by detecting light which has travelled for nearly 20 billion years. This light is the cosmic background radiation. Although we are neither observing the whole universe when we detect the cosmic background radiation, nor seeing the part of the universe we live in—we are viewing a very distant part of the universe. However, it seems likely that the universe is pretty much the same everywhere, and in fact, this is a fundamental postulate of cosmology. Thus we can make the reasonable assumption that the entire universe looked like the region we see at 100,000 years of age.

Analysis of the cosmic background radiation reveals that it was emitted by a hot, glowing gas. Most of the light we see coming from the sky comes from compact sources like stars or galaxies. The cosmic background radiation, on the other hand, comes uniformly from all parts of the sky. In every direction we look, we find that the gas which emitted this radiation was at the same temperature and density. The accuracy of these readings is better than one-hundredth of one percent! Our conclusion is that at 100,000 years the universe was incredibly uniform and

simple. Instead of being clumped up in galaxies and stars, matter was spread uniformly throughout space. This raises two interesting questions: why was the universe so simple then, and how did it become so complex today? Both of these questions are addressed in a new cosmology introduced by Alan Guth a few years ago called inflationary cosmology.

Let us start at 100,000 years when the universe was simple and evolve backward toward earlier times. In order to do this, we must use one more piece of information—our knowledge about the expansion of the universe. Astronomers have observed that galaxies are receding from each other. This means that the density of matter in the universe has been continually decreasing. The density of matter was even higher 100,000 years earlier than the period after. Higher density means higher temperature. The further back in time we go the hotter the universe gets. This is the basic concept of big-bang cosmology.

The temperature of the gas which filled the universe at 100,000 years was about 4000°K. At this temperature matter is opaque to light which explains why we cannot directly see any further out, and therefore any further into the past. Before 100,000 years the universe was even hotter than 4000°K. For example, at an age of about a minute, the universe was so hot that conditions resembled those inside a nuclear reactor. Nuclear physicists can compute the abundances of the light elements created in this reactor-like environment and their results concur with what we see today. This provides a pattern allowing us to understand what the universe was like at one minute. If we go back to still earlier times, we discover that particles of matter, heated to tremendous temperatures, smashed into each other with very high energy. These collisions resembled those in our huge particle accelerator laboratories. The most relevant aspect of physics to the understanding of the earliest stages in the evolution of the universe is elementary particle physics. We can use theories that have been tested in accelerators to analyze the evolution down to about a millionth of a second of its existence. Before this we must be more speculative. It was in the application of elementary particle theories to this extremely early time that "inflation" was discovered.

Inflation is similar to the ordinary expansion of the universe occurring today, except that it is much faster. It is an effect of gravity which can occur in certain elementary particle theories. Within inflationary cosmology it is proposed that sometime in the first fraction of a second a brief period of extremely rapid expansion occurred. The total amount of expansion during this inflationary period was enormous. Any matter which might have been around before inflation took place was reduced to zero density by the tremendous expansion. Thus, the first act of inflation was to clear an empty space for us. This has one very nice consequence—we don't have to worry about what happened before inflation. Although many interesting conjectures about pre-inflationary times have been made, the dismissal of previously existing matter by inflation means that whatever happened before inflation had no effect on our present universe. Inflation has wiped the slate clean.

During the period the universe was inflating, energy was stored in a particular configuration of the fields which are part of the elementary particle theory. At the end of the inflationary period this energy was released and the matter which fills our present universe was created. We call this process the great thaw. The matter appeared in the form of a dense gas at very high temperature. Most importantly, it was created extremely uniformly. Matter appeared in different parts of the universe with equal temperature and density. This explains why the universe was so remarkably uniform at the age of 100,000 years—matter was created uniformly in the first fraction of a second during the great thaw. Accounting for this is one of the great successes of inflationary cosmology.

If the matter in the universe had remained spread out uniformly, then today there would only be about one atom for every five cubic meters of space. Nature has provided for us not by filling the universe with matter but by concentrating what little matter there is into compact structures. The first step in this concentration process is galaxy formation. How did matter, which was spread so uniformly through space at 100,000 years, cluster together and form the complicated galactic structures we see today at 20 billion years? The basic mechanism for galaxy formation is gravitational attraction. The force of gravity will naturally make matter clump together. However, in order for this mechanism to work, there must have been small inhomogeneities in the almost perfectly uniform distribution of matter in the early universe to act as seeds for galaxy formation. The problem of galaxy formation thus comes down to the problem of accounting for the presence of these galactic seeds in the matter distribution of the early universe.

Inflation offers a remarkable explanation for the presence of the small inhomogeneities needed for galaxy formation. Earlier I said that when matter was created after the inflationary period, it appeared with uniform density and temperature. Actually, this is not quite true as I have been ignoring the small fluctuations which are predicted and, in fact, required by quantum mechanics. Quantum mechanics is normally relevant for small systems the size of atoms or even smaller matter. It is most unusual to apply quantum mechanics to something as big as a galaxy. However, inflation connects the small and the large. A fluctuation which was smaller than an atom before inflation can end up as large as a galaxy after inflation. If the elementary particle theory is adjusted correctly (a problem which has not yet been completely solved), we should be able to have inflation create matter uniformly enough to agree with data on the universe at 100,000 years and yet produce the small inhomogeneities needed to make galaxies. Work on this exciting and unusual mechanism for galaxy formation is still in progress.

I have recently been studying whether we can see evidence for the quantum-mechanical inhomogeneities predicted by inflation in observations of the cosmic background radiation. This work was done in collaboration with a colleague and friend, Mark Wise. We hope that sometime in the future, perhaps through satellite observation in the late part of this decade, these fluctuations may be observed. If they are, we will have found evidence that the galaxies and other huge structures in the universe today might really have originated as tiny quantum fluctuations which were stretched to their present large sizes by inflation.

We have seen that inflationary cosmology clears out an empty space for us in the universe and then fills that space with matter, even providing the seeds for galaxy formation.

Human Origins and Human Nature

by D. Neil Gomberg

D. Neil Gomberg, *assistant professor of anthropology, is recognized as one of the outstanding young social scientists in the field of physical anthropology. He has published his findings in a number of leading anthropology journals and has been invited to discuss his research before anthropologists in the United States and Austria. A former winner of a prestigious Woodrow Wilson Fellowship, Professor Gomberg joined the Brandeis faculty in 1978.*

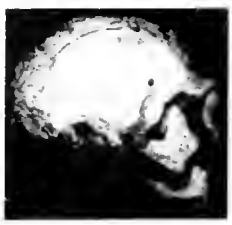
In the beginning of time Father Jaguar created people, but they had no mouth. Kahipu-lakano, the first of us who gave us all that we have, said "it is not possible that people cannot speak." So he created the mouth. . .
from a Yukuna origin myth

Every people attempts in some way to explain the mystery of their origin. Explanation usually takes the form of myths, stories rich in symbolism, which may account not only for the origin of a particular people, but also of the entire cosmos. Anthropological research into human origins eschews (we hope!) myth and seeks explanations through the use of scientific method. In their search, anthropologists use evidence derived from the material remains of early humans (such as bones, tools and structures), from the comparison of the biology and behaviour of modern humans and primates, and from analogies with populations of modern human hunter-gatherers.

Evidence from the comparison of biochemical similarities and differences in living primates indicates that the ancestors of modern humans and those of modern apes diverged from a common stock (known generally as "dryopithecines") around eight million years ago. Unfortunately, few fossils are known from that period, and the abundant dryopithecine remains from a slightly earlier date (9-10 million years) are somewhat equivocal. The status of *Ramapithecus*, which dates from this earlier time and which was once considered the earliest human ancestor, is now in doubt. Except for a few scraps here and there, the earliest direct evidence of human-like beings dates from about 3.5 million years ago, at Hadar in Ethiopia and Laetolil in Tanzania. The fossils from Hadar, which include the famous "Lucy skeleton," have been hailed as our earliest ancestors, while footprints in volcanic mud from the slightly earlier site of Laeotili provide the oldest evidence of bipedal walking in the human line.

The shape of the Hadar lower limb bones also indicates that their original owners moved about as we do, using a bipedal gait. Together with the Laetolil footprints, they have laid to rest one of the oldest controversies in the study of human evolution; that is, which came first, the characteristic human dentition, tool use, bipedal gait or the increase in size of the human brain. An important school of thought in the first half of this century held that it was our large brain that evolved first. This line of reasoning received an important boost from the Piltdown fossils (later proven fraudulent) which combined an ape's dentition with a modern human skull. A later theory, popularized by Sherwood Washburn, proposed that the large brain, bipedal gait and tool use evolved in tandem, spurred on by a hunting way of life. According to this model, the more our ancestors hunted, the more tools and weapons were necessary; the more tools were used, the more upright, intelligent individuals were favored by selection. As tools took over the role played by the teeth in apes, the large ape canine and incisors began to disappear. This was a very popular theory in the '50s and '60s and was picked up and somewhat distorted, much to Washburn's dismay, by a number of popular writers such as Desmond Morris and Robert Ardrey. The political and social fallout of this "killer ape" model (as some called it) has been enormous; certain individuals using it to argue everything from the inevitability of aggression to the low place of women in society. The Hadar fossils have, for the time being, quieted that debate because they show an upright bipedal animal which possessed rather apelike teeth and a brain the size of a chimpanzee.

It is now clear to most paleoanthropologists that the key characteristic which distinguishes early humans from their ape ancestors was the ability to walk erect. The reasons for the origin of the human species must be sought in the reasons for the origin of bipedalism, not in reasons for increased brain size. Owen Lovejoy has suggested an intriguing hypothesis which ties the




beginning of bipedalism to a shift in reproductive and social behavior. He reasons that as our apelike ancestors moved out of the forest and into a more open-country setting, the slow reproductive turnover characteristic of modern apes would be inadequate to maintain population size. Many tropical forest animals reproduce more slowly, have long lifespans and longer periods of infant dependency than related species living in a savanna environment. Apes are especially slow to mature and breed. A species of ape moving into the open-country habitat would find it difficult to speed up reproductive turnover without sacrificing some of the advantages of slow reproduction such as a long period of learning and socialization for the young. The solution, according to Lovejoy, was to maintain the long infant dependency but to have more than one dependent infant at a time. This is accomplished by breeding again, before the first child is able to go off on its own. But, as any parent knows, kids restrict mobility; a chimp mother is restricted in her movements by one offspring, an early human mother would be even more restricted with two or three at a time. The solution is not to move around but stay in one place and leave the little beggars while she goes out and forages. Even better is to send the males out to forage also and use some of the food that they bring home. This is the pattern in many large carnivores such as wolves, but carnivores have an advantage over primates in that they can carry a lot of food in their stomachs and regurgitate it at the home base. Primates are not equipped for this and so a different solution had to be found—hence bipedalism to free the hands to carry.

Lovejoy has presented a persuasive model for the origin of the earliest human ancestors; some paleoanthropologists strongly agree, others strongly disagree but the story doesn't end here. These early ancestors (called Australopithecines) apparently existed quite well for several millions of years with a human gait but a chimpanzee brain. If something else had not occurred we'd still be out on the African savanna. For although our origins can be traced to the development of bipedalism, it is our large brains that truly distinguish us from all other animals.

Around two million years ago something very important for the history of our species happened. No one is quite sure what that was, although it may have something to do with the appearance of large ground dwelling monkeys (related to today's baboons) which competed for the same resources as the Australopithecines. In any event, two very different types of human-like bipedal creatures emerged around this time. One was a large variety of *Australopithecus* with enormous molar teeth and huge chewing muscles. This creature may have avoided competition with the emerging baboons by eating material, such as acacia nuts, which was too difficult for monkey teeth to crack. A second human-like species or group of species emphasized the brain over the teeth. These creatures apparently broadened their ecological niche, perhaps digging tubers with sticks or hunting small game. They also began to make the first tools, pebble choppers, which allowed them to crack bones or open thick skinned nuts or fruit. By 1.6 million years, *Homo habilis*, as these first humans were called, had evolved into *Homo erectus* with double the brain size of the Australopithecines. Brain size then remained fairly constant until the next great advance, which produced the Neanderthals around 150,000 years ago.

The association of the increase in brain size with the emergence of technology in the form of stone tools is no coincidence. This period marks the time when humans were first beginning to substitute cultural for biological means of adapting to the environment with enormous effects on the subsequent evolution of the human species.

Culture softens the need to adapt biologically—either via natural selection or via acclimatization during an individual's lifetime—for a variety of environmental stresses. For example, humans have long existed in temperate climates where survival without fire, clothing and shelter would be impossible. Similarly, many humans living in cold climates today have never experienced sufficient cold stress to develop physiological acclimatization responses during their lifetimes. Culture thus acts as a buffer, or screen, between humans and their environments.

At the same time, possession of the cultural means of adapting has led to some novel biological characteristics of the human species. For example, culture has allowed humans to penetrate almost every type of terrestrial environment. In each environment, however, are problems which cannot be dealt with culturally but which require biological adaptation. The deleterious effects of both too much and too little ultra-violet radiation is one example; biological adaptation to this problem has led to the wide variation in skin color characteristics of the human species. At the same time, culture allows almost any geographic barrier to be traversed, thus eliminating the possibility of long term genetic isolation and speciation. The result is a species which exhibits great variation in certain traits, but which, in terms of overall genetic distance, exhibits only miniscule differences among geographically defined populations.

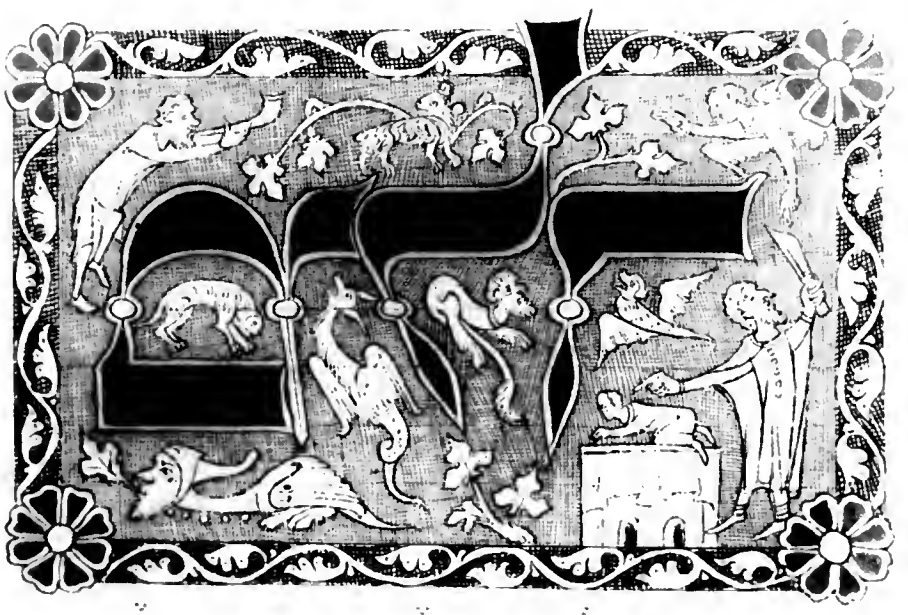
Last, culture is a fine all-purpose tool with which to meet the challenge of varying environments. It allows rapid adjustments to changing conditions, flexibility of response, and the invention of entirely new ways of adapting. To the extent that the use of culture is associated with intelligence, those who are brainier will be favored by natural selection. Thus, the evolutionary increase in brain size—a biological phenomenon—was stimulated by the ever-increasing substitution of cultural for biological means of adapting.

The preceding discussion is relevant to another old debate in anthropology (and in numerous other disciplines) centering on the degree to which human behaviour is determined by our biological or our cultural nature. This controversy has flared anew with the popularization of the notion that specific human behaviours are more-or-less determined by the genes. One of the more certain ways of insuring a lively, and often acrimonious, debate is to whisper the word "sociobiology" in a crowd of academics. Within anthropology itself, the ghost of Margaret Mead (who was one of the most forceful proponents of the pre-eminence of culture in determining behaviour) has been conjured up and ritually slain. In truth, we can escape neither our biological nor our cultural heritage, but claims of strict biological determinism for specific human behaviours ignores the pattern of human evolutionary history. Thus, although human behaviour is ultimately grounded in a biological structure—the brain—the organ itself, by allowing flexible, learned cultural responses to environmental stimuli has eliminated much of the necessity for genetic selection of specific forms of behaviour. There simply is no opportunity for genetic selection to occur if cultural solutions are found to environmental problems and challenges. Thus, although the *origins* of humanity must be traced to the causes and early evolution of bipedalism, it is the pattern of disengaging behaviour from the control of the genes—a pattern that began to emerge almost two million years ago—that makes us truly human.

The Biblical Origins of Exegesis: Roots of Jewish Midrash

by Michael Fishbane

Michael Fishbane, *Samuel Lane Associate Professor of Jewish Religious History and Social Ethics Department of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies, is a prominent biblical scholar who has written widely on biblical studies and Jewish thought. Among his books are* Text and Texture: Close Readings of Selected Biblical Texts *and* Biblical Interpretation in Ancient Israel. *Since coming to Brandeis in 1969, he has been visiting professor at Stanford University and at the Hebrew University in Jerusalem, where he was a Lady Davis Fellow.*

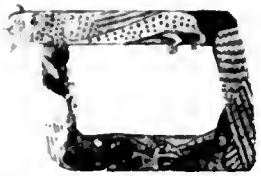


As we try to explore our cultural origins and the sources which have shaped our civilization, there is one document which stands out among all others—the Hebrew Bible. But it is not the Bible alone which has had a profound impact upon Western Civilization. It is rather the Bible *through interpretations of it*: The biblical commentaries and canon law of the Church Fathers and medieval Christian ecclesiatics; the suras and tafsirs of classical Islamic literature; and the volumes of Jewish exegetical literature—beginning with the Midrash, continuing with the Talmuds, the medieval codes, the many volumes of Midrash, and the ramified mystical and philosophical allegories. Reflecting on the importance and range of this creativity, an old Talmudic repartee comes to mind. "What is Scripture?" it was asked. And the answer: "The interpretation of Scripture."

I might add that the importance of textual interpretations is not limited to western religions or traditional cultures. In Buddhism, for example, Gautama Buddha stressed that each individual must find his own religious path and not depend upon the inherited traditions of the past. But remarkably, in only a few generations, the human Buddha was reinterpreted as a transcendent source of wisdom (as a God, in fact) and his teachings were reinterpreted by generations of scholars. At the onset of the modern world the case of Benedict Spinoza comes to mind as another instructive example. Violently opposed to the rabbinic and medieval philosophical tradition which he inherited, Spinoza reinterpreted the philosophical concepts which he inherited in the very process of trying to give expression to his new thinking. And finally, who can think of the modern world without the commentaries on Freud and Marx? Indeed, so much is interpretation a fundamental feature of our human world that Thomas Mann, in his celebrated essay on Freud, pointedly referred to our "*zitathaftes Leben*" by which he meant our life of citation and interpretation, our life which reinterprets itself by reinterpreting the past.

And so, with some inevitability, we ask: What are the origins of this phenomenon of exegesis, so characteristic of western civilization and Judaism in particular? Is it the product of the Graeco-Roman world? Perhaps so, some would claim, insofar as many of the terms used in early Jewish commentaries are translated from Graeco-Roman rhetoric, and insofar as the great Alexandrian grammarians were





collating and interpreting the texts of Homer at just the same time as the early rabbis were evaluating manuscripts and engaged in early scriptural interpretation. Or, perhaps, its origins are deeper, and antecede Hellenism and the onset of rabbinic Judaism.

Clearly, the paths that lead to an answer are multiple and complex. Therefore, in the ensuing discussion, we shall take up only one aspect of the question and explore the origins of Jewish Scriptural interpretation—of Midrash—within the Hebrew Bible itself. For our purposes the "biblical" period extends roughly from 1200 to 200 Before the Common Era (BCE); that is, from the earliest dateable documents of ancient Israel down to its latest ones, which coincide with the onset of classical Judaism and post-biblical interpretations. In order to simplify a complicated topic and yet provide some cultural and historical perspective to our theme, I shall filter examples culled from ancient Israelite exegesis (interpretations found *within* the Bible) through the following three categories: 1. Crisis, 2. Developments, and 3. Transformations.

Crisis. To begin our exploration, let us reflect on the following, simple point. For texts to be accurately transmitted or studied, or for their contents to be put into practice, they had to be understood. But what if the content was less than fully comprehensible? Quite clearly, the potential crisis involved here is more than a textual one, and has serious cultural-religious implications. For how could the past be remembered or the divine commandments observed if the words or syntax of a given text were unclear? A study of the biblical evidence shows different resolutions. In some cases, scribes inserted updated versions of a word into a later copy of the text (frequently, for example, in the Books of Chronicles, which inherited the histories found in the Books of Samuel and Kings but often contemporized the older vocabulary). In other cases, new words were actually added alongside older ones. An interesting example is found in the Book of Leviticus, amid a series of rules prohibiting mixtures of various kinds. It is stated that a person cannot wear a "mixed garment" (i.e., of mixed cloth). Apparently, the Hebrew word for such mixed cloth, *kilayim*, was too vague for the teacher or copyist of the text, since he added right after the word *kilayim* the new word *shatnez*—which obviously must have been perfectly understandable to him. However, at a later stage, when these rules were incorporated into the Book of Deuteronomy, the word *shatnez* was no longer commonly understood, and so the explicit explanation "wool and flax" was added to the text and this is probably its meaning, being comparable to certain ancient Egyptian and Coptic words.

The process we have just described—and it can be multiplied—is of considerable interest, for it shows the ongoing lexical "updating" of the words of Scripture *within Scripture itself.* The importance of this phenomenon cannot be minimized, for we are dealing with human comments incorporated into texts attributed with divine authority. Through such incorporation, the additions were authorized and their innovative character camouflaged. One important implication of this phenomenon is that, already within the biblical period, the Scriptural text is a mixture of text *and* interpretation, of received authoritative teachings and ongoing human teachings. The cultural and theological significance of this goes beyond the present discussion—but it is obvious enough.

Let us now turn to another type of "crisis" that often gave rise to exegesis: the lack of textural comprehensiveness. Certainly this is a basic problem for biblical law, since the biblical law collections are not (singly or altogether) comprehensive. For example, there are few (and often no) rules in the Bible concerning such basic issues as birth, marriage, burial, or adoption; about varieties of business transactions; or, indeed, about many of the safeguards and procedures normally considered essential to establishing a legal society. What is recorded in our biblical collections is, rather, typical cases (some of which were based on precedents, others on theory) which had been passed down in legal circles for centuries. Because of this fact, there are many gaps in the law and many ambiguities which required continuous supplementation and clarification. Let us briefly consider several typical problems and solutions.

What if a case arose and there were no legal provisions to deal with it? A famous example occurs in the Book of Numbers (ch. 27), purportedly during the nation's wandering from Sinai to Canaan. At that time, the daughters of Zelophehad complained to Moses that their patrimony was about to be lost since they had no brothers and they, as females, had no inheritance rights. Moses heard their complaint, but was unable to adjudicate the matter. And so he consulted the divine oracle. The result was a new divine revelation—*added to the earlier Sinatic revelation.* In another instance, found among the regulations in the Book of Exodus (ch. 23), it is stated that arable land must lie fallow every seventh year. But while this rule is clear, it is also not comprehensive enough. For the question would inevitably arise, and it undoubtedly did, what was the rule if a person had a vineyard or olivegrove—could they be used, or are they also subject to sabbatical prohibitions? In order to answer this question, and so make the old rule more comprehensive, an answer was added to the text. Significantly, this addition was later obscured by the legal draftsmen who incorporated it into the Book of Leviticus (ch. 25)—for the older rule was spliced into a more comprehensive legal formulation. In both texts, then, human legal interpretations were incorporated into the rules attributed to divine authority, and thereby were fundamentally transformed.

As a final example of the role of "crisis" in the rise of exegesis, let us briefly turn to the notion of contradiction. Self-evidently, contradictions can arise at a variety of levels and so generate a variety of textual and cultural solutions. Thus, the prod to exegesis may be when two laws, deriving from different historical and cultic spheres but authorized by the same legislator, are brought into confrontation for certain reasons. An example would be the regulation in Exodus 12 which says that the paschal lamb must be roasted, whereas the formulation in Deuteronomy 16 says that it must be boiled (and also allows the use of large heads of cattle). The solution found in the relatively late Book of Chronicles (ch. 35) is strained and somewhat desperate and certainly a less elegant resolution than the rabbinic harmonization of several centuries later. For, faced with this apparent contradition but unable to reject either divine rule, the historian blended the two texts and stated that one should boil the paschal offering in fire! Not only this, but he added that just this practice was the statute recorded in the Torah of Moses. Through such illogic and forced authorization of exegetical solutions, our writer speaks volumes about the new crises that arose for a religious culture based on divine words that appeared contradictory, and about the options for resolution that were available.

In addition to legal cases, contradictions also arose around theological issues. For example, in the revelation of God to Moses in Exodus 34, God is presented as a merciful deity who can in fact defer punishment to the third and fourth generation of a guilty

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The Origins of Christian Art: Resistance and Compromise

by Joachim E. Gaehde

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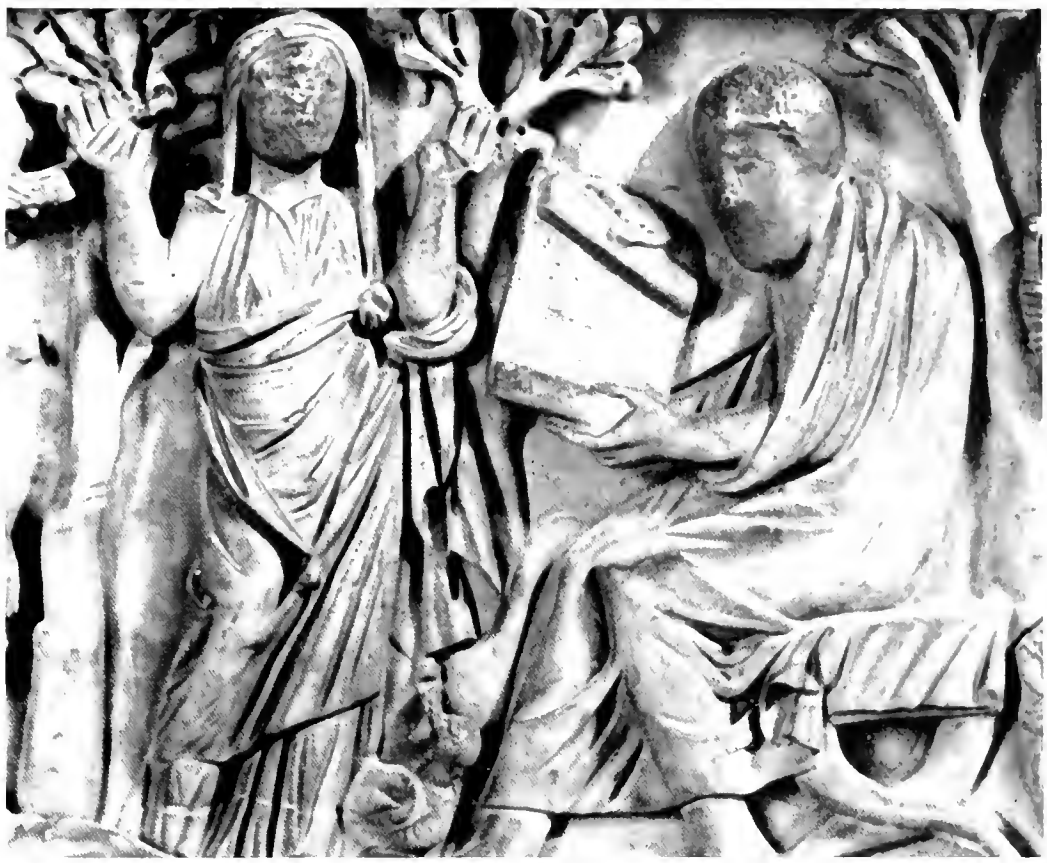

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Joachim E. Gaehde, *Sydney and Ellen Wien Professor in the History of Art, has earned a reputation as a leading historian of early medieval art. His book,* Carolingian Painting, *has been translated into several languages. A recent contribution entitled "The Rise of Christian Art" appeared in the book,* The Christian World. *Prior to coming to Brandeis in 1962, Professor Gaehde taught at Harvard University and was research fellow in the history of art at the American Academy in Rome. He also was a fellow of the Byzantine Research Institute at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington, D.C.*

The role of the arts in society has frequently been a matter of fierce contention. For instance, Plato, while strongly feeling the lure of poetry and painting, nevertheless excluded them from his ideal republic as being far removed from essential truth. Also, there are religions which, for good reason, exclude imagery from their places of worship. It is not easy to remember that Christianity was originally one of these when one stands, for instance, in the Sistine Chapel.

For about two centuries after the foundation of Christianity, there was no Christian art. The written sources of this period do not tell us why this was so. But the few surviving references to visual art, written by theologians at the beginning of the third century, clearly convey their hostile attitude. Tertullian, for example, was scandalized by depictions of the Good Shepherd on glass cups and, in his work *On Idolatry*, he wrote that artists, should they want to become Christians, must give up their art and become humble workmen. Most revealing is the eloquent argument of Minucius Felix addressed to his pagan friends: "Do you suppose we conceal our objects of worship . . . ? What image can I make of God when, rightly considered, man is an image of God? Is not the mind a better place of dedication, our inmost heart of consecration?" These passages suggest that the early Church avoided the visual arts as manifestations of pagan custom and that "graven images," already prohibited by Mosaic law, could too easily lend themselves to idolatric abuse.

By the end of the third century, however, imagery was irrevocably established as an integral part of Christian life. Why this happened is still a matter of general assumptions. Was it the price of success? It is, indeed, most likely that the growing Christian communities had no choice but to adapt themselves to the cultural traditions of the Roman empire.

Most of the earliest preserved wall paintings appear in the funerary context of the catacombs. Their decorative schemes follow those found in contemporary pagan houses or tombs. The walls and ceilings are divided by thin frames into a variety of geometric fields in which small insubstantial figures were painted in a sketchy style no different from that used by pagans. Also borrowed from pagan contexts are floral motifs, birds, cupids and personifications of the seasons, all innocuous subjects of generalized felicity acceptable to pagan and Christian alike.

Other images, however, are Christian in content: the Good Shepherd, Adam and Eve, the adoration of the Magi, scenes of

baptism, Christ as the fisher of men, fish and bread or communal banquets, the last two alluding to the Eucharist. Most subjects are based on the Old Testament and, in lesser number, on the New; most show instances of the deliverance of the faithful from death or want.

The painters who executed these images were routine artisans at best and they did not create them on their own, solely inspired by Scripture or liturgy. They extracted and adapted their figures from the vast repertory of paganism. This was not difficult because pagan models often carried similar connotations of piety and salvation. The Good Shepherd of the parables of the Gospels of Luke and John, for example, had various precedents: the bucolic imagery cherished by pagan city dwellers, or Hermes Kriophorus representing philanthropy to the pagans, or, in some versions, the figure of Orpheus, focus of a mystery cult.

Jewish pictorial sources are also likely to have been used although evidence is here more circumstantial. It is certainly no coincidence that the Jews renounced their taboo against images at about the same time as the Christians, if not somewhat earlier. As seen, for instance, in the mid-third century paintings of the synagogue at Dura Europos, which presuppose earlier Jewish models, they also adapted current pictorial forms to affirm the reality of redemption by reference to their past history.

There is, however, a significant difference between the murals of the synagogue and the Christian paintings. Many of the panels in the synagogue preserve some narrative continuity and present themselves as paradigmatic tales in the manner common to late antiquity in general. The Christian images, on the other hand, are for the most part so abbreviated that they convey but one message: deliverance through divine intervention and through the sacraments of baptism and the Eucharist. It is this message that must have justified imagery to the Christians, but reluctance to express spiritual truths through art is still discernible.

Until and beyond the middle of the third century, the paintings are generally so abridged and cursory that they cannot be thought of as art in the usual sense. They were rather meant to be figurative short-hand signs which were to evoke mental associations with the central ideas of the Christian mystery. Their descriptive form, using the pseudo-illusionistic

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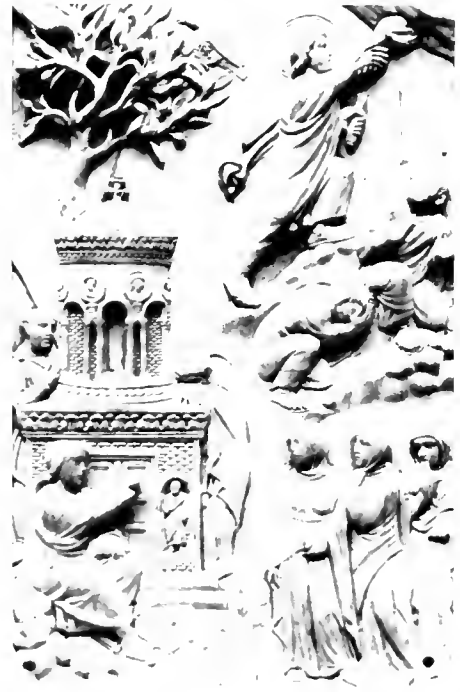

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language also current in contemporary pagan imagery, is signitive rather than symbolic. A sign merely passes on a meaning while it is an indifferent thing in itself, whereas a symbol makes the form of the sign respond to the idea signified. This was not to appear in Christian art until the later fourth century.

Visualization of religious concepts by means of "sign images" had been part of pictorial programs of some mystery cults and it is also found in Jewish contexts. The earliest Christians painters, however, used this pictographic language only. As commonplace as the paintings are in type and style so are they overcharged with content. A small still-life showing a fish and a basket of bread (fig. 1) would have brought to mind the entire mystery of the Eucharist. Pagans might not have understood the meaning of such an image but it is a mistaken notion to see it as a "secret" sign, just as it is mistaken to assume that the catacombs were "secret" meeting and hiding places during the persecutions. They were the answer to fiscal needs. The cost of available land made it advantageous to go underground as much as was needed.

From about the mid-third century onward, the style of catacomb painting began to change. Larger, more individualized and more carefully painted figures appear and bear witness to the tastes of affluent Christians and their ability to engage more skilled artists trained in the classizing styles current in contemporary pagan art. This trend is especially marked in Christian marble sarcophagi, a fact not too surprising as many workshops served pagan as well as Christian clients. In addition to subjects known from catacomb painting, there appear figures in the act of reading or teaching, a subject taken from pagan sarcophagi where the deceased is represented as a philosopher. On a Christian sarcophagus (fig. 2) the philosopher image now shows that the deceased had been initiated into "True Wisdom," the teachings of Christ which vouchsafe salvation to the baptised as alluded to in the reliefs on each side: Jonah delivered and the Good Shepherd followed by the baptism of Christ.

However, in a large series of Christian sarcophagi turned out by Roman workshops about the time of the Peace of the Church under Constantine the Great, the traditional stylistic vein of pagan funerary sculpture adapted to Christian use was abandoned. These so-called frieze sarcophagi (fig. 3) exhibit instead a vulgarized style which, current in the lower strata of Roman society and the provinces for centuries, Constantine had seen fit to be employed, between 312 and 315, for reliefs on his triumphal arch in Rome depicting his campaign and victory over Maxentius. Of course, these sarcophagi do not deploy their figures and scenes to represent a coherent historical narrative as do the reliefs on Constantine's arch. The central female, the Orans, seems to invoke, by her prayer gesture, precedents of salvation by divine intervention culled from the Old Testament, the Gospels and apocryphal stories of the life of St. Peter which are randomly signified by the figures to both her sides. The obvious aim was to include as much of the Christian message into limited space as was possible. This stresses again the importance of content over form, which was made deliberately tenuous by indifference to its aesthetic values.

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Roman sarcophagi produced during the second quarter of the fourth century gradually returned to a classicizing style and new themes reflecting new concerns came to the fore. This trend reached a high point in the sarcophagus of Junius Bassus, city prefect of Rome, who died in 359. (fig. 4) While the style of this work shows an almost saccharine sweetness in its attempt to recapture echoes of classical art, the single scenes are more easily accessible than the repetitive invocations of the frieze sarcophagi. The beholder is now invited to look at events before pondering over their meaning.

Besides the still random distribution of such Old Testament scenes as the sacrifice of Isaac, the suffering of Job, Adam and Eve, and Daniel in the lions' den, there are now also such "historical" representations as Christ brought before Pilate, Christ entering Jerusalem, and Paul arrested and led to his execution. Also new and most important by its central placing is the representation of Christ transferring the New Law to the Apostles Peter and Paul. This so-called *Traditio Legis* introduces an official and ceremonial subject which refers to doctrine. Christ is no longer disguised as the Good Shepherd, Orpheus or as any other kind of allusive substitute; he is now enthroned as the world ruler whose feet rest on a veil held by *Coelus* representing heaven and taken from the context of imperial allegory.

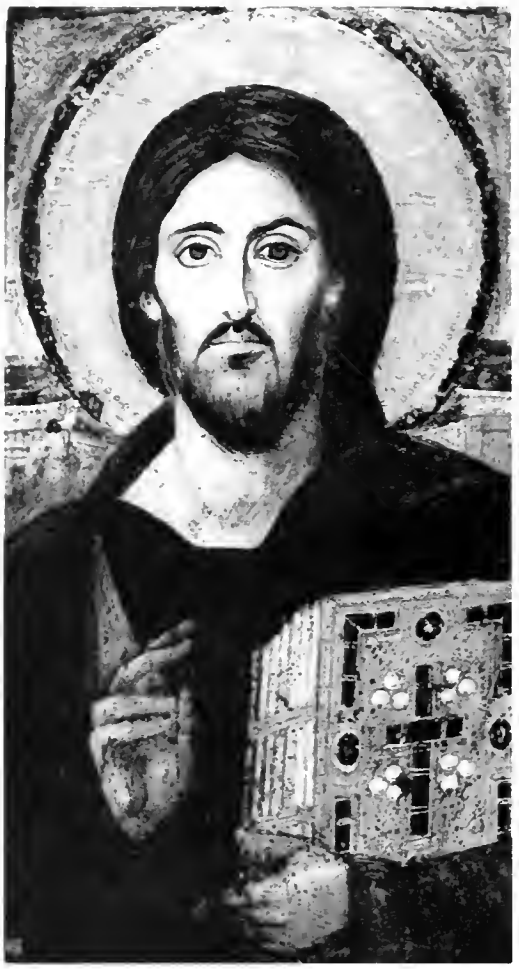
Thus, after the middle of the fourth century, Christian imagery began to become official and to compete openly with the art of the pagans who, around 400, launched a strong classical revival linked to

a last attempt to preserve the ancient cults of state. Short-lived as it was, this pagan revival movement had a strong impact on Christian art. Indeed, the finest works of a group of Christian ivories made in Italy around the turn of the century succeeded in transcending the self-conscious coolness of the pagan examples. A plaque representing the three Marys at the tomb of Christ and his ascension (fig. 5) narrates these events with eloquence. Two concepts are embodied in this small ivory which were destined to guide art for centuries to come: the rendering of the transcendental as a reality and the portrayal of religious emotion.

