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Boston University
How Homeschoolers Handle BU
TRAVEL THE WORLD WITH

BOSTON UNIVERSITY

Antarctica
January 29–February 11, 2004

Alumni College in
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February 16–24, 2004

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February 21–29, 2004

Waterways of Holland
and Belgium
April 16–24, 2004

350th Anniversary
Jewish Heritage Cruise
May 12–25, 2004

Alumni College in
Ronda, Spain
May 17–25, 2004

Alumni College in
Sorrento, Italy
June 14–22, 2004

Alumni College in
the Italian Riviera
June 26–July 4, 2004

Passage of Peter
the Great, Russia
July 18–30, 2004

Alumni College in
Ennis, Ireland
September 1–9, 2004

Alumni College in
Greece
October 1–10, 2004

China
October 4–20, 2004

Germany's Legendary
Holiday Markets
November 27–
December 5, 2004

We welcome your inquiries about these itineraries and your suggestions for future destinations. Please contact Emily Bundschuh by phone, 800-800-3466, or e-mail, alumtrav@bu.edu. Or write to: Emily Bundschuh, Alumni Travel Program, Boston University, One Sherborn Street, Boston, MA 02215. You may visit www.bu.edu/alumni/travel.
10 Aram Chobanian
President ad interim of Boston University since October 31, Aram Chobanian has been on the School of Medicine faculty for forty-one years. Here the school's former dean and Medical Campus provost chats with Botstonia about his sudden change of roles, his priorities — budgets and administration, listening to students, alumni relations — and the search for a new president.

14 Homeschoolers Make the Grade at BU
It's an increasingly popular alternative to public and private education across the country, but homeschooling still isn't exactly mainstream. Four BU students talk about their experiences, and the lessons they learned. By Cynthia K. Buccini

18 Building Better with Bruce Karatz
When KB Home's sales passed the $5 billion mark last year, CEO Bruce Karatz (CAS'67) felt vindicated in his belief that offering affordable housing to America's first-time buyers was the key to success in the home-building industry. By Brian Fitzgerald

22 On the Front Line for Biosafety
Boston University Medical Center will build one of two new national biocontainment laboratories in 2005. Scientists at the South End facility will study the world's most dangerous microbes, and develop countermeasures to bioterrorism. By Jean Hennelly Keith

28 A New Shine on Old Stars
Jeffrey Vance (GRS'95) saw his first Chaplin film at seven, and fell in love with silent movies. After coffee-table books on silent movie greats Buster Keaton and Harold Lloyd, he's back to his first inspiration with Chaplin: Genius of the Cinema. By Taylor McNeil
From the Vice President for Development and Alumni Relations

Were there ever a time for a Janus-like viewpoint in my column, this is not it. Looking back, there is little need for comment. The media have provided more than ample coverage (!) of Boston University’s decision first to offer Dan Goldin the presidency, then to reach a mutual agreement that he not assume the position. The University and Mr. Goldin have also agreed not to discuss the matter further, so I offer no comment here. It is also well known that John Silber has stepped down as chancellor and will continue as president emeritus and a faculty member. In the future, people will analyze “the Silber years.” (One thing that might not be covered by those summaries of John Silber’s University leadership is his wicked sense of humor. As Dory says to Nemo in Finding Nemo, “Trust me.”)

The forward-looking side of Janus’s face is appropriate here. Simply put, the University is in tremendously good shape, with the freshman class the most impressive in history and the profile of applicants for next fall better yet. More potential applicants are touring the campus than last year, new faculty are coming, programs are being launched, buildings are going up, and all in all, the University’s great progress continues, steady and secure.

Also looking forward, I am pleased to report that Aram V. Chobanian, dean of the Boston University School of Medicine and provost of the Medical Campus, is fully in place as president ad interim. I have worked with Aram for the eight and a half years I have been here; he is a great leader, a strategic thinker, and also has a good sense of humor.

Aram’s management of the Medical Campus is highly regarded by the University community and the greater academic community as well. We are fortunate he has assumed the presidency and is working diligently and closely with the senior management team, the deans, and the faculty. At his first faculty meeting, there was a wonderful, almost palpable feeling that Aram Chobanian is the right person for the time.

Few alumni have responded to the media coverage in negative ways, and many have written with questions, which I have tried to answer directly and clearly. This is a time for looking forward together, for being proud of Boston University, and above all, for even greater communication between alumni and the University. Please send me your questions and comments, and know I will respond.

Finally, thank you for your ongoing financial support of your University. In the coming months President Chobanian and I will travel to different parts of the country to meet with alumni in large and small gatherings, and we look forward to the open communication we believe is essential. All best wishes for a good winter, and for a warm, beautiful spring.

Cordially,

Christopher Reaske
French Trouble

I must say how pleased I was to read William Keylor's report on French-American relations ("The Trouble with the French," Fall 2003). He has written a wise, perceptive, understanding, and leveled analysis of this most important subject. My admiration for Keylor and his work is not only reconfirmed, but enlarged. His account should have wider circulation since too few people in the United States understand the issues well. Those of us who love France will be heartened and enriched by his thoughts.

Bernard Redmont
Canton, Massachusetts

Bernard Redmont was dean of the College of Communication from 1982 to 1986. From 1950 to 1976 and from 1979 to 1981 he was stationed in Paris as a foreign correspondent. — Ed.

A few observations on William R. Keylor's article on the state of Franco-American relations:

- Presumably the treaty of 1778 was what he meant by "the longest bilateral 'alliance' in history." If so, that treaty was unilaterally abrogated by the United States in 1798 and by both countries in 1800.
- While the two countries have never declared war on each other, the United States did embark on an undeclared war against French shipping in 1798, with Congressional authorization, and the French fought the American invasion of French North Africa in 1942.
- While Charles de Gaulle is described as a "cantankerous critic of American hegemony," there is no mention of Vichy-leaning Franklin Roosevelt's shabby treatment of both de Gaulle and his Free French movement in World War II to possibly explain the French leader's rancor.
- A desire to "prop up protégés and overturn adversaries in former French colonies" does not explain France's thwarting Libyan designs on Chad while staying out of Chad's civil war, nor more recent French efforts in the Congo or Liberia, neither of which were French colonies.
- Let me close by assuring you that I enjoy Bostonia even more than I enjoy carpings.

Arsène C. Davignon
(Com'98, GRS'99)
Quincy, Massachusetts

As a European history buff and son of a history teacher, I was thrilled to see William Keylor's wonderfully well-written and delightfully informative article. The style immediately brought me back to Keylor's lectures in Morse Auditorium in 1997 and 1998. I always admired the way he could lecture a group of more than 100 students and hold them all captive for the entire session.

Mike McKenna (Com'98)
Middleboro, Massachusetts

I would like to address the two "intriguing questions" that conclude William Keylor's article. He asks first "... why Chirac opposed a policy that he must have known the Bush administration was intent on pursuing and fully capable of executing." If he considers this question intriguing, it means that his readers must assume that nobody in the world should oppose any policy, whatever its merits, decided by a U.S. administration, as long as America has the means to implement it. I am afraid that to assume this as normal looks very intriguing to many people in the world. Yes, the United States has the means to do a lot in today's world. But when the selected course seems dangerous to many foreign governments and people, these governments and people have the right and duty to voice their opposition to it.

As Keylor mentioned, public opinion in France (as in Germany and many other European countries) opposed this policy. Perhaps they judged the policy flawed — for instance, by thinking that the positive side of kicking out Saddam was more than counterbalanced by its logical consequence of infuriating the Muslim world and giving birth to many, many little Osamas. Or perhaps they simply did not like the idea that one country can start a war just because its current administration is intent on pursuing it and fully capable of executing it, whether this country is North Korea or the United States. A few governments, such as Britain and Spain, decided to go against public opinion in their countries, but this is not a logical position for a government to hold or one that can be held for a long time (consider the trouble Tony Blair is now in). It is only logical that Chirac and Schroeder supported public opinion in their countries and opposed the Bush policy. I do not think one has to look very far back in Chirac's past or try to find other special reasons to justify his opposition. And one could ask why Chirac is singled out in this first question.

Regarding the second question: one of the main reasons French-bashing is the only remaining politically correct form of ethnic discrimination in the United States is summed up in his last paragraph. It assumes that dissent in the U.S.-dominated world is tolerated as long as it is quasi-silent. Again, to see the American
public applying to its leaders a standard different from what is expected from everybody else can only frighten the rest of the world.

As a Newsweek editorial put it last spring, a country cannot have a policy that frightens its allies and infuriates its enemies.

**Philippe René-Bazin**

Paris, France

I could not help but wonder why William Keylor, in his explanation of the recent difficulties in the relationship between the United States and France, gave no mention to a number of factors that greatly influenced France’s (Chirac’s) attempt to derail the U.S. administration’s military action in Iraq:

1) French investments and contracts with the Saddam Hussein regime in oil field development — around $50 billion worth via TotalFinaElf, a very large French corporation. Also, the French nuclear technology investment in Iraq.

2) The personal and cordial relationship of Chirac with Saddam Hussein that had developed over the years.

**Reverend Martin Fors (STH’91)**

Lyndon Center, Vermont

**William Keylor Responds**

Arsène C. Davignon is correct to note that the formal Franco-American military alliance that enabled the American colonies to win their independence broke up at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Thereafter, the United States, in keeping with President Washington’s admonition in his farewell address, avoided all alliances with foreign countries until World War II. (Woodrow Wilson explicitly refused to qualify the U.S. joint military effort with Great Britain and France during World War I as an “alliance.”) I put the term “alliance” in quotation marks to evoke the long history of relatively peaceful relations between the United States and France. This benign relationship has been temporarily interrupted over the years by periodic confrontations — such as the two military skirmishes Davignon mentions and the 2003 diplomatic brouhaha over Iraq. But compared to the long history of hot wars and cold wars between the United States and the other major powers that participated in the Iraq controversy (Great Britain, Germany, Russia, China, Italy, and Spain), the history of Franco-American cordiality is worth mentioning. I agree with Davignon that the policy of the Roosevelt administration toward de Gaulle’s Free French government-in-exile was inexcusable, as was FDR’s decision to extend formal recognition to the collaborationist Vichy regime after the fall of France in 1940.

Philippe René-Bazin misunderstands the meaning of my term “intriguing” with reference to Chirac’s opposition to the Bush administration’s war plan. I did not mean to imply that the French president should have opposed the U.S. decision to short-circuit the United Nations inspection process in Iraq and to circumvent the Security Council in favor of unilateral military action. I meant that Chirac’s willingness to take the lead in this campaign, knowing that it would probably be futile and might expose his government to retaliatory measures from Washington, came as a surprise to me (and other observers of the French political scene): throughout his career Chirac had developed a reputation as a hard-headed, pragmatic politician who seldom went out on a limb on behalf of abstract principles. Last winter and spring he suddenly became the courageous defender of the rule of law in the world. As I indicated in my article, the leaders of Germany, Russia, and China opposed the U.S. policy just as strongly. But they remained in the shadows and let Chirac take the heat as he assembled an international coalition that thwarted Washington’s goal of obtaining Security Council approval for the policy it had already decided upon.

With regard to the phenomenon of “French-bashing” in the United States that René-Bazin rightly deplores, let us hope that that despicable sentiment has finally come to an end. We Americans have no right to be overly sensitive about criticism from abroad when we do not hesitate to caricature entire societies based on ignorance of their history.

Finally, I am no more persuaded by Martin Fors’s interpretation of France’s primary motivation for opposing U.S. policy in Iraq than I am by the argument that the prospect of profits for Halliburton, Bechtel, and various American oil companies explains the Bush administration’s decision to overthrow Saddam Hussein’s regime. As for Chirac’s relationship with Saddam: throughout the 1980s until the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990, both the United States and France maintained cordial relations with the government of Iraq. American and French companies supplied various strategic materials to, and both governments shared intelligence with, the Iraqi dictator for use in his war against Iran from 1980 to 1988. Chirac lavished praise on Saddam, while Donald Rumsfeld, as a personal emissary of President Reagan, visited Baghdad in the mid-1980s to assure the Iraqi leader of U.S. support. The United States does not have clean hands when it comes to past support for Saddam Hussein and is in no position to lecture the French on this matter.

**Fallen Star**

I was saddened to read of the death of CAS Professor Gerald Hawkins, someone I hadn’t seen since I was an undergraduate in the mid-1960s (“Obituaries,” Fall 2003). Hawkins is best known for his research, theories, and books on Stonehenge. However, his enthusiasm and ability to convey the wonder of the universe to undergraduate nonscience majors is what I’ll always remember about this young astronomer and dedicated science educator.

In a lecture hall of 500 mostly liberal arts and social sciences students, he made astrophysical science accessible. He excited
interest in esoteric topics by conveying his own awe and appreciation of the heavens and the physical universe. In those early days of the space program, Hawkins kept the class apprised of its accomplishments and the thrilling promise he thought it held.

Astronomy 101 and 102 were challenging but doable because of his creative pedagogy. Hawkins did not teach from texts; he created his own course materials. I recall lots of visual aids, slides, charts, diagrams, and other educational representations. He had a ready wit, an engaging sense of humor, and a friendly rapport with students.

After graduating, I purchased and studied some of Hawkins’s popular science books and subsequent books on Stonehenge. Through the years and now, when I see these books, words and terminology come to mind, such as Doppler effect, parallax, supernova, dwarf star, galaxy, comet, meteor, and meteorites.

Whenever I see cosmic phenomena, whether a sunrise or a meteor shower, I recall the title of Hawkins’s 1961 book and continue to appreciate his explanations of, and wonder at, the Splendor in the Sky.

Bonnie Podolsky Theiner (CAS’66) 
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

El Sid

I was saddened to read about the passing of Professor Sidney Burrell (“Obituaries,” Fall 2003). I was privileged to have had the man many of us called El Cid for a number of classes.

Two things come to mind. The first was when, instead of a standard essay on Wolfe Tone, the Irish patriot, I wrote a lengthy poem extolling his bravery. Never knowing what to expect when the papers were handed back, I was floored by both my grade and by Burrell’s positive comments. Burrell, it must be understood, granted no gentlemen’s Cs.

The second is the custom of repairing to the BU Pub after class. Burrell would often accompany us, talk seriously with us — in short, treat us like peers. It was thrilling to bandy about historical trends, analyses, and personae and to bounce our nascent ideas off our jocular and engaging master.

Burrell’s legacy lies in the love of books, of supporterable facts, and of all things historical and in the successes of the hundreds of students he engaged in Irish and Scottish history over the years. Behind his Metcalf Cup and Prize lies the valued memories of scholarship and the accompanying thirst for knowledge imparted to us by one of the University’s best and brightest.

John Burts (CAS’79) 
Derry, New Hampshire

I was so sorry to hear of Sid Burrell’s passing. During his first year as department chair he asked if he could sit in on my dissertation defense. He was very gracious and asked knowledgeable and pertinent questions, and I enjoyed meeting him. Some years later, he chaired a conference session consisting of my grad student Bill Palmer, the late Roger Howell of Bowdoin, and me, from the University of Maine. The papers meshed unusually well and Sid’s commentary was brilliant.

I recall a teacher telling one of his students to pay close attention because he wouldn’t hear a session as good as this very often. What a delightful way to share knowledge, and what a wonderful experience to have Sid so capably meld it all together.

John F. Battick (CAS’58, GR’59, ’62) 
Dover, New Hampshire

Agganis Again

The fall 2003 Bostonia ("Extra Innings") brought feelings of nostalgia learning of the rising of the Harry Agganis Arena.

In 1949, I was sports editor of the BU News and was assigned to cover the exploits of the Golden Greek. He not only was the most talented football player ever to enter the portals of BU (high school All-American for four years) but a phenomenal baseball talent as well, and probably second only to the great Mickey Cochrane as a BU Hall of Famer. Agganis was a total credit to the University.

Stuart I. Levin (LAW’55) 
Miami, Florida

Jazz — A Half Century Back

I was sad to hear of the passing of Father Norman O’Connor, the “Jazz Priest” and former Catholic chaplain at BU (“Obituaries,” Fall 2003). The tribute by George Wein shows the men’s close bond through the years.

During the late 1950s and early 1960s, Wein and O’Connor organized what came to be known as the Teenage Jazz Club. One Friday a month, from four to six p.m., Wein invited teenagers from greater Boston to his renowned Storyville Jazz Club, where for $1 they were treated to performances by local favorites such as Herb Forman and Charlie Mariano, as well as by other jazz artists who were appearing at Storyville that week. Imagine leaving high school at three o’clock and an hour later listening to performers such as Max Roach, Clifford Brown, Shelley Manne, and Erroll Garner. Before entering BU as a music major in 1957, I had the opportunity to attend these sessions for two years. O’Connor would act as master of ceremonies and would also impart information enhancing our knowledge of jazz. This was another example of the close bond between Wein and O’Connor, displaying their generosity as well as their respect for each other, their art, and their audience.

Gordon Bowman (CAS’62) 
Peabody, Massachusetts

Note to Readers

Bostonia welcomes readers’ reactions and encourages expressions of opinion — pro and con. Letters should be brief and may be edited for purposes of space and clarity. Correspondence should include writer’s full name and address. Write to Bostonia, 10 Lenox St., Brookline, MA 02446, fax to 617-353-6488, or e-mail to bostonia@bu.edu.

Winter 2003-2004 Bostonia 5
Eureka in a Box

A small cardboard box arrived recently in the offices of the Howard Gotlieb Archival Research Center at Mugar Memorial Library. Inside were twenty-four slender pamphlets, each in a fragile blue paper wrapper. Among the pamphlets was a slip of age-browned paper with strange symbols and indistinct traces of writing. Unprepossessing as they appear, these materials offer an exciting glimpse into one of the greatest of all archaeological achievements, the decipherment of Egyptian hieroglyphic writing. They are an important archive of the writings of Jean-François Champollion and his elder brother, Jacques-Joseph Champollion (known as Champollion-Figeac, to differentiate him from his brother). At a single brilliant stroke, Champollion in 1822 unlocked the 3,000-year history of ancient Egyptian civilization.

The last Egyptian priest who understood the hieroglyphs probably died in the fourth century, long after Egypt had become a Greek kingdom, and finally, a Roman province. It was only the discovery in 1799 of the Rosetta Stone — with the same text written in Greek, hieroglyphics, and demotic — that allowed eventual decipherment. Champollion realized that a “phonetic alphabet” lay behind the vast array of hieroglyphs on the trilingual Rosetta Stone. This, along with his realization that Coptic, a spoken language of native Egyptians at the time, preserved some of the ancient Egyptian language, led to the final decipherment.

The publications in the cardboard box originally belonged to the Champollions. First published as articles in scholarly journals, these offprints were printed separately for the authors to send to colleagues. Retained by the Champollions for later distribution, the offprints permit us to follow the unfolding story of the decipherment of hieroglyphic writing, document the birth of Egyptian archaeology, and throw light on the early history of archaeology.

The earliest publication by Jean-François Champollion in the collection is dated 1811 and records his tentative observations on the link between Egyptian hieroglyphs and Coptic. This is succeeded by examples of his writings to 1822, when the decipherment was accomplished. After that year, the topics of his publications change as he gained confidence in his achievement and began to read and publish specific historical Egyptian texts. Particularly exciting is the scrap of paper with notes in Jean-François’s own hand about Coptic and hieroglyphs — a working document illustrating the decipherment in progress.

Today’s archaeological discoveries are seen and discussed on the Internet, but in the nineteenth century the offprint was an important medium of communication, along with journals available in libraries, lectures to scientific organizations, and private letters. Scholars working on the hieroglyphic decipherment were widely scattered and could not rely on newspaper reports or journals to make new discoveries widely known. Scholars communicated progress by distributing copies of im-
important articles to others in their field, who in turn helped to make discoveries more widely known.

How do we know the Champollions had this collection? How did it come to this country? The answers lead to an interesting story.

The archive was purchased from an antiquarian bookseller, who acquired it from the New York Historical Society. The Historical Society received the archive from Richard K. Haight in March 1860. Haight in turn obtained it from the estate of George R. Gliddon (1809-1857). All but two of the archive's documents appear in a catalogue of Gliddon's library published after his death. They are identified there as "presented to Mr. Gliddon by Champollion-Figeac," and the latter's signature and presentation inscription is on the offprints. Thus the chain of transmission leads straight to the Champollions.

The connection between Gliddon and Champollion-Figeac is clear. Gliddon, who was one of the first archaeologists in Egypt, was an early supporter of Champollion's decipherment. Born in the United Kingdom, he lived for most of his life in Egypt and the United States. He was fluent in Arabic and served as the U.S. consular agent in Alexandria in 1832 and in Cairo from 1836 to 1840. Non-U.S. citizens were often employed in this capacity in those days, since few qualified Americans wanted the impressive-sounding but low-paid positions. After his years in Egypt, Gliddon traveled extensively in Europe, where he met Champollion-Figeac, before settling in Philadelphia. There, in the 1840s and 1850s, he lectured and published on Egyptian archaeology, his archaeological research supported by Richard K. Haight.

A wealthy New York dry-goods merchant, Haight had made the grand tour of Europe and the Mediterranean in 1836 with his chatty socialite wife, Sarah Rogers Haight. Pleasure trips to the eastern Mediterranean by Americans were essentially unknown then, and the Haits, who arrived in Cairo with an entourage that included a French chef, were something of sensation. They were welcomed and entertained by Gliddon in his capacity as consular agent. He even loaned the Haits his personal boat for a cruise on the Nile. Their ensuing friendship continued after the Haits returned to America. Haight encouraged Gliddon's Egyptological research and also corresponded with many important European scholars. It was thus a natural step for him to acquire the Champollion archive after Gliddon's death and to give it to the New York Historical Society.

The connections between these men and the Champollions illustrate the social context of nineteenth-century scientific research. Instead of professors with advanced degrees, many of the first scientists were gifted amateurs, rich men who had the means to delve deep in fields that interested them. Communication at the time was slow and uncertain, and in many ways the United States was a scientific province of Europe. But the Champollion archive demonstrates that new archaeological discoveries in the Old World were transmitted to the New World, and eagerly received.

— Curtis Runnels, College of Arts and Sciences professor of archaeology

Life After Death

Rob Bouchie stands next to a 101-year-old woman whose heart stopped pumping six months ago. "What a beautiful and selfless person," he says. "She's letting people study her body."

What greater gift than giving after you're physically incapable of giving?"

As the anatomy lab manager and anatomical gift coordinator for the School of Medicine, Bouchie (SMC '89) works with death, but the gregarious former BU defensive tackle doesn't seem even slightly macabre. In the chilly anatomy lab (kept below fifty-five degrees to prevent mold) his warm greeting makes a first-time visitor feel almost comfortable around cadavers.

Boston University needs fifty-two cadavers every year for its courses in anatomy and physical therapy. "We never have enough donors," Bouchie says. "Sometimes other schools send BU a cadaver, and the families are always informed of that. There's never a monetary exchange; BU just some-
times gives them a body later."

In the corner of his office, a plastic skull rests on a filing cabinet containing BU’s donor registry. When someone inquires about the program, Bouchie sends information about the donation process. A prospective donor returns a form with the information Bouchie will need to complete a death certificate and burial permit. “But it’s all noncontractual,” he says. “The family can decline to have the body sent.”

When he gets a call about a donor who’s died, Bouchie tries “to relax the family and put them at ease. I tell them it’s what the person wanted. I assure them that I’ll treat the body with the utmost care and respect.” Time is of the essence, because Bouchie must embalm the body at the anatomy lab within twenty-four hours. The registry helps speed the body’s transfer to BU.

When a donor dies far from Boston, Bouchie works quickly to make alternative arrangements. “If we can’t get the body here within twenty-four hours,” he says, “I’ll ask the family to consider another medical school.” In most cases, the families are comfortable with the diversion, and he’ll fax his file to that school. “It happens quite a bit, and it’s a very positive thing,” he says. “I’ve been on the receiving end as well.”

Bouchie sometimes gets to know prospective donors. “I speak with people in their healthy years,” he says, “mostly between fifty and seventy. Most of them aren’t afraid of death. They understand what it is to happen to their bodies, and they understand how much respect I’ll have for them when they pass on. I often get to know the donors, and so it’s sometimes difficult when they’ve passed away. Do I have a problem with embalming people I’ve befriended? Absolutely not. I’ve never had a problem with it. It’s just a gift I have.”

Bouchie wasn’t interested in science or medicine when he was BU business major, and his first job was with a pharmaceutical company selling cardiology drugs. Doctors invited him to observe angioplasties, and “something clicked,” he says. “One day I was telling a friend who owns a couple of funeral homes about my interest in medicine and pathology, and he said, ‘You’d be a fantastic funeral director.’” Bouchie’s warmth, geniality, and business acumen were the right stuff. The friend offered him a job, but said he should first go back to school to study mortuary science.

**PAYING RESPECTS**

At the New England Institute, then located under the Citgo sign in Kenmore Square, Bouchie studied pathology, anatomy, microbiology, thanatology (the biology and psychology of dying), and embalming, and interned at the Campbell Funeral Home in Beverly, Massachusetts. “Sometimes, relatives wanted an autopsy to find out the cause of death,” he says. “They’d hire a private pathologist to perform it at the funeral home. I would assist, and I was fascinated. The whole process of developing slides out of tissue and doing the histology was amazing. I knew that this was what I wanted to do. I put aside my funeral directing plans and decided to learn as much as I could about pathology.”

After his internship at the funeral home, Bouchie became the morgue manager and pathology assistant at Children’s Hospital, where his ability to detach himself from his work was tested. “I have a fourteen-month-old son,” he says. “People always ask, how do you do autopsies on young children? I understand that we move on after death, and there are reasons why we’re doing the autopsy: it’s to give the family answers and closure. It’s also to better modern medicine.”

Still, Bouchie doesn’t want students in BU’s anatomy lab to become too detached. A chart on the back wall lists the age, cause of death, and former occupation of the donors. “This is all I tell the students,” he says. “They don’t need to know the cadavers’ names or where they lived. But knowing their occupations make them real people.”

Many medical schools don’t disclose any information about their cadavers. “There are different philosophies,” Bouchie says. “Do you want to sensitize the kids and give them a closer relationship with their cadavers? Or do you want to desensitize them by not telling them anything? I want the students to care for these people; I want them to give the bodies respect. This person here was the author of children’s books,” he says. “How can you not love a person who writes children’s books?”

Seven simple pine coffins in a corner hold the remains of cadavers from the summer anatomy session. About 70 percent of donors ask to be cremated, and BU either gives the remains back to the family or inter them in a registered grave at the Pine Hill Cemetery in Tewksbury, which is collectively owned by the four medical schools in Massachusetts, BU, Harvard, Tufts, and UMass. At the end of each class, the students have an informal ceremony for the people who have let them learn from their bodies. “The students place the bodies in the coffins,” Bouchie says, “and there’s a moment of silence. It’s a chance to thank the donors. It means a lot. Not every medical school does that.” — TS

For more information on the anatomical donation program at BU, see www.bu.edu/anatnews/AnatGift_program.html, contact Rob Bouchie at 617-638-4245, or e-mail r.bouchie@cajal-1.bu.edu.
Consumed by What Sustained Her

Once she was the gracious lady of the local political scene, and then before you could say "busing," she was the icon of Tumult, the Bull Connor of Boston.

Born at home in South Boston in October 1916, Louise Day Hicks (SED’54, LAW’58) died in the same house in October 2003. Catapulted into prominence during Boston’s, and the nation’s, confrontations over racial problems — mainly school desegregation — Hicks served as a member of the Boston School Committee, a member of the Boston City Council, and finally, a congresswoman.

Between the mid-sixties and the mid-seventies, the social climate in Boston reached blistering conditions no one could have foreseen, and people today find hard to believe: nuns were cursed and spat upon during a St. Patrick’s Day parade in South Boston; buses carrying black children to white schools were stoned by Southie mothers; Senator Ted Kennedy, attempting to reason with a crowd of 8,000 at Government Center, was attacked and forced to seek refuge in the John F. Kennedy Federal Building; and in a symbolic, awful moment, photographer Stanley Forman captured on film a white man’s attempt to spear a black architect with the point of an American flag. (His 1976 Pulitzer prize–winning photograph appeared on the front page of the Boston Herald and newspapers around the world, shocking those who hadn’t seen this side of Boston.)

Opposed to busing, Hicks, then chair of the school committee, sensed the political potential of the situation. Seeing no advantage in compromising, she articulated her constituency’s views, with effects that were far-reaching.

Hicks was no stereotypical agitator. With her tiny, refined voice, demure suits, white gloves, and floppy, flowered hats she was, rather, the epitome of the matronly mother. All in all, she appeared in public to be what she may very well have been — an earnest if not overly gifted politician ill-prepared for the firestorm that almost consumed her. The explosive decade following the assassinations of John Kennedy, Martin Luther King Jr. (GRS’55, HON’59) (with whom she had wrangled in prior skirmishes), and presidential candidate Robert Kennedy seethed with the culture wars of the sixties and burgeoning civil rights confrontations, including battles over school desegregation.

On the surface, her positions seemed reasonable to many. "If the suburbs are honestly interested in solving the problems of the Negro, why don’t they build subsidized housing for them?" she said. And "Boston schools are a scapegoat for those who have failed to solve the housing, economic, and social problems of the black citizen." To the Hicks constituency, urban social problems were scarcely being alleviated by shipping children far from their neighborhood schools to satisfy a social agenda. But the statements became mantras for the extreme elements advocating physical resistance to busing, and it was evident that her code words were clearly understood. No one misread her segregationist campaign slogan in the 1967 race for mayor: "You know where I stand."

So where did she stand? Early on it was the morally tinged tone: "It’s unfair to use children as pawns in realigning school districts." But as the situation spiraled into sporadic uncontrollability, to keep her supporters in line she had continually to recite the coded messages that by now were echoing throughout Boston and beyond.

"A large part of my vote probably does come from bigoted people," she conceded. "But, after all, I can hardly go around telling them, ‘Don’t vote for me if you’re bigoted.’ The important thing is that I’m not bigoted. To me, that word means all the dreadful Southern segregationist, Jim Crow business that’s always shocked and revolted me."

Over time the grievances about race broadened into class. Institutions, City Hall, the Church, the establishment — her constituents felt abandoned by them all, noting that no other comparable group had to take such drastic action to satisfy a federal ruling. Their alienation escalated into obscene outbreaks.

Hicks apparently had recognized the signs earlier and Newtawalk’s cover girl (“BACKLASH IN BOSTON” November 6, 1967), the adoring daughter of the upright judge who had instilled in her a youthful belief in herself, withdrew into the proper matron who had ridden a modest local movement into something she could no longer either cope with or control.

Running for reelection to congress in 1972 in one of those, to her, difficult one-on-one races, Hicks found the congressional boundaries went beyond those of her constituency. Her career in eclipse after that loss and a last gasp defeat for the city council in 1979, she was appointed, appropriately enough, to the Boston Retirement Board in 1980, and served for two years.

"She was a tragic figure," Paul Parks, a former Boston School Committee chairman and vice president of the Boston NAACP, told the Boston Globe after she died. "She became an object of hate — and she asked for it." — JH •
A Talk with Aram Chobanian, President Ad Interim

Photograph by Linda Hass

ARAM CHOBANIAN is president ad interim of Boston University. The Board of Trustees announced his appointment on October 31 and also its agreement with Daniel Goldin that he would not become president, as had been planned. Chobanian, who until assuming his new position had been dean of the School of Medicine and provost of the Medical Campus, will serve until the governance-related activities and search are completed and the next president is in place. The Board of Trustees also has formed an ad hoc Committee on Governance to assess issues of board composition and effectiveness, governance practices, and the search process for the next president. Members of the committee will advise the Board beginning at its January meeting.

The seventy-four-year-old Chobanian has been a member of the School of Medicine faculty since 1962, and was founding director in 1973 of the Cardiovascular Institute, serving until 1992. He became School of Medicine dean in 1988 and Medical Campus provost in 1996. During his administration, Boston Medical Center, a merger of University Hospital and Boston City Hospital, was created on campus, BioSquare Research Park was established with the construction of its first two buildings, and this fall the BU Medical Center received a $128 million federal grant to build a national biocontainment laboratory. A specialist in cardiovascular research, Chobanian has been principal investigator on grants exceeding $1 million annually for twenty-five years.

Bostonia spoke with Chobanian on November 19.

What made you come to BU?
My brother, Keran, also a physician, had been a house officer at Massachusetts Memorial Hospital [which became University Hospital]. He identified the program as being unusually strong in terms of clinical and research activities, and mentioned faculty members like Chester Keefer, Robert Wilkins, and Franz Ingelfinger.

What were your career plans?
I actually did not think that I would end up in academic medicine. I'm from Pawtucket, and I thought I would ultimately go back to Rhode Island and practice internal medicine there. However, to round out my education, I decided to spend a small amount of time as a cardiovascular research fellow as an interesting little part of my life. I did some laboratory work and saw a few patients as well. After two years of this, each time I started thinking about the possibility of going into practice, it became more and more distant. It started getting into my head that perhaps I could become an academician and contribute scientifically in that area.

And when did you begin thinking of yourself as an administrator?
I've never thought of myself as an administrator.

Let me show you your c.v.
It's interesting how that has all developed. In 1965, I became head of the Hypertension Section at Boston City Hospital. In a way, that was administration, but most
of the work was concerned with research, teaching, and clinical care. I was pursuing the research part of it aggressively, and the majority of my time was spent in basic and clinical research.

And did administration interfere with the research? It started to some time after I became head of the Cardiovascular Institute in 1973. The University decided to create some centers of excellence, and one was the Cardiovascular Institute, which I was asked to head. It was an administrative job to some extent, but it was research administration, so I was able to carry out my research activities and had the opportunity to recruit some very good scientists to the University. I put together some large programs and large grants while I was with the Cardiovascular Institute, and we competed successfully for the NIH's National Research and Demonstration Center in Hypertension.

So it wasn't until taking on the School of Medicine deanship in 1988 that I realized that I was now an administrator.

And what did that do to your research and teaching? For a few years I was able to do some research and teaching, but as time went on, my research role diminished, and I depended more and more on colleagues with whom I had been collaborating for many, many years, although I've always tried to keep up my interests.

Do you miss research?
I do miss it. But each time I take on a new job, I immerse myself so much in it that it seems that that's the only thing that I've done in my life.

When did you have some idea that the trustees had decided you were the person to be the president ad interim?
That was approximately one week before being appointed. I had not only never been interested in being president, I had not been interested in being a dean before I became one. When the search for a president began last year, someone asked me whether I would want my name to be put in as a candidate, and I said absolutely not. There is no way I would want to be president.

Be careful what you don't wish for.
This was very sudden. And it took me a little while to decide on doing it, although the time was very short, obviously. A member of the board called me. I met with a group from the board and expressed some reluctance, and then there was a second meeting. And in between I talked with my wife and children, and did a lot of soul-searching. I finally decided to do it primarily because I felt an obligation to the institution that has been so supportive of me throughout my career. Interestingly, my wife came to the same conclusion. She said to me, "You can't say no."