The impact of such early fifth century works as this ivory was to be felt in the narrative and didactic art of the early medieval west. The most characteristic contribution of the Byzantine east, on the other hand, was to be the portraiture of the Holy, the icon.

Commemorative portraits of holy personages had become popular already by the fourth century. To a society long accustomed to official, private and funerary portraiture, it seemed only natural to extend this practice into the Christian environment. Constantina, for instance, sister of Constantine, requested bishop Eusebius to send her a painted portrait of Christ. He refused, answering that Christ, being God, could not be portrayed accurately in human form. From St. Augustine, about a hundred years later, we hear first of Christians actually worshipping images of martyrs displayed in their tombs and, in another context, he argued against such images on the grounds that they must, necessarily, contain an element of illusion, a contradiction of that higher truth "which is not self-contradictory and two-faced." The issue of idolatric abuse was most succinctly stated by Augustine's contemporary, Epiphanius of Salamis on Cyprus: "When images are put up, the custom of the pagans does the rest."

The eastern Church Fathers of the fourth and fifth centuries, however, regarded images favorably. St. Basil, for instance, considered them to be equal to the written word as hortatory devices. Whatever the theological arguments, individual images of Christ, the Virgin and saints became increasingly popular, and their commemorative or didactic function became overshadowed by a growing belief in their miraculous powers. After the middle of the sixth century, images are reported to have bled when attacked, to



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have moved and spoken, to have cured disease, to have granted some material favor and to have brought help in times of danger.

Some mid-seventh century votive mosaics in St. Demetrius at Salonica belong to this class of imagery, insofar as their inscriptions give thanks to the saint for his succor during a naval attack by the Avars and Slavs. (fig. 6) It is significant that the reality of the concerns that caused the dignitaries of Salonica to dedicate such votive mosaic has no reflection in its abstracted style. A deliberate avoidance of nearly all pictorial devices of illusionism preserved in other seventh century works of art was here part of the mosaic's function as an object of individual piety, testifying once more to the touchy issue of the "graven image."

However, the caution sensed in this Salonican mosaic had elsewhere and earlier been worn down by the growing rôle of icons in private and public worship. This is confirmed by portable icons preserved in the monastery of St. Catherine on Mount Sinai. The most beautiful of these is a near life-size portrait of Christ, which has been dated to the later sixth century by some scholars, and to the late seventh by others. (fig. 7) Faced with the haunting immediacy of this image of Christ, the modern observer has little difficulty in imagining the effect it must have had on contemporary believers inclined to accord a veneration to icons which, properly, only belonged to their prototypes. By the same token, one might, perhaps, understand the hostility of those to whom such life-like icons were proof of a relapse into idolatry.

The issue came to a bloody head when, in 726, imperial officers attempted to remove an especially popular icon over the entrance to the imperial palace in Constantinople but encountered the murderous fury of the populace. In 730, the emperor Leo III decreed the destruction of all holy images and from then on, save for a period under the Empress Irene from 780 to 802, iconoclasm prevailed in the East until the final restitution of images and the triumph of orthodoxy in 843.

Iconoclasm deflected the course of Byzantine religious art for more than a century but from the arguments between iconoclasts and orthodox emerged a clear definition of holy images. Against the iconoclasts' contention that divine nature cannot be encompassed by "the illicit craft of the painter," it was reasoned that the image must not be confused with its subject. The icon is only an imitation of the person depicted, just as man was made in the image of God. It reflects the invisible as a shadow is cast by a material object and as the Father produced the Son in the incarnation of Christ. The image, although differing from the prototype in its essence, is nevertheless identical with it according to its meaning, and the honor, not worship, accorded it, is passed on through the image to its prototype.

It was this orthodox definition of the icon which safeguarded its survival even after the fall of Constantinople in 1453.

Illustrations:

1. *Eucharistic Fish and Loaves*
   Rome, cemetery of Domitilla, crypt of Lucina. Early third century.
2. *Sarcophagus of Santa Maria Antiqua, Rome. ca. 260 - 270 A.D.*
3. *Frieze Sarcophagus Vatican, Museo Pio Christiano. Early fourth century.*
4. *Sarcophagus of Junius Bassus. Vatican, Grottoes of St. Peter. 359 A.D.*
5. *Ivory panel: Holy women at the Tomb and Ascension. Munich, Bayerisches National-museum. ca. 400 A.D.*
6. *St. Demetrius and donors. Mosaic in St. Demetrius, Thessaloniki. ca. 650 A.D.*
7. *Icon of Christ. Monastery of St. Catherine, Mount Sinai. ca. 700 A.D. (?)*

Ever a "New Found Land": Reflections on the Theme of Origins in American History

by John Putnam Demos

Vespucci "Discovering" America, late sixteenth century

Our textbooks tell us that when Columbus discovered America, he didn't know what it was. He was anticipating a landfall in the Orient, and he hopefully called the natives "Indians." In fact, he may have known more than he first let on; but this conventional account, whether or not it falsifies Columbus, serves to identify a deeper truth about the process of discovery. Europeans of that bygone era—far more "medieval" than "modern"—did not expect to discover new lands, new principles, new forms of human community. This was, of course, the essence of their *traditional* outlook: truth was assumed to be a known, or at least a fixed, property. Theirs was a *weltanschauung* of long-established borders, inelastic quantities, and structural regularities inherited from time out of mind.

One sign of all this was their difficulty in describing the New World, even after they realized that it was not part of the old one. Again and again the "explorers" of America struggled to make word-pictures of their experiences—for their colleagues and patrons, and increasingly for the wider literate public. Yet these pictures, when examined from the vantage-point of today, are remarkably vague, fuzzy, platitudinous—in a word, unreal. In part, the problem was a problem of description in the narrow sense—reflecting, that is, a lack of literary and linguistic conventions sufficient to deal with such unfamiliar material. But I suggest there was also a problem of *perception* in a deeper sense. Briefly and crudely put: they had a hard time seeing the New World *straight*, for what it truly *was*. In fact, to read the literature of exploration is to enter a kind of dream-world, in which size, shape, color—indeed every object of sense-perception—seems distorted. Moreover, like most dream-worlds, this one runs to positive and negative extremes—in short, is polarized. On the one hand, the New World comes across as a kind of paradise, a "garden" full of beauty and bounty, where life is longer, happier, sweeter than anything known elsewhere. On the other hand, it is a special kind of Hell, a "wilderness" that teems with fearsome beasts, savage men (cannibals, for instance), and all manner of lurking danger. These two pictures—"image" and "anti-image," as Howard Mumford Jones has called them—compete directly with one another in a century's worth of exploration literature. And there is little enough in between—little, that is, of intermediate positions, where opportunity and danger, good and evil, are combined in a real-world blend. But, the New World was not the real world for most 16th-century Europeans; instead it was more like a giant fantasy-screen, on which their highest hopes and darkest fears stood sharply projected. Historians who study this material are not unlike clinicians amassing Rorschach records. Which is almost to say that in its origins America was an inkblot before it became an actual place.

Lest the metaphor carry us all away, I want to shift at this point from the period of discovery to the period of settlement, and thus from problems of perception to problems of survival and of adaptation. And in so doing, I shall narrow the focus from "the New World" as a whole to those regions within it which eventually became the U. S. of A.

Virtually all the earliest settlements in North America—from Spanish Florida, through English Virginia and Dutch New Netherland, right up to Puritan New England—began under circumstances of extreme difficulty. There were "starving times." There were grave social and political disorders. There was death and misery all around. In most cases, the worst of these experiences passed within a few years; but even then—and for decades thereafter—life in the new communities was laborious, unpredictable, sometimes cruel. The settlers responded to such conditions with a curious mix of courage and terror. The courage—nonchalance might almost be a better word—was manifest in the way they attacked their difficulties: attacked the wilderness and cleared it so as to plant their crops; attacked the native peoples (the Indians) whenever

John Putnam Demos, *chair of the History Department, was awarded the Bancroft Prize this year, and was nominated for the National Book Award for his book* Entertaining Satan: Witchcraft and the Culture of Early New England. *He is also the author of* A Little Commonwealth: Family Life in Plymouth Colony. *Professor Demos came to Brandeis in 1968, following two years as a teaching fellow at Harvard University. He also taught history in Ghana for several years as member of the U.S. Peace Corps.*

they were crossed; attacked the problem of social disorder by creating new systems of authority and control. If one stands back and thinks about it, the sheer strength—the *chutzpah*—in their response is extraordinary. These were people, after all, with no prior experience of a woodland environment, people who had never known others of different race and language and culture, people who were apparently unprepared for any aspect of community-building. Occasionally, to be sure, fear and a sense of desperation do break through in their own accounts of their experience. "Oh, that you did see my daily and hourly sighs, groans, and tears," wrote one young man from Virginia to his parents back in England. "I thought no head had been able to hold so much water as hath and doth flow from mine eyes." But this reaction seems not to have been the predominant one. Indeed it is my strong impression that most of the settlers managed somehow to shut out the danger, the isolation, the strangeness of it all. There was an element of what psychologists call "denial" in the way they carried on. Or—the same point expressed in phenomenological terms—they were remarkably insensitive to "otherness" of many kinds. Perhaps if they'd had our sensitivity in that respect, they might not have survived at all.

To speak of "otherness" is to circle back on the issue of "newness"—and hence of "origins." And one needs to realize that none of these early settlements were conceived as new departures in social experience—if by "new," we mean "other," that is, different from received traditions and precedents. The Virginia colony, for example, was at the outset a business project—an extension of English mercantile enterprise. The founders of New England might seem to fit better with notions of planful community experimentation; and their "Puritanism" did indeed convey a rebuke to the social and religious order they had left behind. Yet they did not see themselves as devotees of a new social order; rather, they would restore the traditions and values of a much older order that their contemporaries had apparently forgotten. The Puritans, in short, meant to be heirs of the early Christians. They lamented the "evil and declining times" in the land of their birth, but regularly affirmed their connection to it. Thus John Winthrop and other leaders of the settlement at Boston disavowed any motive of "separatism." England remained for them "our native-country [from which] we cannot part without much sadness of heart;" the English church, in particular, would always be "our dear mother." And William Bradford claimed that his fellow-"Pilgrims" had come to Plymouth for "weighty and solid reasons . . . and not out of any newfangledness, or other such-like giddy humors, by which men are often transported to their great hurt and danger."

"Newfangledness, and other such-like giddy humors": the pejorative tone is unmistakable here. And this, in turn, reflected a general pre-modern attitude. "Innovation," for example, was a favorite term of insult, which Puritans in Old England and their religious opponents regularly flung back and forth at one another. And *New* Englanders followed suit. Listen to Cotton Mather writing in his diary of one particular dispute: "I see *Satan* beginning a terrible shake unto the churches; and the *innovators* that have set up a *new church* in Boston [a new one indeed!] have made a day of *temptation* among us." Four words in this passage are underscored: "Satan," "temptation," "innovators," and "new." Evidently, there was an equivalence among them.

There is one more type of evidence to mention here. Colonial place-names replicated those of the mother-country, by the dozens. Some embraced entire provinces: New Jersey, New York, New Hampshire. Some were for counties: for example, Middlesex, a county-name in three different colonies. And numerous others were for local communities: Boston, Chelsea, Cambridge, Malden, Winchester, Woburn, Billerica, Reading, Sudbury, Framingham, Dedham, Braintree, Weymouth—to consider only those towns within a radius of about 15 miles from the Brandeis campus. The qualifier "new," when part of a place-name, was obviously not pejorative—but neither was it distinctive. Thus "New England" meant (roughly) another edition of the old one—more recent, but of similar design.

Nor did these efforts of naming proceed in a vacuum. There were Indian names everywhere—which the colonists occasionally retained, but mostly set aside. Agawam became Ipswich; Acushnet became Dartmouth; Winnacunnet became Hampton; Pyquag became Wethersfield; and so on. Thus did the settlers—as one of their own historians put it—"imprint some remembrance of their former habitations in England upon their new dwellings in America."

Naming was but the most precise sign of a mass-transfer of culture. The tendency to replicate English practice was evident in many sectors of colonial life: in land-use, and house-construction, and the "ancient mysteries" of artisanry; in foods consumed, in clothes worn, in books read, in words spoken—and in too much else to be noticed here. Of course, the process was not always the same; and the goal was not everywhere realized to the same degree. Houses were smaller, at least for the first generation; and maize—"Indian corn"—was grown in more and more of the "arable" fields. Indeed, in some areas—Virginia, for example—the pattern of material life diverged dramatically from Old World norms. But these were never wished-for developments. In all the colonies the preferred ways remained English ways. And, in some of them, preference closely matched reality. Thus was Massachusetts described, 20 years after its founding, as having "become a second England . . . in so short a space [of time] that it is indeed the wonder of the world."

The point of all this discussion is simple, but hardly unimportant. The settlers of America did not mean to be "originators." They sought, insofar as they could, to block out the strangeness of their circumstances, to avoid the pitfalls of "innovation," to create a "second England." When the country was most profoundly new, the people involved did not—would not—recognize it.

Editor's Note:

The subsequent parts of Professor Demos' lecture explored the gradual acceptance of the idea of newness during the national period of American history—indeed, the celebration of that idea as the core of American identity.

Excerpts from "Remembrance of Times to Come"

by Saul G. Cohen

Saul G. Cohen, *Charles A. Breskin University Professor of Chemistry, is a preeminent physical organic chemist whose work in enzyme reactions, photochemistry and energy radiation is internationally known. Since coming to Brandeis in 1950, he has served as the first dean of the faculty, first chair of the school of science, first university professor, and for nearly 10 years, chair of the Chemistry Department. Professor Cohen, who holds a dozen patents in chemistry, is the author of more than 150 research papers that have appeared in leading science journals in this country and abroad. Professor Cohen, who serves on the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, has been honored on numerous occasions for his achievements in chemistry.*

The dangerous present is the product of the past; I reflect on a small part of that past, with mind in the present and an eye to the future.

The Greeks, quarrelsome, thoughtful, ineffective, were perceptive. The *"Iliad"* starts with the abstract, anger, and goes to the concrete, war and death. They went to war for an apparently trivial reason—a mini-king's wife went off with another mini-king's younger son. The Russians would call it violation of a sacred border. But anger, insult, honor, revenge, magnify the circumstance. They sacrificed a child, sailed off to kill and be killed, and destroyed a city. The survivors wandered, and returned home to their fates, playthings of the gods.

The Romans, orderly, brutal, effective, conquered. The *"Aeneid"* starts with the concrete, Arma, and in pompous cadence envisions a golden age under Roman law and force. But viewed from below, the scene was different. The hubris and insecurity of empire required concretizing of authority—an emperor's statue in a sacred place. This was of little moment to most, but crucial to a small rebellious group. The Romans laid waste to their land, "created a desert and called it peace." A sect withdrew from that Hell on Earth and placed faith in the next world, a position so reasonable and so attractive, under the circumstances, that in not too long a time they were administering the empire, very much in this world, while retaining the next. There have been other empires, and many such unanticipated consequences, in the intervening centuries, but this will suffice to exemplify empires of our time, to which I will allude later.

Several fields of thought have been exposed this week. Physicists, studying at subatomic level on the one hand, or cosmic on the other, derive laws, universally applicable, statistical perhaps, predictive, immutable, for a time. Chemists, studying molecules and matter, derive rules of their behavior; exceptions abound and the physicist may compare that activity to stamp collecting. But the variety makes it fun, and very real and relevant. Biologists, working at virus, organism or ecological level, establish dogmas, beliefs which flourish and fade, like the life they describe. The economist reflects on Shumpeter and Keynes; one economist draws lines on a napkin, and determines national fiscal policy. The historian projects his conclusions, his fantasies, onto the past, perhaps so that we may not repeat ancient error. The psychologist, philosopher and writer describe, explain how we behave, think and feel. Can the brain explain the mind, the mind understand the mind, and spirit?

In these processes a talented mind creates concepts, projects them on an area of the universe, modifying it, to some extent recreating it. Applications may follow, new social forms, new materials or machines, new sources of energy. Thus much progress has been made. However, the individual uses a field of knowledge which may be only one aspect of a complex of factors, both known and undiscovered, to which the area is subject. The change introduced by one contribution may bring unanticipated changes from unconsidered factors. Intended benefit may be augmented or negated or lead to harm, as consequence of neglected but influential factors. Complex interactive effects are the hallmark of all systems, from empire to chromosome to atomic nucleus.

At present the future doesn't appear to be what it used to be; perhaps it never was. We are on a steep slope of development, which requires change in our thinking. The change is fundamental, and habits are self perpetuating. After a long, rather static period, rapid change occurred, over the last 200 years, in the way people spend their waking hours, and this change may now accelerate. Even when we accept that we are in a rapidly developing scene, our behavior may not reflect this understanding. It is easier to behave as though the main features of our landscape

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PROGRAM

Inauguration of Brandeis University

Installation of

ABRAM LEON SACHAR

"Brandeis will be an institution of quality, where the integrity of learning, of research, of writing, of teaching, will not be compromised. It will be a dwelling place of permanent values — those few unchanging values of beauty, of righteousness, of freedom, which man has ever sought to attain. . . It will offer its opportunities of learning to all."

Abram L. Sachar at ceremonies inaugurating the University, October 7, 1948

"It was unthinkable that a university could flourish without the resources of a rich library. We wanted the Brandeis University Library to be adequate and well-equipped so that it would, one day, take its place among the fine university and college libraries throughout the country."

Edith Michaels, first president, National Women's Committee, June 17, 1949, First Conference.

More than 6,000 hear Eleanor Roosevelt, a Brandeis Trustee, speak at University convocation; construction of Shapiro Athletic Center announced . . . Serge Koussevitzky, director of Boston Symphony, meets with University officials to set goals for school of music . . . 240 incoming freshmen bring student body to 470.

"We are a small people and we will always remain so. Economically and militarily we will never compare, nor have the ambition to compare with the great and mighty on earth. . . . Our ambition is to be second to none in the way of humanity, in the way of culture, in the way of science, in the way of art . . ."

David Ben-Gurion, Israeli Prime Minister, Third Annual Convocation, Brandeis, 1951

Commonwealth of Massachusetts grants Brandeis authority to confer undergraduate and graduate degrees . . . Leonard Bernstein and Henry Steele Commager join faculty.

Golding Judaic Center, focal point for broad range of studies in Judaism, is dedicated.

Brandeis announces the Hiatt Institute in Israel, offering accredited study in that country for any American college student. To date more than 500 students have participated . . . Rose Art Museum is opened . . . University is authorized to form Phi Beta Kappa chapter, the youngest independent institution since the eighteenth century to be so honored.

Construction of Gerstenzang Science Quadrangle is begun, includes science library and lecture and demonstration halls . . . Ford Foundation announces $6,000,000 Challenge Grant to Brandeis.

Brandeis announces program in Contemporary Jewish Studies including the history, literature and sociology of American Jewry; modern Jewish history; history of Zionism; and religious and cultural pluralism in America.

Marver H. Bernstein, former dean of the Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Relations at Princeton, is appointed president of Brandeis . . . Swig School of Political Science is inaugurated . . . University opens Feldberg Computer Center

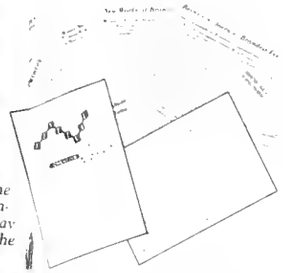
National survey ranks Florence Heller Graduate School among top four in country among university-affiliated schools of social work.

Brandeis basketball team wins New England Division III championship — first basketball championship in school's history.

"Brandeis is the expression of people committed to learning but who, for millennia, have been deprived of formal education, condemned to ghettos and excluded from the professions and common channels of communication."

Bern Dibner, Brandeis Fellow at the presentation of the University's Distinguished Service Award Oct. 1975 . . .

Foster Biomedical Research Laboratories opens.



First commencement features festival of creative arts including premiere of Leonard Bernstein's opera *Trouble in Tahiti* and first English performance of *The Three Penny Opera*. First Commencement with 101 students graduating. Mrs. Roosevelt gives Commencement address.

Brandeis opens its Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, admitting 42 students for work on advanced degrees in chemistry, music, psychology and Near Eastern and Judaic studies.

"Membership in the New England Association is not lightly bestowed. Standards of admission are high and cover every area of an institution's operations. Over the years many more institutions have been denied membership than have been awarded membership. Membership is a seal of distinction earned only through conscientious effort and high ideals."

Dr. Nils Y. Wessell, eighth president of Tufts University, speaking at the first public announcement of Brandeis' accreditation by the New England Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Feb. 1954.

Brandeis dedicates its "Three Chapels" underscoring nonsectarian character of the University.

"As I stand here, about to exercise the privilege of unveiling the statue of Justice Brandeis, I see before me the generations of young men and women who, as the years untold, will pass this way. It is our confident hope ... that the spirit and ideals of the man — his dauntless courage, creative thinking, and unselfish labors ... will find even more perfect and lasting expression in the lives of those future young Americans ..."

Chief Justice Earl Warren, November 1956.

University opens $2,500,000 Science Research Center.

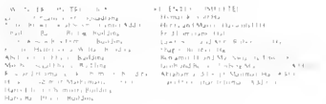
University dedicates Slosberg Music Center ... establishes Creative Arts Awards in fields of fine arts, literature, music, dance, theater and film.

Wien International Scholarship Program, which brings foreign students to Brandeis, is inaugurated. By 1983, students from 89 countries have attended the University under its auspices.

Ford Foundation awards grant to Brandeis to expand its educational TV activities. With WGBH, educational television station in Boston, the University launches live class in American Civilization with Max Lerner, Robert Kott conducts musical programs, Lawrence H. Fuchs newscasts from radio and television outlets at WGBH.

Brandeis opens its first professional school, The Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare. Goldfarb Library, University's central library facility, is dedicated. Marc Chagall is first appointment of artist-in-residence program.

Major gift from Rogoff Foundation aids development of University's science programs ... second $6,000,000 Ford Foundation Challenge Grant is announced.



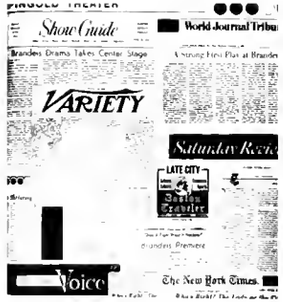
The New York Times

Brandeis, which has been friendly to the arts from the beginning, has made plans to embrace the American Theater with new ardor in what well may be a significant union."

Elliot Norton commenting on the opening of the Spingold Theater, May 1965.

American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers ranks Brandeis among top 25 hardest to enter" schools in U.S.

Brandeis establishes the Lown School of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies, first such program at a nonsectarian American university ... opening of Poses School of Fine Arts. Samuel Lemberg underwrites Center for the Study of Violence.



"There is a revolution today in archaeology, and some of the most revolutionary findings have been made by Dr. Cyrus Gordon, a 58-year-old Brandeis University scholar." — The Washington Post, 1967.

$19,000,000 gift establishes the Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center at which research teams in structural biology, molecular and cell biology probe fundamental life processes that underlie important medical problems ... establishment of Danielsen School of Philosophy, Ethics and Religious Thought and Fisher School of Physics ... President Sachar retires and is named chancellor, Morris B. Abram is appointed president.

Students' big concern: anti-war momentum

BOSTON (UPI) — New England college students concentrated their efforts today on keeping the momentum generated from last week's antiwar protests.

Fierman School of Chemistry is established.

Usdan Student Center, a five-building complex, is dedicated ... Charles I. Schottland is named acting president of the University.

American Council on Education ranks Brandeis' graduate school among the best in the country.

Crown School of Graduate Studies in American Civilization is established ... dedication of Fellows Garden is feature of 25th commencement ... Soccer team wins NCAA Division III title — first national championship in Brandeis' history ... Abram Sachar's *A Host of Last* is account of the University's first 20 years is published.

Brandeis establishes the Center for Public Service, designed to aid elected and appointed state officials in the administration of their offices, sponsor workshops in vital policy issues and stimulate citizen involvement in civic affairs. Court Alternative Placement Program, developed by Waltham Group, Brandeis student voluntary organization, receives $200,000 federal grant for program which places misdemeanor offenders in jobs, while providing restitution to victims.

Heller School, Boston University Medical School and MIT form Health Policy Consortium, supported by $3,268,000 grant from HEW.

Usen Castle, a Brandeis dormitory, is designated a historic landmark by the U.S. Department of the Interior and the Massachusetts Historical Commission ... The National Women's Committee purchases more than 100 rare documents from the Nazi era, including the original copy of a top secret speech delivered by Hitler to his leading generals in 1944.

University Office Park is completed. It consists of three four-story buildings and three parking lots near the Charles River Railroad tracks. Following a 30-year refusal by the U.S. to admit Chinese students into its institutions, Brandeis accepts the first three Chinese students in its history. Two Canadian undergraduates organize the Brandeis Ice Hockey Club.

Michael L. Walzer, first alumnus to receive an honorary degree from Brandeis.

"It is time for you to respond to the bigots, the prophets of doom, the demagogues, the breast-beaters. It is time for you to assert your faith in reason rather than dogma, in rationality rather than inevitability, in the free rather than the shuttered mind."

Honorable Sol M. Linowitz, Commencement address, May 1982.

National Women's Committee announces total contribution to Brandeis reaches $20 million.

The Leonard L. Farber Library is dedicated ... Brandeis receives $4 million gift, third largest in its history, from the Michtom family to endow computer sciences ... University celebrates 25th anniversary of Wien International Scholarship program. Evelyn E. Handler is inaugurated fifth president and Brandeis celebrates its 35th anniversary.

October 1983

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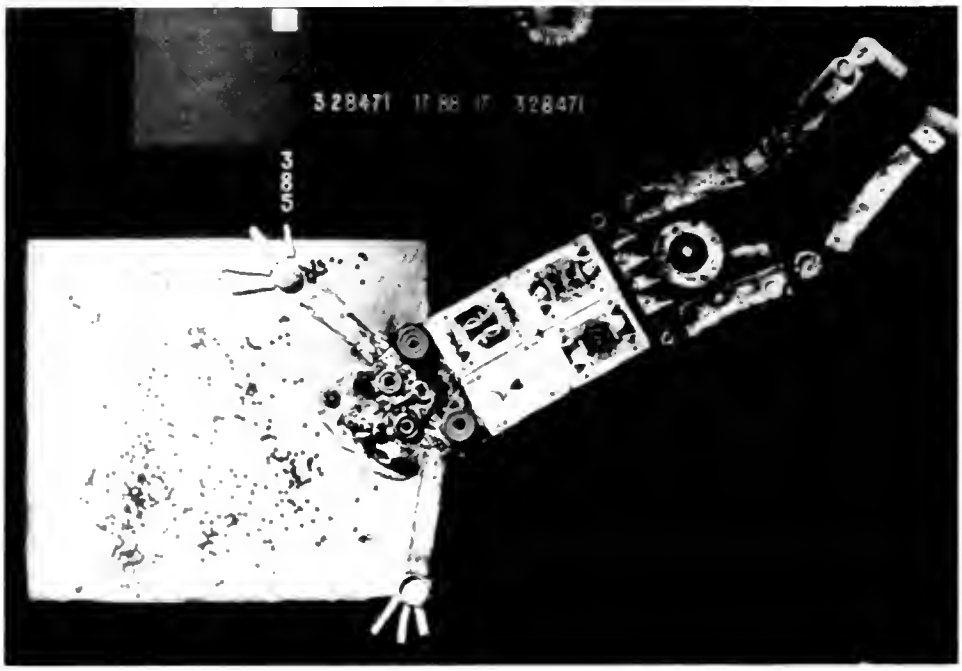


are old and will persist. The achievements of the past 200 years have been almost beyond comprehension; but, they have brought great problems. Further, one must restrain expectation of facile solutions to present problems, and note that much that is fundamental is very old, our ways of thinking, institutions and basic tools. Philosophy and religion; tribalism, nationalism, the state and empire and their associated paranoias; royalty, citizenship and demagoguery, slavery and exile, reformers, public works, boondoggling, international trade, travel and warfare, are the subjects of millennia of recorded history. But the past 200 years have changed our world.

Rulers or governments may support study of nature for a variety of reasons, and among them is the power that may accompany such knowledge. The pursuit of nature may lead the individual to thoughts of power, to the seat of power, and thus may be seductive and dangerous. But, to the scholar, the search for knowledge is an addiction, and the fruit of the tree of knowledge leads to burdensome labor. Such work, intended for benefit, may lead to unforeseen harm; this may have been exemplified in an early *Bible* story, that of Noah and the flood. Farming in the Eastern horn of the fertile crescent depends on irrigation, and as this became more highly organized, a large earth dam was built. As years passed the population grew, downstream, naturally, and the lake above the dam silted up, as it must. After a particularly long rainy spell, perhaps 40 days, the dam broke, the first account of a devastating ecological and human disaster arising from ingenuity and industry. Solutions have problems. But use of technology seems irresistible.

Disease control is an essential activity of the future. Such programs have had great success, and unexpected failures, and offer careers into eternity. In developed temperate zone countries young parents no longer mature by sitting up nights with children ill with measles, chicken pox, whooping cough, scarlet fever, diphtheria, polio, rheumatic fever, pneumonia, etc., common illnesses during my childhood, now largely controlled by vaccines and antibiotics. But disease control can be very difficult. For example, malaria persists, with hundreds of millions ill, and millions of deaths each year from it despite intense efforts to stamp it out. Persistent application of insecticides to destroy the mosquito carrier, and of antimalarial drugs to destroy the parasite, programs successful with other illnesses, led only to resistant strains of both vector and parasite. The cures sped evolution of the targets, led to better, or worse mosquitoes, and the disease continues. And when sanitation, cleanliness, insecticides, vaccines, drugs, have all had their intended good effects, populations grow, pressure is put on food supplies, and hunger looms, presenting new problems of distribution in the growing depressed populations of both developed and less developed countries.

Danger also lies in the tyranny of wish fulfillment and of bright ideas. The wish to transmute base metals into noble trapped many, including the great Newton. A plausible attractive theory of combustion blocked understanding for a long period. Wedded to an idea, people seek evidence to buttress it, interpret new evidence in terms of the preconception. In the 19th century, simple, laborious methods of investigation—synthesis, analysis, weighing, measurement of volumes, study of combining proportions and properties—and thinking, led to characterization of almost all the elements of the universe, laid out in their proper places in the periodic table, without knowledge of atomic structure, but with awesome implications. These results then led to structural organic chemistry, one of the great triumphs of the human mind. With an alphabet of just six letters, C, O, H, N, S, P, symbols for the corresponding elements, and a few simple ideas of bonding and geometry, chemists have found or synthesized over five million compounds and largely understand their chemical, but alas, not yet their biological properties. This science has informed us about much of what

we sense and use, our foods, vitamins, flavors, perfumes, colors, clothing and structural materials, medicines and therapeutic agents, from nature and the laboratory, and so on almost endlessly.

We have of course benefited greatly from this vast knowledge but there have been costs, unforeseen consequences. To cite an example recently in the news, brilliant investigation defined the simple molecules which stimulate plants to grow and mature. Then it was realized that such compounds might be used as herbicides that might bring weeds to maturity and death without hurting the crop; or the compounds could be sprayed on a jungle, to defoliate it and reveal guerrillas—a progression from benign use to disastrous misuse. Worse, there was a hidden danger. In the manufacture, a small amount of a very toxic by-product, a dioxin, was produced with the compound. This by-product is very stable chemically, and might, quite innocently, not have been thought to be toxic even if its presence had been known. We now know that chemicals may be active physiologically, for good or bad, not by undergoing chemical reactions but just by being at a certain spot in the organism. Indeed many, if not most, of the dazzling array of biological control mechanisms appear to be of this nature.

There is an occasional positive anticipated consequence. Many organic compounds are isolated from plants, which have uncertain functions in the plants and powerful physiological action on humans—toxic strychnine, analgesic morphine, comforting cannabis, antimalarial quinine. A hundred years ago a French scientist reasoned, with French logic, that if opium relieves pain, there should be opiate receptors in the brain, and if the receptors exist the organism must generate its own opiates to act on them. Just a few years ago these were found, bearing little or no obvious relation to the structure of morphine. They are simple peptides, fairly common fragments of proteins, easily prepared. This discovery now broadens the intensive search for potent biological modulators and neurotransmitters, which may relieve pain, anxiety, depression, and schizophrenia, and has implications for many diseases—Parkinson's, Aldzheimer's and others. There have been many advances in medicine, and more will come, but there will be limits.

Let us consider an odd triplet, acid rain, the end of slavery, and robots. In 1661 John Evelyn petitioned his sacred majesty King Charles "to banish Brewers, Dyers and Soap Boilers from London," since their burning of sea-coal (from Newcastle) caused such smoke as to kill half the infants in London before the age of two years. One hundred years later, in 1771 one B. White reissued the petition, since the noxious fumes had worsened, but he now called for purification of the coal, and high chimneys to blow the stench away. Now, 200 more years along, we have the high chimneys spreading acid rain.

The mark of the modern era is that the fuel is burned to generate steam for engines, to push pistons, drive wheels, turn rotors, generate electricity, provide power and transport, to do work. In earlier times, when work was done only by the muscle of man and beast, it was tempting for rulers to treat the two species similarly. Only when mechanical pumps could lift water from mines, and machines could perform burdensome tasks more cheaply and reliably than man, could slavery be abolished.

Now there is talk of people-less factories. A new transition is at hand, in which computer controlled machines may perform many productive tasks and eliminate jobs at all levels. Unlike the transition of the industrial revolution, it seems that now more jobs may be eliminated than will be created. Of course we do not know what has not yet been invented, but serious social problems appear near at hand, paradoxically along with the potential for increased overall wealth.

These are problems of peace, old in character and manageable, I trust. But new problems of atomic energy and atomic warfare seem most menacing, and intractable. Let us turn to the atom and the modern superpowers. About a hundred years ago Henry Adams wrote "Man has mounted science and is now run away with it. I firmly believe that before many centuries more, science will be the master of man. The engines he will have invented will be beyond his strength to control. Some day science may have the existence of mankind in its power, and the human race commit suicide by blowing up the world." This was even before the invention of dynamite, and apparently in one of his less pessimistic moments. In fact the danger was nearer at hand than he thought; it took less than one century for the power to blow us all up to come into existence. It remains to be seen whether humans can control their need to control others, and their fear of being controlled.

Radioactive decay of uranium was found in 1896, by accident. Transmutation of one element to another, long sought by alchemists, finally ruled by scientists to be impossible and unworthy of future search, was found to occur unaided in nature. The nucleus of the atom was itself divisible, and in the division much energy was released.

Leo Szilard, brilliant, plump, moody, cherubic, and energetic, soaking in his bath tub, conceived of plans to effect branching chain nuclear fission and applied for patents, essentially on the nuclear reactor and the atom bomb. He and others questioned the wisdom and morality of using the bomb, well before Hiroshima. Its use ended the war, and opened an age.

Scientists were fascinated by the nuclear reactor, sitting there majestically, generating heat without flame. They predicted that power would be so cheap that cost would be largely that of distribution, too cheap to be metered. That was a quick fix that very clearly hasn't worked out. Corrosion and cracking of materials never before exposed to such intense radiation for so long a period are real problems. The system is monitored on walls of lights, gauges and signals, and it works well enough that when something appears amiss it isn't obvious whether it is the machine or the monitor. Malfunctions may result by the maintenance procedures meant to prevent them. At Brown's Ferry, a maintenance worker looking for the source of a problem used a candle(!) and burned some wires—a mind-boggling anachronism. At Three Mile Island the cleanup still goes on, and the cost is in the billions.

There is relatively little radioactivity in the initial fuel assembly compared to the large amount generated as the reactor operates, in the so-called spent fuel rods. There are now tons of this radioactive spent fuel, the rods resting ominously in swimming pools, cooling, radiating, awaiting decision on how they will be stored, safely, for thousands of years, by societies, while governing systems, throughout all history, have usually lasted a few centuries.

Power reactors now operate in many lands. Many countries are at war, either with their neighbors or internally. Wartime bombing of nuclear reactors and their adjacent spent fuel storages, even with conventional weapons, could spread massive radioactivity, adding a new dimension of danger to customary national behavior.

Continued on page 39

The Future Challenges the Past: The Case of the Welfare State

by Robert Morris

Robert Morris, *Professor Emeritus of Social Planning, Florence Heller Graduate School for Advanced Studies in Social Welfare, is a noted scholar in the fields of social planning, organization of health and human services, and gerontology. A former director of the Levinson Policy Institute at Brandeis, he also is past president of the Gerontological Society of America and has held several key posts within major welfare and social service agencies. He is the author of several highly regarded books including* Centrally Planned Change, Urban Planning and Social Policy, *and* The Welfare State.

How will the so-called welfare state evolve in the next decade? Are we likely to use the national government more, or less, for social purposes?

The subject is one aspect of applied social science and also of nation building. It involves welfare programs on which several million Americans depend for their existence and which improve the comfort of many more millions in the middle class.

We spend about one-fifth of the nation's goods and services directly on such programs. But besides funds, the support we provide as a nation involves our basic beliefs. What do we, today, think we owe others? And, how much of the obligation we feel do we expect the government to fulfill?