And having decided, you acted quickly. After a week of uncertainty on campus about the presidency, your being at your new post two days after you were named has been very good for University spirit.
Well, at my age, time is short. And I don't believe in fussing around too much. When I need to do a job, I throw myself into it. To be happy in this new role, I will work hard to effectively manage the University, develop new programs, and continue to move things ahead; it's not my style to do otherwise.

With respect to new programs, an area that I know a fair amount about is how to develop large research projects and bring accomplished scientists together. I think one of my priorities will be to try and integrate more effectively the research across the whole University. There are a lot of other programs that I will need to find out more about. I must have a steep learning curve here in order to know where new opportunities exist. I certainly wouldn't move ahead and do things without knowing more about it.

I think perhaps my background as a scientist makes me want to do new things and move ahead.
What are your plans for the nonsciences here?
I want to support those in a very significant way. On the other hand, because of my current lack of in-depth knowledge in many of the fields, I will certainly be looking to the experts in the areas here: Provost Dennis Berkey and the deans and faculty of the various colleges. This is a wonderful university, so diverse, with so many different strengths. What really makes the place is the quality across many, many areas. And certainly these need to be supported so that they will continue to flourish.

People on this campus have been pleased to hear how much you have met with med school students. And MED faculty I know are absolutely lyrical about working with you. With so many more people and fields, how will you try to get to know students and faculty?
It will be more difficult to do here. I have met with student leaders already. What I plan once I get myself established is to have periodic meetings with small groups of students, as I have on the other campus. I think that has given me much more appreciation for student needs. In a year's time, I hope to have seen a cross section of the student body to get a feeling for how students are thinking, and what their needs and concerns are. As I have done in the past, the meetings with students will have no agenda other than my giving a little overview of what's happening on the campus that they might not be aware of. The rest of the time I'll ask for their input.

That will also be a way for the campus to get to know you. Newspapers have been full of the long-term effects of this sudden change of leadership. I don't think it will have long-term significance. The institution is such a strong one that the recent problems will pass. My sense is it won't take long to get over this and to get back to normal business.

"I think it's particularly important at the present time to show that things at the University are moving ahead well. If what we're really doing gets out properly to our constituency, it will settle a lot of the anxieties."

Actually, we are at normal business; nothing is changing here.

Will fundraising be affected?
So far the numbers look fine. And with respect to recruitment of students, the quality and size of the new applicant pool, and the number of people who come to visit campus on these various tours — those are actually improved.

Are you taking any specific external action to let people know the University is doing well?
I am. I will be traveling around and meeting with alumni groups and friends of the University, in January on the West Coast, February at various spots in the South. Such meetings are always part of the president's job, but I think it's particularly important at the present time to show that things at the University are moving ahead well. If what we're really doing gets out properly to our constituency, it will settle a lot of the anxieties.

Is the presidential search going to be badly affected?
I think not. There has to be an interim period while the current issues go away. I think that we will have a very good applicant pool for the presidency in the future.

Is it going to take a while even to start?
It probably will. There needs to be a period of healing, a thoughtful process to determine how the next search should go, and that will take some time.

I'd guess the only people who aren't happy about your being here are people on the Medical Campus who wish you were still there.
I'm sad leaving there. I didn't have enough time to go through a grieving process.

How long do you expect to be here?
I don't have a specific time frame. This is something the trustees will have to decide.

Meanwhile, who's watching the other store?
I have already appointed an acting dean at the School of Medicine and an acting provost, and a search for permanent people has started. It's important to have people in place over there. The School of Medicine is a very important institution, as is the Medical Campus as a whole. I think the job will be one that will be sought
after; we should be able to get a very strong person to replace me.

When you get up in the morning, how do you know which direction to point the car?
Lately I actually have been walking to the office. We've moved into Sloane House, the president's house, even though we've been in our wonderful, very comfortable Natick home for forty years or so. I thought it was necessary to move next to the campus in order to do the job fully. On most days, I walk to and from work and mingle that way with others around the campus.

Do they recognize you?
I don't think many have so far. I say hello to them, and most look at me strangely.

For all we talk about campus turmoil and change, teachers teach and students learn, and campus life goes on.
Yes, it does. I just came back from a plaque dedication for Eugene O'Neill at Shelton Hall, where he died back when it was a hotel. It was wonderful to be immersed in that and to hear faculty such as Theatre Professor Sid Friedman speak about O'Neill. And my wife, Jasmine, who is a talented portrait artist, and I have already gone through the College of Fine Arts to see some of its collections. We want to rotate some paintings from students and faculty through Sloane House and here in the administrative offices as well. Promoting such talent will bring us great enjoyment.

What are your pressing tasks?
I currently have immersed myself in budgets in a major way in planning for FY 2005. The approach is in many ways very similar to what I have done at the Medical Campus. Among issues that need to be looked at are salary raises, plant funds, construction costs, things like that, and how we are going to be able to save enough money to start new academic programs and to invest in the future. To me it's absolutely critical that we continue such investments.

What else should we know about you?
My wife of forty-eight years has always given me support. As I mentioned earlier, she is an accomplished painter. We have three wonderful children. They've all gone through some part of BU. One daughter, Karin Torrice (SMG'86), has an M.B.A. from here. She was the manager of a small business before having children. She's managing my terrific grandchildren, Marc and Vanessa, for the time being, until she gets back into work. My other two children have undergraduate degrees from Boston University. Our second daughter, Lisa (SON'86), is a senior vice president of a medical advertising company in New York. And our son, Aram (CAS'87), was a science major. He's very artistic, like my wife, and heads a small building company, KLA, Inc.

What about your time at the Medical Campus do you look back on most happily?
I'm very pleased about the strong faculty and the leadership in various areas that we've been able to put together. The close relationships and integration of activities with Boston Medical Center has been very important, I think, not just for the University but for the Boston community. The BioSquare activity certainly has been dynamic. And again there's value not just locally but also nationally. We've been able to do a lot in community service work, and in 1995, the School of Medicine received special recognition from the Association of American Medical Colleges for outstanding community service. And the student body, of course, is very accomplished and is recognized nationally after graduation with wonderful residency programs and permanent job placements. So I look back with a great deal of satisfaction. There's always more to accomplish, fortunately, so my successor will have enough to do.

What would you be doing next year if this hadn't come along?
Well, I was planning to phase out of my administrative jobs over there.

You still aren't very good at career planning, are you?
I wanted to get back to research, teaching, writing, pursuing hobbies such as music. I have a little hobby of writing music. I wanted to improve my skills in music composition. I also have played the cello, and I tinker with the piano. I have a lot of things I could do.

So I see. If you weren't so loyal, you might have time for them. Is that what you think you'll do when they let go of you here?
Maybe I should learn from my experiences that I shouldn't plan anything.
Homeschooled Students Make the Grade at BU

It's an increasingly popular alternative to public and private education across the country, but homeschooling still isn't exactly mainstream. Four BU students talk about their experiences, and the lessons they learned.

BY CYNTHIA K. BUCCINI

As a gifted first grader at a Catholic school in Havertown, Pennsylvania, Emily Murphy took reading and language classes with second graders before rejoining her classmates for math. She didn’t feel at home in either place. “They kept pushing me places and not explaining why I had a different workbook than the other kids,” says Murphy, now a student in the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences. “I thought it was because I was dumb.” Her problems didn’t end there. Criticized about her penmanship, she eventually stopped writing, refusing even to print her own name.

With fourth grade approaching and the family about to move to Connecticut, her parents decided on a relatively new alternative to public and private education: homeschooling. “I was ready to try something,” says Murphy. “I figured, what the heck.” She never returned to regular schools.

Today, Murphy is a Ph.D. candidate in the American and New England Studies Program, a park ranger for the Salem Maritime National Historic Site, an intern in the American Decorative Arts Department at the Peabody Essex Museum, and a published author. She is among a tiny percentage of BU students who were educated at home for all or part of their precollege years. They tend to be bright — past homeschoolers have been Trustee Scholars and students in The University Professors program, and their average SAT scores and GPAs are higher than their peers'. And they seem to defy the notion that homeschooled students, learning in isolation, fail to acquire the social skills necessary to succeed in college.

“The conventional wisdom about homeschooling is that it’s something people do privately, in their homes with the doors locked and the window shades drawn,” says Mitchell Stevens, an associate professor of educational sociology at New York University and author of Kingdom of Children: Culture and Controversy in the Homeschooling Movement. “But in fact, homeschooling makes it possible for parents and their children to enter the wider community in much more flexible ways. Virtually every homeschooler you meet will give you evidence of exploiting that larger world beyond the conventional classroom. That’s why you get the talent that brings kids through the doors of Boston University and Swarthmore and NYU.”
A POPULAR ALTERNATIVE

The foundation for the modern homeschooling movement was laid in the 1970s by conservative Christians and educational radicals critical of traditional schooling, according to Stevens. "In the 1980s, it became a national phenomenon, in large measure through the organizational sophistication of the religious right," he says. "And by the 1990s, homeschooling was 'normalized.' It had become a legitimate if unconventional educational choice."

Homeschooling is now legal in every state. In 1999, approximately 850,000 children between five and seventeen — 1.7 percent of students in the United States — were being educated at home, according to the latest figures from the National Center for Education Statistics. (Homeschooling advocates put the number at more than 1.5 million for the 2000–2001 school year.)

Parents choose to homeschool for academic, family, and religious reasons; they object to what the schools teach, they believe they can give their children a better education at home, or they think regular schools offer a poor learning environment or fail to challenge their kids. They have ruled out private schools for similar reasons, or because the schools are too expensive or too far away. Teaching styles are as varied as the homeschooling families. Some purchase entire curricula, religious or secular, packaged by grade, with lesson plans, textbooks, workbooks, maps, and other supplies. Others cobble together courses using educational materials from scores of companies that cater to homeschoolers. (In 2002, Education Week estimated that homeschooling parents spend about $700 million a year on instructional materials.) And some can send their children to local public schools to attend a class or participate in extracurricular activities.

The homeschooling movement has become so popular that families can subscribe to specialty magazines, join support groups, and if they still have questions, pick up a variety of books on the subject, including The Complete Idiot's Guide to Homeschooling. And they don't have to miss out on the pomp when students complete their studies — there are special diplomas, class rings, and caps and gowns for home graduation ceremonies.

Although their numbers are small, more homeschoolers are applying to Boston University, says Kelly Walter, director of admissions, whose office has a staff member who reviews homeschool applications. Of about 29,300 applicants for fall 2003, Walter says, twenty identified themselves as homeschooled, up from two in 1994. The University admitted eleven, and two enrolled. The previous year, eighteen homeschooled students applied, twelve were admitted, and four enrolled. But the numbers don't tell the whole story. "There are certainly more than twenty students," Walter says, "but these are the ones who self-identified this past year."

Homeschooled students, expected to meet the same admissions standards as their peers, must submit letters of recommendation; writing samples, such as research papers or essays; some type of record of their academic history, such as a list of disciplines studied and the names of textbooks used; and SAT or ACT scores. Last year, says Walter, homeschooled applicants had an average combined SAT score of 1299, compared to 1255 for the entire pool. They tend to do well once they settle in, with GPAs averaging well above 3.0. "They know how to study, but remember, they also are academically admissible," she says. "These are not weak students. They're competitive, and we would expect them to be successful."

Stevens agrees that their success is no surprise. "If you think about it, the kinds of skills that are valued in college — the ability to work independently, to generate one's own ideas, to follow through on complex tasks over long periods of time — are the things that homeschooling encourages." These students also are well prepared to interact with adults and students of different ages and backgrounds, he says. "They've spent a lot of time building relationships with people who are quite different from them in terms of age or life experience. I think that serves them well, even on the most rigorous campuses."
NOT HIPPIES
In 1998, Emily Murphy was featured in a New York Times article about the first generation of children to come through the modern homeschooling movement. It wasn't the first time she and her family had drawn media interest, nor the last. “We didn’t try to buck the system by dropping out, and I think that’s one of the reasons that pretty early on we became one of the poster families for mainstream homeschooling — people who were doing it because they felt the school districts were not going to fulfill their children’s requirements,” she says. “We were the folks they’d pull out and say, ‘Look, they’re not communist hippies,’ or ‘They’re not stockpiling guns in Montana.’”

Despite the Murphys’ success — two younger siblings were homeschooled as well — the going wasn’t always easy. “It took a lot of self-discipline and organization,” Murphy says. “There were a lot of personality conflicts. You’ve got five people in the household who are all very bright, very outgoing, and willing to defend their ideas. My mom’s a saint.”

They began each year by reviewing the state curriculum guidelines, and each week Murphy and her parents set goals for how many chapters to read, lessons to complete, or reports to write. In the beginning, she worked at her desk, her mother closely monitoring her progress and occasionally “cracking the whip over our heads,” she says. Her parents often assigned essays and regularly administered the Iowa Test of Basic Skills. But Murphy’s education went beyond textbooks and tests. She frequented museums and science centers and tuned in to the PBS science program NOVA. She kept bees for years. By high school, the family was back in Pennsylvania, and Murphy was studying on her own, taking drama classes, volunteering at the Mercer Museum in Bucks County, and working at a local library. She took biology, physics, Shakespeare, and other classes for gifted high school students at Carnegie Mellon University and the University of Pennsylvania. At the end of every academic year, she compiled a portfolio of essays, reports, test scores, and museum brochures.

Murphy says she had no trouble fitting in when she started as a freshman at St. John’s College in Annapolis, Maryland. “St. John’s pulls from the two people in high school who prefer reading over going to sporting events,” she says. The year after graduation, she proposed a book on the history of the college and was hired to write it. A Complete and Generous Education: 300 Years of Liberal Arts was published in 1996. Murphy was curator of photographs at the Maryland State Archives for four years and then earned her master’s at Penn State.

At BU, she is studying late eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century American culture. She passed her oral exams in October and is conducting research for her dissertation on the merchants of Salem, Massachusetts, between the Revolutionary War and the early Federal period, when trade with the East Indies was booming. “I love it,” she says. “Even when I hate it, I’m loving it.”

She remains a fan of homeschooling, which instilled “a flexibility of thinking” and a discipline that helps her meet deadlines. She learned to see adults as resources, not simply authority figures. “Every time we had an electrician or a plumber come to the house, my mom would ask, ‘Do you mind if the kids watch and ask questions?’ One guy took apart a light switch to show us how it worked. We loved it.” And she continues to draw on old habits in juggling graduate school and work. “I still sit down and map out what’s coming up in the week,” she says. “I usually have three calendars running at once.”

There was a point when Murphy wondered what she was missing by learning at home. For the last third of ninth grade, she attended a small private school. But she missed the flexibility of homeschooling — the ability to volunteer two mornings a week or get to a museum.
before busloads of children arrived. “There were times when my parents were ready to give up on me and send me to school, get me out of the house,” she says. “I was a truly obnoxious teenager. I was angry. I was resentful — typical teenager stuff, with the additional I’m so sick of everything being turned into a learning experience sort of thing. But once I got into college, I realized how incredibly intelligent my parents are. And, yeah, we’ve turned out okay.”

MUSEUM TRIPS AND NEW PALS

One of the biggest disadvantages of being a homeschooler, says David Aron (CAS’05), is the constant need to refute the common stereotypes. “I don’t mind telling people about it,” he says. “But people would say, ‘Oh, you learned in your kitchen; did your mother wear a hairnet when she was serving you lunch?’ or ‘You didn’t have any friends,’ or ‘You’re weird.’ It wasn’t intended as hurtful. You know, I’m no different from anyone else.”

Aron, a native of West Hartford, Connecticut, was labeled gifted in elementary school. His parents decided to teach him at home after seventh grade, in part because he wasn’t being challenged in class. “They said, ‘Let’s just try it out for a year; we’ll see how it works,’” he says. He was homeschooled through high school.

His education was a mix of desk work, class work, independent study, and field trips to Dinosaur State Park or Boston’s Museum of Science, for example. He took Spanish courses through a language instruction company and later, classes through the American School program. When he needed sophisticated chemistry equipment, he borrowed it from the local high school. At first, Aron says, he missed his old friends. But by the second year, he’d found new pals in other homeschoolers. He organized a recreation group and participated in an orchestra, both made up of homeschoolers. By the time he took AP tests and SATs (he had a combined score of 1380), Aron had a diploma from the American School and a solid college application. He was accepted at BU, NYU, Rutgers, Brandeis, and SUNY Binghamton.

Aron doesn’t think his education suffered from lack of the resources available to more traditional students, such as computer and science labs. In fact, he says, homeschooling fostered his curiosity and desire to learn. “Anything I missed out on was made up for tenfold in other areas, like the ability to pursue things I was interested in. I know I would not have been able to take college courses, for one,” he says of the trigonometry, European history, biology, and economics classes he took at the University of Hartford, St. Joseph’s College, and Trinity College. “I had a year’s worth of college before I came to BU. I think that was helpful when I applied and when I came to BU. I wasn’t all freaked out that I had to take a college course. I already knew what it would be like.”

At his home graduation ceremony, Aron’s father told him his homeschooling set him apart from other students. “Think of the student as a vase,” he said. “Our high school is churning out these mass-produced vases. They’re nice to put on your coffee table, but they’re not very original, whereas our homeschool puts out only one every few years, and it’s hand-painted. It’s original.”

Once he arrived at BU, Aron, a political science major, faced the same challenges all freshmen do — meeting new people, trying to find his place on a large urban campus. Getting involved with Hillel and his residence hall association helped. He finished his first year with a GPA of 3.6. Now he’s thinking about pursuing a city planning degree in graduate school, and harboring loftier ambitions. “I definitely want to be governor of Connecticut,” he says.