I believe there are four tendencies converging that will force this nation to reconsider the premises on which present welfare efforts are based, and, as a result will alter what we will expect of our national government.

These tendencies are: the changing nature of dependency; changing attitudes and obligation to self; persisting beliefs about public altruism; persisting optimism of liberal or of welfare advocates vis-a-vis the role of national government.

In considering this subject, I find it useful to resort to the concept of helping the stranger, as a starting point. The idea of obligation to strangers is embedded in both Christian and Judaic thought, and is part of the substratum of thinking about welfare. Today, *all* beneficiaries of public help are strangers to those who help them impersonally through taxation.

The advocates and supporters of government responsibility for the poor, the dependent or troubled, used to rely on human conscience that was shaped by religious teaching, when religion had some authority. Or they appealed for support by claiming that such action strengthens the nation and avoids civil unrest. In recent decades, the argument has shifted somewhat to the notion that a poor person has the right to expect help. Advocates have also expected continuous expansion and growth in rights, and government responsibility. They also try to convert beliefs about charity to the poor into enforceable rights.

Therefore, every human difficulty, regardless of its source or cause, is perceived as requiring a human response, which in turn becomes a national obligation. This approach has worked for the past 50 years, in part because annual growth in the GNP made it possible to satisfy most selfish interests leaving a "social increment" with which to collectively relieve distress.

The memory of the 1930s depression was still fresh in citizens' minds, and the confidence that came from winning a war was reinforced by a post World War II economic boom. Almost anything was possible and worth trying. The New Deal became the Fair Deal and the Great Society. To most welfare advocates, these great expectations still have force. The present Republican interruption is perceived as a temporary set-back, the product of an aberrant ideology. The basic beliefs of average citizens are still relied on to support steady growth in giving to help others.

This stance of high expectations in government has been reinforced by the challenge of socialist thinking. The faith that socialism, in some form, will resolve basic human needs, has stimulated those who believe that state power in a capitalist economy could also be used to deal with almost all difficulties.

Welfare advocates have two weaknesses: they often justify new rights for the poor by appealing to charitable impulses based on individual human interaction, not abstract legal concepts. This leads to confusion between what is given voluntarily and what can be claimed. Further, they give the impression that more rights and benefits can be promised without pain to any, except a few wealthy individuals. This is transparently inadequate for a large majority of voters. Having the costs spread through most of the population, reduces credibility.

If we turn to the beliefs of citizens, it is surprising to discover how consistent has been over the centuries a much more limited view about obligation which citizens owe to others, either as individuals or acting through their government.

Beginning with present attitudes and working back in time, one finds that social surveys over 40 years are consistent. They show that Americans are supportive of a few "deserving" dependents: the sick or very obviously disabled, the aged, widows (until recently), veterans, and children who are orphaned or abused or abandoned.

Except for the period just before the 1930s depression, the able-bodied adult has been expected to be self-supporting, based on the

assumption that some kind of work could be found for all capable of labor. Help to the able-bodied adult has been, and still is, grudging. It is based on a work requirement and is often administered as a form of punishment, with open doubt about the recipient's capacity to handle his/her own affairs. There is very little, if any, evidence that the public favors using welfare to equalize conditions between the poor and the better-off.

The welfare state, which assures security and equality from cradle to grave, has narrow and shallow roots in public beliefs. More often, citizens approach welfare as an expression of charity or philanthropy deserved by victims of natural diasters, over which individuals have little control. The background for this narrow view is rooted in history.

Colonial America began with an acceptance of the poor, with communal help for the widow and the sick and the orphan; poverty was widespread, accepted as a natural part of pioneer life and as a part of God's divine providence. By the 19th century, with more population, mobility, industry, and cyclical depressions, the bonds of community were loosened. For some decades, poverty came to be seen as the consequence of personal failure, of sin, or of laziness. Poverty was viewed in moralizing terms until the late 19th century. Economic liberalism of the 18th century dominated. Freedom for individual effort, freedom from government constraints, were valued standards for organizing society.

Reciprocity and pity for a few categories of helpless defendants constitute the pool of thinking about public or private obligation toward the stranger with which an American electorate entered the 20th century. That thinking still dominates, if results of public opinion surveys are any guide. And that includes the belief that poverty, or lifetime security, are seldom in the public canon.

If this summary is accurate, then public views are much narrower about the scope of government responsibility than welfare advocates would like to believe.

Public advocacy views about the scope of national obligation are slowly being made irrelevant by the changing nature of dependency in the modern world. The helpless are now being joined by the able-bodied for whom there is lack of work. Lack of work for the able-bodied crosses many boundaries. Technology creates fewer jobs than it abolishes, and only some of those new jobs require advanced education. Youth without educational aspirations are committed to long periods of unemployment, or sporadic work at low pay without hope for improvement. Racial minorities have disastrous unemployment rates and middle-aged adults are made redundant by new technology. The aged, once considered weak and helpless, are now much more physically fit, alert and active, wanting some useful role in society.

Thus, while the conventionally accepted dependents grow in numbers, new groups of poor have to be incorporated.

While these changes have been taking place, public attitudes toward obligations have diminished. Resistance to taxation is pervasive within the middle-class.

And, in addition, there is a decade-long increase in skepticism about government's ability to do everything well and an even deeper dissatisfaction about the way our welfare system is working, a dissatisfaction shared by all sectors of the political spectrum, including the poor.

More disturbing than this, is the growth in self-concern, which leaves less and less room for caring about others, especially strangers.

We have come to expect that each individual is entitled to realize his or her potential to the utmost, but obligation to help others has not been a major criterion of citizenship, of morality, or of behavior, especially when helping a stranger reduces one's means for personal improvement. The force of obligation, once rooted in primary institutions such as the family and the neighborhood, has been attenuated. No institution teaches regularly concern for others as a major criterion of character; not church, nor schools, nor family. And if they try to, their authority is weak.

Families are less powerful, they are more an assemblage of individuals than collectives. Individual freedom is enhanced, not group obligation. Individuals relocate easily so that neighborhood roots are shallow. Individuals have personal associations which arise out of work or hobby, both means of personal satisfaction, and not a basis for social sharing.

The economic profile of the population supports this self-regarding tendency. Fifteen percent of this nation is very poor, although by world standards and standards of the past, the condition of this group is not desperate misery. About 80 percent fall within the middle, or lower middle class and live in reasonable comfort. They acquired this comfort recently, and expect even better conditions for their children. But, they are insecure about their hold on this comfort. How much generosity is it reasonable to count on when this majority in the middle receives appeals for the poor who are able-bodied, who are seldom seen, and who are sometimes of a different race and culture?

This self-regarding tendency has been building for at least a hundred years, aided, incidentally, by the power of Freud's work which turns thoughts of so many of us to that inner world of self which he opened up. Most of us are freer than were our forebears, but it is doubtful that we are more caring about strangers.

The consequence of these four tendencies is to shatter the paradigms we have used up to now to deal with those in trouble. There is a real danger that we are unwittingly creating an underclass—a class not a caste—of untouchables in the very poor who are disbarred from participating in the society of which they are a part. Avoiding this outcome is the major task confronting the re-casting of the welfare system—a task more urgent and achievable than utopian ends of security and equality for all.

The way we handle this issue will determine what kind of a welfare state we will have in the last part of the 20th century, whether it will be one based on the realization of a few basic rights, or one based on older philanthropic values.

The future will be shaped by the way ordinary citizens and moulders of public opinion recombine old and current elements based on two choices: How much obligation will most of us feel to strangers and how much of this obligation do we want to make compulsory for state action.

I suspect the future will be neither as selfish as the enemies of the welfare state propose, nor as expansive as the advocates hope.

Scholars Look Toward the Year 2000

by Lawrence H. Fuchs

Walter and Meyer Jaffe Professor of American Civilization and Politics

American Studies has emphasized two important methodologies. First, it crosses traditional disciplinary boundaries in the study of the myths, values, symbols, institutions, heroes and heroines and behavior of Americans. Second, it increasingly has emphasized comparisons between the dominant middle class culture of Americans with foreign cultures and sub-cultures within the United States.

In the years ahead scholars will emphasize comparative cultures even more — regional, ethnic and foreign — and will utilize artifacts and audio-visual technology in addition to traditional literary and historical data in trying to answer four major questions. First, how are Americans able to balance the ideal of ethnic diversity with that of national unity? How does the *pluribus* relate to the *unum*? The second important question will be how do Americans manage the transition from an industrial to post-industrial society? A third question will be how do Americans cope with the disintegrating impact of weakened family life, particularly the erosion of the

by Harlyn O. Halvorson

Professor of Biology and Director, Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center

Soon it will be Orwell's year of 1984 and only 16 years later the year 2000. Experience in the past two decades has shown that the field of biology has moved even faster than its greatest proponents could ever have imagined. The emergence of molecular biology in the 60's and recombinant DNA in the 70's has led us to the point in which the nature of the mammalian chromosome and how it functions will be solved in a relatively short time. We soon should know the composition of genes, their organization in the chromosome and the manner in which these genes are activiated and function. By the year 2000 the majority of the critical genes involved in differentiation, growth and behavior will be defined and understood at the molecular level. The mysteries of genetics and how these genes change with evolution should be largely defined.

By the year 2000 we should be able to diagnose genetic diseases and provide, in a number of these cases, corrective measures through gene therapy. Biomedical science will have advanced to the point that gene replacements should be possible where defective genes are

by Robert Szulkin

Associate Professor of Russian

The best Russian literature today is being created outside of Russia. In the United States, Israel, France, Germany one sees every day the appearance of new and startling works of literature in Russian comparable to those great masterpieces of the past. The reader of Russian literature has not seen anything like this since the so-called Silver Age of Russian literature that existed in the four decades between 1890-1930. The genuine excitement this new, essentially dissident literature is generating is so pervasive that one does not have the time to finish one truly masterful work when another makes its appearance.

Yet, what of the future? Can this continue? There is no doubt that in the short run the future looks bright as more and more interesting work is written, taken out of drawers and dusted off, discovered; but in the long run I am afraid that this prolific outpouring cannot continue. Eventually, this new generation of dissident writers will disappear; the audience for this literature will grow older and die off; the questions posed by the works themselves will become increasingly parochial; the truths expressed by this literature will be smaller and

by Joyce Antler

Assistant Professor of American Studies

In the year 2000, perhaps there will be no Women's Studies. It is conceivable that by that time, the experiences, history and culture of women will be so fully integrated into the content of traditional courses that separate Women's Studies programs will be unnecessary.

Conceivable, yes, but unlikely. In spite of the vast increase in recent years in scholarship about women, the inclusion of this material into the regular liberal arts curriculum has not followed apace. In all probability, it will take considerably longer than the next two decades to achieve truly "balanced" or "integrated" curricula.

In the interim, Women's Studies programs will become more vigorous and more inclusive. Fifteen years ago, most teaching efforts in Women's Studies involved courses in literature, history, or sociology. Today, fields as diverse as anthropology, biology, economics, philosophy, politics, and religion have been markedly affected by new critical perspectives emanating from scholarship about women. By the year 2000, feminist perspectives will have penetrated even further into the

continuity of authoritative parental loving care for children and, also, how they deal with the related question of changing gender roles.

Finally, there will be an increasing interest in the powerful impact of American popular culture on other parts of the world — everything from music to jeans — and one can expect that scholars in foreign countries particularly will be interested in exploring the penetration of popular American art, music, film, and letters in their own societies.

The fascination of scholars with the discipline of American Studies will continue to grow in universities throughout the world — there are now American Studies departments in universities in Asia as well as Europe — because there is an immense curiosity about a society which was founded to some extent in hostility to traditional or prescriptive authority. In a world increasingly divided by those who retain tribal ideals and those who embrace the ideal of individual freedom and its implicit egalitarianism, American civilization, seen by millions as the major cause of rampant decadence and by millions of others as the major source of hope for humanity, will receive a great deal of scholarly attention.

involved. Advancements in the field of neurobiology should permit us to regulate neurotransmitters which affect motor functions, senses such as sight and behavior, and to regulate some of our major medical problems such as high blood pressure, allergy and vascular diseases.

Through molecular studies the unsolved medical problems of the 1980s, such as parasitic diseases and immune deficiency, will be well understood so that approaches to their solutions will be defined by immunological or gene therapy techniques. A refining of the ability to manipulate the genome should lead not only to an emerging and more realistic industry in biotechnology, but also to improvements in agriculture, protection of the environment, and a reappearance of biological catalysts in both the fine chemical and bulk chemical industries.

The greatest accomplishment by the year 2000 will be our understanding of how the chromosome of a virus cell is organized and how gene migrations and alterations play a role in evolution and speciation.

smaller; individual works will tend to become narrower in scope, more idiosyncratic in interest.

In the end this very same literature, once so vibrant and dynamic, will be reduced to unredeeming silliness at worst or uninspiring introspection at best. The entire edifice will become implosive and collapse unto itself like some no longer usable "Grand Hotel." And this is the most tragic truth of all. For this is the ultimate fate of all émigré literatures. Having lost its rootedness, having been cut off from the native soil, its very lifeline severed, the once magnificent plant will wither and die. Oh, there is always a blossoming forth, but the fading is inevitable. And even if the plant survives it is bound to be sterile. For Russian writers, rootedness, connection to the native soil is particularly important because Russia has always perceived the role of the writer and his mission as being almost sacred. As Solzhenitsyn states in his *First Circle*, ". . . a great writer is, so to speak, a second government. That is why no regime anywhere has ever loved its great writers, only its minor ones." Therefore, I suggest that Russia will always need its dissident writers, and a new generation of dissident writers will inevitably arise. But I have painted a gloomy picture of that future (quite Russian of me). Yet, literature can never be tied to any category of time. Russia's future literature is intimately connected with its past; it is always engaged in a dialogue and polemic with itself.

heart of the academy, perhaps emerging more fully and completely in fields such as the creative arts and even the hard sciences, where today they are relatively little developed. At the moment, the second generation of feminist scholars, themselves trained in the 1970s, is taking its place in the academy and training a new generation of students. The increasing numbers of women selecting professional education and the growing tendency of these women to work in full-time, permanent careers, will continue to foster interest in the experiences of women and the ways in which gender has affected the organization of society and culture.

This new scholarship about women cannot fail to influence, and perhaps even transform, traditional paradigms. Literary critics like Sandra Gilbert, Susan Gubar, and Myra Jehlen, historians Nancy Cott, Mary Beth Norton, and Rosalind Rosenberg, psychologists Carol Gilligan and Jean Baker Miller, and political theorists Jean Elshtain and Susan Okin have taught us new ways of looking at the world, as well as a new comprehension of the social construction of knowledge itself. Many other scholars have shown us how to integrate the experiences of women into the framework of our disciplines. The inclusion into the curriculum of the contributions, history, and culture of women will be an evolutionary process. But, however slowly it may proceed, I doubt that it will fail, over the next 17 years, to shape the perspectives of students and professors alike.

by Ray Jackendoff

Professor of Linguistics

The last 30 years of linguistics have brought us a rich understanding of the phonology (sound structure) and syntax (phrase structure) of language. While there are doubtless major breakthroughs yet to come in these areas, the real frontier is semantics — the theory of meaning and of the relation between language and thought.

The reason semantics has always been so difficult is that, while we have some intuitions about how language sounds and how words are put together into phrases (recall sentence diagramming in grammar school), it is incredibly hard to imagine what sort of thing the *meaning* of a sentence could be. It can't just be a translation into another language — for how then is this other language understood? Philosophers and logicians have been wrestling with this conundrum for centuries, without notable success.

But it seems now that help is on the way. Recent research in human vision has begun to discover the nature of the information we unconsciously use to interpret the spatial organization of physical objects and to create visual imagery. This, combined with our recently-won understanding of syntactic structure, gives us two independent points of attack on the same problem: how we conceptualize the physical world, and what we mean when we talk about the things we see.

Such an integration of the theories of language and vision is now only beginning, but it seems fair to guess it will be in the mainstream of research in another 15 years. A more distant hope is for theories of other mental faculties, such as motor control, that can be integrated

by William P. Jencks

Gyula and Katica Tauber Professor of Biochemistry and Molecular Pharmacodynamics

We can speculate on the biochemical understanding of living systems that will be available in the year 2000 only on the basis of new directions now beginning to develop. The most general prediction is that we will understand on a chemical basis many of the processes that have been considered peculiar to living systems ever since they were first identified and, until recently, considered to be beyond the scope of scientific inquiry. This will include an understanding of how chemical compounds and energy, from the utilization of foodstuffs, can give results other than conversion to other chemical compounds.

One example is the conversion of biochemical energy to work — such as muscle contraction, the development of electrical energy by nerves and electric eels, and the movement of chemicals across membranes. This area is just at the point of becoming understood on a biochemical basis, based on the results of recent studies of the biochemistry of muscle, nerves, and enzymes. This work is even beginning to provide an understanding of mental processes, such as learning, which is now being studied on a

by Paula Rayman

Assistant Professor of Sociology

Sociology has traditionally addressed the nature of the relationship between individuals and social institutions, from primary group associations such as the family to the organization of the nation-state. Sub-fields of the discipline reflect its wide concerns ranging from social/psychological to political/sociological theories.

Rooted in the examination of the form and substance of what constitutes society, sociology has as its task the comprehension of social reality: What are its core values? The essence of its social fabric? The possibilities for new growth and the potential of decline? In addition sociology that is well done will always, paraphrasing C. Wright Mills, be aware of the historical perspective and delineate where biography and social forces intersect.

Historically it seems clear that many industrialized and developing societies find themselves in a paradoxical situation. Since the flourishing of the Age of Enlightenment and Emancipation much emphasis has been placed on values of individualism and freedom. Yet a combination of modern forces, new forms of technology, bureaucratic centralization, economic and social domination, inhibit genuine individuality and lead to emerging realities of mass control, mass insecurity and last but especially not least the mass destruction possible under a nuclear age. There is increasing dependency on institutions that appear uncontrollable and

with these two. Such theories would enable us to understand not only how we talk about what we see, but also how we talk about what we *do*, and how we use our sight to help us move about in the world. This sort of research may well be taking place, though hardly in a big way, by the year 2000.

I think it's also reasonable to imagine that we will come to some better understanding of how the brain actually encodes the information that the theories of language and vision have uncovered. Through 20 years of painstaking research, we now have a good idea of the neurological instantiation of some very primitive aspects of the visual system. On the other hand, we haven't the slightest notion of how the nervous system encodes a speech sound — not to mention one's knowledge of words or world wars. Although much has been made of the analogy between computers and brains, in actuality the digital organization and serial processing of a computer do not bear much resemblance to the quasi-analogue organization and massively parallel processing of the brain. This disparity, often sloughed over in the enthusiasm for computer modeling of the mind, is slowly beginning to be recognized as serious. I would hope that by the year 2000 this recognition will bring about an active collaboration between cognitive science, neuroscience, and computer science, with the goal of developing a realistic theory of what sort of information-processing device a nervous system might be. The outcome will be fascinating, and quite unlike any theory of information processing now known.

In short, we are at present on the brink of a grand integration of evidence from many different areas, an integration that is conceivable only because of the exciting advances in each of these areas during the past 15 years. By 2000, I expect to see much more clearly what form this integration will take, and I eagerly look forward to participating in the continued exploration of the perplexing and awesome question of how the human mind works.

biochemical basis for the first time, in snails. Even emotions are being found to be mediated by biochemical substances, and it is virtually certain that the control of the release and the action of these substances will be largely understood in the next decades.

The understanding of the chemical basis for many life processes is beginning to make possible the rational development of drugs, which previously were found almost exclusively by chance. This will certainly lead to dramatic differences in the treatment of disease. The best known developments are in the mechanism of heredity and expression of genetic material — the DNA story. The understanding of these processes is well developed in primitive organisms and is beginning to be understood in organisms as complicated as man. It is likely that it will be possible to change these processes in controlled ways, so that a number of difficult, non-scientific decisions will have to be made about the utilization of this knowledge.

The most interesting aspect of progress in science is that the most important developments occur in ways that no one predicted. That is why it is important to carry out research, and support research, on the basis of its excellence rather than merely its relevance to some immediate need.

insurmountably complex and powerful.

Sociology in the next two decades needs to carefully consider these principal social issues of our times and stimulate reasoned thinking about a transformative society. Among the central topics that I hope will capture the best of our individual and collective sociological imaginations:

— *The Nature of an Increasing Technocratic Society:* the problems it poses for individual dignity and social liberation; can humanity have a "coming of age", with moral and ethical achievements catching up with the progress of technology?

— *The Meaning of Feminism and the Women's Movement:* is there a distinct mode of "feminist thinking" or a female morality which is potentially species liberating? How will the feminization of poverty and the prospect of genetic engineering shape and redefine choices in the private and public spheres?

— *What is the Meaning of Living in a Nuclear Age:* can we understand the experiences of "psychic numbing" and the acceptance of the possibility of global annihilation; how will religious movements, state governments, grassroots efforts respond to the threat? As we move towards the year 2000 is there evidence that war could ever be a means for socially productive ends?

A Spectacular Success Story: The National Women's Committee

by Adrienne Udis Rosenblatt '61

Adrienne Udis Rosenblatt graduated from Brandeis in 1961 with a B.A. in English and American Literature. She resides in Bloomfield, Connecticut, with her husband, Joel, Class of '61, and their two children. She is a past national vice president of BUNWC and currently chair of its quarterly newspaper Imprint. *She has been chair of the Connecticut Admissions Council since its inception in the early 1970s.*

Edith Michaels (First National BUNWC President 1948-51), Eleanor Roosevelt, and Polly Slater, BUNWC Conference Chair, at an early commencement.

Cutting the ribbon at June 1983 ceremonies dedicating the National Women's Committee Wall in the new Farber Library. BUNWC founders (l.-r.) Augusta Katz and Tillie Thorner, National Vice President Ellie Shuman, National President Cynthia Shulman, and Founder and former National President Hannah Abrams.

BRANDEIS USE

In 1948 eight daring Boston women came together to form a volunteer group whose goal was to help build and stock a library for a fledgling university just beginning to rise on a hill above the town of Waltham.

They called the group the Brandeis University National Women's Committee (BUNWC).

Thirty-five years later, that original, small, volunteer organization has developed into one of the most spectacular success stories in the annals of volunteerism.

Edith Michaels, a former president of Boston Hadassah, is the woman to whom George Alpert, the first president of the Board of Trustees, turned to suggest the formation of such a volunteer group. She, along with the seven other Boston women, formed the strong base on which the organization has grown.

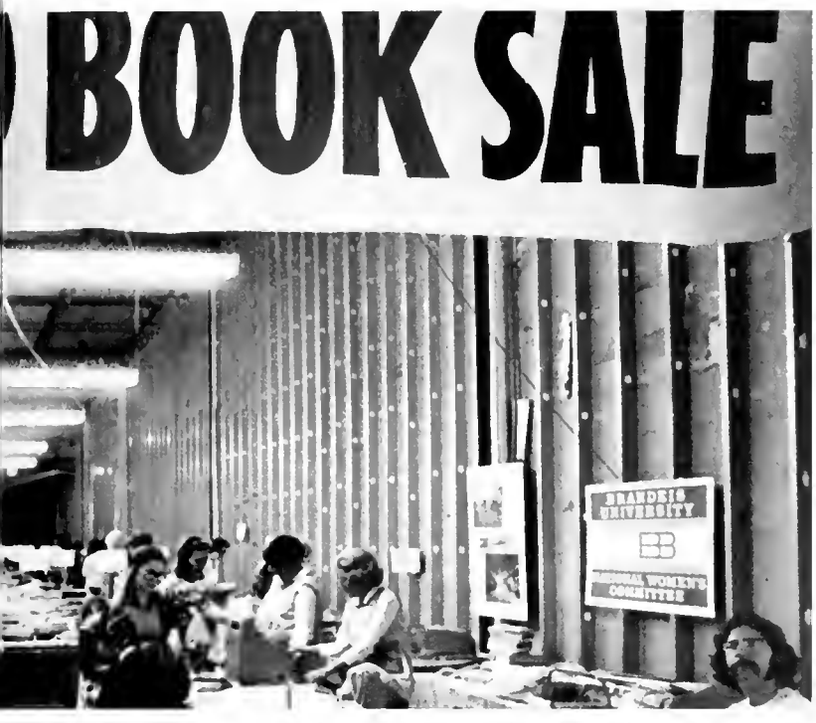
The first official meeting in June 1948 was attended by 40 women, who were able to donate $10,000 and the first 2,000 volumes to the university library. The gift was made one month before the first students matriculated.

The excitement of the task spread quickly and chapters sprouted throughout New England, the Atlantic seaboard, in the South, the Midwest, the Southwest, and on the West Coast. By 1949, it was possible to convene a national conference in Boston with representatives from all over the country.

Each successive national president's report glowed with the enthusiasm of geographical expansion and mounting membership so that today the organization boasts a membership of 67,000 in 125 chapters—including Hawaii.

This accomplishment has made the National Women's Committee the single largest benefactor in Brandeis' history and the largest volunteer library support group in America.

From its humble beginnings in a converted stone stable in 1948, to the three-story library wing addition in 1953, to the magnificent Goldfarb Library in 1959, to the Gerstenzang Library



of Science in 1962, to the newly opened Farber Library in 1983, the National Women's Committee has overseen the development, growth, and expansion of the university library system.

It has translated its $21 million benefaction into 868,000 books and over 600,000 microtexts. Besides filling the stacks and providing the daily maintenance of the libraries, the Women's Committee has also provided scholarships and salaries to Brandeis students who work in the library.

Sensing the extraordinary showcase of intellectual talent residing, literally, in its backyard, BUNWC sought to take full advantage of the remarkable willingness of the Brandeis faculty to aid in its activities. In 1956, in order to bring the membership closer to the university and to involve new members, the organization embarked on its exciting Study Group Program. Faculty members prepared syllabi for courses ranging from literature and drama, to world affairs, the arts, and Judaic studies, for use by Brandeis members in their own communities.

From early conferences and panel discussions, featuring such luminaries as Abraham Maslow, Irving Howe, Max Lerner, Ludwig Lewisohn and Eleanor Roosevelt, the Women's Committee established its speakers bureau and encouraged chapters to invite a university professor annually to an open meeting. Many chapters and regions have also participated in the innovative University on Wheels program in which two or three professors take to the road and present day-long seminars.

Brandeis Abroad is a unique travel program offered by BUNWC. Women's Committee members are accompanied on travel tours by faculty members familiar with the areas to be visited. Their expertise adds immeasurably to the quality of the program.

The library is both geographically and symbolically the physical and academic heart of the campus. Without the consistency, selflessness, and hard work of the Women's Committee, university officials agree that the library program would have been limited. However good and competent it may have been, it would not have been unique. And unique is the word that best describes these energetic, devoted women who, despite raising $1,700,250 last year, are still not satisfied. "We don't have time for basking in our glory," says National President Cynthia Shulman. "The successes we have had merely prepare us for the challenges that face the Brandeis libraries tomorrow."

This epitomizes the attitude shared by these atypical women who have made work their pleasure and responsibility their love; who dared to dream a dream almost as large as the Brandeis dream itself; who, possessing the courage and vision, found the means to shape the dream into reality; and who continue to magically turn the word "challenge" into success.

Newly inaugurated Brandeis President Evelyn E. Handler summed up the administration's feelings toward the Women's Committee: "Its impact on the university has been remarkable. It has provided the books, journals, papers, and microfilm that fill the Brandeis libraries. But it has accomplished more than that. It represents the university with elegance in communities across the country, serving as advocate, as messenger of our needs and dreams. Through its constancy, loyalty, and confidence in Brandeis, the Women's Committee has inspired nationwide support in helping us build and strengthen a distinguished university of excellence."

Founding President Abram L. Sachar sees the National Women's Committee's contribution to the university's libraries as "much, much more than a tribute to fundraising resourcefulness." He praises the "tens of thousands of women who became, and are, ambassadors for the university. . . . The achievement is unique because we received not only the gifts but the givers too."

It is both interesting and understandable that the National Women's Committee also serves as an unofficial recruiter for the university. "Over the years, many of our students first heard the name Brandeis through the National Women's Committee's Used Book Sales in their home towns," says David Gould, dean of Admissions.

Perhaps what makes the achievements of BUNWC all the more impressive are these two remarkable facts: only a relative handful of its members are Brandeis graduates, and very few of the 67,000 women have ever seen the campus whose libraries they so lovingly support.

Why, then, this unbelievable devotion? How does one account for the incredible support lavished so consistently on Brandeis? Certainly, there is the association with the academic life, the world of ideas. There are the bonds of firmly forged friendships, shared goals and experiences with women from coast to coast. Also, there is the acquisition of skills—learned, refined, and utilized—that the many project areas provide.

An important and appealing ideology; a specific project, purpose, and goal; the right timing; the right people—mix these ingredients together and add Max Lerner's description of a library: "It has a musty smell about it from the dust that has gathered on books and ideas over the centuries, but there is also in the air a slight smell of dynamite."

BUNWC has set the charge, and the academic world is reeling from the explosion.

Brandeis Alumni: Assertive, Principled and Opinionated — From 107 to 17,472

June 16, 1952. The sun shone that day, as it had all week, on 8,000 friends of Brandeis who had assembled to witness the granting of the University's first degrees.

One hundred and seven seniors marched in, led by Gustav Ranis, senior class president, and Paul Levenson, president of the Student Union. After everyone was seated in place, Phylis Levins Acker stepped to the podium to receive the official parchment signalling completion of a college education. She thus became the first person to receive a degree from Brandeis.

She has been followed by some 17,471 other black-robed students.

Yet 35 years later, it is not the number of graduates that is impressive; it is the imprint that they are leaving in almost every field of endeavor. The richness of their lives, their outstanding careers, their visions and contributions to society validate the energy, commitment and dedication that have been harnessed through the years to make Brandeis what it is.

"I come across Brandeis graduates in all walks of life. In community work, in the business world. They are often in positions of public and private trust. I am proud and pleased when someone I came to admire turns out to be a Brandeis graduate," commented Barbara Kasin Kravitz '57 who, through her community activities and work in newspaper and financial development in Boston, has had extensive dealings with a large and varied community.

Gustav Ranis *(left)* as the first senior class president and Paul Levenson *(right)* first president of the Student Union lead the procession at the first historic Brandeis University Commencement

Cover photograph on the August 1952 issue of the "Official Publication of Brandeis University."

The 17,472 graduates came to Brandeis for different reasons:
"To live up to my potential," Lois Lindauer Seltz '53;
"To retire early, since I dislike most work," John B. Crosby '59;
"To be a contributing member of society," Marshall J. Mott '61;
"To make the world a better place," Nina Judd Hersh '65;
"To seek the truth, even into its innermost parts . . ." Albert A. Foer '66;
"To be happy and successful and good at whatever I chose to do with my life," Jane Kunstler '66;
"To have a job that would be beneficial to society," Kathi Rook Conley '71.

Although they came for various reasons, and have scattered to different professions and locales, a majority share a common feeling: "Brandeis graduates tend to feel they are part of a family unit," says Paula Dubofsky Resnick '61, president of the Brandeis Alumni Association.

"Brandeis alumni," she says, "felt they owned the school and during the first 20 years while Abram Sachar was president, they felt he was also their father." And as sons and daughters are meant to do, the students fought with their Brandeis "father." Resnick points out that, "Early on we had face-to-face arguments with Sachar about the direction of the school. In the 1950s we fought tuition increases, and the rebellion continues to this day with students fighting for stock divestiture."

This questioning, opinionated, principled and assertive student body has gone on to forge impressive careers. Today, the University can already point to two graduates who are Pulitzer Prize winners (Richard Wernick '55, in music and Thomas L. Friedman '75 for international reporting), three graduates who are recipients of the prestigious MacArthur Fellowship (Karen Uhlenbeck '68, Lawrence Rosen '63 and Ed Witten '71), and Oscar and Emmy winners (Jeremy Larner '58 and Letty Cottin Pogrebin '59).

The University can also point with pride to innumerable winners of lesser known awards, to those whose books continue to appear on publishers' lists, those outstanding journalists whose bylines are visible on our most influential newspapers, those who are conducting symphonies, holding honored positions within our most distinguished museums and universities and on and on.

The well-established tradition of large numbers of graduates entering into the

medical profession continues to this day. For several years it has been estimated that about ten percent of each graduating class goes on to medical school, and last year's figure shows the same high acceptance rate. Though times have changed, ambitions have not. In response to a questionnaire circulated to the class of 1982, 97 percent of that class said they had plans to acquire advanced degrees, although 53 percent of them indicated they would attend graduate or professional school after one or two years of work experience.

But education should stretch beyond professional success. "Even though a significant portion of Brandeis alumni/ae are successful, they have not abandoned many of their altruistic causes. There is still, among them, a strong and caring concern about the rest of the world. If a university can give that legacy, it is doing an excellent job," says Resnick.

Resnick's viewpoint is confirmed by a casual leafing through the alumni directory. In addition to doctors, psychiatrists, lawyers and teachers, there are large numbers of alumni/ae working within social service agencies.

What also stands out is the large number of women graduates holding responsible and varied positions: doctors, lawyers, presidents and vice-presidents of corporations, an assistant attorney general, television commentators, writers, psychiatrists. These accomplishments are not surprising for recent women graduates, but are an impressive record when one recalls the limited careers of previous generations of women.

"I had few personal aspirations beyond educating myself sufficiently to attract a worthy husband — a goal that was typical for women of my generation. I felt subordinate, when it occurred to me in my junior year to think about my *own* future," said Letty Cottin Pogrebin who has achieved a very successful career as writer, founder and editor of *MS* magazine, author of three books, numerous articles and winner of an Emmy for a television series. Like Pogrebin, many other women found their spirit and voice while at Brandeis.

"Brandeis graduates have a deep commitment to their alma mater," says Gladys Jacobson, Director of Alumni Relations. "Even those who may have differed strongly with the administration while students, as the years go by, return to Brandeis with strong emotional ties, and a sense of pride and appreciation for their undergraduate education." The Alumni Association is the formal structure that pulls together all the scattered voices. It grows stronger, larger and more active each year, and today has 14 chapters across the country.

Styles may change, pastimes may change, and even individuals may change, but, perhaps, what Jane Kunstler '66 found at Brandeis, will not: "What I got out of my years at Brandeis were feelings of pride and independence, the idea that life held many possibilities for me, and that it would be what I made it. All these feelings were the result of many individual experiences, a dozen different teachers, lots of discussions with other students. A Brandeis education, to me, was even more than the sum of its parts."

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person. However, this notion of deferred and vicarious punishment was considered offensive theologically and morally to later generations, and so many attempts arose to reverse it. Most remarkable among these reversals is a statement found in Deuteronomy (ch. 7), where Moses (no less) recites the old revelation but with a strategic exegetical variation. Instead of citing God's original words, Moses says that God punishes each person directly. In other words, the old doctrine was flatly rejected in favor of the principle of individual responsibility; and the rejection is formulated through the mouth of Moses, the sole recipient of the original revelation! Once again, a textual crisis is revolved exegetically and preserved in Scripture.

Developments: In reviewing the evidence of exegesis preserved in the Hebrew Bible, the following three points are of particular historical interest. (I) *The development of scholarly traditions of exegesis.* Over long periods of time, ancient Israelite scribes, legal scholars, prophetic disciples, and so on produced a thesaurus of technical terms which disclose (in some measure) the existence of different schools of exegesis and different ways of reasoning about textual difficulties. In many cases, these technical terms of exegesis appear together with specific types of exegetical reasoning. For example, the exegetical terms found in the biblical legal collections show an intense concern with the scrutinization and comparison of concrete cases, as well as an interest in drawing legal analogies and inferences, harmonizing contradictions, and even circumscribing the sphere of certain rules in order to make them more functional or livable. Overall, we see an increase of technical terms as the biblical period draws to an end, and a concomitant increase of rational analysis reflecting a serious legal culture. Moreover, one can also detect tendencies towards generalization in the law and the beginnings of rational self-sufficiency in the law. But the movement toward general concepts and a legal exegesis justified entirely on human reasoning (and not in some manner by divine authority) does not develop fully until the classical rabbinic period and later.

(II) *The development of a comprehensive vision of the received texts.* As separate texts were produced and accumulated over the centuries, and as scholars from different traditions studied these texts and correlated them, there began to develop a tendency to produce new, eclectic formulations. For example, in the post-exilic period (from the 6-5th century B.C.E.) we find new collections of rules drawn from various earlier sources. The covenant established by Nehemiah among a certain group of the faithful returnees from the Babylonian exile is a good case, for in Neh. 10 we find a list of rules collated from diverse biblical legal sources and the clear attempt to harmonize and reinterpret many of them. Or again, to take two different genres, we find homiletical speeches in the Book of Chronicles and liturgical prayers in the Book of Nehemiah composed of textual snippets culled from older sources. These anthological compositions are not simply examples of epigonic creativity, or attempts to give an archaic cast to the new compositions. They rather point to the increased awareness of late biblical writers that they were the heirs of a rich textual culture, and witness to new possibilities of utilizing this patrimony in new forms.

We may now ask an obvious question. What accounts for the development of a comprehensive textual vision, such as begins to characterize the final stages of biblical culture? We can briefly point to three factors. Of premier importance was Babylonian exile in the 6th century. At this time, Judeans met their compatriots from other cultic regions, compared traditional texts and customs, and attempted to create a workable national consensus from among the diversity of received traditions and rules. We may imagine priests and teachers confronting new documents, comparing them, and attempting to coordinate, combine, and reinterpret them for their times. This process is related to a second factor: contemporary Persian policy. For one of the remarkable features of Achaemenid foreign policy in the 6-5th century was that it encouraged the revival of native law in the various areas under its hegemony. Thus, not only was Ezra given the right to establish the Torah of his Lord in Judea, but similar rights were granted to legal scholars in Egypt and ancient Iran as well. Undoubtedly, Persian sponsorship of the use and development of native law within the larger superstructure of the Achaemenid empire encouraged the study and comparison of different Israelite texts, as well as the attempt to coordinate them into a workable constitution for the entire people. One result was that those who were chiefly involved in writing and comparing the ancient texts and traditions tended to develop new logical and technical procedures for comparing, contrasting and analyzing the diverse materials. It is of historical interest to note that centuries later, the early Jewish bookmen (called *sopherim*) also developed their techniques of exegesis while preoccupied with copying and comparing the sacred documents in their charge.