Continued on page 79
A life-size replica of The Simpsons cartoon house? If we build it, Bruce Karatz said, they will come. And that’s exactly what spectators and the media did — by the thousands, waiting in 110-degree desert heat for a tour.

When he’s asked about major milestones in his company’s history, it’s logical to expect Karatz to start with the day seven years ago that KB Home became the American West’s leading home builder, or with its bold expansion into France in 1967, or last year, when revenues first exceeded the $5 billion mark.

But chairman and CEO Karatz (CAS’67) would rather talk about the 1997 unveiling of the most garish structure the company ever built. “The Simpsons’ house was challenging,” he says playfully as he describes the painstaking work that went into the 2,200-square-foot four-bedroom house outside Las Vegas. “But it was also a lot of fun. Our design team watched ninety-six episodes before it drafted the first blueprints. We wanted to construct a complete duplicate.”

In a promotion with Pepsi to help Fox Broadcasting celebrate the show’s tenth anniversary, KB Home’s marketing department came up with the idea of building a living-color copy not only of the house’s orange, yellow, and tomato-red stucco exterior, but also of the interior, right down to the kitchen’s corn-cob curtains and Bart’s messy bedroom, with his dartboard, Krusty the Clown poster, and a half-eaten peanut butter and jelly sandwich under the bed. Karatz, who oversaw the project, says the specs were unique: arched doorways high enough for Marge Simpson’s hair and wide enough for Homer’s hips. “We hired a talented set designer for the furniture,” he says. The chairs, sofas, and walls dazzled the eyes with glowing primary colors. Bart’s swing set and treehouse were in the backyard, not far from Homer’s barbecue grill. There was a permanent oil stain in the driveway. The living room’s television with the crooked antenna was bought in a thrift shop, along with a near-lookalike dinette set.
Ay caramba! KB Home built an exact replica of The Simpsons cartoon house outside Las Vegas in 1997. Photograph by AP Photo/Leonnox McLendon

Was the effort worth all the trouble? Was it really necessary to search high and low for paint colors such as Pink Flamingo, Wild Carnation, and Generator Green?

Well, Builder magazine called it "the most successful promotion in homebuilding history," and it is estimated that more than 130 million people around the world saw the house during The Simpsons 1997 season premiere. According to Karatz, the stunt generated a 25 percent increase in net sales for KB Home.

Karatz may be known for his marketing creativity, but it's primarily his keen awareness of the intricacies of the housing market that has propelled KB Home from a regional home builder to the country's sixth largest. Despite the recent slow economy, his Los Angeles-based company expanded into North Carolina and Georgia last March, marked its entry into the Midwest with September's $33 million purchase of Zale Homes in Chicago, and announced in November the launch of two new Florida divisions, in Fort Myers and the Treasure Coast.

FROM MINNEAPOLIS TO MARSEILLE

How did a BU history major end up a major player in the home-building business? The Minneapolis native earned a law degree from the University of Southern California after graduating from CAS, worked in a securities law firm, and in 1972 became house counsel at developer Kaufman and Broad in Los Angeles. He quickly ascended to an operations role, and in 1974 headed east again — this time all the way to France to head Kaufman and Broad—France. The company, which had opened its Paris headquarters two years before, wanted to begin building homes in Lyon and Marseilles, so Karatz, his wife, and their two young children moved to Aix-en-Provence.

Kaufman and Broad made decisions in France that "were considered crazy by people in the industry," Karatz says. The company chose to build homes without basements, which are staples of French houses, and in the process sold homes for less than its competitors.

"We brought American-type home building to France," he says. "The French dream, like the American dream, is to own a home, but the process had traditionally been expensive and cumbersome there. We wanted to make it easier and less expensive. Most of the businesspeople we talked to said that what we were planning wasn't going to work, but it has." In fact, today KB Home is one of the largest home builders in France. "Last year, revenues there reached almost $676 million," Karatz points out.

The Simpsons' house isn't the only strange structure KB Home has ever built. Even back in the 1970s Karatz
understood that a high-profile, literally, house can make an exciting marketing splash in a new territory. In 1977, Kaufman and Broad constructed a model home, complete with a car in a garage, on the roof of Au Printemps, one of the largest department stores in Paris. The home drew nearly a million visitors that fall. "The house was fully furnished," says Karatz. "It was the perfect showroom. It had running water and a backyard. It provided easy access to one of our models, and made the front page of every newspaper in Paris a number of times. That helped establish our name very quickly in the region."

**CLEMENT OUTLOOK FOR CALIFORNIA**

In 1981 Karatz returned to L.A. to become president of all housing operations for Kaufman and Broad. "I always had the idea in the back of my head that I was going to live and work in Southern California," he says. "Even before I went to law school here, I had visited a number of times — my maternal grandparents had retired to Los Angeles." Plus, he had a hunch that the state's economy, like the weather, would be hot.

Karatz consolidated the company's efforts from diversified regions throughout the nation into California, which had the country's largest housing market that decade. Kaufman and Broad rode the boom, building more houses than any other builder in the state.

In 1996, the company expanded to Texas, acquiring local home-building giant Rayco, Ltd., in San Antonio, which gave it an instant presence in the large Texas market. With new operations in Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, and Austin, Kaufman and Broad became the state's largest home builder.

Karatz knows a good idea when he sees it, whether it's a marketing move or a selling strategy. After looking at Rayco's disciplined approach to home building, he launched KBnxt, the company's innovative business model. "There were a number of principles we adopted from Rayco, such as selling a home before we build it so that we aren't saddled with speculative inventory," he says. "It's a risk-averse way of doing business. And we offer the buyer a much larger selection of homes, as well as a large selection of options to customize the home — which we will do after we build it. This is the better way of buying from the consumers' point of view, since they get precisely what they prefer, rather than our trying to sell them on accepting what we've preselected for them. And it leads to higher margins, because buyers are paying for what they want, so they don't negotiate the price."

Karatz says the KBnxt model uses surveys that tap into specific values home buyers place on various parts of a home. "We heavily survey each of the submarkets where we intend to build," he says. "We're interested in knowing what is important to the customer. If a majority of buyers in a submarket feels that a certain feature is essential, then we want to include it in the home we're offering them. If a minority feels strongly about it, then we don't include it automatically, but we'll offer it as an option."

The results of KB Home's surveys vary from region to region, but Karatz says the common denominator these days is that most people seem to want more space, whether it's big kitchens, or as is the case in Texas, pantries. In Colorado, large living rooms with fireplaces are popular. He says the consumer-focused approach pays off. "The customer pays for only the things he wants," says Karatz, "which is the preferable way of home buying."

The KBnxt model also stresses strict cost management, with a detailed computer-based scheduling program that sends nightly e-mails to subcontractors specifying the construction timetable. "It's a more efficient process," he says. "Subcontractors show up only when there's work to be done."

**THE AMERICAN DREAM**

When the company was founded in 1957, it focused on building affordable homes for first-time buyers. And they are still affordable: the average price of a KB house is $206,000. Karatz says that today's housing market is healthy, both for builders and for people who want to purchase their first house. "Interest rates are low, so homes are more affordable," he says. "People who thought they would never be able to own a home are beginning to figure out that the cost is equal to or less than renting."

He adds that the growing immigrant population — a million new people enter the United States legally each year — is the single fastest growing segment of the home-buying public. The company's marketing department recently focused on Spanish-speaking customers with bilingual advertising and home-buying seminars.

Karatz is especially animated describing the joy he feels selling people their first home. "Every once in a while I remind people in our company how fortunate we are to be in this profession," he says. "We are helping change families' lives for the better. We're helping create economic independence for them, a better lifestyle. Their children can play in their own yards, live in nice neighborhoods, keep pets — all the things that make for a total family environment. And you can see just how important this is to them each time you deliver a home."

In that spirit, yet another outrageous KB Home pro-
motion made the American dream come true for a Massachusetts woman last May. In a contest on the television show Live with Regis and Kelly, Denise Travis won a new house worth up to $250,000 in the KB Home state of her choice: Arizona, California, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, or Texas.

KB Home built and decorated a 3,000-square-foot house on the program’s ABC studio lot in midtown Manhattan. Viewers, along with the show’s perky hosts, watched the progress over several weeks. On live television, the five finalists were given keys and Travis discovered that hers opened the door. “With more than three million entries, the contest turned into something of a national phenomenon,” says Karatz. “We also received countless calls and e-mails from people across America wanting to know how they could get their own KB home.”

A BRIGHT FUTURE

Although the company has been enjoying a consistent growth and profitability unparalleled in the home-building industry, Karatz is sometimes frustrated that investors have been shunning home-builders’ stocks. He says that the stock market sees the industry as especially sensitive to the ups and downs of the economy. And at present, the economy is down.

“Home-builders’ stocks have outperformed the equity markets over the last three or four years because home builders have outperformed other sectors during this period,” he says. “But the valuations of home builders has not been strong. In fact, they have been heavily discounted because the marketplace views the future as far less bright than certainly I do. Some people are expecting a dramatic falloff in home buying. We don’t.” Karatz is optimistic that even as interest rates rise, he will sell more houses. “Then I think we will have proven to most people that we can continue to thrive,” he says, “even in a higher interest rate environment.”

He points out that the recent recession has been far from a bust for home builders. “We’re in the one sector that has been excluded from this otherwise tough economic period,” he says, and although job growth has been anemic, the economy has been strong enough to create many new home owners. “I believe this will continue,” he says.

KB Home is less vulnerable then it was during the 1991-1992 recession, according to Karatz. “In the early nineties, we had very high interest rates, and the two markets we were in suffered huge disinflation in land values,” he says. “In California in particular, military base closures and defense cutbacks in a heavily defense-oriented economy resulted in a huge dislocation of families and plummeting real estate values. France’s economy was also affected by the international recession in the early nineties. So as a company, we were hit right in the head by a couple of two-by-fours.”

That crisis led KB Home to diversify its base geographically. “As often happens, good things come out of adversity,” he says. “We ended up being a much stronger, much bigger, much more diverse company because of the problems we faced a decade ago.”

Where does Karatz see KB Home five years from now? “We will probably still be increasing revenues by about 15 percent a year, which amounts to about a billion dollars annually,” he says.

He chuckles when reminded that Fortune magazine recently wrote that KB stands for “kicking butt.” But he feels that there is no question that the company’s geographic footprint will keep expanding. “As the home ownership rate grows,” he says, “we will continue to be one of the most important home builders in America, or for that matter, the world.”
Leading Lab
for Biosafety

BU Medical Center Wins $128 Million
Federal Grant to Tackle Infectious Diseases

BY JEAN HENNELLY KEITH

The prospect of a bubonic plague or smallpox outbreak in the United States would have seemed the stuff of science fiction a few years ago. But since shortly after the September 11 attacks, when anthrax spores sent through the U.S. mail infected eighteen people and killed five, the possibility of rare disease epidemics in this country has become real and threatening.

Along with the fear of bioterrorism, concern has been growing about the devastating, widespread impact of emerging infectious diseases that occur naturally, among them new strains of influenza and viral hemorrhagic fevers (Ebola, for example), acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS), and most recently, severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS).

Naturally occurring diseases capable of decimating populations, as well as diseases that could be used as weapons of bioterrorism, will be investigated at a new Biosafety Level 4 facility (BSL-4) that will be built at the Boston University Medical Center in Boston's South End. On September 30, the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases (NIAID) of the National Institutes of Health (NIH) announced a $128 million grant — its largest ever to a university — to the Boston University Medical Center, a consortium of Boston University and Boston Medical Center (BMC), to build one of two new National Biocontainment Laboratories (NBLs). The other will be at the University of Texas Medical Branch in Galveston. Boston University and BMC will contribute matching funds toward the project.

Early architectural rendering of the National Biocontainment Lab at the Boston University Medical Center. Drawing courtesy of Stubbins Associates, Inc.

In North America, there are only a handful of BSL-4 facilities, designed with the highest possible containment features and maximum safety assurances so scientists can study the most dangerous microbes without fear of becoming infected or of the microbes being released into the environment. The two new NBLs and eight new NIH-funded Regional Biocontainment Labs, smaller-scale research facilities with biosafety levels of two or three, result from recommendations in 2002 by a blue-ribbon NIH panel to create additional research labs where more scientists can develop countermeasures against biological terrorism agents. NEIDL (National Emerging Infectious Diseases Laboratories, pronounced “needle”), as the BU facility will be called, will play a leading role in a network of infectious disease research labs around the country.

NEIDL's director and the principal investigator on the grant is Mark Klemper, Medical Campus associate provost for research. He explains the need for NBLs and what differentiates them from other infectious disease research labs: "Places like the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention have traditionally had a mission of identifying and describing epidemics and new diseases. They haven't had a principal mission to develop diagnostics, therapeutics, vaccines, or an understanding of how a disease occurs so that you could find its weak points. And that agenda has been the big, huge missing piece." That is the piece NEIDL will address. "The first priority will be those diseases for which research has been somewhat limited and that have emerged as potential agents of bioterrorism," he says. NEIDL will concentrate on the so-called Category A agents, including anthrax, botu-
lism, and tularemia, and to a lesser extent, plague and viral hemorrhagic fevers, which threaten national security because they can be easily disseminated, have high mortality rates, disrupt society, and therefore require special public health preparedness. “We want to be very focused on generating useful products against these infectious diseases,” Kiempner says.

Beyond its clinical research function, NEIDL will train first responders, including fire, police, and medical personnel, in appropriate responses to Level-4 agent exposure. A full-time NEIDL medical staff and treatment facilities will be ready for outbreaks of infectious diseases, occurring naturally or otherwise.

LOCATION, LOCATION, AND TALENT

“We were a natural,” Kiempner says about Boston University’s selection in the high-stakes competition for the NBL sites. He credits Aram Chobanian, president ad interim and former School of Medicine dean and provost of the Medical Campus, and Elaine Ullian, BMC president and CEO, for their joint vision in creating a partnership between the two institutions and creating a cooperative environment “that allowed this to flower.”

Talent, location, resources, and an extensive research network proved a persuasive combination, he says. BU has a history of scientific research focused on infectious diseases and is connected with Boston’s broad-based research community. BioSquare, BU’s science park, is a steadily growing collaboration of research, biotechnology, and biomedicine. With the busiest trauma unit in New England, BMC plays a critical role as an urban hospital and as first responder for trauma and biodefense in the region. BU’s candidacy received wide support from colleagues at the premier regional research programs, including the Regional Centers of Excellence, along the entire East Coast, most notably the center at Harvard Medical School, in which BU participates. That BU Medical Center is located in Boston, a major center of biomedicine and biotechnology, was also a significant factor.

SCIENTIFICALLY SPEAKING

Thirteen core laboratories with sophisticated equipment will support NEIDL’s mission to rapidly translate research into products. Scientists from BU and all over the country will pursue their projects there, including Kiempner, for more than twenty years a researcher in infectious diseases, particularly in Lyme disease and microorganism detection.

Jack Murphy, co-principal investigator on the NBL grant and associate director of MED’s graduate program in molecular medicine, is “an absolutely critical person who has guided much of the scientific input,” says Kiempner. He will work closely with Kiempner as NEIDL’s associate director. Murphy, a researcher for twenty years in bacterial toxinoiogy with a focus on diphtheria, has worked at a NIAID Level-4 biocontainment lab on genetically reengineering diphtheria toxin. He “is the only person at this institution who has direct experience working in a Biosafety Level 4 facility,” Kiempner says, “so he provided a real guiding light in what we could and should plan in terms of the scientific operation that would be essential for making this a success.”

Among the greatest challenges facing scientists at NEIDL, according to Murphy, will be developing a vaccine for anthrax. Inhalation anthrax, in which bacterial spores travel from the lungs into the lymph nodes, secretes toxins that cause severe breathing problems, shock, and often death. *Bacillus anthracis* normally forms spores, “little bricks,” Murphy says, which are “remarkably stable, small, and hardy and can be milled into a powder and aerosolized and used as a biological weapon. The spores stay in the air for long periods of time and it doesn’t take a whole lot of spores to cause a disease.”

Mark Kiempner, Medical Campus associate provost for research.

Photograph by Frank Curran
Unlike standard epidemiology facilities, NEIDL will have a high-throughput screening facility to aid in developing vaccines and therapeutics. With this capability, says Klempner, “thousands of chemical compounds could be tested for their activity against a newly emerged infectious agent in a matter of days.” By adding different kinds of chemical groups to a backbone compound, thousands of compounds can be generated to form a “library.” Very tiny quantities of the chemicals are then tested to see if they kill specific bacteria, he says, “looking for potential therapeutic lead compounds.” The CAS chemistry department’s Center for Chemical Methodology and Library Development, under Assistant Professor John Porco, is working to create a chemical library of small molecules that can expedite the search for therapeutics and vaccines, and was an “important selling point” in BU’s NBL grant application, Klempner says.

NEIDL will also focus on immunology — “how the body responds to various new and newly emerging infectious diseases,” Klempner says. “Once you know how the body responds or doesn’t respond, you can try to heighten the immune response so the body itself eradicates the infection.” The immunoresponse against a particular agent will be tested on laboratory animals. Small amounts of disease-causing organisms, such as bacteria that cause tularemia, could be administered to a vaccinated mouse to test the effectiveness of the vaccine, says Murphy.

NEIDL’s Level-4 status will enable scientists to develop devices that detect microorganisms in an environment — sensing, for example, if SARS is in a room. In a biocontainment area at NEIDL, Klempner says, “you might actually put the microorganism in a box and test the sensor and see how many of that bacteria or virus need to be in that box in order to sense it.”

A SUBMARINE IN A BANK VAULT

“Cabinets within cabinets” is how Klempner describes NEIDL’s structure. Because BSL-4 labs are designed to prevent even the tiniest bacterium or virus getting in or out, the biocontainment area will be air- and watertight, so that virtually nothing can leak from it. The air inside the lab will be double-filtered, using high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters, when it is pumped in and again before it is eliminated. HEPA filters can screen out something as small as a virus. “The air coming out of the facility is sterile and of higher quality, certainly, than the air going into the facility,” Murphy says. “All of the contained dry and liquid waste is doubly autoclaved before it is released. All of the liquid that goes into the drain is contained in a holding tank and then doubly autoclaved and certified as sterile before being released into the environment.”

Security measures around NEIDL will be tight, with perimeter fencing, designed to meet state and Defense Department standards, at a distance of 150 feet surrounding the building. Personnel may enter only the areas for which they are specifically authorized. The entry system will consist of a series of optical turnstiles, security guards, metal detectors, closed-circuit television surveillance, intrusion alarms, and other devices. Inside security may include biometric or iris scanners to confirm identity. Murphy says the safety measures in a Biosafety Level 4 lab involve multiple layers of protection in every aspect — “level upon level upon level of insurance. In the history of biosafety labs in North America, there has not been one breach of that safety, and the technology is better today.”

Access to a BSL-4 lab is computer-activated. “In the change room, you leave all worldly possessions, jewelry included,” says Murphy. Scientists take a decontaminating shower before dressing in special surgical scrubs and booties. Their double-layered gloves are taped at the wrists to seal the junction with the suit, which has a reinforced seat to reduce risk of tears. Once sealed in their suits, scientists enter the biocontainment area through an airlock, where they plug into an air source. Before leaving the area, they take a disinfectant shower fully suited.

At an estimated construction cost of $72 million, NEIDL is going to be “a very expensive building, at least double the expense of a standard research building because of all the fail-safes and redundancies that are built into it,” says BU Senior Vice President Richard Twde, who has been actively involved in the project from its inception. For example, there will be four sources of power, each able to operate the facility, as well as complete backup generation. There will be five chillers for cooling, even though only two are needed to operate. “We’re building a building,” he says, “that has two to three times the capacity required to make sure that under all circumstances it will be able to function properly and maintain the highest safety standards.” Its design will undergo a six-level review by the “most expert architects and engineers in the world. My job, very simply, will be to work with the scientists to make sure that the building is designed, then constructed, to the highest standards.” With BSL-3 labs already in place, BU is familiar with many of the required precautionary systems. “We’re going to take all those systems,” Twde says, “and put them in the equivalent of a submarine which can be self-sustaining . . . and we’re going to encase that in a vault.”
Approximately 30 percent of the 225,000-square-foot building will be dedicated to biosafety containment. A surge capacity will enable response to any need to identify unknown substances, such as happened after the 2001 anthrax outbreaks, for example. Under the provisions of a cooperative agreement, Keimpner says, the BU Medical Center will continuously review its “design and construction plans with the NIH to make sure that it’s meeting the national needs of all the Regional Centers of Excellence.”

**IN OUR BACKYARD**

**CONSTRUCTION**, scheduled to begin early in 2005 and be completed sometime in 2007, will have a major economic impact on Boston, creating 1,300 construction jobs just as Boston’s Big Dig project winds down, with another 660 permanent positions for operating the facility. Following construction and the first year of operation, 1,960 direct jobs and $272 million in economic benefits are estimated. In twenty years, the projected economic benefit is in the vicinity of $1.7 billion.

Federal, state, and local government officials were enthusiastic at the grant announcement in September. “I am thrilled,” said jubilant Boston Mayor Thomas Menino. “This award will boost Boston’s economy, generating thousands of new jobs and securing Boston’s role as a center of biomedical and research activity.” Governor Mitt Romney said, “The construction of this new center will solidify Massachusetts’s position as the national leader for cutting-edge biotech research.” Senator Ted Kennedy expressed his support by phone: “Boston now is situated to be the world’s center in a battle against biological warfare.”

But safety concerns have been voiced in the South End neighborhood and beyond. At the outset of preparing the grant proposal, the BU Medical Center held more than fifteen community meetings to discuss the proposed lab. Keimpner went to each one with what he calls a “wonderful team of safety, PR, security, economics, and science experts.” A community poll showed much positive response, and BU’s outreach is ongoing. “We recognize that we’ll be communicating with the community for many years,” Towle says, “and we want to spend time educating people and allowing them to ask questions. We know, based on the experience of the other BSL-4s, that this will be a safe building, and the fact is, it will be built to even more stringent standards.

“We have a good relationship with the South End community, and we believe we have very strong support. Obviously there are still some people who would like to have more questions answered, and we’d be very pleased to do that. There are also some sworn opponents. But we also know that everyone wants the needed vaccine for their daughter or their son or their mother or father.”

Responding to the “not in my backyard” view, Towle says, “I think the question is, if not in Boston, where there arguably is the greatest concentration of biomedical scientists in the world, where would you do it? And if you don’t do it, you are missing an opportunity for prophylactic treatments that can protect the population from these emerging diseases.” Murphy points out that “there’s no other drug-molecule screening core within high containments that exists. Here there will definitely be discoveries that could not be developed by pharmaceutical companies because they do not have this form of high containment.”

Along with the facility’s boundless opportunities for translating research into products that benefit human-kind come immense responsibilities. “Incredible people put this together, from facilities to security to safety, from community relations to public relations to government relations, and from architectural engineering to the finances,” says Keimpner. “It is a national and world responsibility to get it right, and we’re confident that we will.”

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Jack Murphy, director of MED's graduate program in molecular medicine, in his lab at BioSquare. Photograph by Kalman Zabarsky.
IN A LECTURE this fall at Amherst College, Joseph Ablow described a major change in his artistic direction in the late 1950s. He had been working on large, classically inspired themes for a decade and "something did not feel right."

"My subjects no longer held much meaning for me," said Ablow, a CFA professor emeritus of art, "and I began to realize that painting and inventing from memory had left me visually parched. It was obvious to me that I had to start over."

The reevaluation pulled him back to the studio, where, he says, "simply as exercises, I returned to the subject of still life," something he had avoided since art school. "But it was not long before the motley collection of objects I had assembled began quietly to organize themselves into configurations that suggested unexpected pictorial possibilities to me.

"I soon discovered that these objects may be quiet, but that did not mean that they remained still. What was to have been a subject that suggested ways of studying the look of things within a manageable and concentrated situation became an increasingly involved world that could be surprisingly disquieting and provocative. I may have been the one responsible for arranging my cups and bowls on the table tops, but that did not ensure that I was in control of them.

"The ginger jars and the compote dishes were real, particular, and palpable and yet had no inherent significance. Their interest or importance would be revealed only in the context of a painting."

Born in 1928, Ablow studied with Oskar Kokoscha, Ben Shahn, and Karl Zerbe. He earned degrees from Bennington and Harvard and taught at Boston University from 1963 until 1995. He is currently a visiting artist at Amherst College, which hosted the exhibition of his paintings that is coming to BU.

Still lifes painted over some thirty-five years highlight Joseph Ablow: A Retrospective, from January 15 through March 5 at the Sherman Gallery, 775 Commonwealth Avenue. Hours are Tuesday through Friday, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday and Sunday, 1 to 5 p.m. There will be an opening reception on Thursday, January 15, from 6 to 8 p.m. For more information, call 617-358-0295.
"I soon discovered that these objects may be quiet, but that did not mean that they remained still."

— Joseph Ablow

The Yellow Drape, pastel, 23" x 19", 1989.
Photograph by S. Petegorsky

Photograph by Max Coniglio

Noah's Bowl, oil on canvas, 36" x 52", 1990-91. Photograph by S. Petegorsky
A New Shine on Old Stars

Jeffrey Vance gave Buster Keaton and Harold Lloyd the star treatment in earlier books — now it's Charlie Chaplin's turn.

BY TAYLOR McNEIL

Back in 1977, when other seven-year-olds were begging to see Star Wars and playing with their Obi-Wan Kenobi action figures, Jeffrey Vance must have been the odd kid out on the playground. Living in suburban Cleveland, he had just watched his first Charlie Chaplin movie, Modern Times, at a friend's house. "I thought it was the most marvelous thing I'd ever seen," he says. "I was totally drawn into Modern Times, and I had to see more."

See more he did. "I gave my parents an option: they could buy me a new thing called a VCR or a film projector — this was before Blockbuster was on every corner," he says. They chose the projector. "So I started collecting films, and with that grew a love of Chaplin and Buster Keaton and Harold Lloyd and all those wonderful people."

Charlie Chaplin is the lonely prospector in his 1925 classic, The Gold Rush. This is "the single most published image of him, in which the shivering and hungry Tramp stares at the viewer to establish a connection and provoke an emotional response," Vance writes in Chaplin: Genius of the Cinema.


Vance (GRS’95) knows those kings of silent comedy especially well. He’s the coauthor of the definitive Buster Keaton Remembered and Harold Lloyd: Master Comedian, both large and lavishly illustrated, as well as two other silent-movie era books. His latest book — Chaplin: Genius of the Cinema, published this fall by Harry N. Abrams — completes his silent-film comedian trilogy. And with 400 oversized pages and 500 photographs, many previously unpublished, it’s by far the most substantial.

It’s a book long in the making. After that Modern Times epiphany, Vance started writing to silent movie stars, and perhaps because he was obviously so young, they wrote back. “I was writing letters to people like Paulette Goddard, who starred in Modern Times, and I guess they were such bizarre and eccentric little letters, clearly written by a child or young teenager, that they would respond,” Vance says. “You have to understand, when you see a twelve- or fourteen-year-old passionately writing about this sort of thing, these normally jaded people, who might not pick up the phone or answer a fan letter, are intrigued.”

First as a teenager and then a young man, he augmented his collection of 16mm silent films with interviews — and subsequent friendships — with silent stars like Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Lilian Gish, Hal Roach, Virginia Cherrill, and others who had worked with Chaplin, such as Claire Bloom. Getting to know one star made meeting others easier. “Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., would say, ‘Hey look, Lilian, you’ve got to meet this guy, he’s lovely, spend the afternoon with him, take him to tea. I was genuinely interested,’ Vance says, “and I knew about their films and their work, and it somehow worked in my favor.”

After getting his master’s in English at BU, his pursuit got more serious. “I’d be reading the New York Times and see all these silent film survivors dying off, and I realized I had to go to California to interview these people, to get oral histories,” Vance says. “I had to get there before all of it disappeared. So I collected their stories, knowing one day I would do something with them.”

That’s how he met Lita Grey, Chaplin’s first wife, which led to his first book, The Wife of the Life of the Party, which he cowrote with Grey in 1998. “I had interviewed her before, and when I moved to California, we just continued the friendship. She would invite me over to play poker with her on Sunday with a group of young men from USC,” Vance says. Grey had written a book about Chaplin in the sixties, but she kept telling Vance stories that weren’t in the book. “I thought she must be losing her mind. But it turned out the publisher had sensationalized the book to make it more saleable, and she was very unhappy with it,” he says. “So we decided at some point that I would help her write a definitive version of her life with Chaplin.”

Such fortuitous meetings kept happening. Preparing to give a talk at a Keaton conference about Chaplin, Lloyd, Keaton, and the women in their films and lives, Vance met with Keaton’s widow, Eleanor, who lived close to him. Soon he was archiving her photos for her — his day job in Hollywood was as a film archivist for MCM — and after a while when they got to know each other better, she started telling him stories of life with Buster. Those stories grew into their large-format photo book on Keaton, published in 2001 to positive reviews and strong sales. Based on its success, the Harold Lloyd Trust decided that Vance was the person to write the definitive Lloyd photo book. A collaboration with Lloyd’s grand-
daughter, the book was published by Abrams in 2002. The inevitable next step was to approach the publisher with the subject he really wanted to write about—Charlie Chaplin. "It's the one book I always intended to do," Vance says. "I certainly didn't intend to do books with Lita Grey and Eleanor Keaton, or on Harold Lloyd — those were all happy accidents."

THE ANATOMY OF LAUGHTER
WHAT MAY BE most striking reading Chaplin: Genius of the Cinema is realizing how young Chaplin was when he became not just a worldwide movie star, but also a director and producer. "It's like God dropped him down to the earth and had him star in his first film," Vance says. "That's exactly what he did. He was the feature performer in his very first film, Making a Living. A few months later, he was writing and directing his own films." He was twenty-five.

It was clearly a plus that Chaplin, like Keaton following him, had worked since boyhood in music halls and vaudeville. "They both knew what would get a laugh, knew comic timing and pacing, knew how to build a gag; they had all of that incredible experience going into films," Vance says. "They knew what made people laugh. They understood what characters worked for them, they understood what situations they could do — it was second nature to them by the time film came. And then they expanded the medium beyond that."

Chaplin, of course, is most famous as the Little Tramp, who debuted in his second film, Mabel's Strange Predicament, in 1914, complete with baggy pants, big shoes, cane, and derby hat. He played the Tramp for the next twenty years, and during that time, the character was "the best-known and best-loved figure the world had ever known," writes Chaplin biographer David Robinson in his introduction to Vance's book. "The birth of modern comedy occurred when Chaplin donned his derby hat, affixed his toothbrush moustache, and stepped into his impossibly large shoes for the first time," Vance adds. "Chaplin and the Tramp, like certain characters or turns of phrase in Shakespeare or Dickens, have remained firmly in the collective artistic consciousness ever since."

If his comic routines don't seem quite so fresh now, it's probably because they've been done by so many imitators over the years. Another problem with viewing Chaplin today "is that we know the icon so well," Vance says. "We think of that IBM commercial and remember Maria on Sesame Street doing her Chaplin imitation." Add to that the fact that many people have seen Chaplin's early short comedies on television, "all set up with tinkling piano, and they have an image of him being quite primitive," he continues. "And that's such a poor representation of what the best of Chaplin is — the Chaplin of City Lights [1931] or Modern Times."

That's not to say the early shorts weren't good. Some were great, like Easy Street, The Immigrant, and Pay Day, and still laugh-out-loud funny more than eighty years later. "You have to see them in a good print, and ideally they should be seen on the big screen with an audience," Vance says. "I don't think Chaplin works very well reduced to a television set. He was so subtle, and he was always doing little things with his hands and feet, that when you reduce that to a small TV, and you've got the sun blaring in on the screen, and the phone's ringing, a lot is lost. And I think silent comedy more than anything needs people."

As Chaplin's popularity grew — he became the "first global cinema star," Vance says — he took more time and care with his films. The Gold Rush, released in 1925, set the new standard. It's still Vance's favorite of the Chaplin silent movies: "I think if you see that film in the 1925 print with Chaplin's music played by a live orchestra, it's phenomenal."

Chaplin directed all his own films and took control of the smallest details, often shooting scenes twenty to thirty times to get just the effect he wanted. "When Chaplin wasn't contemplating his own image, he was actually a very brilliant director," Vance says. "If you look at The Great Dictator and the dance of the globe — you see how many edits are in there. It looks like it's all one take, but if you deconstruct it, it's amazing."

That said, film critics from the fifties on have often relegated him to second place, behind Buster Keaton. "When the film cineasts of the forties and fifties started writing, what could they really say about Chaplin? Their fathers and grandfathers had basically put him on a level with Shakespeare," Vance says. "There really wasn't anywhere to go with the criticism. But then the Keaton films started being rereleased, and people loved them — they had that dry, nonsentimental quality that was very appealing to the English and Americans of the sixties, and they took up his cause." Chaplin was still making films then too, "and they were very bad films, like A King in New York and A Countess from Hong Kong. So it just..."
Buster Keaton is a hapless projectionist in his 1924 feature Sherlock Jr., "a showcase of stage gags and illusions that Buster had learned in vaudeville, translated with great ingenuity to the screen," according to Jeffrey Vance. Photograph from Buster Keaton Remembered by Eleanor Keaton and Jeffrey Vance. Courtesy of Harry N. Abrams, Inc.

Totally eclipsed his reputation. People were still suffering from poor prints of his early films, because he had such tight control of his masterpieces, while Keaton films were then readily available; you could see The General anywhere.

But Chaplin seems to be in comeback mode now. Richard Schickel’s 2003 documentary Charlie: The Life and Art of Charles Chaplin earned international praise, and the Chaplin movies are coming out on DVD. And of course, there’s Vance’s book, no coincidence in timing. Today critics “appreciate films like Modern Times and The Great Dictator and how prescient they were. The dark comedy of Monsieur Verdoux clearly inspired films like Sunset Boulevard and other black comedies that we now think of as masterpieces,” he says. “I think Keaton edges out Chaplin with pictorial beauty, and certainly Buster’s Playhouse and Sherlock Jr. are brilliant, but I wouldn’t want to sell Chaplin short. I think they both had their strengths; I think they both contributed greatly as directors.”

Keaton loved making movies, and considered them entertainment. But Chaplin was different. “There’s this great story that Geraldine Chaplin tells of bringing her longtime boyfriend, the Spanish director Carlos Saura, to meet her parents at the end of Chaplin’s life,” Vance says. “Over dinner Saura said that he loved silent films, but that he preferred the films of Buster Keaton — which in the Chaplin household was not the thing to do. And according to Geraldine, her father sort of shrank into his chair. This totally took the life out of him, as Saura was expounding on how wonderful Keaton’s films were. Charlie didn’t say anything over dinner. Later, after they had adjourned to the living room, he looked into the fire, again saying nothing, while everyone else was talking. Then out of the blue, he looked at Saura and said, ‘But I was an artist.’ . . . There’s Chaplin’s definition of the difference between himself and Buster. Charlie always thought of himself as an artist.”