(III) A third type of development may now be touched upon: *the development of new religious groups around traditions of interpretations.* It is hard to overemphasize this phenomenon whose first traces may be detected in our early post-exile sources (from the 6-5th century). Thus, when Ezra comes back to Judea, he does so with a coterie of Levites highly trained in the arts of exegesis and proficient in the use of highly technical vocabulary. (See Ezra 7.) So much, in fact, was Ezra and his circle involved with the exegesis of traditional texts that when these men determined to banish foreign wives from the restoration community they did so principally on the basis of the reinterpretation of older pentateuchal rules—and did not simply utilize such expediencies as political or police enforcement.

If one examines this and other instances, the first traces of an important historical phenomenon can be detected. For what is noticeable is that religious groups were now forming on the basis of their interpretations of biblical texts as presented to them by a teacher or wise scribe. This development was fateful during the centuries within which classical Judaism emerged. One thinks, for example, of the Qumran community, the Pharasaic *Havurah*, or the earliest Christian communities in this regard. Over and over again our sources speak of the emergence of groups formed around teachers who claimed the exegetical authority to expound Scripture rightly and truly. Significantly, the sectarians do not follow their teacher's Scripture; they rather follow his *interpretation* of the received Scriptures of ancient Israel. Accordingly, early sectarian differentiations were marked by contending exegetical claims. And this was essentially because the critical issue turned on the question, "Who is the true Israel?" Since the Scriptural text was the common patrimony of all Jews, the real bone of contention was its proper meaning—or explication—and so the proper practice of the divine teachings.

Let us now briefly turn to our third overall category: *Transformations.* As the authoritative texts and traditions of ancient Israel were accumulated and collected they became the basis of an increasingly text centered or a "Scriptural" religion. Moreover, to the extent that it was felt that



35 the basic divine teachings were given, a great cultural burden fell upon exegesis whose task it was to prolong contact with the sacred *written* sources and give them meaning. Several interesting shifts may be observed in this connection. The first example comes from the Book of Ezra (ch. 7) where the priest-scholar Ezra is presented as the one authorized by the Persians to institute the Torah as a national-legal constitution for those Judeans returned to their homeland.

Now in earlier texts, when a person posed an oracular inquiry of the Lord, the verb *darash* ("to inquire") was commonly used. With Ezra, however, this term has undergone a fundamental transformation; for we read that Ezra is charged with the duty "to inquire *(darash) of the Torah* of the Lord." The change is fateful, for, as against earlier usage, Ezra does not inquire of the Lord directly (through oracles) but inquires of the words of the Lord as *inscribed* in Scripture. A second example attesting to the gradual transformation of ancient Israelite religion into a Scriptural religion can be found in Psalm 119. In this late hymn to the Torah the psalmist requests a manifestation of the wonders of the Lord—a divine revelation. But he does not simply ask for immediate contact with the Lord, as is frequently the case in older Psalms. Instead, the psalmist requests a divine revelation *of the true interpretation of the Scripture.* He thus does not hope for a new divine word, but rather requests a divine guidance in the proper exegesis of older words—of Scripture. Our final example comes from the Book of Daniel. Whereas in the early levels of prophecy the divine word was given directly to a prophet by means of an oral communication, and concerned a present or near future moment, in Daniel 9 the old oracles appear as written texts which are studied and reapplied (with divine guidance) to historical situations quite unrelated to their original text. From this, it is quite clear that a remarkable transformation in the very nature of prophecy has occurred. Now prophecy is the written record of older divine communication which must be reinterpreted and applied to new generations, and is no longer living divine speech.

Several related transformations may be briefly added here in order to fill out our sketch of a developing Scriptual religion in ancient Israel. With exegesis, we encounter the emergence of lay leaders: no longer is the study, teaching and application of the divine teachings restricted to priestly guilds. Relatedly, the focus on texts and their interpretation sponsored and supported the emergence of a religion not solely dependent on cult and sacrifice. Undoubtedly the exile was an important factor in this transformation. Since sacrifice was not permitted in the exile, the study and interpretation of texts and traditions emerged as a vital preoccupation. In fact, this transformation survived the exile and gave Judaism the vitality to withstand the ultimate decimation of its sacrificial system, centuries later, when the Romans destroyed Jerusalem and the Temple.

And finally, with exegesis came the emergence of a text culture. One result of this development was that the cultural universe of ancient Israel became increasingly a universe of textual discourse. To be sure, this development expanded exponentially with the processes that led to the closing and canonization of Scripture, beginning around 200 B.C.E. For with this latter development the old religion of ancient Israel was transformed into Judaism, a Scriptural religion *par excellence;* and the phenomenon of lay teachers and complex exegetical techniques proliferated and became the key mediating point between the divine world and the human realm.

Moreover, in direct continuation of Ezra's "inquiry" into Scripture, we see that with the closing of the canon, the Scriptural text was often treated in rabbinic texts as a dream or omen which exegesis had to decode (remarkably, the early rabbis borrowed many exegetical terms from the world of Greek dream and omen interpretation and often related the interpretation of Scripture to the interpretation of dreams). Scripture was now an *oraculum,* a sourse of ever new teachings dependent upon exegesis. At the same time, it is important to note that with the closing of Scripture the commentaries based on Scripture were no longer incorporated within the Scriptural text, and they were no longer authorized simply by presenting them as divine words. Now commentary became an independent genre in its own right, one that was soon dignified in ancient Judaism with divine significance and even Sinatic origins.

In the light of all this, we may close with a final paradox. At the outset we referred to the Bible as a fundamental foundation document of our culture, having served as the bedrock of Judaism, Christianity and Islam, as well as the basis for their many splinter movements. But now, at the end, we may observe that the very Scripture which fostered and founded our exegetical culture *is itself* an exegetical text of paramount interest, one truly at the origins of our *zitathaftes Leben*—our exegetical existence.

Brandeis Looks Ahead

The university is planning to build an eight-million-dollar sports-complex and major renovation of Shapiro Gymnasium and Linsey Athletic Centers, according to President Evelyn E. Handler.

The Shapiro family, instrumental in building the original Shapiro Gymnasium, has provided an initial gift of $500,000 to renovate that facility. Groundbreaking for the new sports complex is tentatively projected for Spring, 1985.

The new building will be adjacent to the current one, to which it may be connected.

Among facilities being discussed are an indoor track, a full-size intercollegiate basketball court with bleacher seating for at least 2500. Other facilities include tennis, basketball and volleyball courts in the track infield and several multi-purpose rooms capable of use for fencing, weight lifting, gymnastics and physical education courses. The sports complex may also be used for convocation and commencement.

President Handler appointed a committee to define what sports programs are needed at Brandeis. The committee is looking into the following areas: intercollegiate and intramural activities, physical education curricular needs, recreational activities, other potential uses such as commencement, and site and structure considerations. The group, chaired by Shelley Kaplan, assistant to the vice president for administrative affairs, will transmit its recommendations to an architect.

George Oommen, special assistant to the vice president for administration at Harvard University, will serve as a special consultant on the project. Oommen has been project manager of construction and renovation of Harvard's sports facilities since 1975 and serves as a consultant to the United States Olympic Committee.

Upgrading of current sports facilities has been recognized as a long-standing need. The Shapiro and Linsey Athletic Centers were built in 1952 and 1967 respectively, and designed for a campus population one third the current size. Neither complex has had extensive renovation since its construction.

Within three years, Brandeis faculty and students will be able to connect to the library's catalog from computer terminals located in private offices, homes or dormitories, according to Bessie Hahn, director of library services.

This technological addition will be an extension of an automation process begun in 1978 when the university library joined a cataloguing network that allows members to share cataloguing records with each other.

Since then several other library functions have been automated. For example, each journal is entered into a system that not only keeps track of the enormous numbers of journals arriving daily, but also provides immediate access to journal records in many area libraries, such as those at Boston University and M.I.T. libraries.

The library also has computerized information retrieval services which allow a person searching for articles and books on a particular topic to retrieve these sources in a fraction of the time that previously was required.

Faculty and students returning to the campus next fall will be greeted with yet another change. Plans for an automated circulation reserve catalog system have been completed, according to Hahn, and the months ahead will be devoted to installation and testing. The circulation component will be implemented next fall when the library plans to close its manual card catalog.

Looking further into the future, Hahn sees major developments and changes in Hebrew cataloguing, document delivery and preservation and information storage.

One of the great strengths of the Brandeis library lies in its Judaica collection which includes many Hebrew and Yiddish titles. Although experimentation with Hebrew language and cataloguing computerization is being conducted on both sides of the Atlantic, no single system is seen as promising enough for wide adoption by libraries. However, Hahn says that it is only a matter of time before a national network of Judaica libraries will come into effect.

Another radical change in the offing is the nature of library acquisitions and document delivery. Recent improvements in telefacsimile equipment, plus increasing interest in electronic publishing will change the nature of the book trade. Extensive items such as multi-volumed reference works and scientific journals may become available in electronic format and paper copies published on demand only. Also, in many instances, it will not be necessary for libraries to purchase works available through telefacsimile. Consequently, says Hahn, the rate of growth for library collections will be slower.

As more information is stored on devices such as optical disks, demands on space will also decrease. As changes in publishing, storage and retrieval take place, libraries will need to adapt to the evergrowing computerization, and according to Bessie Hahn, Brandeis does not intend to be left behind.

Preparation for life after college, and concerns about career choices are among the central issues confronting students today. Responding to this concern, Brandeis is planning an ambitious program designed to link the liberal arts experience and the world of work.

The program, tentatively called the Hiatt Career Development Program, will be implemented in stages beginning next spring, with the full scale program expected to be launched by next fall.

The overall goal of the Hiatt program is to provide academic options, experiential learning opportunities and support services that will bridge the formal academic experience and professional and career options.

The Hiatt Career Development Program will include several components, starting with the Career Development Center which will contain state-of-the-art equipment and information concerning work and graduate or professional school. The center will be furnished with computer-assisted guidance capability as well as video equipment to aid students in developing interview techniques. The staff will continue to provide workshops on job search, resume writing and interviewing with brief versions of these programs available on video cassette.

Students participating in the "career curriculum" must take selected academic courses including a series of non-credit seminars taught by experienced practitioners offering orientation and skill-building in a particular field. Students must also fulfill an internship.

Although approved in substance, details of the program are under discussion by faculty, staff, students and members of the career planning staff.

This ambitious career program, to be underwritten by Trustee Jacob Hiatt, a longtime supporter of Brandeis, is expected to serve as a model for other American colleges, just as the former Hiatt Program in Jerusalem served as a model for Israeli and American universities.

Funds for the new career program will come from the Jacob Hiatt Institute in Israel which will close by the end of the year. The closing is prompted by the fact that the once original and highly popular institute is no longer necessary since universities within Israel are offering similar programs.

The Heller Graduate School, which recently installed a $1 million endowed chair in national health policy, and new programs in health care and unemployment, is embarking on two new international programs of major significance.

In the works are programs that will bring scholars from Heller to China and the Middle East, to share their expertise on unemployment and other social problems.

At the invitation of top Chinese officials, a Brandeis sponsored exchange program of executive education for civil servants and academics working in human resources and income security is expected to begin next summer.

"China has a vast unemployment problem and an even more vast under-employment problem," said Heller's Leonard J. Hausman. "Their numbers suggest about one-third of the labor force is under-employed, and it takes five people to do the work of three."

Meanwhile, the recently created Center for Social Policy in the Middle East, focusing initially on Israel and Egypt but with possibilities for expansion, will be conducting research and education projects dealing with the region's health, welfare and unemployment problems.

Brandeis will be coordinating the work. Joseph A. Califano, the former secretary of health, education and welfare, is chairman of the program's international board of advisers, and former Secretary of State Alexander Haig is a member of the executive committee.

"At the doctorate level," said Heller School Dean Stuart H. Altman, "a major new focus is the increased interest in Heller by nurses with a master's degree who want to become involved in health policy research and the problems of long-term health care."

A new doctorate program to train scholars who can guide industry and government in containing health care costs was begun this fall, funded by a joint $3 million grant from the Pew Memorial Trust to Brandeis and Boston Universities.

In the master's program, Heller's focus is broadening to encompass the entire social protection system, private as well as public.

Courses on managing employees benefits, which are estimated to represent about one-third of total payroll costs nationally, have recently been included in the master's curriculum, and a specialization in benefits is expected to be available next year.

Focusing elsewhere on the income scale, Heller's Center for Human Resources, headed by Erik Butler, has begun working with nine cities across the country to help them improve opportunities for unemployed youth. The program is funded by a grant from the Aetna Life and Casualty Foundation and will support community efforts to coordinate services to disadvantaged young people.

While the school looks ahead to an expanded role in several areas, it also has been accruing honors for past efforts.

Two Heller scholars, Professors James H. Schulz and Robert H. Binstock, won awards this fall from The Gerontological Society of America, for their work in the field of aging.

One of the largest private gifts in Brandeis' history has been awarded to the University's computer science department from the estate of former Fellow Benjamin F. Michtom.

The gift of over $4 million dollars will provide for a Michtom Chair in computer science, the purchase of new equipment and will enable the computer science division "to double its computing capability and aggressively pursue some of the finest scientists in the country," according to Jacques Cohen, chairman of that department.

"Many people have spoken about the computer's potential for improving our lives," said Mark Michtom, the donor's son. "But I believe this potential must be harnessed in the humanistic environment of our leading liberal arts universities."

The gift will also foster interdisciplinary links with mathematics and physics departments as well as the newly created cognitive science program and will allow Brandeis to accommodate an increase in students seeking to major in computer science.

The gift, the fourth largest in Brandeis' history, also honors Benjamin Michtom's widow, Hadassah.

Benjamin F. Michtom, a longtime Brandeis Fellow and President's Councilor, was a leader in the toy industry. He was co-chairman emeritus of the Ideal Toy Corporation at the time of his death in 1980. Michtom had been associated with Ideal since 1923 and served as its executive vice president and chairman of the board. He also served as executive vice president and chairman of Ideal Plastics Corporation and chairman of Kimaro Trucking Company. He was on the board of directors of the American O.R.T. Federation and the American Jewish Committee.

Founding President Abram L. Sachar, who was instrumental in negotiating the gift, said Mr. Michtom originally was interested in providing funds to establish a School of Business Administration at Brandeis, but judging that idea impractical at the time, he arranged for the bequest to go to the Computer Science Department.

"The Michtom gift," Dr. Sachar said, "validates again that the University's greatest strength is the affection and concern of families such as the Michtoms."

For over two decades, the Rose Art Museum has been devoted to recognizing talented new artists whose work challenges the frontiers of modern art. This commitment to discovering and celebrating new forces and directions in art is evidenced by the Museum's permanent collection, a collection widely regarded as the most comprehensive and important gathering of contemporary American art in New England.

Next year, the Museum again will explore the boundaries of art. With a $26,000 grant from the Massachusetts Council on the Arts and Humanities "New Works" program, the Rose will commission internationally renowned composer, artist, and performer Nam June Paik to create a video artwork that will be installed next September.

This is not, however, the first association between the Museum and the Korean-born artist. The Rose was the first museum in the world to formally recognize Paik's potential in the new artform. In 1970, the Museum hosted a history-making exhibition of Paik's work when both the artist and the art were virtually unknown.

Now regarded as "the grandfather of video art," Paik is universally acknowledged as one of the most important video artists working today. Last year the Whitney Museum in New York hosted a detailed retrospective of his work, and, earlier this year, the Pompidou Center in Paris commissioned Paik to create a major work for its permanent collection.

Remembrance of Times to Come

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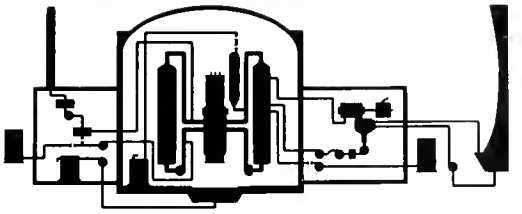


When fission was demonstrated, Einstein said that for the first time mankind was not dependent on the sun. This may be almost true, metaphorically. We are dependent on the sun, and it would be wise to be more dependent on it. Apart from new technologies, it may be surprising in this era to mention seriously the oldest of fuels and building materials, wood. Vast areas of the world have been deforested, and we are largely the worse for it. Reforestation can be economically sound and very important. Beyond the direct use for fuel and building material this biomass can be converted to valuable chemicals and, with microorganisms, to protein food supplies. If the humor is not too black, trees would assure the necessary weapons for World War IV.

In addition to the mirage of cheap nuclear energy, there was that of the "bigger bang for the buck," atom bombs for war-making on the cheap. But if there is no limit to the size of the bang, or the number, there is no limit to the dollars to be spent. Further, atom bombs are not weapons since there are no ends to be achieved with them commensurate with the destruction they would cause.

This brings us to a statement that I have made previously about the future; it was in a note to *The New York Times* on November 9, 1981, when there was much discussion about developing the neutron bomb as an artillery weapon that would be preferable to other atomic bombs because it would only kill people. I wrote: "After much consideration, I believe the following conclusion about the use of nuclear weapons—fusion, fission, neutron—in war, is correct. 'There is no future in it'."

We are told they are a deterrent. Is there enough of deterrent? One U.S. Trident submarine off the coast of Norway carries 24 missiles, each missile carries 10 warheads, 240 warheads in all, each about one megaton, a million tons of TNT. How many targets worthy of this attention are there in the U.S.S.R.? And this is only one Trident submarine. The Russians are fully aware that it and others are out there, very difficult, virtually impossible, to find and destroy.

Harold Brown, physicist and former Secretary of Defense, has coolly written "The destruction of more than 100 million people in each of the United States, the Soviet Union and the European nations could take place during the first half hour of a nuclear war." A presidential directive and the present Secretary of Defense indicate that it may not be all that bad. We can use tactical nuclear weapons, they imply, and have an orderly prolonged nuclear war. Many, including President Eisenhower's science adviser, have written that there is no way that use of tactical nuclear weapons will not escalate to final disaster.

Bernard J. O'Keefe, no dupe of the communists, president of E. G. and G., was involved in his youth in the assembly of the bombs that effaced Hiroshima and Nagasaki. His company has manufactured firing systems for nuclear bombs and managed test programs. War with nuclear weapons is nonsense, he says, and tactical nuclear weapons can safely be phased out unilaterally; the concept of nuclear superiority is meaningless and there is no point in continuing the East-West arms race. Robert McNamara, former Secretary of Defense, writes that nuclear weapons serve no military purpose, and their deterrent value is rapidly diminishing.

Yet the atom bomb laboratories and production plants hum along. We are beguiled by our inventiveness and technological skills. We are reluctant to forego advances in arms because of the chimaera of the supreme offensive weapon, the perfect defensive weapon. We forget that our advanced technology has made us the most technologically integrated, and thus interdependent, delicate society, sensitive to breakdowns. Our country, alone, has not experienced in living memory, at first hand, the destruction of war—now grown horrendous. It sometimes appears that our leaders confuse grim, mad, disastrous reality with cinema effects.

Glen Seaborg, Nobel Laureate in chemistry, former Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, after a lifetime in nuclear weaponry has an eloquently cogent argument for a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty, and I urge scientist and non scientist alike to study it. A comprehensive test ban would help reverse the arms race. The U.S. and the U.S.S.R. have pledged in the past to negotiate such a treaty, which is now essential to prevent proliferation. The terms of the treaty would be simple, no more nuclear explosions, monitored by automatic seismic detection stations. With such a treaty in effect, the drive to qualitative improvement would slow and stop, and give time for the complex negotiations of freeze and reduction. One percent of the weapons we now have could serve as a deterrent.

The temptation to get ahead of the enemy is a snare. Ten years ago we would not forego the MIRV, many warheads in one missile, more bang for the buck again, because we thought we were ahead. Now both sides have it, and each is more vulnerable, because the other has a more dangerous weapon, and the weapon itself is more vulnerable. Now the Scowcroft commission calls for phasing out MIRVS and going back to the status quo ante, one missile, one bomb. We should forego the temptation of "improvements", and the Complete Test Ban is the simplest means toward this.

There are now two superpowers, quite different in their origins, political and economic systems, and the relation of the individual to the state. Tragically, both have the power to blow up the world. The difference between the two systems derives organically from their origins and the two exist, massive and menacing. It is unwise to describe them in terms of good and evil, and impossible for one to change the other by physical force, in this era. The governments must understand their own and the others' origins and fears, the nature of the possible relations between nations, and the dangers of modern warfare, and of nuclear disaster. The people who influence or are led by their governments should also have this understanding. This is complex and may require a fair level of education and information, certainly among the leaders and, one hopes, among the people.

This brings us at last to problems and possibility of education, and I should like to comment briefly on college and graduate education. Great benefits and problems arise from applications of science. Solutions will require political wisdom. I would be the last to gainsay the importance of literature, the arts and the social sciences. But not to have an elementary awareness of what scientists have learned in the past few hundred years is to be ignorant of the greatest rational achievements of mankind and of the attendant perceptions of order, beauty, complexity, opportunity and danger in nature, and to be unprepared to participate intelligently in the political and economic decisions that are being made by our government. I would recommend that graduate schools of law and administration, which educate leaders of government and industry, require greater undergraduate study of science of their applicants. If properly trained and sensitized to the complexity of search, research and solutions, our leaders might become rationally skeptical about ultimate weapons and perfect defense.

Designs For A New Campus: Almost Brandeis

By Gerald S. Bernstein
Associate Professor of Fine Arts

Thirty-five years ago, a hill merely ten miles west of Boston was the Virgin Land, to a group of enterprising dreamers.

On its original 100 acres, one found a replica of a medieval castle along with a few undistinguished buildings—remnants of a veterinary medical college that had come upon hard times.

Who could have envisioned then that within four decades that isolated tract of rolling land, dotted with outcroppings of geological rock ledges, would be the site for a major university. That within that short span of time, the hill would be populated by over 90 buildings that taken as a whole serve as a virtual textbook of modern architecture.

Some of the most influential architects and architectural firms of the post World War II era, have left their stamp on the Brandeis campus. Saarinen, the Bauhaus or International Style, venerable names in the history of architecture, are associated with the campus, as are such distinguished architectural firms as Harrison and Abramovitz, Hugh Stubbins and Associates, Benjamin Thompson and Associates, and the Architectural Collaborative, founded by another giant of modern architecture: Walter Gropius.

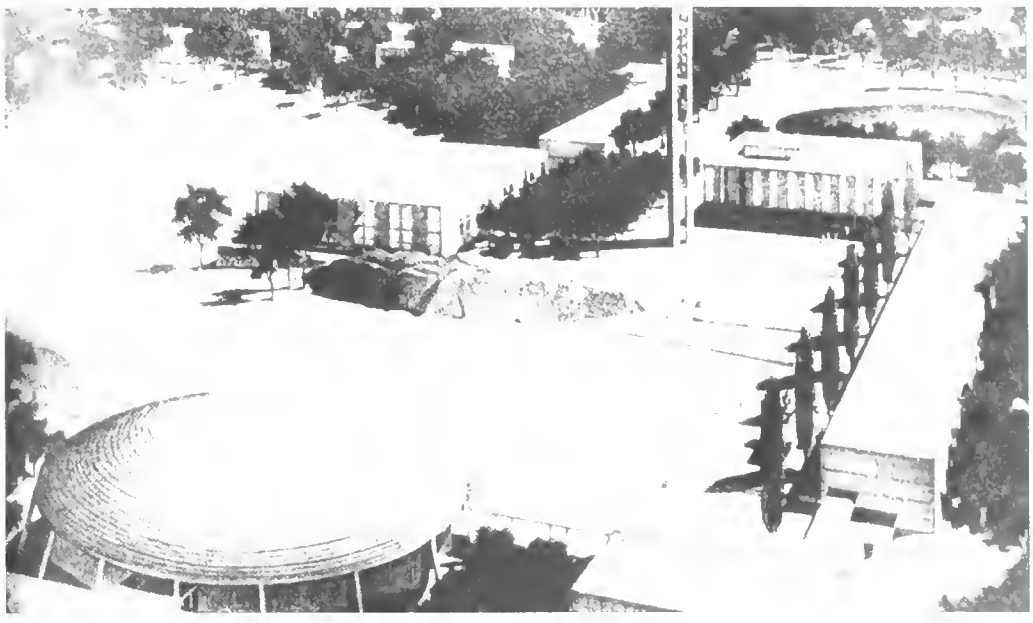
It was Saarinen's decision to retain that quirky building known as the Castle, which has become through the years the architectural symbol of Brandeis. Located on one of the high points of the campus looking toward Boston, the Castle is a remnant of the fanciful imagination of Dr. John Hall Smith, one of the founders of the Middlesex School. This fantasy-like structure is a conglomeration of towers and turrets whose pseudo-medieval appearance of rustic stone was meant to associate Dr. Smith's school with the great English medieval institutions of learning such as Oxford and Cambridge.

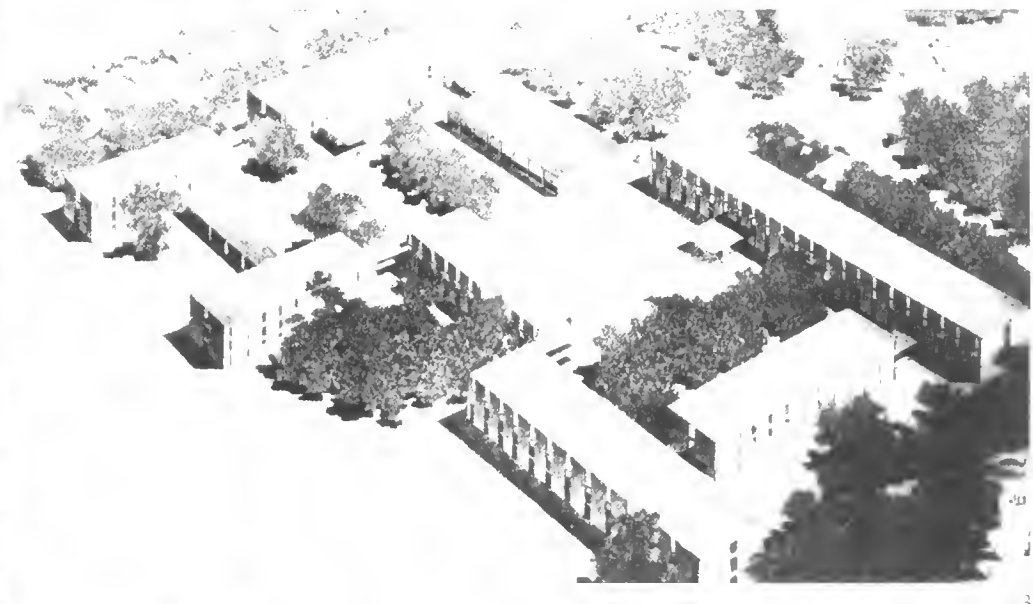
Of course, the result was more fantasy than archaeology, but the whimsical design of the Castle has over the years added a sense of nostalgia to the campus.

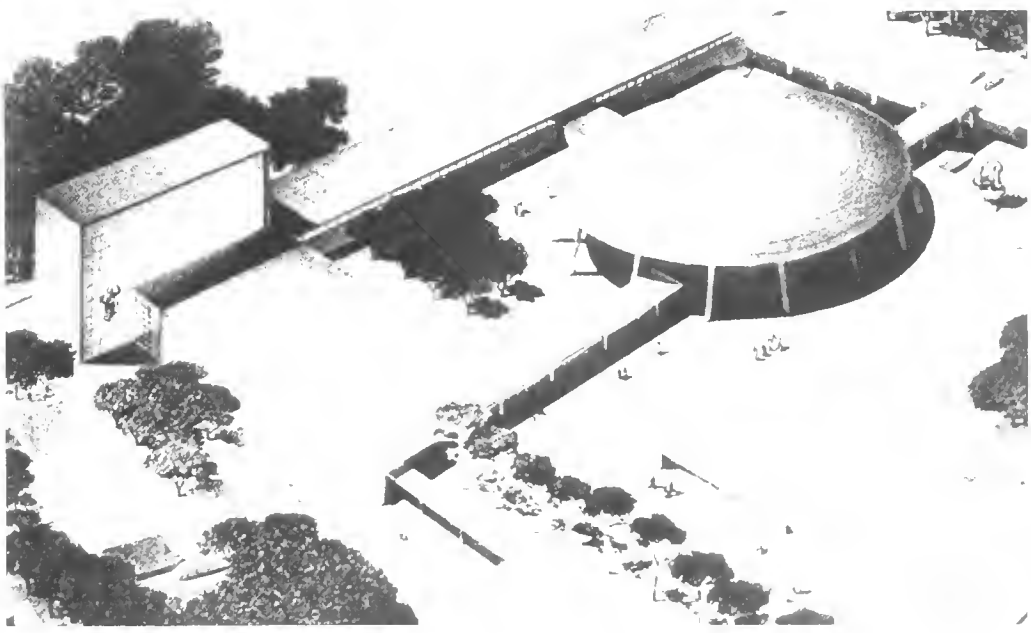
The building of the Castle took place during the depression years of the '30s and much of the construction reflects the tightness of funds as much as an imaginative flair. Combining local field stone with concrete construction, Smith included second-hand windows taken from demolished industrial buildings to save on costs.

1 An aerial view of a major portion of the original 150-acre campus and the countryside.

2 The proposed quadrangle around which are located the University library, the Brandeis Union, the Science building, the Humanities and Social Science building, the Theater, the Art and Music studios and auditorium.







3 Groupings of small units in an irregular quadrangle were meant to be residence halls.

4 The architects proposed a Creative Arts Center that would link classrooms, studios and theater to their novel design for an auditorium.

In 1950 Dr. Abram Sachar decided that a Master Plan was an important priority for the new university. The choice of Eero Saarinen, an internationally recognized proponent of modern architecture, set an important precedent for the development of the school. Although Saarinen's involvement with Brandeis was brief, he left an indelible imprint on the growth of the campus.

Saarinen, along with his father Eliel, had wide experience designing campus buildings. The celebrated Saarinen style was a combination of "form follows function" theories based on a strong emphasis on rectilinear buildings of brick and glass. It is a style clearly evident throughout the campus.

Calling Saarinen a second generation Bauhaus architect was a correct observation for at Brandeis he followed the architectural direction that first emerged from pre-war Germany. Known as the Bauhaus theory of architecture, and later as the International Style, its doctrine was based on the assertion that the function of any object is reflected in its design.

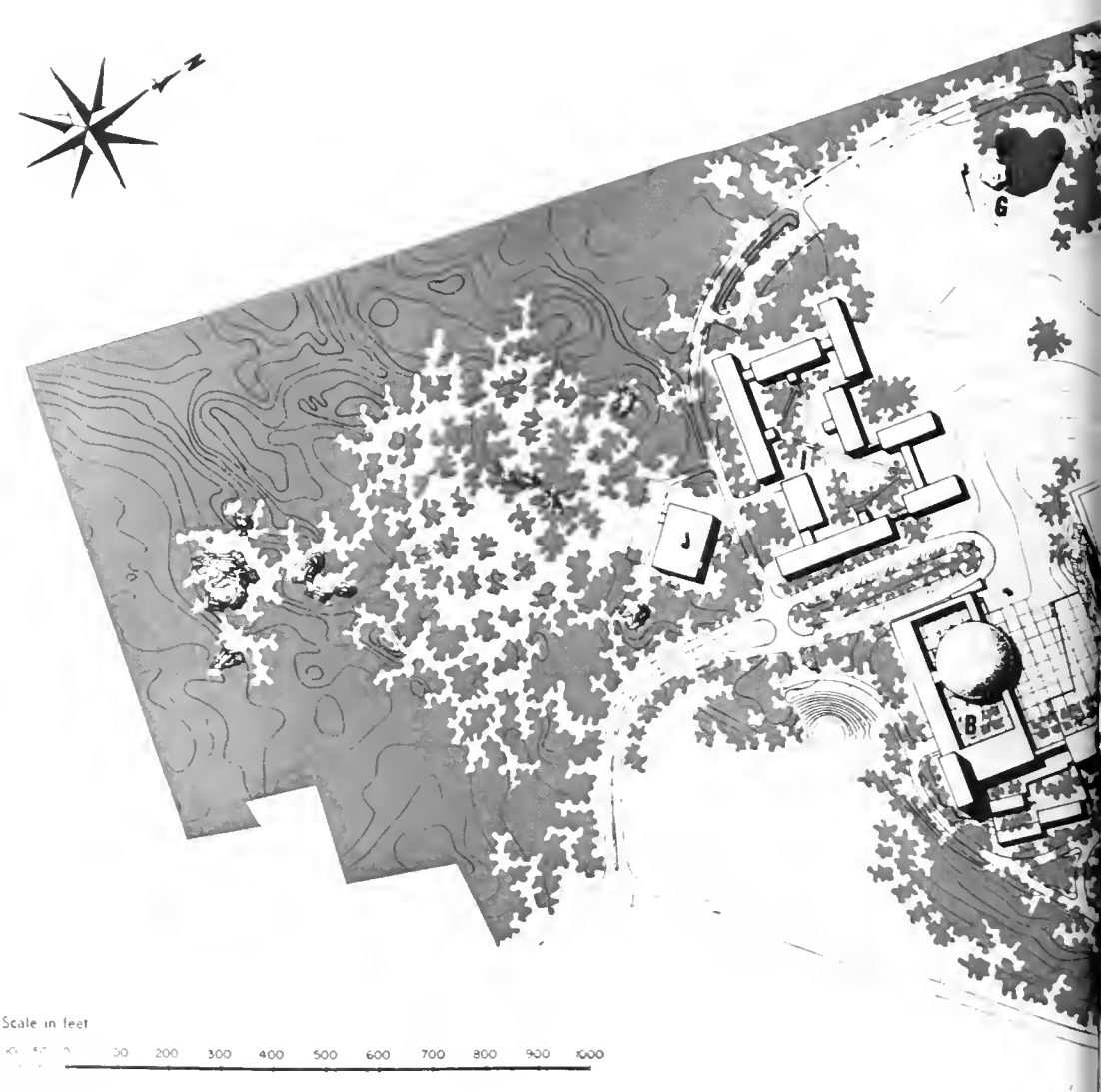
The Saarinen plan for Brandeis envisioned a series of academic buildings forming quadrangles at the center of the campus with residential units at the periphery. The concept of right angle orientation is strikingly similar to Mies van der Rohe's (the second director of the Bauhaus School) earlier design for the campus of the Illinois Institute of Technology, especially in its grid-like articulation.

An early Saarinen perspective of the campus indicates the academic buildings located around open plazas with a tall campanile rising at the center. It is interesting to note that the rendering seems to pay little attention to the existing hilly terrain of the Waltham site, with only minimal indication of the dramatic stone outcroppings that dot the campus.

Although Saarinen's plan eliminated most of the existing Middlesex buildings, the significant exception was the retention of the Castle. For all of the architect's strong commitment to the tenets of modernism, he was fascinated by the picturesque quality of the stone structure. He characterized the architectural style of the Castle as a kind of "Mexican Ivanhoe." But the decision to save it has had even greater ramifications than the building itself. For the style of the Castle has exerted a strong influence on many of the subsequent architects who came to work at Brandeis.

In a brochure entitled "A Foundation For Learning," published in 1950, a series of Saarinen's renderings depicted various new facilities, including a science center of box-like structures with four-story glass facades. Besides quadrangles for the arts, the humanities and social sciences, Saarinen also proposed a student center, museum and library. All were projected in a crisp geometry of rectilinear forms with a large glass area. The only exception to the use of right angle construction was the plan for a circular auditorium located at the center of the main quadrangle. The plan also indicates an irregularly shaped structure set in the woods to serve as the college chapel.

Saarinen's proposal for the grouping of dormitory buildings at the periphery of the academic areas has survived to this day. Although recent research suggests that the design for the Ridgewood quad may pre-date Saarinen's involvement at



Brandeis, the general characteristics of these two-story brick structures are strongly related to the concepts of the International Style. The buildings, completed in 1950, were financed with Federal Housing funds. Because of early doubts concerning Brandeis' survival, one of the requirements of the government loan was the ability to convert the new dormitories to conventional apartments in the event of the new university's failure as an academic institution.

Saarinen's hand is clearly visible on another dormitory complex built in the early fifties. The Massell quad, formerly known as Hamilton, was indicated on the Saarinen Master Plan as a grouping of box-like buildings. The original site placed them at the edge of the campus, but the subsequent development of the creative arts complex has spread beyond them. Although all the buildings of the quad are similar in their use of brick facades with windows set in thin metal frames, only Sherman Student Center and the Shapiro dormitory, completed in 1952, were built under Saarinen's supervision. The remaining buildings that surround the old Middlesex ice pond were completed a few years later by local architects working from Saarinen's designs.

Over the years certain changes have been made in some of Saarinen's original buildings. The facade of Sherman facing the pond was once a prime example of the International Style's glass-walled facade, but recent additions and energy conserving measures have altered the overall effect of the building.

Another of Saarinen's designs has met an even sadder fate. The addition to the old Middlesex stables, which had served the new university first as a library and later as a bookstore and mailroom, was destroyed in the early '70s to make room for the Feldberg Computer Center. One surviving structure of the early '50s building campaign was the Shapiro Gym across South Street from the main campus. It was designed by a Boston architect, but its brick and glass appearance connects it with the overall effect of Saarinen's campus style.

In contrast to the rectilinear grid-like form of most of Saarinen's projected designs was his conception for the Brandeis chapel. He envisioned a single non-denominational building with undulating walls in which light entered from a skylight above. Although the University authorities were pleased with the aesthetic appearance of the structure, they felt that a so-called inter-faith chapel was not appropriate for Brandeis and the concept was rejected. It is interesting to note that a chapel of strikingly similar form was built just four years later on the campus of M.I.T. and designed by Eero Saarinen.