A GOLDEN ERA

The Chaplin Book — Vance’s first as a solo author — describes every film Chaplin appeared in. The captions for the carefully reproduced accompanying photographs pack even more detail. In preparing the book, did he ever get tired of watching those movies? “Oh God, I’ve been seeing them since I was seven. I know these films backwards and forwards,” Vance says with a laugh. “I grew up with them — I know that sounds like a ridiculous statement. But I did; I had a projector and I ran them to death.” Besides, he adds, “I think you need to have a film sit with you awhile to really appreciate it and understand what are the good ones and what are the bad ones. I’ve thought of them as an audience member and as an academic, I’ve used them as class work in college — my Great Dictator chapter began as a major paper for a seminar on satire at BU, for example — and I taught them in universities. This isn’t something that I did just recently.”

Gaining access to the Chaplin materials didn’t happen overnight either. As a child, Vance was writing to Chaplin’s widow, “and by my teens,” he says, “I had established a relationship with his estate. Pamela Paumier, who was the retired business manager of the Chaplin estate, encouraged my project in my late teens and early twenties. So when I was ready to write the book, I told the family what I wanted to do, and they were very encouraging. To have carte blanche access to everything is a privilege that’s been given to very few, and it was exciting.”

Now, having done the major silent-film comedians, who’s next? Vance doesn’t want to say what his next project will be — except that it has to do with the silent era. “But the further we get away from it, the harder it is to get a major publisher interested. Chaplin was so easy, because he’s Chaplin and there is this huge campaign for the DVDs. But I’m working hard on it, because I really feel passionately that these silent films still have so much to say. It was a golden era. Everything was new, and I think that vitality still comes across in the films,” Vance says. “I think they still entertain, and I don’t think they deserve to be forgotten.” •
Jim Collins has been at the helm of some of BU’s most imaginative research projects in biomedical engineering. His creative solutions to medical and biological problems this year earned him a MacArthur Fellowship.

BY TIM STODDARD

Jim Collins thought someone was playing a joke on him when the phone rang in October and a caller identifying himself as Jonathan Fanton, president of the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation, informed him that he’d received a 2003 MacArthur Fellowship. “I was shocked,” he says. “I asked him if this was a prank phone call. He assured me that it was not, and gave me a phone number to call back.” Playing along, Collins dialed the number and spoke with foundation representatives, who confirmed the good news.

Commonly known as genius awards, MacArthur Fellowships reward intellectual excellence. According to the foundation, the fellowships are given to individuals who transcend traditional boundaries and show “exceptional merit and promise for continued and enhanced creative work” in wide-ranging fields. The twenty-four fellows selected in 2003 include a blacksmith, a fiction writer, a nurse, and an archaeologist. Each receives a $500,000 stipend over five years, money that fellows may use however they wish.

Collins, a University Professor and College of Engineering professor and codirector of the Center for BioDynamics, is the third BU faculty member to receive a MacArthur Fellowship. Nobel Laureate Derek Walcott,
a College of Arts and Sciences professor of creative writing, was in the first class of MacArthur Fellows, in 1981. Nancy Kopell, William Goodwin Aurelio Professor of Mathematics and Science and codirector of the Center for BioDynamics, was a 1990 MacArthur Fellow.

This is not the first time Collins has been recognized for his creative work. He was honored in 2000 by Technology Review as one of 100 young innovators “who will shape the future of technology.” He’s also been inducted into the College of Fellows of the American Institute for Medical and Biomedical Engineering, an honor accorded only 2 percent of scientists in the field.

His research uses dynamical systems theory and other advanced forms of mathematics, biology, and biomedical engineering to better understand how physiological systems work and to develop new clinical devices. “I find it more stimulating and exciting to be working across the boundaries,” Collins says. “One of the exciting things about being here at BU is that the University has been incredibly supportive of interdisciplinary science — well before it became popular. Charles DeLisi was a big proponent of interdisciplinary research, and in hiring people who were doing creative work that didn’t fall along traditional lines.” DeLisi, former College of Engineering dean, is the Arthur G. B. Metcalf Professor of Science and Engineering and senior associate provost for bioscience.

The college’s current dean, David Campbell, concurs, noting that BU has nourished innovators such as Collins. “Jim’s work is a real tour de force,” he says. “It’s been made possible to a considerable extent by the investments BU and the College of Engineering have made in cellular and subcellular biomedical engineering.”

GOOD VIBRATIONS

At the time of the announcement, Collins was attending a conference in Nashville, where he was inundated with phone calls from the media about a paper he co-authored in The Lancet, a British medical journal. With a team of scientists that included Attila Priplata (ENG’00, ’02), a Ph.D. candidate in biomedical engineering, Collins reported that one of his inventions — shoes with randomly vibrating insoles — markedly improves balance in elderly people. The findings may someday help prevent falls, the leading cause of injury-related deaths for people over the age of sixty-five.

In this research, Collins has been exploring how biological signals such as nerve impulses are affected by background noise, defined in the broadest sense as unwanted signals interfering with the desired information. His work builds upon a principle called stochastic resonance, which holds that adding noise to a system actually improves the detection of weak signals in certain circumstances. With his colleagues at the Center for BioDynamics, he has applied stochastic resonance to the problem of balance control in people who’ve suffered diminished feeling in their feet because of old age, diabetes, or stroke. Much of our sense of balance is guided by pressure information on the soles. By stimulating the feet with random vibrations that are too faint to feel, Collins has helped boost the signal from the soles, so that the brain detects the foot pressure and regains a sense of balance.

Collins is probably most well-known among researchers for developing so-called genetic applets — mechanisms that can be implanted in a patient and programmed to control cell function. Several years ago, with former graduate student Timothy Gardner (ENG’00), Collins created the world’s first genetic toggle switch, which turns specific genes on and off like a light switch. The switch could become the foundation of more complex devices for a range of applications, such as a sensor to detect biological weapons or a device that warms diabetic patients when their blood sugar is dangerously high or low and automatically activates the production of insulin if it’s too high.

The MacArthur Fellowship recognizes Collins’s innovative work in the laboratory, but he is also a celebrated teacher whom students have described as a dynamo in the classroom. In 1998, he was named the College of Engineering’s professor of the year, and he won the Metcalf Cup and Prize, the University’s highest teaching honor, in 2000.

Collins doesn’t yet know how he will use the generous stipend from the MacArthur Foundation. “It’s all been so sudden,” he says. “I really haven’t had time to think carefully about the different programs or ideas I’d like to pursue.”

Unlike with most research grants, however, he doesn’t have to use the money in any specific way. “The real value of the MacArthur Award,” says Campbell, “is that Jim will now have money that allows him to pursue whatever strikes his fancy. It’s often the case that the most creative ideas do not win immediate acceptance from funding agencies, which are a bit more conservative than they ought to be, especially when money is tight. This fellowship gives Jim the ability to go wherever his thoughts lead him. It’s fabulous.”

WINTER 2003-2004 BOSTONIA 33
Bobby Hanson’s mind was foggy and his hockey skates heavy when late in the game came a burst of clarity: a Soviet player advancing toward him was about to pass back to a defenseman. Hanson timed his break toward the defenseman perfectly, picked off the pass, and suddenly was racing alone toward the Russian goaltender. He threw a quick fake and flipped a high wrist shot that cleared the goalie’s outstretched glove and landed in the top of the net. Hanson’s teammates, wearing the white jerseys of the U.S. national team, swamped him.

The action on the ice was real, but the 5,000-member crowd chanting “U.S.A.” was made up of Canadian movie extras, and the Soviet players weren’t really Soviets. The game, played in a Vancouver hockey rink last June, was filmed for Miracle, a forthcoming Disney movie about the 1980 U.S. Olympic squad, which upset the heavily favored Soviet Union en route to winning the gold at Lake Placid, New York.

The director had turned his cast loose because he was concerned that the choreographed action scenes they had been shooting for weeks lacked energy. “It was full contact, full intensity,” says former Terrier standout Hanson (CAS’80), who played professionally in the East Coast League and in Germany for two seasons before a knee injury ended his career last year. He portrays another Terrier standout, David Silk (CAS’80, GSM’93), in Miracle. “They got a bunch of retired tough guys from the NHL, like Todd Harkins and Sasha Lakovic, to play the Soviets, and we had some great players too, so it was a blast,” Hanson says.

But did it look like the famous Olympic game? The over-the-hill NHL fighters hardly skated with the elegance or passed the puck with the precision of the great Soviets. And while the U.S. player-actors were youngsters taking on stronger and more experienced foes, the similarity between them and the 1980 Olympians consisted, for the most part, of youthful enthusiasm.

Perhaps when members of the 1980 team view the Disney version of their story, they’ll cringe at other details, even if they’re the only ones who notice the inaccuracies. Miracle, starring Kurt Russell as U.S. head coach Herb Brooks, is scheduled for a February release. “I’m looking forward to seeing it, but I’m a little apprehensive,” says Silk, who scored two assists in the Russian game and later played pro for eleven years. “You know how Hollywood tends to sensationalize things.”

**DO YOU BELIEVE?**

If any story needs no sensationalizing, this is it. In beating the Soviets, the 1980 U.S. team — which also included Terrier alumni Jim Craig (SED’79), Mike Eruzione (SED’77), and Jack O’Callahan (CAS’79) — pulled off one of the most spectacular upsets in the history of athletics, a feat Sports Illustrated in 1999 named the greatest sports moment of the century. Composed mostly of college kids, the U.S. team beat the very best and most experienced — essentially professional — players from a nation that took extreme measures to dominate international hockey. The Soviets had won every Olympic hockey gold medal since 1964 and had not lost an Olympic game since 1968.

The triumph came at a time when Americans had little to feel good about: in the weeks leading up to the Olympics, their country had watched helplessly as fifty-two of its citizens were taken hostage in Iran and the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan. The U.S. economy was mired in recession, the Cold War was threatening to heat up, and President Jimmy Carter appeared weak and indecisive. Who then would not be moved by the images of U.S. goaltender Craig, the Stars and Stripes draped about his shoulders, scanning the stands for his father after winning the gold, or team captain Eruzione on the medal podium singing the “Star-Spangled Banner” with his hand on his heart? When the U.S. players returned home from Lake Placid, their names were on the lips of people who had previously had no interest in hockey, and American flags flew everywhere.

Producer Mark Ciardi hopes Miracle will lift contem-
temporary spirits. He says the movie focuses on how the late Brooks united his players, despite their simmering regional rivalries, by making himself their common enemy. "That year was the loneliest of Brooks's life," Ciardi says. "He was the bad guy who brought the Boston and the Minnesota guys together."

According to Eruzione, that's only half right. Now director of development for BU athletics, Eruzione scored the winning goal in the Soviet match and is one of the handful of players Disney allowed to review the original script. He says the famously austere Brooks was a master of motivation whose emotional distance kept players craving his approval. But were team members from rivals Boston University and the University of Minnesota at one another's throats?

"That really wasn't the case," says Eruzione. "There were tense moments in tryouts, but once we made the team, the whole regional thing was something the guys joked about."

Less funny to Eruzione, who in the movie is played by former Fitchburg State hockey star Patrick O'Brien Demsey, is a scene in the script where his teammates arrange for a woman to visit him in Lake Placid to snap him out of a slump. "There was a line in there about helping me score off the ice so I'd score on the ice," he says. "The girl they described never existed, and I was dating my wife at the time, so I wasn't too crazy about that. I asked Disney to take it out, but I have no idea if they did."

TAKE TWO

Like with all the young hockey players selected to portray members of the U.S. team, Miracle was Hanson's first serious stab at acting. To play Silk, he had to tighten up a bit. "Silky's portrayed as the really reserved guy with a little bit of a chip on his shoulder," says Hanson, who now is pursuing a coaching career. "There's a funny scene in a disco where of course I'm not dancing, and Jack O'Callahan, who's the tough Charlestown kid you always know is in the room, is out on the dance floor with Eruzione, who's the big teddy bear. And all the Boston guys are looking streetwise and savvy in their disco outfits and silk shirts, when in come the Minnesota guys wearing jeans and work boots, like they're going to a hoedown."

True to form, Silk, now a financial consultant and an adjunct professor at the School of Management, was ambivalent about the script. "I thought it was fair," he says. "I thought I came off like a rank-and-file guy on that team, which, realistically, is what I was."

Eruzione could be expected to be more sensitive to how Disney treats the story, because of all the members of the 1980 team, he remains most publicly connected to it. He periodically gives motivational speeches based on his experience, as does Craig, and in other ways has been the team's public flame bearer — literally, when he carried the Olympic torch during the 2002 opening ceremonies, and accompanied by his teammates, lit the Olympic cauldron in Salt Lake City.

"I'm sure some of the guys are going to dislike the movie, and some will think it's great," Eruzione says. "I do hope it's good. I think that because the movie is apparently told through the eyes of Herb, everyone on the team is going to be very interested in what he had to say." Brooks, who was killed in an auto accident last summer, was consulted by Disney before the script was written.

Still, Eruzione is pleased, if somewhat bemused, that the team's story is considered movie material.

"You know, we were kids playing a hockey game, trying to win a hockey tournament," he says of the team that in an anticlimax to the Soviet match defeated Finland to clinch the gold medal. "Clearly, it turned out to be bigger than a hockey game because it gave the nation something to feel good about, if only for a few weeks. And — you know what? — there still are times when I'm struck by that. A buddy of mine called me up about a year ago and told me I was the answer to a question on Jeopardy! When you hear something like that, you put down the phone and you sit back and you say, 'Wow, that's pretty cool.'"
Publisher Rob Gregory Sells the Magic of Rock and Roll

BY JEAN HENNELLY KEITH

Rob Gregory, the trim forty-five-year-old publisher of Rolling Stone, exudes savvy, energy, and focus as he describes his business role at America's rock and roll bible.

In selling the Rolling Stone brand to advertisers, Gregory (COM '80) views himself as a matchmaker between the worlds of music and commerce. “Rolling Stone really owns rock and roll in the United States,” he says, “and that’s a huge opportunity. We are to music what Sports Illustrated is to sports and what Vanity Fair is to Hollywood, and that’s a pretty groovy place to be.” His pitch to clients: the magazine is “about the power and the passion and the energy of rock and roll. Each new generation discovers it on its own terms with its own new set of artists. We try to bring that excitement to our relationships with advertisers and give them the opportunity to tap into that power and put it to work for them.”

When he’s not on the road, Gregory starts his day about seven at Rolling Stone's midtown Manhattan headquarters, often blasting tunes on Monsoon speakers that rattle his big office windows overlooking the stage entrance of Radio City Music Hall. But most days, he’s flying around the country — “lots of L.A., lots of Detroit” — meeting with key people at big companies, especially car manufacturers. They buy full-page ads, or even better, gatefold three-page spreads, at $60,000 to $80,000 a page after volume discount, hoping their products will take on Rolling Stone’s cool allure and capture the magazine’s 1.2 million young and not-so-young readers.

Young is Rolling Stone’s main target audience these days. Although the magazine’s demographics, with a median reader age of twenty-five, have not changed over its nearly thirty-six years, the competition for the market has grown dramatically in the last ten. “We are all about young males,” says Gregory. “For the most part we used to be the only magazine that delivered that young male, eighteen-to-thirty-four audience, and we owned it. And now we’ve had a lot of competition jump in the pool with us,” including a “whole teeming swarm of urban, alternative, downtown, hipster magazines,” as well as lad magazines, which throw soft porn into the mix, men’s magazines, the Internet, ESPN Magazine, and demographic editions of Entertainment Weekly that focus on music. Gregory says that over the years many publications have touted themselves as hipper than Rolling Stone. But now a critical mass of them is aimed at the youth culture, threatening to “push Rolling Stone into this nostalgic place for aging baby boomers who long for the days of Jethro Tull and the Doors and Janis Joplin.” And that, he says, is the “biggest misperception about our brand.”

To counter this typecasting, Rolling Stone, a Wenner Media publication, was redesigned last year, Gregory says, “in a conscious effort to recalibrate the look and feel of the magazine to the reading habits of Gen Y, roughly defined as teens to young adults up to about twenty-five.” He points out that although there are a lot more baby boomers — the generation that ushered in Rolling Stone in 1967 — than Gen Xers and Gen Ys, today’s young are sophisticated consumers, attuned to the media and possessing tremendous buying power. “That makes Gen Y, if you buy into that parameter, the juiciest target to come along in two generations,” he says. “So we have to be there.” He adds, however, that Rolling Stone’s readership is “a big tent,” including not only the large market of money-making eighteen-to-thirty-four-year-olds, but also many...
boomers: musicians, music business people, and music consumers, as well as pop culture and politics junkies.

The magazine’s new look includes somewhat shorter articles and three times the amount of photography and music reviews. “What we haven’t done,” Gregory emphasizes, “is abandon our tradition of feature writing.” With a longstanding reputation for award-winning journalism by the likes of Tom Wolfe, P.J. O’Rourke, and Hunter S. Thompson and prizewinning photography by Annie Leibovitz, Rolling Stone has created its own niche. “We’re the only magazine, with the exception maybe of Vanity Fair, that has those lofty journalistic standards and gets nominated regularly for national magazine awards but also makes a boatload of money,” Gregory says, “and for that matter, is young, very commercial, and very pop culture, edgy, sexy, fun, and modern.” Being a biweekly, Rolling Stone offers “the best of both worlds,” he says, combining the longer editorial view and lavish photography that give it “the look and feel and sensibility of a monthly magazine,” with the newswiness of a weekly.

The eye-candy ads for sporty cars, trendy clothes, and party drinks geared toward young males that fill Rolling Stone are especially splashy on the magazine’s foot-high pages. But the advertising balance in the magazine is changing dramatically. “We used to carry hundreds and hundreds of pages of recorded music advertising,” Gregory says. “This year we’ll be lucky if we carry twenty.” He lists the Internet, consolidation of record labels, drastic budget cuts in the music recording industry, the high cost of advertising in Rolling Stone, and alternative advertising options such as cable television as reasons for the big drop. As home computer and audiophile mags have proliferated, the magazine no longer runs as many dot-com or consumer electronics ads either.

**ROCK-IT SCIENCE**

When Gregory joined Rolling Stone two years ago, the souring economy had begun to hurt magazine publishing nationally. His optimistic approach to what he calls a “prolonged adversession” has been to “manufacture opportunities.” One of those opportunities was a calendar he pitched to Chevrolet with photos of twelve recording artists or groups posing in twelve Chevy models. The company loved it, he says, and paid a million dollars for it. The artists posed free because they wanted to be in Rolling Stone, and photographer Martin Schoeller, a former Leibovitz protégé and “arguably the best rock and roll photographer in the country right now,” says Gregory,
"We are to music what Sports Illustrated is to sports and what Vanity Fair is to Hollywood, and that's a pretty groovy place to be." — Rob Gregory

shot all the images. Chevy has committed for another calendar and the buzz in the recording community is creating competition for the next twelve spots. "We had to really sell it hard," he says, "but this year, it's selling itself because everybody's heard about it, and it's, 'Hey, do you want to be in the Rolling Stone calendar?' So the name of the game now is coming up with ideas like that that are way outside the lines of convention." His creative thinking is paying off. This December's issue is the bluest ad page success in the magazine's history. "We have outperformed the competition in ad revenue the last two years," he says. "It's been a tough two years for us, but it's been tougher for our competition."

Gregory's interest in advertising was piqued when he was an undergrad at the College of Communication, working at the student-run ad agency AdLab. A little more than a year after graduating in a down economy, he began selling ads for a small trade publication, soon moving to a bigger one at McGraw-Hill Companies in New York. For the next seven years he held advertising positions with Scientific American, then became advertising director at Condé Nast's Gourmet. On the road to Rolling Stone, he was publisher of T&L Golf, a magazine he launched for American Express Publishing, spearheading its 71 percent growth in ad pages in a year. In 2000, he was named publisher of Men's Journal, another Wenner publication.

"Rob can work with all sorts of people," says longtime friend and classmate David Lubars (COM '80), president and executive creative director of Fallon, North America, which ran the “Perception/Reality” trade campaign for Rolling Stone from 1985 to 1994. "He says what he thinks and thinks what he says, but he can deliver in a way that is productive for everyone."

Gregory says that regardless of a publication's subject matter, 90 percent of what is required to succeed as a consumer-magazine publisher is the same — a combination of business savvy and creativity. To master the other 10 percent, he involves himself in the field. For Gourmet he took wine and cooking classes and vacationed in Napa Valley. When he started T&L Golf, he took golf lessons, polished his game, and played all over the United States and in Ireland.

Immersing himself in music for Rolling Stone has been the easiest and most natural undertaking of all. "I was already passionate about music," he says. "I listen to music, go to live shows, buy music — I'd be doing all of that if I wasn't in this job, so it just makes it fun." Among his favorites are U2, Michelle Branch, and Eminem, and lately he's been listening to alt-country singer John Haydon, from Boston. He insists that his very young to forty-something staff be at the cutting edge of the music scene, and that means attending shows. "And I'm not talking about Billy Joel and Elton John," he says. "I'm talking about the White Stripes and the Yeah Yeah Yeahs and the Strokes, the new stuff. You can read all the surveys you want, read all the posters, but you need to go to rock clubs and hang out at the bar and talk. You're gonna see a core Gen-Y, music-obsessed demographic — our readers — so you know how they look and how they talk and how they react to music."

And knowing your stuff, having credibility with your clients, is essential in the business of selling ads. "If you go into a group of ad agency media planners in their mid-twenties and you quote some reference to Radiohead in Rolling Stone, it's going to invite a deeper discussion about Radiohead," Gregory says, "but if you haven't really listened to their album, or better yet, gone to see them at Madison Square Garden, you're going to get caught. You're going to be seen as an imposter and not authentic."

Passion for rock and roll, according to Gregory, is the basis for success at Rolling Stone. "That's like the jet fuel that keeps us going through a difficult competitive time," he says. "Everybody wants to be a rock star, and that's the fun part of this job." He recalls working for Scientific American: "We went to Bell Labs and met the physicists and struggled to understand what they were talking about. This is rock and roll; this is a lot more fun; this is a good gig."
Taking on Malaria

Winter has made mosquitoes a distant, annoying memory for most of us, but mosquito season never ends in tropical countries, especially in sub-Saharan Africa. Children there often don’t just get itchy; they contract malaria from the mosquitoes, and many don’t survive.

In Zambia, a southern African nation of only ten million, malaria is a leading cause of death for children, along with pneumonia and diarrhea. While malaria vaccines are still under development — none is yet in sight — other public health efforts are at the forefront of the fight against the disease, which affects children more severely than adults. That’s where researchers at the School of Public Health come in.

With a grant of more than $1.5 million from the Centers for Disease Control, they are engaged in what’s called applied research: science not in the lab, but out in the world.

Finding the appropriate dosage of antimalarial medication for HIV-infected pregnant women is one project SPH researchers are engaged in, along with their counterparts at the Tropical Diseases Research Centre in Ndola, Zambia. That’s important because HIV is so prevalent in Zambia — some 20 percent of the adult population is infected — and because subclinical malaria infections have serious adverse outcomes on the pregnancy,” says SPH Professor Donald Thea, who is leading the project.

“The standard of care right now is to presumptively treat a pregnant woman in a malarious area for malaria,” he says, regardless of whether or not she has it or has symptoms.” The treatment is benign: one pill of Fansidar, a common prophylaxis for malaria. “We’re comparing the standard current therapy of one pill in the second and one in the third trimester against one pill every month, from the second trimester on. We think HIV-infected women might require more frequent presumptive treatment.”

The researchers are also enrolling women from this study and their newborns to test a new recommendation from the World Health Organization. That recommendation is to give the drug Bactrim to children of HIV-infected mothers in an effort to fight a virulent strain of pneumonia (PCP, or Pneumocystis pneumonia) that HIV-infected babies often succumb to, and that Bactrim is very good at preventing. “We’re comparing the standard current therapy of one pill in the second and one in the third trimester against one pill every month, from the second trimester on. We think HIV-infected women might require more frequent presumptive treatment.”

The researchers are also enrolling women from this study and their newborns to test a new recommendation from the World Health Organization. That recommendation is to give the drug Bactrim to children of HIV-infected mothers in an effort to fight a virulent strain of pneumonia (PCP, or Pneumocystis pneumonia) that HIV-infected babies often succumb to, and that Bactrim is very good at preventing. But only 40 percent of babies born to HIV-infected mothers get HIV; by treating all babies, you’re overtreating 60 percent, and likely inducing faster resistance to the drug. The fifteen-month study to test resistance rates in this group starts in January and “hopefully will be able to find out whether this WHO policy, which is being recommended around the world, is doing more harm than good,” Thea says.

Complicating the study, he adds, is that Bactrim is also effective and its use prevalent for the treatment of more common pneumonia. The widespread use of Bactrim to prevent one kind of pneumonia, PCP, may paradoxically make treatment of the commoner form more difficult.

Monitoring Progress

SPH researchers are also helping their colleagues in the Zambian malaria control program develop a way “to allow them to understand whether they are making any progress in the fight against malaria,” says Thea. They will collect data in ten districts in Zambia on a regular basis, data that will be fed back to the national center “so that they have, if not a real-time indication of what they are doing with malaria control, then a quarterly understanding.”

To supplement these projects, SPH is also providing management training to the Zambians. “One gap we identified was that the people in the National Malaria Control Center know a lot about the disease,” Thea says, “but they don’t necessarily know a lot about running programs.” So SPH officials are setting up training for their Zambian counterparts, and also sending SPH students and recent graduates to work as interns.

They are also helping to disseminate information on appropriate malaria treatments and studying their cost-effectiveness. That’s especially important now because Zambia recently changed its primary drug for treatment of malaria from chloroquine to Coartem, “which is to a certain extent like having an ocean liner change directions in midstream,” says Thea. While chloro-
Cracking Under Pressure

At Boston Medical Center, Robin Cleveland is slowly blasting a kidney stone with a beam of finely focused shock waves. But instead of a suffering patient on the table, he is taking aim at the stone inside a fish tank. Cleveland, an ENG associate professor of aerospace and mechanical engineering, sends a volley of fifty shock waves into the stone, a white nugget of calcium oxalate crystals about the size and shape of a pencil eraser, stopping far short of pulverizing it. He's trying to determine how shock waves break up kidney stones, and the results could lead to a procedure that's kinder to the kidneys.

Extracorporeal shock wave lithotripsy, as the procedure is known, "works beautifully. It's completely revolutionized the treatment of kidney stones," he says. "But there are growing concerns that doctors have not given enough attention to the fact that the shock waves can do some damage to the tissues around a stone."

Developed by a German aircraft company and first used by doctors in 1980, the procedure was almost immediately embraced as a safe, noninvasive alternative to surgery. "There's been a huge patient acceptance of lithotripsy," Cleveland says, "because nothing has to go inside the body." Previously surgeons would slice into the kidney to extract a stone or thread an instrument up the urethra to break it apart. In almost twenty-five years, lithotripsy hasn't changed much: a device outside of the body generates an acoustic shock wave, which is focused to a fine point by a reflector. Urologists aim the shock wave point at the stone and fire between 1,000 and 4,000 pulses to break it up into smaller fragments that pass out of the body within hours or days.

But from the beginning, doctors could see that it was not an entirely benign procedure. Most patients have hematuria, or blood in their urine, for several days following lithotripsy. "The party line has been that lithotripsy causes very little damage, the kidney heals, and everything is fine," says Cleveland. But sometimes patients develop more serious side effects, such as hematomas, or pools of blood, on the outside of the kidney, which can pressurize the kidney and impair its function. Still, compared with surgery, the complications are usually minor. "You can get 5 or 10 percent damage with surgery, even with minimally invasive techniques," Cleveland says. "You're still winning by going with shock waves, but there's some damage that had previously been neglected."

With a $210,000 grant from the Whitaker Foundation, Cleveland is trying to determine the physical mechanisms by which shock waves break up kidney stones. In the past twenty-five years, physicians and engineers have proposed several mechanisms to explain how lithotripsy works, but "the
problem," he says, "is that nobody's done definitive experiments to show what's dominating the process because we can't see precisely what's happening to the stone inside the body."

Researchers have considered three different mechanisms by which kidney stones crack under pressure: spallation, cavitation, and shear. "If you take a chunk of concrete and whack it on one side with a hammer, you'll often see a little piece fall off the back side of the block," Cleveland says. "That's spall." In the second, cavitation, shock waves create tiny cavities in the urine around a kidney stone. The cavities grow into bubbles that pop and create holes in the surface of the kidney stone. Cavitation is clearly harmful to the kidneys, though. When cavitation bubbles form inside capillaries, they appear to rip the blood vessels apart. Once bleeding begins, pools of blood are conducive to even more severe cavitation bubbles, which can lead to hematomas.

Shear is the most recently proposed possible mechanism of kidney stone destruction. "When an acoustic wave enters a stone, some of it will start generating shear waves," Cleveland says. "Most kidney stones grow over many months in little layers, like an onion. If you can put a good strong shear wave through the stone, you can actually rip those boundaries apart by shear forces."

Cleveland has been studying the early onset of cracks and fissures in whole kidney stones surgically removed from patients who were not good candidates for lithotripsy. He first looks at the stone with a special scanner at the Beth Israel Medical Center, which takes a three-dimensional X ray of the stone. "It looks into kidney stones beautifully," he says. "We can see all the internal structures, all the layers." He then rattles the stone with a burst of twenty-five to fifty shock waves, and scans it again. Repeating this many times, Cleveland has developed a picture of how the stones break apart.

The results so far have been puzzling. "In some cases, we saw the front surface of the stone being gnawed away, just like in cavitation," Cleveland says. "In other cases, we saw beautiful cracks on the back surfaces, identical to what you'd expect to see in spallation. And we also saw cracks running along the axis of the stone, which behavior you'd expect to see from a shear wave. Our conclusion is that there is no one mechanism that dominates lithotripsy."

That's an important finding, because it might help physicians and engineers develop new and improved shock waves that break up a stone with shear and spallation rather than cavitation, which can grind up the kidney. "If you can get some information about the internal structure of the stone, that will actually give you a clue as to which mechanism is likely to break it up," Cleveland says. "It's plausible that if you do the right scan, you can get a hint as to whether it's a homogeneous or inhomogeneous stone. That information could then be used by the person running the lithotripter to select the right wave form for that type of stone."

In the next year, Cleveland will study how different types of stones break up in lithotripsy. The calcium oxalate stones he's been studying are by far the most common, but there are a variety of other stones that may respond to shock waves differently. He's also interested in how the shape of shock waves can be modified to enhance spallation and shear while diminishing cavitation. "We don't think there's ever going to be a silver bullet to break up kidney stones," Cleveland says. "You're going to have to tailor your shock wave to the stone that's within the patient." — Tim Stoddard

Robin Cleveland is trying to understand how machines like this one break apart kidney stones in a popular procedure called shock wave lithotripsy. His work may lead to a procedure that's less harmful to the kidneys. Photograph by Kalman Zabarsky
Special Collections Named for Howard Gotlieb

Special Collections, which includes the University's rare book collection and the Twentieth Century Archives, has been renamed the Howard Gotlieb Archival Research Center. The announcement was made at a celebration on September 30 honoring Gotlieb, who has directed Special Collections since he founded it forty years ago. He has also been named a CAS professor of history.

In addition to more than 140,000 rare books, the center holds documents beginning in the sixteenth century and major archives of Abraham Lincoln, Theodore Roosevelt, Franz Liszt, and military and nursing history. The emphasis is on the twentieth century, with manuscripts, letters, journals, and memorabilia representing more than 3,000 individuals in the fields of literature, criticism, journalism, government, entertainment, and others.

David Halberstam was installed as the first fellow of the center at the celebration, held on the first floor of Mugar Memorial Library, where a major exhibition was opened: Capturing the Century: Forty Years of Collecting. Following is Halberstam's speech.

Howard called me for the first time thirty-nine years ago. I did not at that moment think of myself as a collector, or to use a new phrase, likely to be "museum-embedded." I was just back from Vietnam, was twenty-nine years old, and seemed as likely to be a player in the Twentieth-Century Archives as Seabiscuit was to win all those races. I had written just one book, and it had sold all of 1300 copies. When Howard first asked to have all my papers, I thought he was kidding. But he was insistent. Howard, as many of you have come to realize, is very good at being insistent: he does it with great grace and charm. You get so you don't quite want to turn the papers over too quickly because it's such a pleasure to deal with him personally. But because of his good manners, his belief that I was going to be someone someday (his faith in my career being greater than my own faith in my career early on), and the chance to get all those papers out of my tiny New York apartment, I quickly gave my assent.

And part of it, of course, was the promised tax break. Do some of you remember that great scene in Dr. Strangelove when they're on their way to bomb, as Slim Pickens says, "them Russkies"? Pickens promises, "And boys, that's gonna be medals." Well, Howard did not say the magic word medals, but he did say the equally magic phrase tax break, which in those days still existed. Then our peerless leader Lyndon Johnson did his own book, and took a tax break on his papers. He did it so egregiously that we lost the tax break that came with handing over our papers.

So be it: now it's almost forty years and eighteen books and no deductions later. Howard, you have my undying gratitude for taking these papers, and even more, the gratitude of my wife for getting them out of our apartment, and even more than that, the gratitude of Ms. Dolly Figuracion, whose melancholy duty it is to try and clean up my office each day. More than anyone else in the world, she may be indebted to you. I have no idea what's in these papers, probably some letters from my mother telling me to eat well while in Saigon and from other members of my family telling me they voted for Jack Kennedy and not to make him mad, and some old checks, and maybe a love letter or two. Who knows.

Howard, you're a wonderful man...
and a great boulevardier, and I hope someday Boston has a boulevard worthy of you. You're more than a great librarian and curator; you're the most joyous and exuberant citizen, and have made this building a living place. You knew the importance of popular culture long before that became a working phrase to describe uncredentialed people who were at the core of the excitement in American life and whose stories tell as much about us as the classic histories of our politicians do.

You've made it all fun. I'm sure that Tom Menino is thrilled you never chose to run against him, and likewise Mitt Romney, and I'm sure that John Silber's greatest fear was coming to work one day and finding you sitting in his seat surrounded by a palace guard of retired writers, and movie stars, and country singers.

You've given us something special — a great sense of the real American story and of real American life. So much of it is in the little things, the letters and the canceled checks, giving us a cumulative sense of what life is really like, and what people's real frailties are. Coming here to Special Collections and looking through these exhibits is like eating salted peanuts. I defy anyone to come here and not be pulled into its wonders. Thank you for being not just my curator, but my friend all these years.