5 Master Plan proposed by the architectural firm of Eero Saarinen and Associates. Key to the plan: A-Library; B-Creative Arts Center; C-Humanities and Social Sciences; D-Brandeis Union; E-Science Building; F-Advanced Studies; G-Chapel; H-Men's Residence Halls; I-Women's Residence Halls; J-Existing Classroom Building; K-Service Center; L-Existing Dormitory.

The original Master Plan had been conceived as a tentative sketch for the future. The intention had never been to execute it in totality or even to limit the commissions to one architectural office. As early as 1952 the firm of Harrison and Abramovitz was already building the Ullman Amphitheatre in accordance with its location on the Saarinen plan.

By 1953, Harrison and Abramovitz had succeeded Saarinen and Associates and produced a new Master Plan for Brandeis University. Max Abramovitz took responsibility for the growth and development of the campus, particularly in regard to the placement of buildings and the choice of materials of construction. The new master planners were also responsible for the selection and approval of other architects who would work at Brandeis.

Brandeis' growth in more than three decades has been nothing less than phenomenal. From the rehabilitated Middlesex buildings to the academic and residential quadrangles of the '60s and '70s, the evolution of Brandeis architecture is a microcosm of the history of modern architecture. We look to the eighties and beyond to carry on this tangible tradition of excellence.

Editor's Note: *Professor Bernstein served as a guest curator at the Rose Art Museum where "Designs for a New Campus: Almost Brandeis" is on exhibit throughout the fall semester. The show contains about two dozen renderings and photo murals depicting the original Saarinen Master Plan as well as other proposed designs for the Brandeis campus.*

Class Notes, omitted in this special inaugural edition, will resume in the next issue due out in March.

"The exploration of truth to its innermost parts"

Or, On Religious Power and Judaism

Moses Mendelssohn
Translated by Allan Arkush
Introduction and commentary
by Alexander Altmann

A classic text of enduring significance, Moses Mendelssohn's **Jerusalem** (1783) stands as a powerful plea for the separation of church and state and also as the first attempt to present Judaism as a religion eminently compatible with the ideas of the Enlightenment. In its pages are elucidated a great variety of issues, ranging from politics to theology. Indispensable for an understanding of the beginnings of the modern phase in Jewish history, this new English edition has been urgently needed. Completely faithful to the original text, it is accompanied by exemplary editorial apparatus by the acknowledged dean of Mendelssohn scholars. *A Brandeis book.*
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The Arts

Brandeis Review

Spring 1984 Volume 3 Number 5

Early winter. Noontime. An ordinary day on the Brandeis campus, yet many extraordinary happenings are taking place.

In the newly renovated, exquisite Rapaporte Treasure Hall, the library's repository for rare books, the Chamber Choir is performing one of its "Concerts at Noon." Under the direction of James Olesen, an angelic chorus of voices envelopes the room. The audience - some munching on sandwiches, sit in silence. The concert demonstrates a care for perfection worthy of a symphony hall.

Just as the concert comes to an end, the Rose Art Museum opens its doors. Another peaceful oasis in the middle of the bustling campus. Two exhibits are on view. "Designs for a New Campus" traces Brandeis' architectural heritage from Eero Saarinen's master plan to the new Leonard L. Farber Library. The other exhibition features a selection from the museum's permanent collection. Some of the most influential contemporary artists are on view. Paintings by Mark Rothko, Louis Norris, Franz Kline, Helen Frankenthaler, Jasper Johns, James Rosenquist, Roy Lichtenstein, David Smith and a sketch by Christo of his Running Fence Project in Marin Counties.

Just a few yards away, at the Spingold Theater, there are other activities. Remnants of a recently closed photography show of portraits by Cecil Beaton are still visible. An extraordinary exhibit in Spingold's Dreitzer Gallery, the Beaton show brought to the campus some of the most remarkable portrait photography of this century.

But on November 30, Spingold is abuzz with the frenetic activity that precedes the opening of a new production. That evening, *The Crucible* by Arthur Miller opens its two-week run.

Around two in the afternoon it appears as if almost everyone is headed in the direction of the Levin Ballroom. About 500 people fill that auditorium at that unusual hour to hear novelist Chaim Potok talk about his work. The audience sits there, for almost two hours, asking questions, listening.

And, of course, as always, students are painting in the design studios, playing and composing in the music building, writing for their creative writing classes.

It is one day in the life of Brandeis University.

• • •

The arts at Brandeis are a vital part of campus life, and have been since the school's inception.

It is symbolic that Brandeis, at its first commencement in 1952, presented a dazzling display of creative genius. There was the American premiere of a specially commissioned operetta, *Trouble in Tahiti* by Leonard Bernstein, a new production of Stravinsky's *Les Noces* choreographed and danced by Merce Cunningham. There were poetry readings by Karl Shapiro, William Carlos Williams and Peter Viereck, a jazz festival, an afternoon of art films, an exhibition of art works already acquired by the university.

That early commitment has remained, and through the years some of the leading writers, composers, painters, and, of course, critics of the arts, have been at Brandeis. Creative Arts Festivals were a major event on the campus, and to this day the university grants Creative Arts Awards annually to the most distinguished individuals in the arts.

This issue of the *Brandeis Review* is devoted to the arts. What follows is a short sampling of its presence on this campus and in the work of alumni.

Editor

Brandeis Review

Spring 1984 Volume 3 Number 5

Cover: Detail of painting by Paul Georges, Professor of Fine Arts at Brandeis. *Paulette*, 60 x 38, collection of Paulette Theodore.

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Dialogue on the Art of Writing

Photograph by Kelly Wise

For this special issue on the arts, the *Brandeis Review* asked two Brandeis alumni—Jeremy Larner '58 and Michael Weller '65—who have distinguished themselves as writers to talk about their profession.

Although their undergraduate years did not overlap, they are familiar with each other's work. This winter they met for the first time when Larner visited Weller on a trip to New York. They talked for several hours about their professions, their literary opinions and, of course, about their days at Brandeis.

Larner, who lives in Berkeley, California, and writes in a house overlooking San Francisco Bay, found Weller working in a radically different setting. Weller's studio is a storefront on New York's Lower East Side. He works at a battered rolltop desk a few feet away from passing pedestrians.

Feb. 3, 1984

Larner: Michael, do you see your writing for the movies as contradictory to writing plays?

Weller: No, they're both crafts that I go on practicing and learning. I never consider in the abstract that there's anything less worthy in writing a film, but with a play I know it's going to be done as well as I want it to be done. The play is my statement and it can't be tampered with. I own the copyright, I'm the boss. When I do a movie, I'm a hired hand. Even with an original script—which I never write anyway—you will be dealing with people who will ask you to make a lot of revisions and changes. But you know that going in. It's like eating in a diner. You simply lower your expectations and eat the meal you're served.

Larner: What about the consequences of eating that meal? It keeps you solvent so you can write your plays, but I would think you get more useful critical feedback from your playwriting.

Weller: Not really. I don't read reviews to find out what anybody thinks of my plays. I watch the audience. That's how I tell if my play is getting across what I want it to. In movies the only criticism that matters comes from the director I usually work with, Milos Forman. Over the years Milos has been training me to write scripts, and so if my scenes are not useful for him I have to accept the fact that they still need work.

Larner: Do you also get the chance to explain to Forman how your scenes might come across on film?

Weller: He knows way more than I do. He has devoted his life to imagining the perfect film. It was a great thing when he came to me in my mid-thirties with a chance for me to start thinking about writing films. Suddenly there was a whole different esthetic I could study. To discover how to use film was exciting—and all the technical stuff, too—how a crew works, what camera angles are all about, the whole vocabulary of film-making which you can take into account and use just as a playwright uses his knowledge of the stage.

Larner: I share that fascination. Yet the writer's idea of a well-made movie is usually shredded by the pressures that come from the money-people. The anxieties are such that most directors and producers not only want something wild and fresh, they want at the same time to do exactly what is done in other successful movies. They want you to make them a new parade with hitherto-unseen animals, but they want to run that parade down the middle of Main Street. The usual solution is to shoot all kinds of contradictory scenes and piece the film together in the cutting room. The result is the patchwork texture of most current movies.

Also the most challenging scripts that are commissioned are the least obviously promising commercially so that directors and stars, when the chips are down, won't commit to them. The more unique the script, the less likely it is to be made. At the same time, the more I write movies, the more deeply I'm hooked on the idea of the perfect collaboration through which a script is turned into a really good film. The vision of the good film haunts me. I think every screenwriter has to develop that kind of hallucination just to write the script—even though he will almost never be able to go out and make his dream come true. He is totally, helplessly, at the mercy of other people.

Weller: Personally, I try to make my dreams come true writing plays. But I think of the process differently. A play arises from my desire to give shape to my own preoccupations—strange things that I see people do, new feelings I'm aware of in myself. Writing becomes a series of technical challenges. How do I get the various elements I've collected to work together, how does one thing lead to the next? And I begin to think, no one's ever seen a play like this before, this will be wonderful. But that feeling is really no more than when you're a baby and you make something you want the whole world to see. As an adult, I want to put something together that will convey a new way of seeing things to an audience that is as smart as I am. I don't concern myself with the social purpose of the play or what I can do to make people think differently. I only think that if I can see the material in a fresh way, if I see right through to the heart of it, then the audience will experience a clear and powerful shock of recognition. People will see what they knew all along.

Larner: What if they don't see it?

Weller: Then I've got to go back and figure out how to do it better.

Larner: You take the responsibility?

Weller: Oh, yes. This is only possible when the writer controls the text and the production. With a movie this just can't happen.

Larner: That's why it's hard for a screenwriter to develop from one script to the next. He can never see his work complete and take responsibility for its shortcomings before going on to his next effort.

Weller: If artistry has something to do with the most effortless motion from conception to execution, then everything about making movies is a violation of that principle.

Larner: If only it were simply a problem of dealing with respected collaborators.

Weller: But it isn't. Inevitably, you have to take your concept in some premature version and submit it to a series of committees.

Larner: —all of which have interests other than the quality of the film.

Weller: Yes, they're looking for the mythical *property*—a term that belongs to real estate. But even if a perfect set of backers comes along and says, we love your idea, here's the money—even then you'd soon have 80 different concepts of the truth you're after. For instance, the cinematographer has to design the shots and then describe them to the camera operator. This is like requiring a painter to have another person hold the paintbrush, while he calls out, a little more red over there. . . .

But for a playwright, the central task is simply to sit down and write. If one production of your play doesn't work, you can get another production. It doesn't ruin the chance of your play being done correctly the next time.

Larner: And the playwright retains the right to alter his own material?

Weller: Yes, exactly, you keep your play and you change it while it's being produced. In fact, most plays are really written in the final stages of their previews.

A film-maker can't do that, unless he has a clause in his contract like Woody Allen's, wherein he can re-shoot 20 to 30 per cent of his film after it's been edited and shown to a trial audience.

Larner: What a privilege! And yet Woody Allen, in his very effort to explore and spread his wings, seems to have become more pompous and to have lost touch with what was fresh in his material. It seems to me in fact that very few celebrated film-makers get better as they go along. They make a few films that come from their own direct experience, then they decline into staginess, cleverness and false profundity.

Weller: It's a paradox that film is a

medium which allows an artist to reach a wide public—which is every artist's dream—but at the same time it's an instrument for preventing him from doing what he really wants to do.

Larner: To me, the conditions of the all-pervasive celebrity-making media machine make it harder for any artist to develop a stronger grip on his feelings and his material. Of course, it's only the newest version of an old story. But I think it's harder today for a writer to get his bearings. Sometimes one's fellow writers seem like so many salesmen competing to merchandise new gimmicks. Do you yourself find strength or solidarity in what others are doing?

Weller: In my field I do. There are a number of playwrights who, I think, are doing very exciting work.

Larner: Here's your chance to name them.

Weller: Sam Shepard and David Mamet. I find their plays full of vitality. I love the language they write. It's just too bad there's some commercial resistance to their work, but it doesn't matter so much because in the theatre you can always find a venue. You can stage your play wonderfully in small places and achieve exactly what you want. Then if you think you should have become more famous or gotten better paid, you have two choices. You can study the public taste and learn to please it, or learn instead to be pleased with what you yourself do well. It's an indulgence to bemoan your fate. You have to decide what you want.

Larner: It isn't fate then, it's ourselves. If we take movie contracts, we take with them the liabilities of the people we work for. If we write exactly what we like, we have no guarantees. After all, we are aware of this merchandising atmosphere when we sit down to write.

Weller: How can we not be aware of it? It's all around us. It's swamping us.

Larner: I think you are more of an exception than you realize. You've found a way to get what you want done in the theatre, and all the while you can earn a living through your work on relatively ambitious movies.

Weller: I agree. My position is incredibly unusual, but I knew very early on what I was up to and I've been careful in controlling it. It's a question of situating yourself so that you don't have large expenses, doing your work, not paying too much attention to what anybody thinks about you, just working and writing. Sooner or later opportunity will come along, and you take it. But you don't go hustling for it, because that wastes time. Almost every writer I know wastes too much time worrying about getting the opportunities and not getting on with what he should be doing, writing. When writers spend a lot of time marketing themselves, then they're subject to all sorts of weird fantasies and painful rejections, all of which are out of their control.

Larner: It isn't just marketing that leads to those weird fantasies of success. The fantasies themselves are merchandized; the fantasies are our culture.

Weller: Early success can be a great misfortune.

Larner: Yes, because one believes it. One thinks the fantasies are coming true.

Weller: But we are well warned. I looked at other writers as I was learning how to write and when *Moonchildren* hit, I knew this was great for me, but I also knew the bullshit machine would turn in my direction, and I just had to get out of the way. That was the choice I made: no interviews, don't see anybody, no parties, just write. Because the rest of it doesn't count.

Larner: I think it's hard just to sit in your room and write. You get isolated.

Weller: No, you have a bunch of friends. Friends are little anchors you can hitch yourself to. You eat and talk and go to shows. There's just too much evidence around of what you can become if you let your head go crazy. I'm at the point now where I would say that anyone who's fooled by acclaim just hasn't opened his eyes when walking through the woods.

Larner: I gather you've been in danger more than once. Didn't Universal Pictures pay a large sum for the rights to your play *Loose Ends*?

Weller: That was my first windfall.

Larner: Did they hire you to write the script?

Weller: That, too.

Larner: And did the play actually become a movie?

Weller: Now that far they didn't go. But in the beginning it was one of those wonderful things where an executive at Universal bought my play as if there were a big bidding war going on. She came in and said, this is my offer, I'm not going one penny higher. She was very sweet. In fact, no one else had made an offer. She just happened to be touched by the play and she thought everybody else was, too.

Larner: She probably lost her job.

Weller: No, she's still around. Those mistakes don't lose you your job if you're a movie executive. Anyway, she bought the play and then, after they'd already spent all this dough, she couldn't sell Universal on actually making the film.

Larner: What's a lot of dough to us is merely the initial investment to them. It costs at least ten million more to go ahead and make the film. This is where a lot of scripts get left on the shelf.

Weller: At least I had the satisfaction of having done the play.

Larner: Is that dialogue I see on your desk? You must be working on a new play right now.

Weller: No, it's the second draft of a movie that I already know is not going to be made.

Larner: This is the ultimate test. Can you keep up your morale as you write something which you have already sold but which you know is not going to be produced?

Weller: The first draft I did I was very excited about. Now I see it can't possibly work out but I wanted to be a good sport. I have a lot of other things I'd prefer to be doing. But it won't take long.

Larner: When you write a movie do you work from an outline?

Weller: Vaguely. It depends on the film. Sometimes it's fairly detailed, sometimes I just pitch in and keep going until it's over. How about you? Do you put each scene on an index card?

Larner: Yes, I usually do, because to me movies are the end product of a compression. You always think of so much more than you are able to get on the screen. If you turn in a script that's too long, then other people are going to make the cuts. There are movies like *Frances*, which I admire, where the director—in this case Graeme Clifford—had a three hour script, shot it all, then had to cut the picture to 160 minutes. Inevitably, he was left with big holes, both in the story and within scenes. As a screenwriter I don't want that to happen.

Another reason I use cards is that in a visual medium you can create marvellous changes by taking your cards and rearranging them. It's like shuffling time.

Finally, anything I can do to get a grip on the story-line will help me when it comes to that crucial diplomatic act of explaining the script to the people who will actually film it.

Weller: With Milos Forman we always work so closely together I don't have to explain the story.

Larner: When he filmed *Hair* and *Ragtime*, did he keep you on the set?

Weller: Yes. I actually ended up directing parts of them.

Larner: I had a similar experience on the set of *The Candidate*, rewriting scenes to suit the actors and locations. I remember one morning we were out on Angel Island in San Francisco Bay, which we were going to set on fire. A dozen fire departments had been ferried out there at an astronomical cost, but the script didn't fit the location and I had eight actors gathered round me, each trying to tell me what his character should be saying. Meanwhile the director was waiting to burn down the island and he was getting angry

Robert Redford in *The Candidate*

because the wind was going to shift and he had his helicopters up in the air with their cameras, and yet I enjoyed the excitement and even the pressure. I was having a terrific time and was able to come up with a much livelier movie scene.

Of course, if the original screenwriter is not on the set, then someone else makes these adjustments and the scene almost never fits with the rest of the movie.

Weller: How did you actually drift into film writing?

Larner: In the 60s, I knew an unusual young actor in Los Angeles who was down on his luck, couldn't get an acting job and was trying to write screenplays. He was one of a number of young people in L.A. who wanted to make a movie out of *Drive, He Said*. The book, as it turned out, had prophesized the student uprisings of the 60s and had collected an underground following. Now in early '69, this actor phoned me in New York and said, "Jer, I'm going to be a star." I reminded him he'd been saying that for years. He said, "No, I am Hollywood, and they're going to let me direct whatever I want. I'm going to do *Drive*, and you can write the script."

Well, this was Jack Nicholson, so I came out and wrote the movie, which turned out to be a wild and crazy flick, marred by exactly the same faults as the book. When it's funny, it's alive and working, and when it's serious it's an embarrassment. Another break for me was that Nicholson got Bob Towne to play a minor part in the picture. At that time Towne was a writer without a single screen credit, but he was working on *The Last Detail*, *Shampoo*, and *Chinatown*, and he and I used to go over his drafts as well as rewriting scenes for *Drive*. That was the start of my screenwriting education.

Weller: It seems odd that Redford would choose you for *The Candidate* based on *Drive, He Said*, which is so different.

Larner: Maybe it seemed odd to him, too. But he and the director, Michael Ritchie, were looking for a screenwriter who knew about political campaigns, and he discovered I had been Eugene McCarthy's main speechwriter in 1968. I started telling them some of the funny and disturbing things that happened in the McCarthy campaign and it became clear that we could work a lot of it into the movie. And as I spent time with Redford, I began to notice

that a movie star was like a politician. Each can become the victim of his image. That was the main idea of *The Candidate*. Public people just don't know what they're doing. There are always forces that sweep them along that are much bigger than the rationalizations they give at the time. I took up this idea again in the novel I just finished writing, which is about a movie star (not a Redford-type, by the way, more a Nicholsonian). Back when I was writing *The Candidate*, Redford, who is a good story-teller, would tell me about the bizarre encounters of his daily life. You may remember the business in *The Candidate* where a guy stops him on the street and insists that he comment on his dog—as a crowd gathers and there's an overtone of violence in the air. That really happened to Redford in the Bronx, and when properly reconstructed it made one of my favorite moments in the movie.

Weller: It's interesting how real life situations will sometimes work and sometimes not. When I first did *Loose Ends* in Washington, I had a man and woman play a whole scene naked. But I found the audience simply could not listen. Important things that were being said were all missed. Finally, we made a choice to clothe the actors. We had to give up on something that to me was real and natural.

Larner: In a movie, you might have gotten around that problem by using different close-ups or cutting away from the actors. But the language of movies is completely different. Good movie dialogue is sometimes nothing more than a series of grunts to clue the audience in on what they're seeing. It always seems worse in movies when the actors stop to explain the action to one another.

Weller: That's just bad writing anywhere it happens. Self-conscious "exposition" is always going to stand out.

Larner: I think your play *Moonchildren* is a good example of indirect exposition, because your characters were people who were unfamiliar to the audiences of that time. The media were covering student protests and drug use and so on—the external parts of their lives—and yet you largely ignored all that and dealt with the subtext—the angst, stagnation, perversity. The more obvious stuff your students might have engaged in was left offstage.

Weller: Everything that happens in that apartment is about how the characters avoid saying what is really going on. But I didn't know that when I started to write. I had no plan, I just sat down. Actually I was trying to reconstruct what my college life was like for some people I was living with in Britain. They had no idea about my past, so I thought, well, I'll do a little play and it will explain what it was like to live in that apartment in Waltham.

This makes me think about Brandeis. Brandeis created a feeling of having been present among people who were larger than life. I remember certain teachers, certain students I was friends with, who seemed to go about their lives in ways that were more outrageous—and more outrageously clever—than the stereotyped doings of people at other colleges. There was something almost philosophically great about the way they tooled around.

Larner: You mean like that one guy who re-staged the crucifixion of Christ one Easter Sunday?

Weller: Yes, that was a very famous example.

Larner: Marvin Garson!

Weller: He was one of the proto-hippie types, what the Yippies were going to become. You really captured it in your book, too—the way the self-appointed revolutionary immolates himself at the end. That's exactly the sort of Brandeis thing that I'm sure existed at Berkeley, and maybe at Michigan and Wisconsin. These places, too, had their little pockets of people who in the end were middleclass and probably just played better than anyone had ever played in college before, and felt a commonality in their antic moods.

Larner: At times Brandeis was fantastically theatrical. I remember there was a controversy my freshman year about whether to show *Birth of a Nation*. It seemed as if half the school gathered in Ford Hall with great passion running on both sides. A fellow named Paul Lucas made a brilliant speech in behalf of civil liberties, but there was a black grad student, John Howard—a man, I believe, who had done his thesis on the sociology of garbage collecting by going out on the garbage truck—who got up and spoke about the humiliations of being a Negro. He brought tears to my eyes, but I remember voting to show the film anyway. The argument was bitter, the vote was close, and the film lost.

I also remember when Britain, France and Israel crossed the Suez Canal and later had to go back, the whole campus gathered to discuss the meaning of this event. I remember when the Hungarians tried to throw off their government in 1956. Again the whole school, including faculty, gathered in Usen Commons in the Castle, and Herbert Marcuse (who was larger than life if ever anyone was) told us there were anti-Semitic elements and counter-revolutionary elements and we had to reserve our judgments. The sociologist Lew Coser stood up and shouted, "People are dying in the streets for their freedom and you want to wait and make scholarly judgments!" Again the campus was divided. When the writer Howard Fast came to speak, I was moderating the discussion between him and Irving Howe, who at the time was my English teacher. Fast—who had been a Stalinist for years—droned on about "scientific socialism." Howe suddenly pounded the table—waking me up—and cried, "You have blood on your hands!" Half the campus was furious at Howe for what they considered his bad manners, yet this was something we talked about for weeks and thought about for years.

Weller: That atmosphere did not prepare us very well for a culture where style so overshadows content.

Larner: It might have prepared us, though, to be the kind of writers we are.

Weller: How could we deny it? Still, I get uncomfortable with these abstractions.

Larner: So do I, though I can't resist them.

Weller: It's time to get back to work.

Larner: You said it.

Peter Child's Opera Premieres in Boston

In 1952, a young member of the music faculty by the name of Leonard Bernstein premiered his opera "Trouble in Tahiti" at Brandeis.

On May 1, 1984, another young member of the faculty — Peter Child — will premiere an opera, "Embers," at the Huntington Theater in Boston.

Both operas will be on the same bill.

"Embers" will be Child's first venture into opera and marks the first time that a relatively early work by Samuel Beckett is being set to music.

Pairing Bernstein and Child is the plan of Alea III, a contemporary music ensemble affiliated with Boston University. The two operas were chosen, according to Theodore Angoniou, Alea's music director, because one represents the work of an established composer, and the other, the work of a promising younger artist who "has already proven himself to be very good."

The double bill places both composers in good company, though it will not be the first time those two names have been linked. In 1978, Child held a Leonard Bernstein Scholarship at the Berkshire Music Center.

Although Child is many years the junior of Bernstein, the 30-year-old British-born composer has accumulated a list of honors, scholarships, printed praise, and commissioned work worthy of a much longer established presence.

Presently an assistant professor of music, Child is teaching in a department that has through the years had a good share of distinguished composers. It is also a department that in many ways shaped him as an artist. He came to Brandeis in 1976 as a music student enrolled in the master's of fine arts program and studied with such

Brandeis teachers as Seymour Shifrin, Arthur Berger and Martin Boykan. He completed his MFA in 1978 and his Ph.D. in music composition in 1981, at Brandeis.

While earning his degrees, Child garnered scholarships, fellowships, prizes and commissions including a Watson Fellowship; a WGBH Radio-Boston Musica Viva Recording Prize; first prize in the East and West Artists Composition Competition; a "New Works" prize from the New England Conservatory; a "New England Composer" prize from the League of Composers International Society for Contemporary Music and the Margaret Grant Memorial prize in composition at the Berkshire Music Center.

Recently, Child was one of five composers commissioned to create major new works using computers by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology's Experimental Music Studio under a grant by the Massachusetts Council on the Arts and Humanities. At the world premiere in Boston of an earlier work using this medium, the *Boston Globe's* music critic wrote: "Child has put his mastery of the hardware (the MIT Experimental Music Studios) to resourceful, artistic purposes. . . . You get the sense of a spacious mental canvas being excitedly filled up with discoveries and insights and speculations about mixtures of sonority, but with a difference — a keen sense of harmonic color and rhetorical device."

Child has received additional commissions funded by the Massachusetts Arts Council from the Boston Musica Viva and the New England Conservatory Contemporary Ensemble.

The world premiere of "Embers" in May will demonstrate the versatility of this young composer.

The opera, based on an early play by Samuel Beckett, uses two main characters and three small subsidiary ones. The chamber opera is accompanied by six instruments, a departure from the electronic compositions Child has successfully been doing.

After he was commissioned to write the opera, Child spent two months looking for a suitable libretto and eventually settled on Beckett's play. Although he didn't expect to be granted permission from the elusive playwright, who apparently supervises personally the granting of all rights to set his work to music, permission was granted. However, Beckett provided him not only with a suitable text, but also one that helped enlarge Child's own creative musical boundaries. "Largely due to the stimulus of an immensely powerful text, writing this opera has contributed enormously to the development of my musical language," he says.

Working in the contemporary musical mode, Child has little patience with those who grumble about the inaccessibility of contemporary music. "I believe people's rejection of new music is, at its worst, a form of bigotry, or prejudice," he says, and notes that, historically, music with a new and unfamiliar approach invariably received vitriolic rejection at its first performance. "Emotional and intellectual receptivity to new forms of art is the essential ingredient that allows an individual to absorb what is the unique, and necessary, message of new music," Child believes.

The public's refusal to confront unfamiliar musical language causes "principal performing organizations to pay only token lip service to new music and thereby continue the cycle of self-generating hostility. The economics of survival cause the major symphony orchestras and opera companies, for the most part, to present audiences only what they want to hear," he says.

The general public's antagonism toward new music is a rejection felt by most contemporary composers. Yet judging from Child's rising number of commissions, and the attention paid by the popular press to his work, neglect has not been a major problem for him.

The Goal is Absolute Excellence

When reading the roster of medalists and citation recipients in the 28 year history of the Creative Arts Awards, we recognize the names of some of the most important artists of the last three decades. As the years go by, some of the award recipients have grown to almost legendary proportions. Names like Charles Chaplin, Alexander Calder, Vladimir Nabokov, Aaron Copland, R. Buckminster Fuller, Martha Graham, or George Balanchine. Individuals that are synonymous with artistic excellence.

Excellence, whether fulfilled, or promising, has been the criterium on which the awards have been made. As Edward Albee, chair of the 30 member Creative Arts Commission, said recently, "The awards are voted to creative people by creative people, and set a standard of absolute excellence that few other awards reach." Albee also emphasized that selections are devoid of parochialism, politics or cant, which places the Creative Arts Awards in a very small and select category.

When the awards were established in 1956, under the sponsorship of Trustee Jack Poses and his wife Lillian, they were meant to stimulate recognition of outstanding artistic creation in a variety of fields. Their purpose was also to highlight the essential and vital role of the creative arts in this society and express the university's commitment to support the arts.

Each year, the Creative Arts Commission selects a distinguished jury for each category of awards. The jury is chaired by a member of the commission and consists of artists, critics and members of the Brandeis faculty. Medals are awarded to artists in celebration of a lifetime of artistic achievement, and citations are conferred on particularly talented artists in the same fields who are in the earlier stages of their careers. The Creative Arts Commission presents a special award for Notable Achievement in the Creative Arts. Each category carries an honorarium.

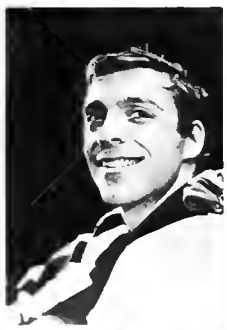
More than 220 medals, citations and special awards have been given since the program's inception. Many of the awards have gone to ensemble groups in theater and dance or acting teams, such as Alfred Lunt and Lynn Fontanne, medals winners for theater in 1972.

The first ceremonies were held at the Ambassador Hotel in New York when Nelson Rockefeller, then chairman of the board of New York's Museum of Modern Art made the presentations. In 1964, more than 1,000 guests of the university attended the awards ceremony at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel when Brandeis Trustee-emeritus Leonard Bernstein was master-of-ceremonies. Since 1976 the ceremonies have been held at the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum in New York City.

From the beginning, the vision of Brandeis as a university of excellence included a commitment to the Creative Arts. That commitment was important to Jack Poses and me, since we were devoted to Brandeis and felt strongly the obligation of individuals and institutions to encourage and nurture the arts. Art is essential to a free society, we believed, and it is a better society when it wholeheartedly supports its artists and recognizes their important achievements. This Brandeis does through the Creative Arts Awards Program. It is a source of immense satisfaction to me that over the past 28 years, the university has continued by this program to fulfill our original hopes and dreams.

Lillian Poses

Paul Taylor



Stephen Sondheim

Robert Lowell

Vladimir Nabokov

Aaron Copland

Charles Chaplin

1962 — Louis Kronenberger, Louise Bogan, Alexander Calder, Edgard Varese, S. N. Behrman

As chairman of the Brandeis University Creative Arts Awards Commission, it is my responsibility and joy to sit in on the deliberations of the juries in each of the celebrated disciplines.

The responsibility becomes joy as I watch the generosity of spirit, the lack of parochialism, the bee-line toward absolute excellence—fashion and favor pushed to one side—that informs these awards.

First rate creative and critical minds joining to honor the first rate—this is what makes the Brandeis Awards such a true honor.

It is the way all awards should be run. Indeed, it is probably the way the world should be run.

Edward Albee

1984 Recipients

The eight recipients of the 1984 Creative Arts medals and citations are:

Medal winners

Sam Shepard (theater arts) has won the Obie award on numerous occasions and received the Pulitzer prize in 1979 for "Buried Child."

John A. Chamberlain (sculpture) was cited by the jury for work that is "highly resolved in its formal and philosophical concerns"—creations that "have not been achieved by exclusion but by breadth."

William Maxwell (fiction) is the author of numerous short stories and books including "Time Will Darken It" and "So Long, See you Tomorrow." He served as a member of the editorial staff of *New Yorker* magazine from 1936 to 1976.

Jerome Robbins (dance) is a choreographer and director whose credits include more numerous ballets performed with major dance companies around the world, as well as Broadway and motion picture musicals.

Citation recipients:

Mabou Mines, in the forefront of experimental theater groups since its founding in the 1960s, was cited for "challenging audiences, extending the life of the avant garde and widening the possibilities of theatrical experience."

Joel Shapiro (sculpture), who has had numerous national and international shows and whose work is displayed in many major museums, was commended for art that is "distinguished by its psychological potency and sculptural presence."

Paula Fox (fiction) was judged "an American writer in the tradition of those masters who have made the short novel into a high form of artistry." Noted in particular was her recent novel "Desperate Characters."

The American School of Ballet (dance), the official school of the New York City Ballet, was called the ideal school for the education of professional ballet dancers—"setting great examples in the classroom (and) on the stage."

Juries for 1984 Awards

Fiction:
Howard Moss, chair; Maureen Howard; Irving Howe; Wilfred Sheed and John Updike.

Dance:
Genevieve Oswald, chair; Mindy Aloff; Beverly D'Anne; George Jackson.

Sculpture:
Tom Armstrong, chair; Carl Belz; Victor Ganz; Barbara Haskell; Donald Judd; William Lieberman.

Theater Arts:
Richard Barr, chair; Mel Gussow; Martin Halpern; Terrence McNally.

Edward Albee serves ex-officio on all juries

Isaac Bashevis Singer

Tennessee Williams

Saul Bellow

Isaac Stern

Helen Hayes

George Balanchine

Louise Nevelson

Claes Oldenburg

Paul Georges

"On any list of contemporary painters the name of Paul Georges would have to be written large. For more than 30 years he has patiently upheld the great realist tradition without making concessions to wide or popular taste. He is a *personal* artist in the best sense of the word," wrote the art reviewer for the *Chicago Tribune* last year when Georges' work was being shown in a Chicago gallery. He added, "still-life, landscape, portraiture—how rare it is to find a contemporary artist who has mastered even one. But Georges is equally adept at them all, and he owes nothing to photorealist sham. His is painting without the trendiness that can pass as an alibi. It is painting in the grand style."

Similar sentiments have been expressed through the years as Georges' work is viewed in major museums and galleries and in public and private collections. His work is in the Museum of Modern Art, the Whitney Museum, the Hirshorn Collection and MIT, among others. The Rose Art Museum had an exhibit of his work in 1981.

Professor Georges was one of the founders and is Chairman of the Board of Artists of the Artists Choice Museum, in New York City. Its objective is to provide encouragement and exhibit space for works of artists that may run counter to conventional modern art.

Georges has been at Brandeis since 1977, where he teaches courses in painting theory and practice and drawing.

Upper left to right: *Triumph of the Muse* 108 x 82, *View from the Window*, 48 x 90, *Looking at the Landscape*, 82 high. Below: *Self Portrait* 82 x 48, *Roses*, collection of Patricia Murphy, 72 high. All oil on canvas.

Costume Design

umes on a stage are an integral part heatrical production and their ion requires talent and training. ough period plays requiring rate costumes make the artistry of igner more obvious, a spare, ern script demands equal talent. In production, the costume designer interpret the playwright's intent he director's vision

Brandeis Master's of Fine Arts in ter program trains students to be d craftspeople knowledgeable t the arts. The costume design am, under the direction of een Heneghan Tripp, requires student to design three, times four, complete productions h are staged in Spingold Theater students' research notes and hes serve as entrance to the union, essary association for costume n professionals. Many pass the us United Scenic Artists ination and remain in New York, others design for regional ers and productions on college uses. Still others become film and sion image makers.

al graduates have gone on to essive careers and professional d. Among them are Julie Weiss ho designed her first production orris Carnovsky's *Henry IV Part I* e Spingold stage in 1971. Her mes for the Broadway production *Elephant Man* received a Tony nation. Her classmate, Charles er '71, has received accolades for ork at the Mark Taper Forum in ngeles. Frances Blau '78, designs Cleveland Playhouse and Jean kman '82 is costume designer at on College

Maureen Heneghan Tripp, associate professor of theater arts, who heads the costume design program, taught and designed at Harvard and Boston Universities before coming to Brandeis in 1968. Born and educated in London, she won honors in costume design while still a student. Before coming to the United States, she designed for the Royal Opera House in Covent Garden, England, and was the designer for the Stratford-Upon-Avon Theater for three years, the company headed by Sir Laurence Olivier. Other credits include designing for B.B.C. television and C.B.C. television in Toronto, Canada. While teaching at Brandeis she has continued to work professionally, most recently as a consultant for the San Francisco Opera.

At Brandeis, she is assisted by Mabel Haley, from Argentina, and Denise Loewunguth, from France.

Above left: *Marat Sade*, 1973, costumes by James Franklin; *Getting Married*, 1970, costumes by Julie Weiss '71. Below: *Midsummer Night's Dream*, 1976, costumes by Maureen Heneghan Tripp. All were staged in Spingold Theater.

Above: Sketches by Bobbie Frankel for *A Doctor in Spite of Himself*, 1966, and below for *He Who Gets Slapped*, 1980.

Bobbie Frankel received her Master's of Fine Arts in Costume Design in 1982 at Brandeis, and by graduation had already accumulated a long list of credits for her design work. She was deemed so accomplished that when she applied for membership in the United Scenic Artists Costume Designers union she was accepted without taking the customary examination. Her credits include designing costumes for *He Who Gets Slapped* at Brandeis and the Odyssey II series for Public Broadcasting Associates. She held a Warner Communication Fellowship in 1980. She is currently working on the Broadway musical *Fanny* slated to open this summer.

Letting Her Fall

by Susan Monsky '73

Grandma Ritter, whom years before my cousin Dan and I had named Jennie-Bitch, wailed and moaned at Aunt Greta's funeral. That was on Easter Sunday, 1976, one week before my twenty-fifth birthday. She screamed and howled and made a scene. Later she wondered what people had thought of her. "I did not even thank Minnie Safer for the salad," she mourned.

Grandma had not been able to dress herself for her daughter's service. I tried to thread her skinny, unsubmissive arms through the sleeves of a gray linen suit, a three-piece garment she boasted, even through her grief, had lasted her six seasons — and would be good for at least two more.

"No one takes such good care of their clothing. No one cares the way I do," she had instructed me habitually since I was a little girl hard on my clothes. "I get wear from my apparel. I always get so much wear. Because I learned how to take care of my belongings many years ago," she said, "when we didn't *have* anything."

I needed very badly for Grandma to let me take charge of making her ready for that day. It was the only way I was going to get through. Aunt Greta and I had been painfully close. Aunt Greta had been my grandmother's favorite child. Cordoning myself off with Grandma gave me something real to do, an essential task to execute. I did not want to talk to all those family and friends filtering in and out of my parents' home that morning, bringing food, extra serving dishes, and flatware for the gathering later that afternoon. But, of course, my grandmother — always independent — would not allow me to take her in control. Instead, she droned on and on about the reciprocity between herself and her wardrobe, while I struggled with her extremities. At the very least, I was able to keep her at bay from my mother who had been suffering with her sister's illness for almost three years now, and today was stunned with sadness. My mother was barely thirteen months younger than Aunt Greta. Both beautiful women, they had been like twins.

As long as I can remember, I had resented my grandmother for my incapacity to manage. Jennie Ritter had never hidden from me — or, for that matter, from anyone else — her grave disappointment in my lack of dexterity. To this day, I will avoid putting in a hem. I am Jennie Ritter's only granddaughter, and what a shame, for, in the traditional "female" sense, I am no good with my hands. According to Grandma, if I would only submit to using my hands more, I could be married within the week.

Last month on my thirty-second birthday, Grandma called me in the middle of the day at the design firm where I work in Cambridge, Massachusetts. She urged me to save my face with the gift certificate she had reserved for me for a cosmetic consultation at *Your Countenance* on Madison Avenue. She went into one of her familiar hard-sells.

"Miriam, I'm very sorry you've turned into such a lonely girl."

A long pause.

Illustration by Donald Cotenka

Susan Monsky, '73, had her first novel, Midnight Suppers, *published last year by Houghton Mifflin Publishing Company. She was awarded the Kenan Grant by Phillips Academy in 1982 and the Henfield Foundation Award in 1981. She was a teaching fellow in English and Creative Writing at Boston University. Currently she teaches fiction at Harvard's Summer School and an advanced fiction workshop at Harvard Extension School. She is also Co-Writer in Residence at Emerson College. Monsky also writes a book review column for* The Boston Globe. *"Letting Her Fall" is excerpted here from a longer story which will be the basis of a novel.*

"The Blumenthal twins, Miriam. Have you kept up with them? Just you look at those girls. They've certainly got nothing to brag about — certainly not in the area of their looks — but you see how they both got themselves such good husbands. Such fine boys. Now, that Ralph Lesser. Do you know he has five stores now. In the malls! Now, they've got *themselves* all set. Just you look. If they can do it, so can you. I never did understand why your mother let you go to those schools."

Mt. Holyoke and Yale School of Art and Architecture.

"Why Myrna ever let you fall into that brainy set, I'll just never know. Those fancy schools. What does it get a girl, Miriam? You tell me. And, Greta, I only say this because I love you. It's just not good for a girl to be all alone the way you are."

I do not even pay attention to the fact that Grandma has once again called me "Greta," but she realizes her error and clamps down on my name. "Miriam. Miriam. Miriam."

After the evocation of my name, even through the telephone wires, I am able to experience my grandmother's genuine fear for my well-being. I know just how vigorously she is shaking her head; I hear just how deep a sigh she is expelling straight from her heart; just how tightly she is clutching the receiver.

• • •

"Myrna, is that you? Are you here too?" Grandma called out to my mother, who had just entered the room, and her youngest daughter immediately fled that bedroom, warning me in her speed, "You shouldn't have to do this now, Miriam." She spat out my name again. "Miriam. I should be handling this. She's *my* mother."

Indeed, Grandma had always had a much firmer possession of my mother than of her favored girl. My mother was the good one. Submissive. No challenge.

In the spring of 1954, just before Dan and I turned three, my grandfather, Abraham Ritter, was taken suddenly by a massive coronary. He had been a miserable failure in his lifetime, entirely lacking in business sense and humility. Each of his money-making schemes, most of which involved precious gems, had been wilder than the next. He traveled a great deal, no doubt tracking after the family funds he was so adept at losing. I look at my grandparents' wedding pictures. My grandmother, who had a fine, robust figure, wears a resolute dark suit; Grandpa Abe, a big, strapping man, is staring off into space. If, indeed, my grandmother did earn our nickname for her through the years, she could, nevertheless, at least in regards to her relationship with Catastrophic Abe, be seen as anything less than a victim of hit-and-run. My own father, in fact, had moved the aging couple from St. Louis and set them up in a small apartment complex near us in Westchester. At the end of her marriage, Grandma had no resources of her own.

The severity of her father's heart attack, however, Aunt Greta always seemed to corrolate to the size of his afflicted organ. "No sweeter man has ever lived," she would often say in a continuous litany of adoration.

"No sweeter man has ever lived without a spine," my mother would correct.

To that, my aunt would reply, "Oh, damn you, Myrna. I swear. Damn you, Myrna. You're getting more like Mother every day."

After her father's death, Aunt Greta would not allow Jennie Ritter to come live with her. And Jennie Ritter would never forgive her that. My mother and father, though, the dutiful pair, stepped in to do the work of family. Grandma moved in with us. However, Grandma, of course, was technically free to come and go and roam through Aunt Greta's home as she pleased (she even had a key), but it was not the key to her oldest daughter's house that she wanted; she had expected a bed there. Always we want what we cannot have.

The logical choice of keeper for her, according to Aunt Greta, would have been Uncle Jack. He was so easy-going that Jennie had never dared to make any claims on her son's personality. Nothing ever bothered Uncle Jack, but he lived so far away — in Chicago. No doubt, though, had Grandma gone to live with him and Aunt Lou, her daughters would have been able to romanticize their mother's absence. They might have remembered how "close" they had all been in St. Louis. "We girls," they might have referred to themselves. If Grandma had only moved to Chicago, her "girls" would have been able to welcome her home on long visits; they could have sat with her at either of their kitchen tables when she returned. They might have done needle work together or anything else that would have made them happy with their hands. But another of my grandmother's hard and fast rules was that a mother does not impose upon her son. And Aunt Lou, after all, was a Unitarian. "She keeps a dirty home," Grandma always commented after her stays there. "Her ways are not ours," she judged.

I could not blame my mother for not wanting to be close to Grandma the day of Aunt Greta's funeral.

"Cora. Cora," her stretched and terrified voice screamed toward the kitchen. "Cora, I am not in control. Take care of my mother now. Please just come in here and take care of Mother."

Cora Powell had worked for my family for over twenty years. Family. No one knew better than she how to handle Grandma. I envied Cora what seemed her effortless ability to manipulate my grandmother kindly.

"Here now, Mrs. Jennie, you put that strong right arm right in through here. That's it. There," Cora said.

"Arthur told Myrna not to take me to the funeral home, Cora, but I'm going," Grandma said. "What mother wouldn't? My child. My baby Greta. My little Greta. Why wouldn't they tell me? No one would tell me. No one here knows, Cora. No one here knows what it means to lose a child like this. No one."

"Greta knows," Cora said to my grandmother and then turned to me. "Child," she said, "Mimi, your Aunt Greta loved your grandma, but, Lo-ord, she couldn't stand her."

I shook my head "no," wanting to protect us all, but, oblivious, Grandma said, "I want to wear the jade brooch my precious Greta gave me." Cora had trouble with the clasp, perhaps on purpose, and immediately Grandma focused, took command. "Oh, here, Cora, I can do that by myself. I haven't forgetten how to do that sort of thing — not yet. See this lovely lovely brooch my precious gave me. She gave me so much. She was so good to me. It's from the Orient. Did you *know* that?"

Jennie-Bitch took the piece away from Cora, fingered it for a few moments, and then, with deft precision, she attached it to her bosom. It was like a milky green eye pinned to her chest. Cora's strategy had worked.

Grandma stared down at the simple oval ornament, gazing cross-eyed into the face of the pin as if it might have been Aunt Greta herself, seeking forgiveness. But then the old woman snatched the brooch off her jacket and hurled it across the room with all of her strength. The brooch hit the full length mirror with a musical plink and then was lost to sight in the thick green carpet. But Cora retrieved the jewelry. She stomped back over to Grandma who was sitting on the end of her bed, and Cora took her by the shoulders as if she were a child she was going to have to shake hard — a last resort to make her behave.

"You wear this pin, Mrs. Jennie. You want to wear this pin, so you wear it. You hear me?" And Cora fastened it back onto her charge's chest.

Grandma could not give up. "You snagged my coat," she cried. "You snagged my pretty coat."

At the funeral home, Grandma would not leave her daughter's coffin. "Kiss your Aunt Greta. Kiss your mother," she said to Lewis and Joe. Daniel had refused to come into the "visiting chamber."

"Lord Jesus," he had said, "Mom doesn't want to be on display like this. Who's responsible? I need to know who's in charge here."

"Kiss your sister," Grandma directed my mother and Uncle Jack. They obeyed as if they were children submitting to their mother's instruction to be polite to a departing dinner guest.

"Oh, just once more. Oh, just once more," she demanded. "Let me kiss my Greta goodbye just one more time. Oh, see her pretty dress. Evan brought it back to Greta from New York for New Year's. *This* New Year's." Grandma was obviously speaking of some New Year's long past; Evan Rothman, whom my aunt had always called "that big bag of wind," except where money matters were concerned, had been entirely out-of-touch with his ex-wife for the past seven years.

"And no one would tell me. Why wouldn't anyone tell me what was so wrong all this time? This New Year's — he had it made for her. An Italian designer. He's been good to me too. Evan *has* been good to me. Even afterwards, he sent me cards on all the occasions. He *is* a good boy. No one should say he isn't."

Jennie-Bitch stroked Aunt Greta's satin sash and then played at an opal button at Aunt Greta's neck as if to straighten something out for them both. "Lovely," she said. "Lovely Greta always looks so fine in pale colors." Grandma was taking true pleasure now. Aunt Greta had not been so attentive to her in years.

I had moved just outside the entrance to Aunt Greta's room. Lydia Blumenthal, Lisa and Linda's mother, approached me. "Mimi, darling. It's so good to see you. It seems like years. I understand you're doing such interesting things these days. We always knew what interesting things you would accomplish one day. And, dear, you look so lovely, so well. Svelte."

I was tempted to tell her that for the most part, I just designed fancy kitchens for rich clients like herself, that, honestly, it was little more than manual labor. I had enough of my mother in me to thwart that impulse though, and, besides, Lydia Blumenthal had expected no response. Her gaze was now fixed on the mother and child in the center of the room. "Oh dear, how sorry I feel for her," she said.

Uncle Jack and my father moved in close on Grandma to bear her away from the casket. But Grandma held on to its side as if it were the edge of a precipice onto which she was clinging for her life. Adhering herself to the chair in which she had been attending her eldest daughter, she refused any offer of assistance to leave. "No. No. No, no, no. Get away from me right this minute. You get away from me now. I mean that. You're both being such bad bad boys."

I moved back into the center of the room, once again hoping that I could make something right with Grandma. "This is so painful," Uncle Jack said to me. I stared at Aunt Greta, fascinated. She looked like a waxed statue. The lipstick she was wearing was much darker than the shades she usually chose.

Several years ago, when my grandmother's oldest brother, Nathan, died, his son — an Elizabethan scholar — had insisted that his father's marker bear the Shakespearean inscription (something to this effect): "Good Prince Hal, he's not gone; he's away." At the unveiling ceremony, Aunt Greta had called me aside for one of her lessons. "Don't let anyone ever try to fool you, Mimi. That man's not away. He's gone!"

Aunt Greta's timing, the way she had elongated *gone* to emphasize the stark truth of her pronouncement, had made us both laugh — something we often did at family occasions. Rabbi Eisenstein, who, because of his Alzheimers, would not be officiating for Aunt Greta, had approached us. We giggled on, but had the grace to hide our faces in an embrace. Eisenstein huddled with us, trying his best to provide comfort. "I know just how hard this sort of

Continued on page 17

President Evelyn E. Handler congratulates Arthur F. Burns, U.S. Ambassador to West Germany, as he receives an honorary degree. Dean of the Faculty Anne Carter is on the left.

The Wien International Scholarship Program, one of the nation's largest privately funded scholarship programs for foreign students, celebrated its 25th anniversary last fall.

The celebration, called "International Week at Brandeis," culminated with the awarding of honorary degrees to three prominent individuals that have made substantial contributions to international relations. They were Robert O. Anderson, chairman of Atlantic Richfield Corporation, Arthur F. Burns, United States Ambassador to West Germany and Henry R. Labouisse, former director of UNICEF. Wien alumni from around the world returned to the campus to join in the celebration.

In addition to granting honorary degrees, the convocation featured talks by President Evelyn E. Handler, Lawrence Wien and Wien scholar Ehr-fei-Lui.

Week-long events included academic colloquia with an international theme, music, dance, film and handicraft exhibits, an international food bazaar and even a mini-Olympics.

The scholarship program, endowed in 1958 by Lawrence A. Wien, a Board of Trustees member and former chairman, has enabled nearly 600 students from 89 countries to study in America.

Recognized by political and educational leaders around the world, the Wien International Scholarship Program was honored by President Reagan and Sen. Edward Kennedy, who sent congratulatory letters to Wien, and Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis, who issued a proclamation noting Wien's contributions to education and international understanding.

The Charles A. Dana Foundation of New York City has awarded Brandeis University a $285,000 grant to recruit and retain four new junior faculty members in the social sciences, creative arts or humanities.

Known as Dana Faculty Fellows, two junior faculty members will assume full-time, tenure track positions in these disciplines by September 1984. Two additional junior members will join the faculty by September of the following year.

The $285,000 award to Brandeis is among the first grants presented by the Dana Foundation to assist in faculty development.

The candidates for the Democratic nomination for president spoke on campus this spring as part of the newly formed Brandeis Forum. The hour-long session with each candidate included a brief opening statement followed by questions from a panel of invited journalists and students and questions from the audience.

The Forum also includes a series of seminars scheduled to take place later in the semester, that will feature pollsters, campaign strategists, and party leaders who will interpret the nominating process as the candidates prepare for the national conventions.

According to President Evelyn E. Handler, the Forum was established on campus in order to educate the community not only about the specific candidates and major issues but also to explain the mechanics of a nominating process.

The moderator for the panel sessions was I. Joseph Grandmaison, a nationally recognized political consultant who also served as the director of the Forum.

As of February 9, applications for next fall's freshman class are running 27.2 percent ahead of last year, a fact that David L. Gould, dean of admissions calls "very good news for the Brandeis community."

In addition, early decision applicants, those who have designated Brandeis their first choice, are running 55 percent ahead of last year and 13 percent ahead of 1982.

As of February 9, admissions has received 3,148 applications for the 750 openings in the freshman class, compared to 2,474 applications at the same time last year.

"We're delighted, and we continue to look forward to a hard-working spring getting the best to matriculate," said Gould. Spring activities aimed at this goal include campus visits by prospective students and receptions for them around the country. The highlight is the annual Spring Thing, April 10-11, when 300 to 500 accepted students are expected to visit the campus — sleeping in dormitories, attending classes and participating in university activities.

A $1 million gift to endow a chair in theater arts has been given by retired New Jersey industrialist Irving Laurie.

President Evelyn E. Handler said the new Laurie Chair in Theater Arts "is a major contribution to the university's commitment to maintain a theater faculty of outstanding artists and scholars."

Laurie, of New Brunswick, N.J., endowed the chair in memory of his wife, Blanche, and daughter, Edith Barbara. This is his second major gift to theater at Brandeis.

Shortly after his daughter's death in 1965, Laurie established the Edith Barbara Laurie Theater at the university to memorialize the young playwright who had just begun her career when she was stricken with cancer.

The Laurie Theater within the Spingold Theater Arts Center is used chiefly to give plays written by faculty and students their first critical tryouts.

Laurie has been a fellow of the university since 1968, and is a patron of the Rose Art Museum.

The 30th anniversary of Brandeis' first graduate program, English, is being marked in an unusual way — by the publication of a volume of literary criticism and original works, "Brandeis Essays in Literature."

"The department has had a rich tradition of creative writers on its regular faculty or as visiting professors," said John Hazel Smith, professor of English and editor of the book.

The volume includes literary criticisms by some of the department's current and emeritus faculty: Judith Ferster, J. V. Cunningham, Smith, Victor Harris, Susan Staves, Philip Fisher, Michael T. Gilmore, Karen Klein, Milton Hindus, Allen Grossman, Jim Merod and Peter Swiggart, as well as a small portfolio of poems by Denise Levertov, Grossman and Cunningham.

J. V. Cunningham came to Brandeis in 1953 with the charge of launching graduate work in English and American literature. He recruited the first class of students, who began the program in September, 1954. Since then, 158 doctorates have been awarded by the department.

The idea of a book to mark this 30th anniversary was conceived two years ago as a volume of scholarly critical pieces about literature.

"There was never an intention to focus the essays on a single topic or critical approach," said Smith. "If all of the contributions were to be from within the department and a wide representation of contributors was to be included, there was scarcely a way of achieving unity, for the department, though relatively small as befits a small university, is quite diverse in its interests.

"In fact, the collection is a partial microcosm of the trends in literary criticism over the past 30 years," he said, adding that a "very great" distance separates Cunningham's "Shakespeare: Three Textural Notes" with either Merod's "On the Use of Bookshelves" or Swiggart's "Criticism and the New Poetics."

There also was no conscious attempt to achieve such variety. "Literary criticism is a living organism, for it is a product of living beings — each one learning from elders and thus being influenced by them, but then going wherever his or her own talents and interests lead," Smith said.

The first copy of the book was presented to Alan Levitan, chairman of the English Department, at a recent reception marking the anniversary.

Additional copies of "Brandeis Essays in Literature" are available for $15 each through the English Department.

The Board of Trustees approved a 9.4 percent increase in tuition for the 1984-85 school year. The $800 increase brings tuition to $9,350. Total undergraduate charges, including room and board, are $13,575.

President Evelyn E. Handler said that an increase in university aid for students will be about equal to the increase in charges. Nearly two-thirds of the school's 2,750 undergraduates receive some financial aid, including direct grants and loans.

Arthur L. Gillis has been appointed to the newly created position of Executive Vice President for Finance and Administrative Affairs.

He is expected to put major emphasis on developing a new budgeting process, seek creative financing for fiscal needs, coordinate financial and administrative affairs, and re-examine deferred maintenance priorities.

Before coming to Brandeis he was vice-president for finance and administration and professor of administration at the University of Connecticut at Storrs.

Gillis previously served as associate vice chancellor at the University of California, San Francisco; assistant to the provost, University of Iowa; assistant director, National Educational Finance Project at the University of Illinois, and as a teacher in the Chicago Public Schools.

Brandeis' Summer School program will feature more than 80 credit or noncredit courses in five disciplines including liberal arts, computer science, premedical sciences, theater arts, and Near Eastern and Judaic Studies. A highlight of this year's program is a costume history and design field research course that will take students to England.

Taught by prominent members of the Brandeis faculty, courses are offered on the undergraduate and graduate levels. The program is divided into two five-week sessions, May 29–June 29 and July 2–Aug. 3, with enrollment open to college and high school students as well as qualified members of the Brandeis and general community.

For registration information or a schedule and catalogue of courses, call or write the Office of Continuing Education, Sydeman 108, Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts 02254, (617) 647-2796.

Nicholas Rodis, chair of the Department of Physical Education and director of athletics since 1976, has been named special assistant to the president for athletic development.

Rodis, who assumed his new responsibilities in January, is involved in the development of the university's proposed new sports complex. He will also participate in fund raising efforts for the renovation of the existing athletic facilities and the creation of an endowment to support the expansion and improvement of all athletic programs.

Rodis, former basketball, football, baseball, tennis and track coach, was the first American to serve as vice president of the International University Sports Federation. He also served as president of the United States Collegiate Sports Council.

Rick Sawyer, director of student affairs, was appointed acting athletic director. He will serve while a national search is being conducted to find a permanent director.

Conference to search for social change

Conferences usually bring experts in a field together to discuss their past accomplishments. But as part of the celebration of the Florence Heller Graduate School's 25th anniversary, a conference was recently held to search for social change strategies.

"Toward Social and Economic Justice: Roles for a University-Based Center," held March 23-25, had experts from across the nation, most of them Heller alumni, gather to discuss social problems with the goal of laying the groundwork for a proposed Center for Social Change Practice and Theory.

"There are two ways of addressing social problems," said David G. Gil, professor of social policy, Heller School, and coordinator of the conference.

"One is to help people who suffer from these problems and not pay too much attention to the forces that cause them. But the Heller School, established in 1959, was interested in the larger issues and changing the structural arrangement of society."

Through the years, the Heller goal has been to "prevent and not just treat" problems, said Gil. "The focus of this conference is on social change. We're not doing this just to make noise. We're doing this to lay the groundwork for social change."

The uniqueness of the conference also is evident from its roster of speakers, panelists and participants—the majority are women. "We want to symbolically convey a challenge to the patriarchy of society," said Gil.

The conference's keynote speaker will be Elise Marie Boulding, chairman of the Sociology Department at Dartmouth College and author of numerous books on women and children, including "Women and the Social Costs of Economic Development," "Children's Rights and the Wheel of Life" and "Women in Twentieth Century World." She is a former chairman of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom and the recipient of the Ted Lentz Peace Prize and other awards.

The first task of the conference will be to raise the issues affecting social and economic justice, Gil said.

"Look what happened when people began to talk about the rights of women. Society began to rethink its views," he said. "Social change requires a transformation in consciousness and then organization."

Thirteen workshops will feature noted Heller alumni, faculty and leaders in human services.

The conference is dedicated to the late Robert R. Mayer '70, who was director of Fordham University's doctoral program in social work. Mayer served on the conference planning committee until his death last November.

The major sponsor of the conference is The Max and Anna Levinson Foundation, executive director, Sidney Shapiro. Other conference sponsors include The Field Foundation, The Youth Project Circle Fund, Stewart Mott Associates, Sherwood Forest Fund, Anne Bartley, John A. Harris IV, Fund for Tomorrow and The Villers Foundation.

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A monthly electric bill of nearly $200,000 is not unusual during the winter for Brandeis, which is Boston Edison Co.'s 19th largest customer.

Yet during the past fiscal year, energy consumption at the University was reduced 20 percent and the annual cost was cut from $4 million in 1981-1982 to $3.2 million.

"The savings have been tremendous," said David Newton, vice president of the Energy Resource Management Co. (thERM), a firm specializing in energy programs for nonprofit institutions.

In January, 1982, the University initiated an expanded energy management program with a goal of reducing costs while maintaining the quality of the academic, physical and social environment. To help plan, direct and oversee the University's conservation efforts, thERM was retained.

In addition, an Energy Conservation Committee (ECC), representing all segments of the Brandeis community, was appointed to investigate and evaluate conservation measures and make recommendations to Peter T. Van Aken, vice president for administrative affairs.

The ECC issued a revised temperature policy for all University facilities.

"We have been very successful as an institution during the past 10 years in reducing energy consumption," said Shelley M. Kaplan, assistant to the vice president for administrative affairs. In 1972, when the energy crisis hit, the University was using 550,000 million BTUs of energy annually. Between then and 1982, the Plant Operations Department was able to reduce consumption by 19 percent, to about 440,000 million BTUs.

When thERM was hired in 1982, "we didn't come in to a Stone Age situation," said Newton. "But most of the buildings at Brandeis were built when cost was not a factor. The University could afford to heat its facilities 24 hours a day."

But energy costs have skyrocketed in the past 10 years, bringing the University's energy bills from a comfortable $800,000 in 1972-1973 to $4 million in 1981-1982. "That's literally money going up the smokestack," said Newton. "The University would like to take some of that money and put it back into programs."

With that goal, the energy management program set four objectives: eliminate energy waste and reduce cost; ensure continuation of the program and training of personnel; avoid premature expenditure of capital, and involve the Brandeis community.

A budget of $560,000 was allocated to the energy management program. In 1982-1983, this investment produced energy savings of $546,000, according to thERM, making a 93 percent return on the investment.

The program has been helped by two grants from the U.S. Department of Energy under the auspices of the Schools and Hospitals Grant Program. The University was awarded the maximum grant assistance available—$80,000 per project.

"Success breeds success" is an old adage that exemplifies the progress of the Brandeis track program.

The foundation for the track team's continuous accomplishment was laid this past fall when coach Norm Levine's men's cross-country team captured its first NCAA Division III National Championship.

"They did it on talent, guts and sheer determination," noted Levine on his team's accomplishment. "I've had more talented teams in the past, but I never had a bunch of guys who worked so hard and were so hungry to win."

Levine's coaching expertise did not go without notice, as his peers voted him Division III National Coach of the Year.

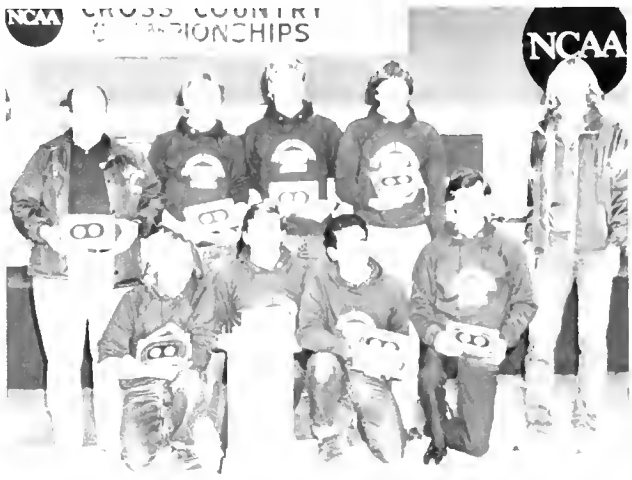
Individually, five Brandeis runners were awarded All-America status for their performance at the national championship. They included Ed McCarthy '84 (Waltham, Mass.), Kevin Curtin '84 (Billerica, Mass.), Misa Fossas '85 (Jamaica Plain, Mass.), Mark Beeman '85 (Chelmsford, Mass.) and Steve Burbridge '85 (Groveland, Mass.). For Beeman and McCarthy, it was the second year in a row that they have received this honor.

The road leading to the national championship was equally impressive, as the Judges recorded a 17-1-1 regular season record (most wins in a season) and captured their 13th consecutive New England Division III and third straight IC4A College Division Championships.

Since the NCAA gold arrived on campus, an atmosphere of success seems to have encompassed all phases of the university's track program.

In two early meets of the winter season, Kevin Curtin is proving to all of New England that his talents far exceed his cross-country ability. At the Boston University Relays, Curtin ran a 8:12.3 3000-meter race and qualified to compete in the IC4A championship meet in Princeton, N.J. in early March.

At the BU New Year's Classic, Curtin captured first place in the 1500-meter event with a time of 3:47.5, the second fastest time ever for a Brandeis runner.



Brandeis assistant track coach, Buddy Bostick '79, also joined the winning ways at BU, bringing home the gold medal in the 3000-meter event with a time of 8:10.1. Running for the Nike Four Corners Track Club, Bostick also took first place honors in the 1500-meter run at the Boston College Holiday Classic track & field meet with a time of 3:54.5. Bostick is now training and conditioning for the Olympic trials outdoors in the 5000-meter event.

Lauren Andrews '86 (Hull, Mass.), a shot putter on the women's track team, also jumped aboard the winning bandwagon.

At the BC Holiday Meet, Andrews threw 46'0 1/2", one foot short of her personal best, in capturing first place honors. At the BU meet, Andrews placed second with a throw of 44'.

Greg Steelman '87 (Pembroke, N.H.), also a shot putter, has shown great potential at the indoor meets. Steelman, a New Hampshire schoolboy standout in the shot and the discus, placed third at the BU New Year's Classic with a throw of 47'8".

Ty Hanewich '87 (Attleboro, Mass.) won the Massachusetts Class "A" High Hurdles Championship and has continued his successful career at Brandeis. Hanewich ran the 55-meter high hurdles in a time of 07.7 at BU and finished in third place.

In the 4 x 800-meter relay, the team of McCarthy, Dave Kelts '86 (Chelmsford, Mass.), Dave Langdon '87 (Dedham, Mass.) and Curtin finished first with a time of 7:58.0 at the Boston University meet.

The **men's soccer team** concluded its 11th straight winning season with a record of 12-5-2. Under the direction of head coach Mike Coven, the Judges were selected to participate in their sixth straight NCAA New England Division III Tournament, dropping a first-round 2-0 decision to Plymouth State College.

The **women's soccer team** had its finest season in its short five-year history as a varsity sport. The team concluded the regular season with a mark of 6-6 and participated in and hosted the MAIAW (Massachusetts Association of Intercollegiate Athletics for Women) Class "C" Tournament. The women were seeded second in the four team toumament and lost a 4-2 overtime decision to rival Babson College. Silke Georgi '87 (Frankfurt, West Germany) rewrote the Brandeis women's soccer scoring books during her debut season. The freshman striker drilled home 15 goals and had 3 assists on the way to becoming the all-time leading scorer in women's soccer history. The 1983 season was a rebuilding year for coach Judy Houde's **women's tennis team.** The Raquceteers finished the season with a 5-7 slate and were invited to play in the MAIAW Class "C" Tournament.

The **women's cross-country team** also experienced the usual growing pains associated with young runners, inexperienced to collegiate competition. Susan Roussell '84 (Weymouth, Mass.), the team's captain, concluded her collegiate running in grand style. Roussell cut more than two minutes off her 5K time over the course of the season with strong showings at the Regis College Invitational (1st place), Fitchburg Invitational (29th place) and the NCAA regional meet (59th place).

The **women's volleyball team** rounded out the regular season with a record of 9-11 and were selected to compete in two post-season tournaments. The women spikers' first stop was the NAIA (National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics) District V Toumament where they achieved a mark of 2-1 in this tournament, winning the consolation bracket and finishing fifth out of eight teams. Next was the MAIAW Class "C" Tournament where three tough opponents downed the Judges and brought their season to an end with an 11-15 reading.

Under the supervision of first-year coach Jack Guerin, the Brandeis varsity **sailing team** has begun to lay the foundation for one of the Boston area's more competitive sailing programs. After a rough start, the Brandeis yachtsmen collected their talents and finished strong. In their last three regattas, the Judges collected two fourth place finishes at two Boston University Invitationals and a sixth place finish out of sixteen teams at the Priddy Trophy Championship.

A third consecutive New England College Division Title is what coach Tom Foley's **men's tennis team** began preparation for this past fall. If their 5-1 record is any indication of things to come, their third title is easily in reach.

The **men's fall baseball team** had an exceptional season, as they racked their opponents for 146 runs in building a 17-3-1 record. Highlighting the fall preparatory season was capturing the crown at the MIT Fall Baseball Classic. The superb pitching of Rodger Hebert '84 (Warren, Mass.) earned him MVP honors at this tournament. After a year's absence from the NCAA Division III regional tournament, this year's team seems destined to make their return this coming spring.

Tim Lawlor

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Dean and Sol C. Chaikin Professor of National Health Policy, Heller School, has been appointed by the U.S. Congress Office of Technology Assessment to chair a commission to oversee a new federal reimbursement system for hospital care under Medicare.

assistant professor of psychology, had an article "The Social Psychology of Creativity: A Componential Conceptualization" appear in the August 1983 issue of the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology. She also presented a paper at the American Psychological Association convention and was a featured speaker during Creativity Week at the Center for Creative Leadership in Greensboro, North Carolina.

assistant professor of American Studies, was appointed to the editorial board of *History and Education Quarterly* and *History of Higher Education Annual*. She presented papers at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association and at the Anniversary Celebration of the Schlesinger Library at Radcliffe College and the New England American Studies Association. Her article "Was She a Good Mother?: Thoughts on A New Issue for Feminist Biography" will appear in the forthcoming book *Women and the Social Structure*.

chaplain and Hillel director, was awarded a grant from the Jewish Peace Fellowship to complete his book on conscientious objection and the Jewish tradition. His recent publications include: "Evaluating Yourself as a Hillel Person and as a Hillel Professional" in *A Handbook for Hillel and Jewish Campus Professionals*; "Doctors' Meditation" in the *Harvard Medical Alumni Bulletin*; "Mixed Marriage and the Rabbi" in *The Reconstructionist*.

assistant professor of sociology, is a visiting scholar at the Center for International Studies at MIT where she gave a seminar on Feminist Theory and Third World Women. Her review essay on "Women in International Development" appeared in the *Women's Review of Books*. She has been appointed to the editorial advisory board of the *South Asia Bulletin*.

assistant professor of sociology, chaired a panel on New Research Trends and presented a paper on "International Feminist Networking" at a conference sponsored by the Association for the Advancement of Policy Research and Development. She organized and conducted an International Feminist Network Meeting against Female Sexual Slavery in Rotterdam.

associate professor of fine arts, was reappointed to the visiting committee for education at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He delivered the Teitelbaum Memorial Lecture at the YM YMHA in New York City and presented a lecture series "The Architecture of the Back Bay" for the Women's Educational and Industrial Union of Boston.

Louis Stulberg Professor of Law and Politics, received the Brookdale Award Prize of $25,000 for "distinguished contributions to gerontology" at the annual meeting of the Gerontological Society of America.

professor of music, was awarded a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts. His "Elegy" was selected by the International Society for Contemporary Music to represent the United States at the World Music Days in Toronto, Canada.

associate professor of physics, gave several invited talks including "Ten Years of slow Positron Studies" (with) at the AAAS National Meeting in Michigan; "Low Energy Positron and Positronium Diffraction" at NATO Advanced Workshop in England; "Differences Between Positrons and Electrons in Elastic and Inelastic Surface Processes" (with Professor K. G. Lynn) in Boston; and "Low Energy Positron Diffraction" at the Materials Research Society Annual Meeting also in Boston.

professor of computer science, was on the technical committee of the Logic Programming Conference and gave a talk on "Parsing and Compiling Using Prolog" at Brown University.

assistant professor of sociology chaired sessions at the meeting of the American Sociological Association where he delivered the paper "The Meaning of Medication: Another Look at Compliance," and at the Society for the Study of Social Problems. He received a grant from the Mazer Fund and a Biomedical Research Support Grant to begin research on corporate health promotion programs.

professor of anthropology, is directing analyses of over one million ceramic and lithic objects in Teotihuacan, Mexico. He is conducting a year-long course in statistical and computer applications in archaeology sponsored by the Center for Materials Research in Archaeology and Ethnology. He also delivered a paper on political inferences from architectural complexes in the prehistoric city of Teotihuacan.

professor of history, was awarded a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities for 1984–1985 to work on a new book on early America.

Enid and Nathan S. Ancell Professor of Physics, was invited to coordinate and lead a semester-long research program at the National Institute for Theoretical Physics at the University of California, Santa Barbara, fall semester 1984.

professor of comparative literature, published a review of two books on W. B. Yeats by Indian scholars in *Yeats Studies*, Volume II.

Antran Professor of Labor Economics, presented two papers: "An Incomes Policy for the United States: Lessons from Japan" at the Japan Economic Seminar at Yale University, and "Shunto as an Incomes Policy" at the International Economic Workshop in Tokyo. His essay on "A Policy for the Times" was published in the *Japan Times*.

assistant professor of politics, conducted research in Europe supported by a grant from the National Defense University. In the fall he spoke at the University of Quebec on Quebec-United States relations, and at the universities of Palermo, Torino and Milano in Italy, and in Paris and Strasbourg, in behalf of the United States Information Agency.

associate professor of sociology, gave a paper "Disbelief, Helplessness, and the Threat of Nuclear War," at the meeting of the Society for the Study of Social Problems.

associate professor of sociology, had a book published, *Lemon Swamp*

and Other Places: A Carolina Memoir.

Walter and Mayer Jaffe Professor of American Civilization and Politics, published "Immigration and the Rule of Law" in the *University of Pennsylvania Law Review*, and "Immigration Reform in 1911 and 1981" in the *Journal of American Ethnic History*.

professor of social policy at Heller School, organized a conference "In Search of Strategies Toward Social and Economic Justice" held at Brandeis.

associate professor of chemistry, delivered four papers at the Annual Conference of Mass Spectrometry. He also delivered a paper at the Fifth East Coast ICR and Ion Molecule Chemistry Symposium at the University of Delaware on "The Measurement of Absolute and Relative Proton Affinities."

assistant professor of anthropology, delivered a paper on myth causality and mythological world view at the first interdisciplinary symposium on Anthropology in the Colombian Amazon, in Colombia, South America. He has also been invited to give a series of lectures on Lowland South American Societies in Paris this spring.

professor of linguistics, is a fellow at the Center for Advanced Study in the Behavioral Sciences at Stanford University. His book on *Semantics and Cognition* was published by MIT Press in the fall.

assistant professor of French, will speak on "Reading the Rhetoric of Genre in French Renaissance Poetry" at a conference in Chicago sponsored by the National Endowment of the Humanities.

associate professor of French, presented a paper at the Yves Bonnefoy colloquium in France and chaired a session on symbolist poetry at the 19th century French Studies conference at Harvard University. He also presented a paper on "Gaston Bachelard and Charles Baudelaire: From Tensions to Ambivalent Harmony" at the Dallas Institute for Humanities and Culture.

assistant professor of history and Fellow of the Tauber Institute, lectured on "The History of Jewish Prague: From Renaissance to Resistance" for a Smithsonian Institution course held in Washington, D.C. He also gave a public lecture on "The Prague of Franz Kafka" at the Smithsonian and also delivered a paper on "In the Image of Hus: Refashioning Czech Judaism in Post-Emancipatory Prague" at the meeting of the American Historical Association.

associate professor of Near Eastern and Judaic studies, served as scholar-in-residence at the General Assembly of the Council of Jewish Federations and was an American delegate to the World Assembly of Young Jewish Leadership in Israel.

professor of public health, Heller School, spoke on "Adolescent Pregnancy—What Are We Doing? Is It Effective? What Strategies Work?" at the conference on Adolescent Sexuality: Motivation and Responsibility at St. Margaret's Hospital for Women in Boston. She also authored an editorial, "Adoption, A Public Perspective" in *American Journal of Public Health* and presided at a session at the annual meeting of the American Public Health Association.

professor of chemistry, has been appointed to the editorial board of the *International Journal of Chemical Kinetics*.

associate professor of Italian and Comparative Literature, was elected to the executive committee for the Modern Language Association division on Medieval and Renaissance Italian Literature. His article "Dante's Concept of Violence and the Chain of Being" appeared in *Dante Studies*.

senior research associate at Heller School, presented a paper "Do Welfare Programs Affect Schooling and Work Patterns of Young Black Men and Women," at the National Bureau of Economic Research Conference on Inner City Black Youth Employment. While on leave this fall he conducted an evaluation of Israel's Project Renewal on low income housing under the auspices of an International Evaluation Committee.

associate professor of physical education was selected NCAA Division III National Cross Country Coach of the Year for 1983. He was also honored as the New England Division III Cross-Country Coach of the Year. His article on "Full Year Program for Middle Distance Runners," was published in *Boston Running News*.

associate professor of Near Eastern and Judaic Studies, had an article "The Contribution of Zaporozhian Cossacks to Ottoman Military Reform" published in *Harvard Ukrainian Studies*. He attended the Third International Congress on the Economic and Social History of Turkey at Princeton University where he delivered a paper on the Ottoman officer corps in the 1830s. He also delivered a paper on "The Ottoman Style of Rule—New Perspectives," at the international colloquium on Habsburg-Ottoman Relations at the University of Vienna.

professor of Spanish, delivered an invited address at Wheaton College on "Rosalia de Castro; poeta gallega?"

lecturer with rank of assistant professor of American studies, gave a paper, "Neoclassicism and the English Garden: European Sources of the American 'Rural' Cemetery" at the biennial meeting of the American Studies Association.

Helena Rubinstein Professor of Chemistry, spoke on "Radical Formation in Excited-State Redox Reactions," at the Chemistry Colloquium of the City University of New York.

associate professor of linguistics, is the author of "Non-Clause-Bounded Reflexives in Modern Icelandic" in *Linguistics and Philosophy*. She presented papers on "Passive and Oblique Case" at the University of Iceland and at the Second Workshop on Scandinavian Syntax in Sweden. She is co-editor of the new international journal *Natural Language and Linguistic Theory*.

lecturer in Jewish education, was named executive director of the Bureau of Jewish Education of Greater Boston. His essay on "The Uniqueness of Boston's Jewish Educational System—An Historical Analysis" was published in *Studies in Jewish Education: Essays in Honor of Louis Newman*.

professor of music, gave lectures on "Tempo and Dynamic Markings in the Bach Sources" and "The Genesis of Bach's

Magnificat" at the New England Bach Festival at Marlboro College.

assistant professor of romance and comparative literature, spoke at Simmons College on "New Directions in French Literature and Intellectual Thought Since 1968." She also gave a series of talks on France and Italy as guest lecturer on National Women's Committee's spring Mediterranean cruise. Her paper on Moroccan writer Driss Chraibi was presented at the First World Congress on Francophone Literature at the University of Padua. Another article on Chraibi was published in *Celfan Review*. In December she chaired a special session on the avant-garde at the annual MLA convention.

assistant professor of Spanish, joined the editorial board of *Discurso Literario*; was elected to the executive council of the New England Council on Latin American Studies; organized and chaired a panel on "Censorship and Literature in the Southern Cone" for the Latin American Studies Association in Mexico, and chaired a panel on "Contemporary Latin American Theater" for NECLAS' Annual Conference. Her article on Paraguayan literary production appeared in *Plural*.

associate professor of classical and oriental studies, delivered a lecture on "Truth in Myth" at a conference on Truth and Reality in Classical Antiquity at Brown University.

professor of English, delivered lectures at the universities of Tübingen and Heidelberg, West Germany. Recent publications include "Bunsen and the Anglo-German Literary Community in Rome" in *Der Gelehrte Diplomat*; "The Romantic Time Reaches Trinity" in *Annals of the New York Academy of Sciences* and "John Stuart Mill and Classical Antiquity" in *Browning Institute Studies*.

Jennie and Maver Weisman Associate Professor of Jewish History, spoke on "The Socio-economic and Religious Background of the Establishment of the Ghetti of Venice" in Venice. He also published articles about the Jewish community in Venice in *Thought and Action: Essays in Memory of Simon Rawidowicz on the Twenty–Fifth Anniversary of His Death* and *Association for Jewish Studies Review*.

professor of welfare economics, Heller School, received the 1983 Robert W. Kleemeier Award for outstanding research in gerontology.

visiting scholar in sociology, published a book *Newcomers and Colleagues: Soviet Immigrant Physicians in Israel*. She recently chaired a group at the Social Science and Medicine Conference in Scotland that dealt with social movements in health. Shuval is visiting at Brandeis from Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

professor of physics and Richard Koret Professor in the History of Ideas, delivered a paper on "The Genesis of the *Origin*" at the international Darwinian Heritage conference in Florence. He also conducted seminars on "The History of Quantum Field Theory: 1940–1950" in Lausanne and Zurich. Schweber also delivered a paper at the centennial commemorating Darwin's death held at the University of Paris and at the International Workshop on the History of Probability.

associate professor of English, delivered three papers related to her current work on a book on the unhappy marriage in 18th century England: the Northeast Society for 18th Century Studies, the Boston 18th Century Club meeting at MIT and in a session on divorce in early modern Europe at the Social Science History Association in Washington.

associate professor of classical and oriental studies, directed last summer's multidisciplinary archaeological project in Cyprus. He also lectured on his research to Archaeological Institute of America Societies in San Diego, Los Angeles, Stanford University, Seattle and Vancouver.

assistant professor of African and Afro-American studies, chaired a panel at the African Studies Association's annual meeting where she presented a paper "The Indigenous Medical System in East-Central Africa: Adaptation and Co-optation."

professor of history, participated in the Middle East consultation session convened by former Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford at the Carter Center of Emory University.

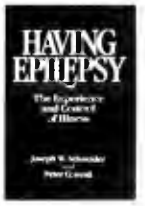
associate professor of psychology, published "Transitions in Children's Understanding of Parental Roles" in *Developmental Psychology*.

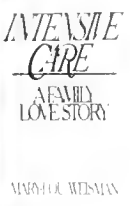
Manuel Yellen Professor of Social Relations, emeritus, published articles in *Analecta Husserliana*, *Praxis International*, *La Critica Sociologica*, *The Canadian Journal of Sociology* and the *Phenomenology Information Bulletin*. His book *Beyond the Sociology of Knowledge: An Introduction and a Development* was published by the University Press of America.

professor of ancient and Near Eastern civilization, received a grant from the American Council of Learned Societies for research in Rome. While in Italy he gave an invited lecture in Naples at the meeting of the International Congress of Papyrology.

professor of German, was elected to the Board of Trustees of Suffolk University. He is the author of articles on Nelly Sachs, Friedrich Torberg, Kurt Tucholsky, Stefan Zweig and Frank Zwillinger in Ungar's Encyclopedia of 20th Century World Literature. His article on Austrian poet Theodor Kramer appeared in *Zirkular* and another article was published by the State University of New York Press. He spoke on "Fin de Siècle Vienna: The Jewish Contribution" at the International Conference on German Jewry at Clark University.

professor of sociology, participated in the Mary E. Switzer Scholar's Seminar. He also spoke at the annual meeting of the International Congress on Anthropological and Ethnological Sciences in Vancouver, the Rhode Island Center for Independent Living, and at Case Western Reserve University conference on Arthritis and the Elderly. Recent publications include: "The Evolution of the Boston Self Help Center" in *A Way of Life for the Handicapped* in a Residential Care Association Publication; two articles in Boston's *Summerfest 4 Magazine*. His "Culture and Symptoms— An Analysis of Patients Presenting Complaints" was designated a "Citation Classic" in *Current Contents*.






Peter Siris

The Faces of Power: Constancy and Change in United States Foreign Policy From Truman to Reagan
Seyom Brown, professor of politics
Columbia University Press

The book analyzes the assumptions and conduct of United States foreign policy since World War II, including the major policy initiatives and crises of eight administrations.

Having Epilepsy
The Experience and Control of Illness
Peter Conrad, assistant professor of sociology, and **Joseph W. Schneider**
Temple University Press

Based on 80 interviews with people who have epilepsy, the book describes the problems of coping with chronic illness. Since the principal difficulty for many epileptics is not the medical condition but the social stigma, the authors examine the discrimination which confronts epileptics and how they manage and control epilepsy in their everyday lives.

Microbial Mats
Harlyn L. Halvorson, professor of biology and director of Rosenstiel Basic Medical Sciences Research Center, with **Richard Castelholz** and **Holger Jannasch**
Alan R. Liss, Inc.

An evaluation of modern microbial mats (algae and bacteria covering a marsh), their physiology, composition and function. Modern mats are compared with ancient stramatolites which represent the oldest fossil records on earth. The book further analyzes mats of varying age from 0 to 2,500 years to compare the character of deterioration and understand the differences caused by deterioration embedded in the fossil record.

Ideology and Culture in Seventeenth-Century France
Erica Harth, associate professor of French and comparative literature
Cornell University Press

The study explores the relationship between social change and cultural development in France on the threshold of the modern era. The text is accompanied by illustrations of 17th century engravings, most of which are reproduced for the first time.

SUPERSPACE or One Thousand and One Lessons in Supersymmetry
M. T. Grisaru, professor of physics, **S. James Gates, Jr., Martin Rocek** and **W. Siegel**
Benjamin-Cummings Publishing Co., Inc.

Designed to make accessible to anyone familiar with basic quantum field theory methods the tools, techniques and theorems known about the N=1 superfield description of supersymmetric theories. The book is addressed to advanced graduate students and research physicists doing theoretical work in elementary particles and supersymmetry and in quantum gravity and supergravity.

Thus Spake the Moguls
Yale Magrass '71
Schenkman Publishing Co., Inc.

The underlying causes of social change are put into perspective in this study by sociologist Yale Magrass. The author uses such concrete historical examples as the New Deal and the economic downturn of the seventies to explore the validity of political theorists. This method allows him to document and illuminate the relationship between the philosophy of politics and the reality of economic and social upheaval.

Intensive Care
A Family Love Story
Mary-Lou Cohen Weisman '60
Random House

When Mary-Lou Cohen '60 and Larry Weisman '60 learned that their two-and-a-half-year-old son, Peter, had incurable muscular dystrophy, their initial reaction was shock, anger and almost unbearable grief. Although this book chronicles a tragic illness and eventual death, it is also the story of a family's ability to heal itself while coming to terms with loss.

Stories For Free Children
Edited and with an introduction
Letty Cottin Pogrebin '59
McGraw-Hill Book Co.

Written for parents and children, this anthology contains non-sexist fables, fiction and fairy tales. Among the many contributors are Toni Morrison, Elizabeth Swados and Lois Gould. Based on a *Ms. Magazine* feature, these are stories that "make children feel better about their reality while encouraging them to reach, dream and grow."

Anger: The Misunderstood Emotion
Carol Anne Tavris '66
Simon & Schuster

Social psychologist Carol Tavris examines and challenges beliefs that have been fostered as gospel by psychotherapists in what she terms the "Anger Industry." Contrary to prevailing notions, the author finds little evidence that suppressing anger is necessarily dangerous to mental health. According to Tavris, "Ventilating anger is cathartic only when it restores control and reduces a feeling of powerlessness." In fact, after looking at numerous case studies, she concludes that in many instances "getting it off your chest" has negative, rather than positive, emotional results.

Father Divine and the Struggle for Racial Equality
Robert Weisbrot '73
University of Illinois Press

Father Divine rose from poverty in the rural South to become one of America's best known and most controversial ministers. While undeniably a cult figure, he saw himself as a defender of democracy and the American dream. In this full-scale exploration of the minister as social activist, the author shows how Divine—usually portrayed as a demagogue outside the mainstream of black concerns—often reflected and helped foster the role of the black church in the civil rights campaign.

The Peking Mandate
Peter Siris '66
G. P. Putnam's Sons

The Peking Mandate is an espionage thriller set in China during the summer of 1976 when the People's Republic underwent a fierce struggle of succession. International businessman Peter Siris '66 has created a vivid picture of life in Red China. A fast-paced and intricate web of romance and adventure, the novel is steeped in the atmosphere of the Orient, past and present.

Rivington Street
Meredith Tax '64
William Morrow and Co.

A Literary Guild selection. *Rivington Street* is an historical novel about the Jewish immigrants who fled persecution in Czarist Russia and came to America at the close of the 19th century in search of a haven. The book portrays the lives of three generations of characters until the outbreak of World War I, and vividly describes the pain of separation from the "old country," the inevitable conflict between generations, and the effects of the process of Americanization on traditional values and behavior.

'52

is an associate with the public relations firm of Joseph Allen & Associates in Irvine, Calif. One of her primary responsibilities is handling public relations for *Business Week* magazine.

'55

novel—*This Burning Harvest*, published by Berkley Books—was favorably reviewed in major publications.

'57

was honored by Temple University president, Peter J. Liacouras, who asked him to serve as Temple's representative at the inauguration of President Evelyn E. Handler.

principal of Stoneham Junior High School, was elected president of the Massachusetts Junior High Middle School Principals Association.

'58

Congratulations to who has been named an executive vice-president of Tollman-Hundley Hotels and president of Tollman-Hundley Development Corporation in New York City.

Swarthmore College appointed to be the school's first faculty member to teach Judaic studies. Laurence, an ordained rabbi, will also continue to teach part-time at the University of Pennsylvania where he is an assistant professor of religious studies.

'59

Orthodontist, recently completed a national speaking tour on the subject of treating neck and facial pain. Ira has been a lecturer for the past ten years at Tufts School of Dental Medicine.

'60

is employed by the Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults as the agency's Chicago regional representative.

'61

was named president of CANAMCO, a company which represents Canadian business in Washington D.C. Matt also chairs the subcommittee on U.S. Legislation for the Canadian Law Committee of the American Bar Association.

is a vice president at Narragansett Capital Corporation in Providence, R.I., a venture capital firm which specializes in investments and buyouts of technical companies. A financial analyst and auditor, Geraldine is a certified public accountant and holds advanced degrees in business administration from Harvard-Radcliffe and Babson College.

'64

law firm, Black, Reimer & Goldman, has moved to new offices in Des Moines, Iowa.

In September 1983, became director of the Barnard College Women's Center. Previously an associate professor of history at the University of California Los Angeles, Temma has written extensively on women's issues and European politics.

former senior vice president, treasurer and general counsel for Institutional Investors Trust, has opened a private law practice in New York City.

'65

is a member of the board of directors and the executive committee of the Synanon Church in Badger, Calif.

Ecologist has joined the staff of the World Resources Institute in Washington, D.C., where he is working on a project on the use of global pesticides.

is a research officer at the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. She is married to who is permanent secretary of domestic trade for the government of Ethiopia.

Vice president and director of public affairs for WOR television in New York, , was elected to the board of directors of the Federation of Protestant Welfare Agencies, Inc.

received a certificate last June from the Ackerman Institute for Family Therapy. In addition to her private practice, she is clinical director of the Industrial Social Welfare Center at Columbia University School of Social Work.

'66

Congratulations to professor of Hispanic American literature, on being named the first Harold F. Johnson Professor at Hampshire College, Amherst, Mass. The Johnson professorship is awarded in recognition of excellence in teaching and outstanding contributions to the life of the college.

'67

has been appointed associate director of admissions at the University of Puget Sound in Tacoma, Wash.

The American College of Cardiology announced the election of to Fellowship in the College. The 12,000 member professional society is dedicated to ensuring optimal care for persons with cardiovascular disease.

'68

Brooke Hastings ("alias") won the Romance Writer of America's Gold Medallion Award for her novel *Winner Take All*.

is living in Ann Arbor where he teaches the history of medicine at the University of Michigan.

is the author of *The Hegelian Aftermath: Readings in Hegel, Kierkegaard, Freud, Proust, and James*, published by the Johns Hopkins University Press.

'69

In August 1983, was elected second vice-chair of the National Women's Political Caucus. Linda is also helping to form an Atlanta area Alumni Chapter and would like to hear from other alums interested in becoming involved.

Since fall 1982, has been a regular guest on "Saturday Morning," a weekly television show seen in New York City, discussing such topics as decorating and consumer affairs.

was promoted to associate professor of surgery at the Bowman Gray School of Medicine of Wake Forest University in Illinois. James is noted for his use of the carbon dioxide laser as a surgical tool for the treatment of laryngological problems.

assistant professor of sociology at Lehigh University, has been awarded the "Class of 1961 Professorship" for a period of two years. Judith is a specialist in women's health and medical sociology and is the co-author of *When Pregnancy Fails: Families Coping with Miscarriage, Stillbirth and Infant Death.*

is a vice-president for market research at Epsilon Data Management, Inc., in Burlington, Mass.

has been appointed adjunct professor of law at the Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law in New York City where he teaches a seminar on international trade law. Melvin is also a partner in the law offices of Robert M. Gottschalk in New York City and Washington, D.C.

'70

Under the pen name "Catherine Moorhouse," has co-authored three regency romances issued in 1983 by Dell Publishing Company.

In addition to teaching gifted students in Richmond, Va., is the designer of a series of computer programs entitled "Analogies Tutorial," which provide junior high school students with instruction in the fine art of solving analogy problems.

'71

Kudos to on his promotion to professor at Rutgers University School of Law.

is director of public relations at the Grand Bay Hotel in Coconut Grove, Fla. She lives in Miami with her six-year-old son, Joseph.

has joined the faculty of Harvard Medical School, department of obstetrics gynecology and biochemistry.

'72

Congratulations to on being awarded her doctorate in psychology from the graduate school of Hahnemann University in Philadelphia.

While teaching at the Sidwell Friends School in Washington, D.C., is completing his doctoral dissertation in history at Carnegie-Mellon University.

is practicing internal medicine in West Bridgewater and Brockton, Mass.

'73

was recently appointed spiritual leader of the East Meadow Jewish Center, East Meadow, N.Y.

is working as an environmental control specialist for McDonnell Douglas-Douglas Aircraft in Long Beach, Calif.

Air Force Captain received his Ph.D. in clinical psychology from the University of Toledo in August 1983. He has been assigned to Nellis Air Force Base in Las Vegas where he will be practicing clinical psychology.

has been named director of emergency services at University of Minnesota Hospitals.

Temple Aliyah of Needham, Mass., appointed new spiritual leader. Rabbi Schoenberg was associate rabbi at Temple Emanuel in Newton, Mass.

'74

is president of White Horse Productions which owns and operates the Cabot Street Theatre in Beverly, Mass., home of the renowned Le Grand David Magic Company.

is living in Santa Monica, Calif. and works as an attorney for NBC Inc. in their labor relations department.

'75

Congratulations to attorney on being named to the bar of the United States Supreme Court.

is practicing pediatric medicine in San Francisco.

completed his doctorate in clinical psychology from the Massachusetts School of Professional Psychology and is on the staff of a local community health center in Boston.

Attorney is practicing law with the firm of Green & Friedman in Boston.

and returned to Pasadena, Calif. after a two-month work assignment in South Africa, Zimbabwe and Kenya. Irwin is working as a senior consultant with Touche Ross & Co. in Los Angeles and Joan is doing postdoctoral research in genetics at CalTech.

In September 1983 began working toward her Ph.D. in organizational behavior at the University of Maryland in College Park.

is an editor of fiction and nonfiction at Summit Books in New York, a division of Simon & Schuster, and would be happy to consider manuscripts from Brandeis faculty and alumni ae.

has been promoted to senior manager in the consulting department of Peat Marwick, an international accounting firm. Kevin received his M.S. in health care administration from Ohio State University and specializes in financial planning for health care organizations.

In May 1983, was awarded her J.D.L. from Northeastern University School of Law in Boston.

'76

is an assistant vice-president with the New York branch of the Multinational Corporate Lending Group of Algemene Bank, Nederland. In September of 1983, his wife, began working toward her Ph.D. in art history at Yale University.

Graphic designer, was appointed design coordinator for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee.

has joined Bolt, Beranek & Newman Computer Corporation in Cambridge, Mass. as sales administrator for international sales.

A member of the production staff of the Lyric Opera of Chicago, directed "I Paghacci" for the Dallas Opera. He also served as production manager for the Dallas Opera, the Santa Fe Opera and Opera Colorado in Denver.

is a resident in Obstetrics and Gynecology at Long Island College Hospital.

Congratulations to who has been ordained a rabbi and will serve as assistant rabbi at Temple Israel in Boston.

has received his doctorate from MIT and joined the faculty of New York University's department of politics.

is living in Jerusalem where she is in her third year at the Hadassah Medical School of Hebrew University.

is a resident in neurology at Duke University Medical Center. graduated from law school in 1982.

'77

As of July 1983, became director of the Brandeis Jewish Education Sunday School Program.

received his Masters of Science degree in public communication from Boston University and is planning a career in fund raising with a specialty in supportive film production.

a management assistant in the city manager's and mayor's office in Tempe, Ariz., has been elected president of the Board of Directors of Family Villas, a foster care agency serving the greater Phoenix area. Randy also serves on the Mayor's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped in Arizona.

and his wife, Alexa Haskell, spent six months traveling around the U.S. and Asia before returning to Rhode Island where Benjamin is an intern at the Rhode Island Hospital in Providence.

In 1979, received her master's degree in writing from Johns Hopkins University. She is now medical promotion manager for the publishing company of Springer-Verlag New York Inc. and is also working on her M.B.A.

'78

From California comes word that has earned a doctorate in clinical psychology and is a staff psychologist at a school for emotionally disturbed children in Los Angeles.

is a computer auditor for the accounting firm of Coopers & Lybrand.

In May 1983, received his J.D.L. from the New England School of Law.

was ordained a rabbi in May 1983 and is now assistant rabbi at Holy Blossom Temple in Toronto, Canada.

1981 Harvard Law School graduate is an associate with the Los Angeles law firm of Cox, Castle & Nicholson.

was ordained a rabbi by Hebrew Union College-Jewish Institute of Religion in Cincinnati, Ohio. She will serve as assistant rabbi to the Rockdale Temple in Cincinnati.

graduated from Downstate Medical College in 1982. He is currently an anesthesiology resident at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center in New York City.

In May 1983, graduated from Georgetown University's School of Medicine. She is completing her internship in obstetrics-gynecology at St. Lukes-Roosevelt Hospital Center in New York City.

has received his J.D.L. from the New England College School of Law.

was awarded a Fulbright grant for the 1983-84 academic year to continue his studies in social anthropology.

'79

received his law degree from Ohio State University in June 1983 and is working toward a masters of law degree in taxation at New York University.

has joined the law firm of Madigan, Parker, Gatlin, Swedmark and Skelding in Tallahassee, Fla.

is coordinator of contracts and development for the Cambridge Hospital Department of Psychiatry, a Harvard Medical School affiliate. Cathy and her husband, Michael, spent a month honeymooning in Tanzania, where the adventurous couple climbed to the top of Mount Kilimanjaro.

Congratulations to who graduated cum laude and first in his class from St. John's University School of Law in June 1983. Marc received the West Publishing Award for scholastic achievement and the Moot Court Award for having served as Chief Justice of the Moot Court. He is now clerk to Judge John T. Elfvin of the United States District Court in Buffalo, N.Y.

has been named campaign director for the United Way of Pierce County, Tacoma, Wash.

is director of the Media Center for the School of Government and Business Administration, George Washington University, in charge of publicity and publications for the school.

and were married on Feb. 26, 1983. Other Brandeis alumni in attendance were: best man

David is a resident in internal medicine at Thomas Jefferson University Hospital. Wendy is a stock options floorbroker on the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

is a first year student at the University of Massachusetts Medical School which, according to Lisa, will come as a surprise to anyone who knew her at Brandeis.

A member of the Maryland Bar, is a legal editor with the *Labor Relations Reporter* of the Bureau of National Affairs, Inc.

has been promoted to banking officer with the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago, and is working out of the Los Angeles branch of the bank. Seth received his M.B.A. from the University of Michigan in 1981.

is working in the import-export department of the Bank Leumi in Jerusalem, Israel. At the time of this writing, he and his wife, Susan, were expecting their first child.

is doing her residency in pediatrics at the Children's Hospital in Philadelphia. Her husband, is a medical student at Albert Einstein College of Medicine.

Graduate degrees were awarded to many members of the Class of '79 this past May including who received a D.M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania; who was awarded an M.D. from Pennsylvania State University; who graduated from the Medical College of the Universidad Autonoma de Guadalajara in Mexico; , M.A. in clinical psychology from Bowling Green State University in Ohio; who received an M.D. from the University of Cincinnati; M.D. from Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia; **Ira** awarded an M.D. from the University of Texas at San Antonio; who also received an M.D. from Thomas Jefferson University in Philadelphia; M.D. from St. Louis University in Missouri; and who received an M.D. from Hahnemann University in Philadelphia.

'80

In June 1983, and were awarded D.M.D. degrees at Tufts University School of Dental Medicine.

is in his last year at Harvard Medical School.

In May 1983 was awarded his J.D.L. from New York University School of Law and is associated with the New York City law firm of Cahill, Gordon & Reindel. His wife, **Lisa Savery,** is employed as a third grade teacher at the Birch Wathen School in New York City.

and are engaged and plan to be married in March 1984. Steve is a fourth year medical student at Tufts University and Viv is in her third year at Downstate Medical College.

has moved to Miami, Fla. with her fiancee, Dr. Aaron Kenigsberg. Lisa is a producer with WPLG-TV in Miami, an ABC affiliate.

received his Master of Social Work degree this past May from Barry University in Florida.

has been named affiliate relations coordinator for the ABC Radio Adult Networks for the 1984 summer and winter Olympic Games. She will be working out of ABC's New York office.

In May 1983 was awarded his J.D.L. from Northeastern University School of Law in Boston and also received his J.D.L. in May from Boston University Law School.

In 1982 received his master of science degree in civil engineering from MIT. He is employed as a ground water hydrologist and project manager for the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission in Washington, D.C.

has finished her M.S. degree in International Agricultural Development at the University of California, Davis. She will continue her graduate studies at Davis, specializing in the post harvest physiology of root crops.

and were married on June 26, 1983 in St. Louis, Missouri. In the wedding party were Branders alumni ae who will be a first year M.B.A. student at the University of Chicago, and a second year student at New York College of Osteopathic Medicine on Long Island. Glenn and Alisa are living in Brookline, Mass. where Alisa is an administrative assistant for Fidelity Corporation and Glenn is a salesman for Prudential Insurance.

received his J.D.L. from the Georgetown University Law Center in May 1983. He is living in Fort Lauderdale, Fla., where he is an associate with the firm of Ruden, Barnett, McCloskey, Schuster & Russell.

has become product manager at Lotus Development Corporation in Cambridge, Mass., a micro computer software company. Ed sends along words of praise for the Branders summer interns with whom he has worked, and highly recommends the internship program to all employers.

In September 1983, began studying for a graduate degree in social work from Smith College. She is doing her first year internship in Atlanta where she is working at a family service agency.

was awarded his J.D.L. from the University of Bridgeport School of Law in May 1983.

Newlyweds, and , are living in Brookline, Mass. Carol is employed as a health care specialist and David is an associate with the law firm of Ropes & Gray.

'81

In August 1983 graduated from the Social Work in Health Care Graduate Certificate Program of the Massachusetts General Hospital Institute of Health Professions.

has received her M.B.A. from the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania this past spring. She and her sister, , are also pleased to report that their brother, Kalman Jay Fishbein, is a member of the Brandeis class of '87.

is employed as an equity research analyst at Mabon, Nugent & Co., in New York. Congratulations to Lois on being the 1983 recipient of the *Wall Street Journal* Student Achievement Award.

is working as a copywriter at Lansdowne Advertising Group in New York City and welcomes inquiries from alumni interested in pursuing careers in advertising.

has recently taken the position of director of the Folk Arts Center of New England in Cambridge, Mass.

'82

Three founding members of *The Watch*, a Brandeis student forum dedicated to analyzing political and literary trends, were reunited in Brighton, Mass. and his wife, Grace, are living in San Francisco, where Michael is in law school at the University of California Berkeley. is living in Brighton and acting with the Boston Theater Group and is a first year student at Yale Law School.

was a management intern at Cornell Medical Center New York Hospital in the summer of 1983. Teta is working toward her master's degree in health services administration from the University of Michigan.

and were married June 1983 in Miami Beach, Fla. Among their guests were alumni ac and . Miriam and Dan are living in Chicago where Dan is a second year student at Chicago Medical School and Miriam is in her second year at Northwestern University Law School.

is in his second year at Mount Sinai School of Medicine. His wife, , is in her first year at New York Law School.

'61

(Ph.D., Heller) has been appointed Dean of the School of Social Work at Southern Connecticut State University in New Haven.

'66

(Ph.D., Heller), Dean of the School of Social Work, Rutgers University, will spend his spring '84 semester sabbatical at the Harvard University School of Public Health. While at Harvard, he will teach a seminar on alcohol related problems and public policy, and continue his research on adolescent drinking.

'68

Congratulations to (M.A., mathematics '67, Ph.D., mathematics), recipient of a MacArthur Foundation fellowship in July 1983. This coveted "no strings" award enables scientists, scholars and artists to pursue research or other creative activity. Karen was cited for her outstanding contribution to the fields of geometry and partial differential equations.

'69

(Ph.D., Sociology) is the author of a sociological study on sexuality entitled "Smut, Erotic Reality Obscene Ideology," published by the University of Chicago Press.

For the past five years, (M.A., Mediterranean Studies '63; Ph.D., Mediterranean Studies) has directed the joint Tel-Aviv Cornell University summer excavation program at Tel Aphek-Antipatris, Israel.

'72

(Ph.D., Heller) is the new Dean of the School of Applied Social Sciences at Case Western Reserve University as well as the Grace Longwell Coyle Professor of Social Work.

'73

(Ph.D., English and American Literature) was the 1983 recipient of the Metcalf Cup and Prize for Excellence in Teaching at Boston University.

'74

(Ph.D., History of American Civilization), Yale University history professor and author of *The Bonds of Womanhood: Women's Sphere in New England, 1780-1835*, was recently elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society in Worcester, MA.

'75

(M.A., Sociology '66; Ph.D., Sociology) was awarded the "Apple" Award for excellence in teaching from the Massachusetts Sociological Association. She was also honored as the first recipient of the Malcolm Alderter Schweiker Award for innovative practice in nursing from the Society of Alumni, University of Pennsylvania.

'76

(M.F.A., Theater Arts) has resumed his post as co-director of the Hampshire College Theatre, Amherst, Mass., after a sabbatical year in which he finished his new play, "Baby Grand." The play was one of four selected in a national competition for production at Theatre-in-the-Works, a developmental program at the University of Massachusetts.

(Ph.D., Heller) has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Villers Foundation, the nation's first foundation focusing on public policy issues affecting older Americans. He is currently assistant professor of gerontology and public administration at the University of Southern California.

'77

(Ph.D., Heller School), associate professor of social work at West Virginia University, is president of the 500-member Southern Gerontological Society.

Congratulations to (M.A., Sociology '75; Ph.D., Sociology) on being promoted to associate professor with tenure and appointed chairperson of the Department of Sociology at Regis College in Weston, Mass.

to Susan Wold, September 1983.

to Marie R. Deveney.

to Carol Harmatz, July 1983.

to Richard Bell, October 1982.

to Suzanne Fiorillo, June 1983.

to Brenda Ehlert, June 1983.

to Dr. Bernard Lewin, 1980.

to Richard J. Nason, June 1983.

to Zvika Rosenberg, August 1983.

to Alexa Haskell, January 1983.

to Evan Leepson, October 1983.

to Eric R. Chabrow, May 1983.

to Dr. Michael H. Kanter, May 1983.

to Steven Shapiro, August 1982.

to Michael Gildesgame, June 1983.

to Marc W. Potvin, July 1983.

to Yale J. Reisner, October 1982.

to Susanne Lustig, April 1983.

to Susan Koplo, July 1981.

to , July 1983.

to Barbara Heffner, May 1983.

to August 1983.

to Deborah Ann Nelson, May 1983.

to August 1983.

to Lynn Goldstein, September 1983.

to

to August 1983.

To and Michael Goldin, twins, Laura Rachael and Mark Eliot, June 6, 1983.

To and Paul Gordon, a son, Benjamin Aaron, March 17, 1983.

To and Linda Tokson, a daughter, Jessica Lauren, August 12, 1983.

To and Edward Newburgh, a son, Jeffrey Daniel, April 12, 1983.

To a son, Benjamin Posin Jacobs, June 9, 1983.

To and Cary Steven Tye, a daughter, Dana Feith, March 23, 1983.

To and Dick Malina, a daughter, Catherine Helen, April 25, 1983.

To and Dr. Philip Glick, a daughter, Zoey Rose, June 7, 1983.

To and **Amy** , a daughter, Emily Rachel, February 14, 1983.

To and Carol Linde, a son, Brian Mark, April 12, 1983.

To and Dr. Robert Schwager, a daughter, Andrea, April 27, 1982.

To and , a son, Jared Daniel, July 22, 1983.

To and Moshe Goldin, a son, Oren Isaac, May 27, 1983.

To and , a son, Isaac, March 14, 1983.

To and , a son, Adam Michael, July 17, 1983.

To and Nancy Meyerowitz, a son, Jeffrey, June 23, 1983.

To and Jacqueline Port, a daughter, Lindsey Rebecca, December 26, 1982.

To and Dr. Samuel Kahnowitz, a daughter, Marcia Anne, July 4, 1983.

To and Benjamin Lopata, a daughter, Karen Monica, June 21, 1983.

, a 1967 Wien student, died in Addis Ababa on July 19, 1982.

, student and teacher of Jewish history, died on August 24, 1983.

, professor of sociology, died on June 13, 1983.

died on June 14, 1983.

We invite you to submit articles, photos or news of interest to the Alumni Office for review. Notes and articles received by July 30 will be considered for the fall issue.

Name

Brandeis Degree & Class Year

Address

□

Please return to Alumni Office
Brandeis University
Waltham, Massachusetts
02254.

Have You Kept in Touch?
Relive your college days . . . . rekindle fading memories . . . renew old friendships . . . . . .
Come to the 1984 Reunion Weekend May 18-20

Noon-Midnight	Registration and Welcome
3:00-5:00 p.m.	Athletic facilities open (pool, tennis, squash, steam and sauna)
6:00 p.m.-8:30 p.m.	Class dinners with President Handler Chancellor Sachar
8:00 p.m.-10:00 p.m.	"See the Stars" Observatory viewing
8:30 p.m.	Individual class parties

7:30 a.m.-7:30 p.m.	Registration and Welcome continues
8:00 a.m.	Jogger's tour
8:00 a.m.-9:30 a.m.	Informal breakfast
9:00 a.m.-10:30 a.m.	Friends of Brandeis Athletics Awards breakfast
9:00 a.m.-5:00 p.m.	Athletic facilities open
10:00 a.m.-11:00 a.m.	"Journalism: Government Responsibility to Media and Press"
11:00 a.m.-Noon	Symposium: "Academia and the Liberal Arts: Meeting the Needs of our Professional Society"
Noon-2:00 p.m.	Ralph Norman emeritus barbecue
2:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m.	Class colloquium
2:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m.	Architectural tour
2:30 p.m.-3:30 p.m.	Softball game with classmates
7:00 p.m.-Midnight	Reunion gala '84 Quincy Market rotunda

8:00 a.m.-12:30 p.m.	Athletic facilities open
10:30 a.m.-12:00 noon	Commencement brunch
12:30 p.m.	COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES
2:00 p.m.-3:00 p.m.	Fond Farewell — Box lunch

Dear Editor,

Professor Saul Cohen's article "Remembrance of Times to Come" that was included in the recent Special Inaugural issue of the *Brandeis Review* was a thoughtful piece that deserves appreciation and congratulations. Having Professor Cohen as Grand Marshall of the inauguration, was fitting testimony of a lifetime devotion to scholarship and the proper pursuit of intellect.

Sincerely,
David R. Schwarz
Larmont, New York

Dear Editor:

Happily my name was on your list for the special inaugural issue of the *Brandeis Review*. It is a first-class piece of work and I congratulate you and your staff. Hoping you will continue to share your publication with me, I am

Very truly yours,
Norman S. Fink
Deputy Vice President
Columbia University

The Editor
Brandeis Review

I am unhappy about the numerous editorial changes made in my article "In the Beginning: Particle Physics and Cosmology" which appeared in the Brandeis Review. These changes were made without my knowledge or consent and I believe they detracted from the quality of the original article.

Sincerely,
Laurence F. Abbott
Professor of Physics

thing is. Even a year later. I can understand how each of you feels," he said. "A little chunk of your common history gone. Gone."

Allowing him the illusion that we were weeping, Aunt Greta, tears running lines through her make-up foundation, managed to say, "Oh, David, thank you so much. Thank you. Mimi and I feel so good to know that *you're* with *us.*"

"Mother," Uncle Jack said, "Ma," he said, "you are not yourself. Come with us now. Why don't you come with Art and me now? We'll take you to the cemetery."

As if the magic word had been said, frail Grandma became a great boulder of will. The more gently her son spoke, the meaner she was in her grief, the more she seemed to wallow in the luxury of her despair. Where was Cora Powell now?

Each "boy" manned a side of the chair and hoisted it up high. As if she were a queen, they transported Jennie Ritter through the back corridors of the funeral home. I followed the procession. Adrenalized, Grandma swung at them both. She clawed at the top of Uncle Jack's bald head, and, when she drew blood, my father laughed a high-pitched hysterical giggle. Then, perhaps, to give equal time, Jennie-Bitch got her son-in-law right in the middle of his chin. Set on their task, however, the two men conveyed her to the limousine waiting outside.

For a brief time-out on the curb, I pushed my full weight against the car door, thwarting Grandma's attempt to escape back to Aunt Greta who was now safely deposited in a sky-blue hearse away from her mother's clutches.

Uncle Jack whistled a long exhalation of disbelief, and then he and Dad shook hands to seal their hard-won success. They laughed together and then embraced. In perfect synchrony, for only a moment, the men wept. Arm-in-arm, finally, they walked around to the other side of Grandma's brougham. Uncle Jack slid in next to his mother and tried to take her into his arms.

"Don't muscle me, Jack. Stop your damn muscling," she ordered. "Everyone is always trying to muscle me." But at last Jennie Ritter allowed herself to be held.

"No one knows," she keened. "No one knows."

"I understand, Jennie," my father said. "Really, Mrs. Jennie, I do understand. No one knows how it is for you now."

At graveside, a young rabbi, who had hardly known Aunt Greta, spoke of her quiet elegance and dedication to family. He even operated under the erroneous assumption that it had been Aunt Greta, rather than my mother, who had volunteered her services to the Temple Youth Group. My aunt never even drove us to religious school, and, more often than not, she would develop a migraine to avoid attending services on the High Holy Days.

After the funeral, a tremendous crowd congregated at my parents' home. I greeted each caller, made talk so small it did not exist, refilled platters and glasses. When the last guest finally departed, all of my cousins, Aunt Lou and Uncle Jack, my parents gathered in my old bedroom. Grandma was next door crying, but soon, even she joined us. Lewis, Joe, and Danny were all squeezed together on one of the twin beds. We all laughed; everyone vied for the floor, each person more desperate than the next to share his or her "Aunt Greta story," each loving memory more authentic than the one that had been told before.

I left the room. For a bit I sat with Cora at the kitchen table — neither of us inclined to clean up — and, realizing that I had not eaten a single thing all day long, I picked at a platter of cold roast beef, rare and juicy, just the way Aunt Greta had loved it.

Cora had her own story to tell. She smiled a long, warm smile. "Like bitches," she said. "They fought like bitches." She told me how once, shortly after my grandfather died, Aunt Greta and Grandma had not spoken to one another for five whole days. "Finally," she said, "finally, Greta just busted right in on Mrs. Jennie's afternoon bath and shrieks — just like someone's been killed — 'Mother, I swear, I swear to you, if you don't speak to me now, I'm goddamn going to kill you.' Mrs. Jennie, she never cried. Never. She just stood right in the middle of the bathroom dripping water all over the floor. It was your mother — she cried for them all."

I had decided to sleep in Grandma's room with her that night, had designated myself her night-nurse, hoping perhaps that I might do more service to her in my sleep than I had been able to manage during the day. Around two in the morning, I heard my grandmother get out of bed. I knew that I should have spoken as soon as I heard her stir. At the very least I should have let her know that I was awake, but I couldn't bear the thought of having to listen to her. Another day of it would be starting up soon enough.

Grandma went into the bathroom. I heard her scuffing about on the tiles, and then I heard the make-up lights on the dressing table mirror buzz on. When Jennie-Bitch came out, I was surprised that she left our room. She was so heavily sedated, she must have been walking in her sleep. I listened to her make her way through the hall, and then she slipped across the parquet floor of the foyer. A thud. She had fallen down.

All the while, I had stayed in bed, listening.

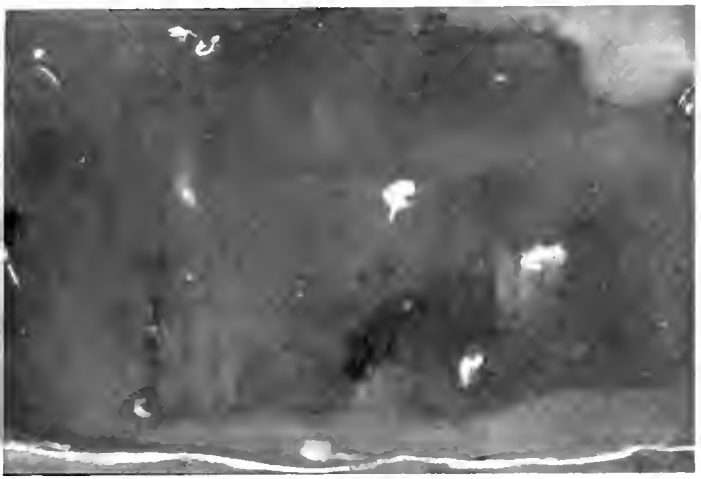
But when I heard my grandmother moan, "Greta. Greta, my precious," as if I were being chased, I rushed to her, turning on all the lights as I went. My grandmother was curled up on the floor, her white flannel nightgown bunched up around her waist. A water tumbler had rolled clear across the room.

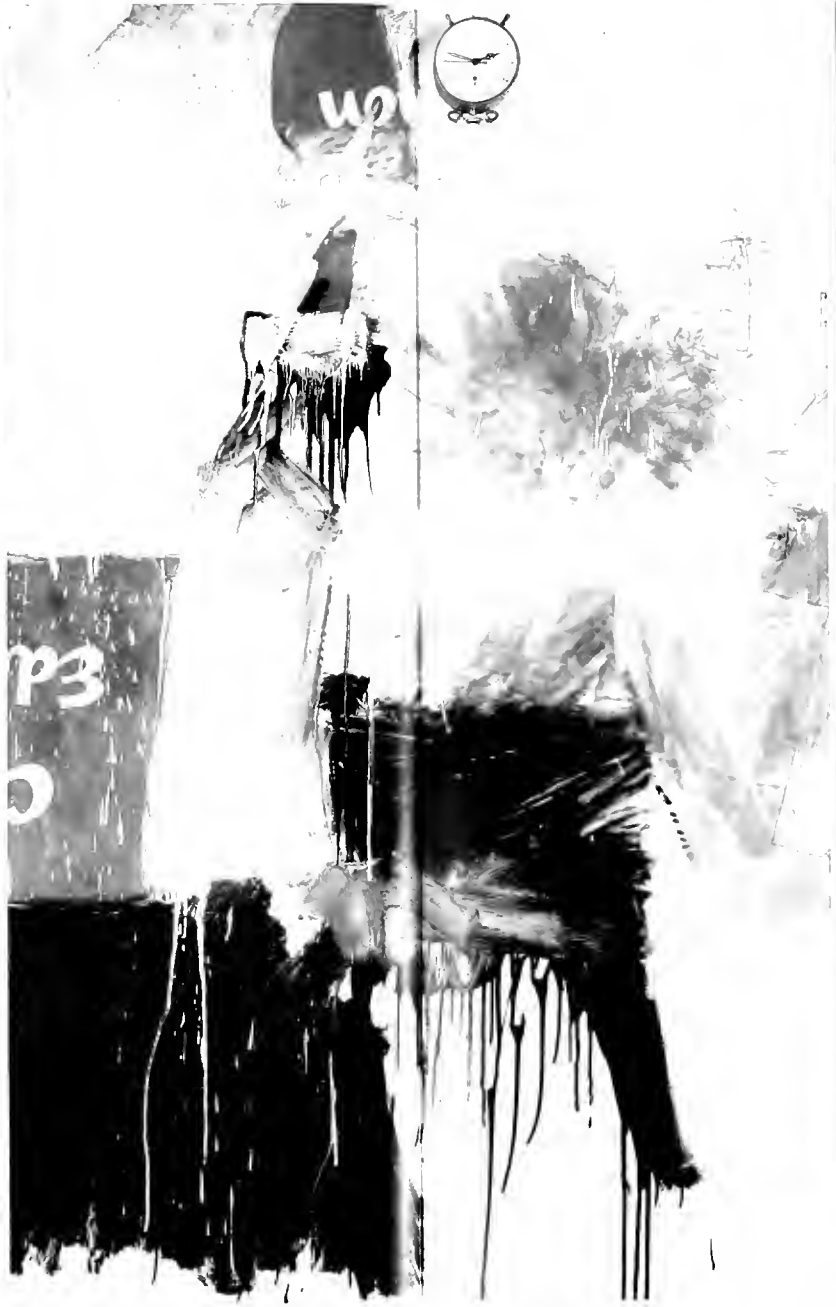
I knelt beside her and cradled my grandmother in my arms, enveloped by the sour smell of her age.

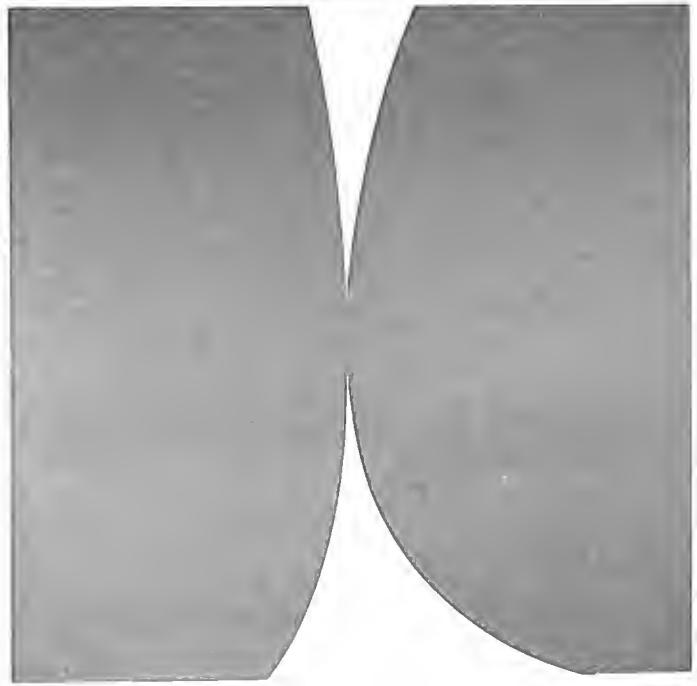
"Greta? My Greta, are you gone?" she said.

"No, Mother, I'm here now," I replied. "I'm here now. Let's go back to sleep. You can come and stay with me."■

Commitment to Contemporary Art







The Rose Art Museum is today an established presence among Boston's major cultural institutions and a leader among college and university museums. The museum's exhibition program and permanent collection have, from the outset, stressed the contemporary period — creating an almost exact parallel with the lifespan of Brandeis itself. In doing so, they have documented the variety of expressions in the art of our time rather than emphasizing one or another of the many movements that have emerged during the past three and a half decades.

The contemporary emphasis was established by the museum's first director, Sam Hunter, who organized important survey exhibitions of contemporary art. Through Hunter's foresight the museum, in 1962, used the Gervitz-Munchin Art Purchase Fund, a gift of about $50,000, to acquire 20 paintings by American artists, many of whom were at the time just beginning to gain recognition.

Those paintings — including works by Jasper Johns, Robert Rauschenberg, Roy Lichtenstein, Alex Katz, Morris Louis, Andy Warhol, Kenneth Noland, Ellsworth Kelly, and James Rosenquist — were novel when they were acquired, and represented a cross section of the most advanced and controversial art of the early sixties. Twenty years later they are widely regarded as established monuments in the history of contemporary art.

Hunter's insightful decisions gave the collection its contemporary focus but inevitably left certain gaps to be filled in sculpture, for instance, in minimal art, and in aspects of color-field abstraction. Three years ago, a gift from the trustees of the Rose estate established the Rose Purchase Fund, enabling the museum to begin filling those gaps and, following Hunter's example, to keep pace with newer art. A collection of sculptors' drawings has been initiated, which includes works by David Smith, Richard Serra, and Joel Shapiro, and important paintings by Robert Mangold, Lawrence Poons, and Helen Frankenthaler. In addition, the museum has been able to purchase works by emerging Boston area artists such as Catherine Bertulli, Chuck Holtzman, and Pat Coomey. The new acquisitions program is thus assuming definition: to strengthen the existing collection as viewed from the perspective of contemporary art's history and to grow in ways that reflect what is happening in artists' studios today.

Carl J. Belz
Director
Rose Art Museum

From the permanent collection. Above left: Helen Frankenthaler, *Yellow Line*, 1982, acrylic on canvas, 56½ x 83; middle: Robert Rauschenberg, *Second Time Painting*, 1961, oil and assemblage on canvas, 65 x 42; upper right: *Alex Katz, The Walk, Number 2*, 1962, oil on canvas, 60 x 60; right: Ellsworth Kelley, *Blue White*, 1962, oil on canvas, 103 x 106.

Above left: Hans Hoffmann, *Arcade*, 1952, oil on wood, 20½ x 15; middle: Morris Louis, *Number 3*, 1961, acrylic on canvas, 94 x 31; upper right: Jennifer Bartlett, *Pool*, 1983, oil on three canvases. Bartlett's work was on exhibit at the Rose Art Museum in January and February 1984. Right: Jim Dine, *Double Red Bathroom*, 1962, oil and assemblage on canvas, 50 x 80¼.
All the above paintings, except for Bartlett's work, are in the Rose Art permanent collection.

Peter Markman

Peter Markman, assistant professor of fine arts, came to Brandeis in 1981 after earning his Masters of Fine Arts at Southern Illinois University where he was a teaching assistant in sculpture. He was also trained at Yale University where he was an assistant instructor and taught clay modeling and drawing. He has several awards and fellowships to his credit, including the Clarke Foundation Fellowship at Yale, and the Mazer Fellowship at Brandeis. He was first prize winner of the 1981 Young Sculptor Award Competition, John Gregory Memorial, and the foundry prize from the National Sculpture Society 48th Annual Exhibition. His work has been exhibited at Yale University, Southern Illinois University and several galleries and museums.

Lucinda, Girl with a Scarf, bronze, 18 x 8 x 10

Torso Mask, bronze, 18 x 11 x 4

Graham Bruce Campbell

Graham Bruce Campbell, assistant professor of fine arts, came from England in 1976 after graduating from Birmingham College of Art with first class honors. He studied at Yale University where he received a Master of Fine Arts degree in 1978. He remained at Yale as a member of the faculty before coming to Brandeis in 1981. His abstract paintings have been exhibited in galleries in the United States and England.

Bishop #2, oil on canvas, 84 x 84

Robert Moody

Robert Moody, associate professor in the theater arts department, works in what is unequivocably a temporal medium: scenery design. Like everything else associated with a theatrical production, the work lasts merely for the duration of a production.

The art of scenery design is based on several illusions — the ability to create a time and place, and to do it with materials that are hardly ever what they seem.

Moody is a master at that art of illusion. He has been at Brandeis since 1973, where he teaches scenic painting, sketching and rendering and other technical courses in set design. He also creates scenery for productions in the Spingold Theater and outside the university. He has worked with major repertory theaters, leading opera companies, network television stations, summer stock companies and professional scenic studios from coast to coast. For the last 11 summer seasons he has been the chargeman for scenic artists at the St. Louis Municipal Opera.

Above left: Robert Moody painting the permanent decorative asbestos fire curtain for the Performing Arts Center Opera House, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. The curtain was designed by Ming Chu Lee, executed by Moody with long handle scenic brushes. On the right, the finished curtain after installation.

Below left: Photo shows carving a styrofoam portion of the set for *Macbeth*, produced in Spingold Theater. From the chipping, carving and sanding come Celtic ornamental details. Right: Set of *Plough and the Stars* at Spingold Theater required carving, texturing, applique and painting techniques. Designer was Harry Feinerg '78, scenic artist Robert Moody.

José Quintero's Mission is to Help Save the American Theater

His office is unadorned, almost bleak, functional. There are no plaques on the yellow cinder block walls. There are no framed awards, no autographed photographs of "stars." Behind the modest desk sits a spare, elegant man — director José Quintero.

He appears incongruous in that setting, as if a comfortable relationship between the man and the desk in front of him hasn't had time to develop . . . the kind of ease and comfort one perceives when he is standing on a stage giving advice, moving around.

As he talks in his office, in his intense, rasping and heavily accented tone, he concentrates totally on his thoughts, the vision he wants to communicate, imagination triggered by recollections. The constant telephone ringing, knocking at the door, even people calling his name outside, barely penetrate his concentration.

If he had wanted to, he could have filled the stark walls with some of the most prestigious rewards of a successful career in the theater, the coveted prizes and glamorous associations of a well-known theater director.

He could have placed his two Tony Awards somewhere, (for *Long Day's Journey Into Night*, and *A Moon for the Misbegotten*) or hung his two Drama Desk Awards for Best Director, or his Obie Award for Most Distinguished Off-Broadway productions, or his Outer Circle Award and his Emmy. He could then have added a framed notice of his election to the Theater Hall of Fame as Outstanding Director, his many "Orders" from foreign countries including his native Panama.

The walls could have been crowded with photographs, lovingly inscribed, of well-known actresses and actors that have worked with him through the years. Photographs of Colleen Dewhurst, Dame Judith Anderson, Geraldine Page, Ben Gazzara, George C. Scott, Ingrid Bergman, Jason Robards, Liv Ullmann, Peter Falk, George Segal, and on and on.

But there are no status signs in that office. Just the elegant man, intensity focused in his eyes.

Brandeis had searched for several years for an artistic director of the Spingold Theater and finally had offered the position to the distinguished director.

And José Quintero, despite his many commitments, accepted the challenge to head a university theater, and came at the end of the summer, as Spingold Professor of Theater Arts and Artistic Director of the Spingold Theater Center.

His new assignment requires him to direct one play a year (this season his *The Time of Your Life* opened a highly successful theater season at Brandeis); run a newly established directing program for graduate students; give artistic direction to all Spingold productions. Although he is on campus one semester of each year, he remains in close contact with the theater department throughout the rest of the year and also makes several trips to the campus from his West Coast residence.

In addition to his duties here, Quintero also continues to guide the Chaplin-O'Neill Theater in Los Angeles, is planning to direct a play in New York soon, and is also involved in planning the theater program for the Olympics in Los Angeles.

Yet despite all these commitments, he chose to come to Brandeis not merely because this university has a top-notch physical facility for theatrical productions, and not only because it has through the years established a reputation as excellent theatrical training ground, but mostly because José Quintero has a defined sense of mission. His mission is to add his own imagination, energy and time in the struggle to save the art of theater at a time when that art is becoming extinct. He has spoken often, and written often, of his despair at the state of the American theater where the overwhelming passion is not focused on art, but more than ever, is focused on profits.

"We have hit a new low," he says talking about Broadway theater. "Broadway has delivered itself to the credit card audience . . . has turned into a bourgeoise London." Even musicals, once the pride of American theater, "are beginning to resemble Las Vegas acts." To Quintero, most of American theater is desolate.

Although Broadway is barren of creativity, and even off-Broadway, once a place where significant work could be staged somewhat unconstrained by huge costs and profits, is now crippled artistically, the hope for brighter possibilities lingers in Quintero's mind. That hope, he says, can come to fruition if a generation of directors, writers, actors are trained in the craft and the ideals of the theater. And that training, according to Quintero, can best be accomplished within universities. ". . . Some of the obligation to help solve the plight of the young director falls on educational institutions, whose theater departments, up to now, have not developed enough new and full programs to meet this need," he wrote a year ago in *The New York Times*.

It is that belief that compelled him to initiate Brandeis' graduate program in directing whose students he recruited in travels across the country in the spring. It is that conviction that guided his teaching to which he has applied himself with a typical mixture of idealism and intensity.

A university is to Quintero, the freest setting for training talent — but it is not an ivory tower. Isolation is not his answer. In fact, Quintero brought several of his students to New York in the fall to participate in a tribute to William Saroyan at the Circle in the Square Theater in New York. He plans to bring guest artists to the campus, established artists interested in working with students, from whom students can learn. His mission is to train students and to build bridges between the university and professional theater.

Those who have worked with him at Brandeis speak of him in awe. One of the student designers likened working with Quintero to "a religious experience."

An apt description of his theatrical approach considering José Quintero traces his sense of drama, his love of theater and even his theatrical instincts to his religious upbringing. His early childhood was spent in Catholic

schools in Panama where the church ritual became ingrained in his consciousness, where isolated from his family, his need for family love was transmitted to the inanimate sacred figures he saw in his daily life. "I didn't have to learn about the Stanislavsky acting method to learn that one could make a statue talk on stage," he says. "My imagination in that Catholic school taught me that. . . . My loneliness made me give life to those wooden figures . . . to personalize them. That's where my theatrical sense began."

The pattern of church ritual taught him how to tell a story, and it was the color of icons, of traditional church artifacts and vestments, that taught him the emotional meaning of color. Knowledge essential to a theater director.

But the legacy of those early years went beyond pageant, it provided the foundation for deeper quests. When he talks about significant plays, when he judges good theater, it is done on the basis of what a particular play adds to the eternal puzzle of what it means to be human; what it means to be a Man, what are the complicated relations between Man and Man, or Man and God.

In fact, those are the questions posed by great playwrights, and to Quintero, the greatest American playwrights are Eugene O'Neill and Tennessee Williams. He consideres himself fortunate in having been able to translate his admiration into his own artistic expression. The work of each of those two writers has had particular meaning in the development of Quintero as a theater director.

His association with O'Neill's work began in the 1950s and has spanned several decades, so that Quintero is considered today a leading interpreter of O'Neill. It is Quintero's direction of *Long Day's Journey Into Night* that made theatrical history. His legendary Broadway production in 1956, with Frederic March, Florence Eldridge, Jason Robards and Bradford Dillman, was a major event in American theatrical history, since the play had not been either published or produced before. O'Neill had stipulated that it not be produced until 25 years after his death (in 1953) because it concerned itself with his life and that of his family.

Although O'Neill had instructed his publisher to prevent the printing of that play for a quarter of a century, he left the final decision in the hands of his widow, Carlotta. Carlotta O'Neill, who had controlled her husband's life in his last years when he became increasingly ill, decided the play could be produced three years after his death.

She approved of Quintero's successful off-Broadway production of *The Iceman Cometh* and determined that he was the director she could trust with the history of her family as portrayed in *Long Day's Journey Into Night*.

The theater world knew of the existence of the play, and every director wanted the privilege of producing it. So, Quintero recalls, it was a complete surprise to him when he received a telephone call from Carlotta O'Neill one morning in 1953 asking him if he would be willing to direct it. There was only one condition: that it be done "just as he wrote it." He was faithful to that promise.

O'Neill, the recipient of three Pulitzer Prizes in the 1920s, and the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1936, had by the 1950s lost luster. Not only had some of his plays failed, but critics in England and America had begun to suggest he had been overrated. But most significantly, his voice had been silenced.

That neglect and criticism, according to Quintero, was poor judgment. O'Neill is a major playwright whose work has large dimensions, says Quintero. The playwright, he says, is a perfect example of someone who wrestles with those basic questions that raise a play from the trivial to the meaningful. O'Neill's themes, he says, make an audience confront the larger meaning of existence. "O'Neill," he explains, leaning back in his chair, measuring his words very carefully, "wrestled before his God. His plays portray the struggle of Man and God, how a human being can, through his suffering, become ennobled, and how he is capable of becoming a tragic figure. His characters will fight against the environment, will stand in opposition, will not succumb. His characters will stand alone, whatever the cost, for they are capable of that personal force. By presenting the possibility for majesty, scope, and dignity, O'Neill is illustrating one of the greatest conceptions that one can present to an audience, for we go to the theater to measure ourselves. To see ourselves. O'Neill presents us with the monumental figure that Man can be."

He extends the same admiration to Tennessee Williams, whose work he has interpreted on the stage. This admiration for Williams and his affinity to him eventually "evolved into a deep and personal relationship." "Tennessee Williams brought poetry back into the theater," says Quintero; he also "opened the curtain on what we didn't want to see, and eventually influenced the change in sexual mores in America and the world."

When Quintero speaks of Williams, there is no mistaking his emotional involvement. He tells the story of his first view of *The Glass Menagerie*, how overwhelming an experience that was. When Quintero walked out of that show, he recounts, "I thought, how could he have known all that? How did he know the pain of loving? How did he know all that I felt toward my mother, my sister, my family? I felt I was no longer alone. He understood."

Since theater can satisfy such basic needs for self-knowledge, its bastardized version receives contempt from Quintero. To him, television is a mockery of theater. "I hate television as a dramatic medium. It dulls my senses. It costs me nothing. It teaches me nothing. Television has invented a kind of acting that isn't even acting." But the negative influence goes beyond its inherent dramatic failures. It is a medium with enormous amounts of money at its disposal and therefore can lure those individuals who would instead devote their best energies to the theater. "Television has crippled the theater enormously. Its example has become the major criteria for dramatic art and success."

Television is the antithesis of what Quintero searches for in drama.

"A play," he says, "has to touch me very deeply. It must make me examine my feelings, my thoughts. I must find out something about myself. I am neither interested in money, nor fame. I am interested in my own growth. After going through this experience called living, I want to find out what this experience is all about. I want to find out what kind of outline did I cut in this drama called living."

The knocking becomes insistent — his gaze is projected outward again. It's time to give direction to those waiting outside his door.

Nada Samuels

The Department

by Allen R. Grossman

Siste, viator

Bereaved of mind by a weird truck,
Our fraternal philosopher
To whom a Spring snow was mortal
Winter—a wild driver in the best
Of cases, on the margins of
Communicability—exchanged a bad
Appointment in New Hampshire
For a grave in the Jewish Cemetery
In Waltham, Massachusetts. Across
The street from the University
And nine feet from Philip Rahv
He keeps his hours, perished
With little fame.

His name was Boime.

"A very heavy business, Grossman"
He would have said,
If he had heard his own death going
The way it did.

Immortality
Was our Summer debate. But in the snow's
Confusion blurring definitions
Darkened into mortal blows. Consider
The wit
Of circumstance which made that mind—alive
Unwriting, and naive—
Record its own demise on paper
As a flat brain wave.

Who speaks for
Boime for whom
The University found just this much
Room?

His subject was the violence
Of mind, and the duplicity of his kind.
There was a wound, he thought, deeper
Than doubt where love

could enter, or
Look out—
Weary of the faithless civil compromise.
But that was not the wound of which he died.
He was a lousy driver who got caught.

An idle woman looked out on his burial
From her window
In the salmon colored house—

a disharmonious fact
Between the cemetery and South Street—
Sitting on a bed.
Nothing can be said, except

the passionate
Theorist is dead. In death he was
Unclear—

His aged father, like a gouged up root;
The bitter wife; the child of five
Who wondered how his dad would ever
Get out of the box alive;
The bearded bandits who cranked him down
Know as much as I do,

or anyone.

He left his work unfinished. Whether
It was good or bad nobody knows—
It was not done.

Somebody is digging
On your grave, dear Boime,
Who in that snowfall, when you died,
Was farther South than you,
Better employed.

Your name is
Penciled in now on a tinny bracket
By a casual hand. A baby
Has been buried at your side.

Since you
Died
It is the second Spring,
And nobody has set up your stone.

God
God what a big
Thought, Boime, you carried into middle age—
Fat gladiator, treacherously caught
By a suffocating thin snow, chained
To a careening metal cage.

I am digging on your grave, like a starved
Dog burying a fact—

If I say, "Boime, you
Were abstract,"

then with a great sweet
Smile, even from among the dead,
Who don't know anything, he will reply,
Leaning a little toward the Summer

under
His unbalanced cloudy load,
And with his lovely gesture of the hand,
"Grossman, you do not understand
The place of theory.

Get off the road."

from *The Woman on the Bridge over the Chicago River*
(New Directions, N.Y., 1979)

Sentinel Yellowwoods

(Yellowwood—*Cladrastis lutea*)

Sweet sweet sentinel yellowwoods *lutea lutea*
Guarding my track morning and evening, and gracing the air
With odors and blossoms to the left on the side-hill
And the right near the wall. Sweet sweet the one and the other.
Seven years not seeing them, seven seeing them but not
Knowing a name for them, and seven years naming them too.
Sweet sweet sentinels *lutea lutea Cladrastis lutea*
Odorous silent adorning lutes.

Now and then, how full
The world is. Look at the yellowwoods! Look at them
Lion-like watching the way, in the morning to work and
At evening to this kind of singing

Lion-like waiting all the more patiently now I have
Named them, come into the strength I can render account
Of the beautiful way I am not always sad.

Sweet sweet
The shadow of yellowwoods, even in autumn, even at
Evening. I am going to die soon, and their shadow foretells it
Enlarging the world.

I can see it without me.

Under the
Yellowwoods, the one and her brother, lion and lioness
Together without me, bereave me, bereave
Me as leaf-like my body.

If I do not look up as I pass, then they call to me
Sweet, and I stop and turn round and go back and stand still,
Breathing the fragrance. What was I thinking of? *Lutea*
Lutea, thinking my thinking I did not look up, and often
They called to the air, to the children, and nobody heard the
Sweet sweet

—like a sleeper who

sleeps on into the sunlight
In a bed closed by curtains a family of women skillful
And comely sitting in sunlight embroider with birds that no one
Has seen, but only the women the widows and daughters neat
Fingers of sunlight with loving attention,

imagining glorious
Birds and the flowers Arabian, and blazing with gladdening metals
Mysterious flies

sleeps on into the sunlight, in the dark
Of his dream. And he does not see the wind billows the fustian.

Do the yellowwoods suffer, the sentinel yellowwoods, in autumn
In winter do they starve on the shore of the sky?

At the gateway
Of evening, of lion-blond autumn, leonine death-gold of autumn
Adorning, the answer does come, in splendor of lutesong
Arising within me:

the soul is alone

—like the flowers of
Yellowwoods, *lutea lutea*, white pendant clusters sucked by the bees,
White fragrant gusts of milky spring rain.

I call to them, calling
Their call, the two lions, the call that they raise in me
Morning and evening, my words of their teaching: the soul is alone.
—Sweet sweet sentinels *lutea lutea Cladrastis lutea!*
Seven years not seeing them, seven seeing them but not
Knowing a name for them, and seven years naming them too—
The fragrance of flowers arising within me, sweet sweet
Breast-perfume seized by the mind.

Now it is winter, and the fustian
Of the leaves, that fine work of the sun, the winter wind draws
Back to the earth. But the sleeper is awake, and gone down
Singing his lutesong
This crooked path into the world and out.

from *Of the Great House*

From Diana's Book

by Luis Ellicott Yglesias

Diana in the leaves green
Luna that so bright doth sheen,
Persephone in Hell . . .
John Skelton.
The Garland of Laurel

The Trap

Our house is breaking up.
My brain's a garden slug,
a beer knocked over.
I bump into

the Queen Anne chair
where Diana's curled
like a question mark,
a stoned caterpillar
nodding off.

Eventually
I find my way to bed
where the blankets are gritty;
the pillows, insufficient.

I'm dizzy & parched.
There's no one here
to ease me with
a rainy answer,

so I nibble on the lettuce
of her nightie,
though it's salt.

Unnamed

by Denise Levertov

An awe so quiet
I don't know when it began.

A gratitude
had begun
to sing in me.

Was there
some moment
dividing
song from no song?

When does dewfall begin?

When does night
fold its arms over our hearts
to cherish them?

When is daybreak?

Going Nowhere

You've left me a red, red dress
carelessly tossed in a lump
by the doorsill where I've found it
after a few hours over drinks
at the Lakeview with Peter & George.
What unimaginable night
shot through with starry lovers
have you skipped off to, Diana?
I'd chase after you, if I could.
But tonight I'm
going absolutely nowhere,
like this dress I'm hugging tight
while, naked & resplendent,
you're lightheartedly hitchhiking
in a maze of headlights
remote galactic pavements.

Winter Seasoning

Now November's had its say,
but the year as a whole
hasn't; some of that
carefully laved-up
portion of the sun's
palavering this minute,
coiling & uncoiling
in the stove, suppling

with radiant abracadabras
my portion of venison,
shallots, peas & carrots,
whatever the land
has chosen to render,
not in payment,
but in celebration
of hard work.

Tonight, stirring the pot,
I'm an alchemist of delight,
laughing as twin rainbows
quarter the broth
where new & old
worlds rise & fall
in a dragon swirl
of soil, seed & rain.

Lydian String Quartet

In 1980, Robert Koff, the highly respected musician and member of the Brandeis music department who has been a pioneering member of the renowned Juilliard String Quartet, suggested that it would be valuable for Brandeis to host a quartet-in-residence.

Four young women, whose paths had crossed as students at the New England Conservatory of Music or Yale University, but who had not previously performed with each other, applied, were accepted, and the Lydian String Quartet was born.

For Brandeis, having a quartet in residence was a new venture. The university previously had cellists or pianists in residence, but a quartet on campus has provided music students and the campus community with benefits that single performers were unable to give.

To music students, the four professionals offer not only individual lessons, but coach trios, quintets and student quartets and are also a valuable addition to the orchestra.

To the campus community, the Lydian String Quartet has added another dimension to music performances on campus. The Wednesday concerts-at-noon series has proved to be popular and has a sizeable following.

But recently, the quartet's following has expanded beyond Brandeis.

In the spring of 1982 the Lydian String Quartet entered the International String Quartet competition held in France and walked away with three prizes: First Prize for Performance of Contemporary Music, the prize for Best Performance of a French Work and the Second Grand Prize. A remarkable showing for so young a group.

Last year, they won both the special prize for the Commissioned Work and the third prize in the Banff International String Quartet Competition. During the winter they perform in concert halls throughout the United States and abroad, and during the summer months they perform at various music festivals throughout the country. This March, the Lydian String Quartet had its formal debut in Carnegie Hall in New York. The concert, which featured works by Beethoven, Ravel and Bartok, also included a piece by Steven Mackey, a graduate student in music at Brandeis.

Wilma Smith, Judith Eissenberg, Mary Ruth Ray and Rhonda Rider all had distinguished records as students before they joined their talents. Wilma Smith, who was born in Fiji and studied at the University of Auckland, New Zealand, had performed as soloist with the Christchurch Symphony Orchestra and was a prizewinner of the National Concerto Competition. On a grant from the New Zealand Arts Council, she came to the United States to study violin at the New England Conservatory of Music where she was a member of the Scholarship String Quartet. She studied in America with some of the most distinguished musicians and was, in 1980, a participant in the Harvard Chamber Music Festival under the direction of Leon Kirchner.

Judith Eissenberg was a scholarship student at SUNY-Purchase and the Yale School of Music. At Yale she served as a teaching assistant and received the Charles Ditson award for Outstanding Major in Music. She was a member of the artists-in-residence string quartet in Fountainbleu, France and performed with them in Carnegie Recital Hall.

Mary Ruth Ray was a scholarship student at SUNY-Purchase. At special invitation, she performed in the Fifth International Viola Congress and was selected to perform at the Casals Festival in Puerto Rico. She was a member of the Scholarship String Quartet at the New England Conservatory of Music and New College Festival String Quartet in Sarasota, Florida. She was also a member of the faculty at Wheaton College.

Rhonda Rider received her degree at Yale School of Music and Oberlin Conservatory where she was awarded a prize for Outstanding String Player. She had solo appearances with the Lima Symphony, the Oberlin String Arts Ensemble and was principal cellist of the New Haven Symphony. As a recipient of the Concert Artists Guild Award, Rider made her Carnegie Hall debut in 1980, and her Chicago debut in 1981.

Audiences following the progress of the quartet since they came to Brandeis have had the pleasure of hearing four accomplished musicians grow into a capable ensemble.

However, for Professor Koff, the pleasure is even greater: "To witness the formation, development, and maturing of the Lydian String Quartet has been my special privilege. After just a few years they are able to be identified as an ensemble that is cohesive, polished and ready to take their place in the international musical scene," he said.

"The Lydian String Quartet," wrote the music critic for the *Boston Globe*, "has been making a name for itself, not for the rather unusual fact that is in an all-woman ensemble, but because it is a superior ensemble."

Surrender, *silent film made in the United States, 1927*

A 1904 vaudeville routine parodying a Jewish pawnbroker. Yemenite Jews being flown to freedom (1948). The liberation of Ebensee concentration camp. The 1939 Yiddish production of *Tevye.* Abba Eban's historic speech at the UN (1956). German anti-semitic propaganda from the '30s and early '40s.

These are just a few of the performances and events captured on film and housed in the National Center for Jewish Film located on the Brandeis campus.

The center was created in 1976 with the establishment of the Rutenberg and Everett Film Library, a collection of 31 Yiddish full-length feature films donated to the society for preservation and distribution. Since then, the center has amassed hundreds of films, photographs, posters and printed materials relating to Yiddish or Jewish films from private collections, filmmakers, and organizations from New England to Australia.

Of the five major film archives in the United States, the center is the only one devoted entirely to a single subject matter.

The purpose of the center is threefold: to gather and ensure a safe, permanent repository for all film materials, both fictional and documentary, dealing with Jewish life in historically significant ways; to provide scholars with centralized, on-site access to such a collection; and to facilitate their constructive use, on or off the premises, by educational and cultural institutions, community groups and filmmakers.

In addition to offering primary source material for scholars and students of sociology, anthropology, folklore, history, politics, linguistics, theater and film, the center has been used to provide background and realistic detail for, among others, Barbra Streisand's *Yentl,* Herschel Bernardi's *Fiddler on the Roof,* productions at the Guthrie Theater of Minneapolis and an independent documentary on the American Jewish labor movement, *The Free Voice of Labor—Jewish Anarchists.*

Through a difficult and extremely costly process, the center has been able to restore and subtitle over 10 Yiddish feature films from its collection. These films, along with newsreels and documentaries, have been circulated for use by university and community groups in 49 states, Germany, Japan, Sweden, France and Mexico.

Recently, the center received a $125,000 challenge grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities, one of only 75 educational and cultural institutions across the United States to receive the prestigious award.

Those who wish to deepen their knowledge of art can find ample opportunity on the Brandeis campus. The university possesses a large collection of scores, books, and manuscripts that since last year have been housed in the newly built Farber Library.

The pleasing corner of the library called the Norman and Rosita Winston Creative Arts Center contains collections and facilities in music and fine arts that make listening and reading a pleasure that goes beyond the records and texts.

The center, with its large windows overlooking Chapels' Field, has comfortable seating, carrells, tables, audio devices, turntables, records, journals and books that make it a pleasurable and well equipped center for the study of the arts.

The music and fine arts reference collections number 1,500 volumes and include all major indexes, abstracts, encyclopedias, dictionaries, and bibliographies. Adjacent to this collection are current issues of periodicals in the creative arts.

The musical score collection has over 12,000 volumes with emphasis on scholarly editions in medieval, Renaissance and Baroque music, as well as a growing collection of performing music of the 20th century. The music microform area houses over 4,000 microforms, including many medieval treatises and the musical manuscripts of Bach, Beethoven, and Schutz. The microform collection is the third largest in New England and is used by scholars from all over the United States. The sound recording collection contains 13,000 discs, tapes and cassettes. Emphasis is on Western art music, but folk music, jazz and spoken word recordings of poetry, plays and speeches are also available.

The Creative Arts Center has facilities to accommodate 72 listeners. A self-service listening room for use by faculty and graduate students has 16 positions utilizing record, tape and cassette equipment.

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