STH Professor David Hempton to New Faculty: “Let Your Aspirations Soar”

DAVID HEMPTON, an STH professor of church history and a fellow of The University Professors program, was the recipient of the 2004 University Scholar/Teacher of the Year Award, which is sponsored by the Methodist Church.

His speech after receiving the award at September’s new faculty orientation follows.

HISTORIANS, unlike husbands and wives, are always excited about anniversaries, and I am no exception. This day five years ago I was sitting where you are sitting. I was feeling what I imagine most of you are feeling right now, that peculiar mixture of fear and excitement that comes with all fresh starts in new places. I had come here from Queen’s University in Belfast, where I oversaw a history program that attracted equal numbers of Protestant and Catholic students in one of the most bitterly divided cities on earth. I learned some good lessons there. I learned that civilized values cannot be assumed: they have to be fought for; that excellence can be achieved in unpromising circumstances through tough intellectual discipline and hard work; that universities have serious responsibilities to their students and their surrounding societies, especially in times of violence, terrorism, and injustice. When I left there my colleagues had built one of the top ten history departments in the British Isles, and I never had to field a serious complaint from a student, Protestant or Catholic, that we had manipulated the past to serve a particular political or religious interest in the present. Through the integrity of scholarship and professional standards we won the respect of our students even when they disagreed with us and with one another.

Five years ago I was wondering: what would Boston University bring to me, and what would I bring to it? To answer these questions I would like to remind you very briefly of three other anniversaries pertinent to this great University in which we are now new colleagues.

This summer Oxford University honored one of its most distinguished graduates and fellows, John Wesley, the founder of Methodism. I repre-
sent Boston University at the unveiling of a memorial to Wesley on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of his birth in 1703. Since Wesley’s death in 1791, Oxford University had stoutly refused to memorialize his life because as an Anglican foundation it could not quite forgive Wesley’s role in establishing a new religious denomination nor his enthusiasm for building a populist religious movement of the poor and for the poor. In June of this year old hatchets were buried and the Master of Lincoln College, appropriately an eighteenth-century historian, pulled away the drapes from a memorial stone to Wesley overlooking the manicured lawns of the Lincoln College quadrangle.

What has all this got to do with Boston University? Well, from un-promising origins among the disposessed Wesley and his Methodist followers founded more schools, colleges, and universities worldwide than any other modern religious movement. One of the universities they founded was Boston University. Great universities, I believe, carry trace elements of the DNA of their founding traditions and this one is no exception. Wesley was one of the first leaders of a great religious movement to allow women to lead and to preach. He was the first religious leader of real significance to speak out against the barbaric evils of human slavery. He was a passionate believer in education, self-improvement, and hard work. He hated lopbery, faddism, and wasting time. Boston University still stands for those values of equal opportunity, no-nonsense discipline, and making the most of one’s time and opportunities.

The second anniversary I want to recall is the fortieth anniversary of Martin Luther King, Jr.’s “I Have a Dream” speech at the Washington Mall in August 1963. My Own School of Theology and this University are rightly proud of the oratorical brilliance of King (GRS ’55, Hon. ’59) and his fierce but peaceful opposition to injustice and discrimination. The wonderful exhibition on King’s life in Mugar Library shows what it means to use rhetoric and moral courage in support of a just cause, in particular his manuscript sermon entitled “Shattered Dreams,” announcing his refusal to live life “in a little confining cell which circumstances had built around us.” Here is a philosophy of education as well as a philosophy of life.

The third anniversary I want to mention, and an altogether more somber one, is the second anniversary of the terrorist attacks on this country on September 11. That anniversary is tomorrow. Two years ago the students and faculty of Boston University covered Marsh Plaza in rough but heartfelt tributes and memorials to the victims of that awful slaughter of the innocents. That day the University administration sent a strong message that teaching and learning must go on, whatever the provocation and the sense of crisis. That was the right message. It was the same message we lived by through some difficult days in Belfast, when naked violence periodically disfigured the campus.

What I have tried to parse out in anniversary time has a spatial representation at the heart of the BU campus. The next time you walk across Marsh Plaza, I want you to notice three things. Look at the University’s coat of arms, taken from its Methodist foundation: Learning, Virtue, and Piety. Think about what those words might mean for teachers and students: that knowledge and ethics should not be separated; that learning and mentoring are both essential to what we do. Look at the memorial to Martin Luther King, and think about how learning, virtue, and piety in his case were harnessed to fight mediocrity, oppression, and injustice. Look also at Marsh Chapel and let your aspirations soar as ambitiously as those great gothic arches, pointing to something greater than our own self-interest.

Five years ago I walked across a pre-restored and grimy Marsh Plaza on a wintry day and wondered what was in store for me at Boston University. I am pleased to report that I have had the time of my life in this place, teaching its extraordinarily diverse students and researching and writing in its libraries. Whatever your academic discipline and career track, I hope you will feel the same sense of time well spent five years from now.

Elmore Returns to University as New Dean of Students

As an attorney at a Boston law firm until recently, Kenneth Elmore counseled colleges and universities on matters that he had an unusual amount of experience in as a lawyer. A former associate director of BU’s Office of Residence Life, Elmore has a deep personal interest in the legal aspects of academic, employment, and student life issues as well, and to his clients that showed.

His career came full circle recently when he returned to BU as the new dean of students. Before Elmore (SED ’87) left the University in 2001 to practice law, he had served as an associate director at Residence Life for twelve years. He succeeds recently retired W. Norman Johnson, who had been BU’s dean of students for fourteen years.

The dean of students oversees more than 350 student organizations and directs the student services and programs of such departments as the Office of Residence Life, the Office of Career Services, the George Sherman Union, Orientation and Off-Campus Services, Judicial Affairs, Multicultural Affairs, and the Community Service Center. — David J. Craig
$10 Million NSF Grant Launches Training Program for Math Teachers

WHILE YOUNG children typically are taken with mathematics, when the basic concepts seem new and exciting, adolescents and teenagers often lose interest in the subject. That's the case, says Glenn Stevens, a College of Arts and Sciences mathematics and statistics professor, in part because they tire of the rote nature of math exercises.

To help invigorate middle and secondary school math instruction with passion and intellectual rigor, Boston University, in collaboration with five local school districts and the Newton-based Education Development Center, is about to launch a teacher training program called Focus on Mathematics. Supported by a five-year, $10 million grant from the National Science Foundation, Focus on Mathematics will coordinate professional development opportunities in five local communities — Arlington, Chelsea, Lawrence, Waltham, and Watertown. The program's beginning coincides with the creation of a new master's degree in advanced study and teaching offered jointly by the School of Education and CAS, which teachers from BU's partner districts will be encouraged to pursue.

"We want students to find math engaging and intellectually satisfying," says Wayne Harvey, a vice president at the Education Development Center. He and Stevens will direct the program.

"Five years from now, we expect to leave a cadre of mathematically sophisticated teachers in our school districts, who will maintain ties to the universities and research institutes of this partnership and serve as leaders in the professional development of other teachers," says Stevens, who also directs BU's Program in Mathematics for Young Scientists, created in 1989.

— DJC

CAS Professor Thomas Kunz Honored

THOMAS KUNZ, a CAS professor of biology, has been recognized by his alma mater for his work as a leading mammalogist and his extensive research on bats. He received a Distinguished Alumni Award from Central Missouri State University on the school's homecoming weekend in October. Accepting his award at a dinner honoring several alumni, he attributed his success to the heroes in his life — past professors, friends, and family. Kunz, who played varsity football and was an assistant coach as a graduate student, also was honored at the homecoming football game. He earned a bachelor's in biology in 1961 and a master's in education in 1962 at CMSU.

After receiving another master's, this one in biology, from Drake University and a Ph.D. in systematics and biology from the University of Kansas, he began teaching in BU's biology department, which he headed from 1985 to 1990. Kunz directs Boston University's Center for Ecology and Conservation Biology, which offers a tropical ecology program in Ecuador established by him. He has traveled worldwide to conduct research on mammalian ecological behavior, particularly that of bats. In 1998 Kunz was given the C. Hart Merriam Award, the highest distinction of the American Society for Mammalogists. — Hannah Grew

After receiving a Central Missouri State University Distinguished Alumni Award, Professor Thomas Kunz took part in the Homecoming Parade.
Young Alumni Council Awards

The Boston University Young Alumni Council celebrated the achievements of three alumni at its October 18 annual gala, which drew about 125 alumni, family, and friends. This year’s recipients of Young Alumni Council Awards were James Apteker (SHA’88), owner of Veronique Ballroom and Longwood Catering in Brookline, Massachusetts, president of the SHA Alumni Association, and a member of the SHA Advisory Board; Fabien Cousteau (CGS’89, MET’91), founder of Fabien Cousteau Productions, a correspondent for MSNBC’s National Geographic Explorer, and the grandson of legendary underwater explorer Jacques Cousteau (see Bostonia, summer 2003); and Gina Maher (CGS’89, COM’91), fashion director for Seventeen magazine and former fashion editor of Lucky magazine.

James Apteker (SHA’88) said whenever he speaks about BU, he talks about the friends he made and the open-door policies of the professors.

Gina Maher (CGS’89, COM’91) said she still draws on the endless “visual and copy tricks” she learned in COM classes and in Ad Lab, the college’s student-run advertising agency.

“BU holds a fond place in my heart,” said Fabien Cousteau (CGS’89, MET’91) after accepting his award.
ALUMNI AWARDS

Five graduates received Boston University Alumni Awards at the annual Homecoming breakfast and award ceremony on October 18. Judie Friedberg-Chessin (SED’59), who as president of the Boston University Alumni presided over the ceremony, also presented a special sixth award to retiring Chancellor John Silber (see page 56). Photographs by Kalman Zabarsky

Stewart Lane College of Fine Arts, 1973

Stewart Lane (CFA’73) with his wife, Bonnie Comley, and daughter, Eliana (CAS’07).

PRODUCER STEWART LANE is president and CEO of Theatre Ventures, Inc. His successes include Woman of the Year, in 1981, which won three Tonys; La Cage aux Folles, 1984, six Tonys; The Will Rogers Follies, 1991, four Tonys; and Thoroughly Modern Millie, 2002, six Tonys. Lane himself has won Tonys as the producer of Thoroughly Modern Millie, La Cage aux Folles, and The Will Rogers Follies. He has also produced shows in Dublin and London. He is the author, with Ward Morehouse, of If It Was Easy, a comedy that he also directed; co-owner and co-operator of the Palace Theatre; and a partner, with Robert DeNiro, in the Tribeca Grill.

Active in CFA events, particularly in New York, Lane and his wife have endowed the Stewart F. Lane and Bonnie Comley Fund for Theatre Artist Career Development, which supports the annual New York trip for senior acting majors.

Joseph Roth College of Communication, 1970

JOE ROTH began producing films in the early eighties as cofounder of Morgan Creek Pictures. He directed for Twentieth Century Fox and Universal Pictures and was chairman of Fox from 1989 to 1992. He and Roger Birnbaum headed Caravan Pictures for the next two years, making movies for Walt Disney Studios, which Roth then headed for six years. During his tenure it set an industry-leading record of eighteen films that grossed over $100 million each, while its subsidiary Buena Vista International grew into a market leader. He is now founding director of Revolution Studios, which makes films for Disney.

In presenting the Alumni Award, Friedberg-Chessin called Roth “that rarity, a Hollywood executive who understands finance and also artists.”

Stuart Siegel College of Arts and Sciences, 1967, School of Medicine, 1967

Stuart Siegel (CAS’67, MED’67) with Dean of Arts and Sciences Jeffrey Henderson (left).

A GRADUATE in the first class of the joint B.A./M.D. six-year program, Stuart Siegel has been at the University of Southern California Keck School of Medicine and Children’s Hospital in Los Angeles since 1972,
where he is now a USC professor of pediatrics, vice
chairman of the pediatrics department, and coordinator
for pediatric oncology as well as head of the hematol-
ogy-oncology division of pediatrics at the university
and the hospital. An active and frequently published
researcher and a practicing physician, Siegel was hon-
ored particularly for his leadership as administrator and
teacher in extending care to include the child’s home
and school life and as a fundraiser and volunteer in
providing varied service and training in California
and abroad.

At the ceremony he praised his joint liberal arts-
medical school training, saying that the University
“taught me that the human aspect of medicine is as
important as the scientific.”

Naomi Stanhaus School of Social Work, 1970

Naomi Stanhaus (SSW’70) and her daughter, Heather
Stanhaus (SAR’03).

INSPIRED in part by School of Social Work Professor
Louis Lowy (SED’49, SSW’51), Naomi Stanhaus has
centered her career on improving elder services. She
spent the year after she graduated in Washington,
D.C., consulting with agencies nationally on the legal
problems of the elderly poor, and then moved to
Chicago, where she designed and implemented a
series of programs that encouraged community groups
to establish elder services, helped them find funding,
and guided them in gaining from volunteer work by
the elderly themselves. She has been a private consul-
tant since 1977, assisting local and national agencies
and organizations.

Stanhaus is an active School of Social Work vol-
unteer as fundraiser, advisor, organizer, and now
cochair of the eighty-fifth anniversary celebrations.

Judith Vaitukaitis School of Medicine, 1966

Judith Vaitukaitis (MED’66) with Barry Manuel (CAS’54,
MED’58), executive director of MED’s Alumni Association.

NOW DIRECTOR of the National Institutes of Health’s
National Center for Research Resources, Judith
Vaitukaitis was a School of Medicine faculty member
from 1974 to 1986. An active researcher, she directed
the University’s General Clinical Research Center and
headed the Section on Endocrinology and Metabolism
at Boston City Hospital. She then joined the National
Center for Research Resources as director of the center’s
general clinical research centers program and has been
in her present position since 1993. During that time
the center has extended its primary mission, to
facilitate collaborations and the sharing of expensive
resources in biomedical areas supported by the NIH.

University Historian and Sargent College Dean Emeritus
George Makechnie (SED’29, S31, HON’79) with Trustee
Patricia Donahoe (SAR’58). It was Makechnie, Donahoe
says, who inspired her to go on to medical school after
Sargent College. ♦
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Romare Bearden (CFA'34), Profile/Part 11, The Thirties: Uptown Sunday Night Session, collage of various papers with foil, paint, ink, and graphite on fiberboard, 44" x 56", 1942. The Art of Romare Bearden, the most comprehensive retrospective to date of his work, will be on display at the National Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C., until January 4, and then travel to the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art, the Dallas Museum of Art, and the Whitney Museum of American Art. Collection of George and Joyce Wein; ©Romare Bearden Foundation / Licensed by VAGA, New York, New York.

1942

Ricardo Galang (GRS'42) of Pampanga, the Philippines, maintains a busy schedule lecturing at universities and speaking at sociocivic organizations in Southeast Asia. At the age of 97, he writes elementary-level social studies textbooks and articles on education, and assists graduate students preparing their dissertations. He is known as “Busy Old Man” in Pampanga, he writes, and he will not retire as long as he has an active mind.

John Powers (SMG'42, SED'53) of West Columbia, S.C., writes that he remains active at 86, gardening and playing golf. He retired from the U.S. Air Force 38 years ago and from the University of South Carolina 19 years ago.

1955

Lindsley Wellman (COM'55, CGS'54) of New Britain, Conn., retired as president, treasurer, and general manager of the New Britain Herald. He recently completed a 10-year term, the last 2 as chairman, at the New Britain Foundation for Public Giving. He is a trustee of the New Britain Museum of American Art and was a guest curator of the museum's exhibition Winslow Homer’s America. Lindsley serves as president of the New Britain Institute.

1956


Elizabeth Gribin (CFA'56, PAL'56) of Bridgehampton, N.Y., was a featured artist in the October grand opening show of the Rentz Gallery in Richmond, Va. Besides the Rentz, Liz is represented by the Elaine Baker Gallery in Boca Raton, Fla., the Nan Mulford Gallery, Rockland, Maine, and Newbury Fine Arts in Boston. The Library of Congress honored Liz as one of America’s "living legends" during its bicentennial celebration.

1959

Carl Chiarenza (COM'59, GRS'64) of Rochester, N.Y., Fanny Knapp Allen Professor Emeritus of Art History and artist-in-residence at the University of Rochester, exhibited his photography at the university's Hatnett Gallery in October and November. Carl, who has photographs in the permanent collections of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, the Bibliothèque Nationale de France, the Shadai Gallery at the Tokyo Institute of Polytechnics, and the Kiyosato Museum of Photographic Arts in Japan, also is an artist and a critic.

1963

Ben Frank Moss (CFA'63) of Hanover, N.H., displayed his art at the New Bedford Art Museum's exhibition Vault Series Focus last summer, in New Bedford, Mass.

1966

Marc Goldberg (CAS'66, LAW'69) and his wife, Susan Aronie Goldberg (SMG'68),
of Boca Raton, Fla., moved their home and consulting business, SuMa Partners, to Florida. For the past eight years, Marc has been a consultant in human resources, labor relations, and employee communications. They report that they are happy living in an area with many BU alumni. E-mail Marc at marc@sumapartners.com.

### 1967

**Heather G. Abrams (CAS'67) of Utica, N.Y.** had artwork in an exhibition entitled *House Made of Evening Light* at New York’s Edgewood Gallery in the fall.

**Laura Blacklow (CFA'67)** of Cambridge, Mass., gave an artist's slide talk at COM in October. She has released a new book, *Nightmare in Guatemala*, which was featured in an exhibition at the Art Complex Museum in Duxbury, Mass.

### 1968

**Stephen Rothschild (SMG'68) of St. Louis, Mo.,** was named the 2004 second vice president of the Million Dollar Round Table (MDRT), an association for financial professionals, and will become president in 2006. He has been an MDRT member for 29 years. A leader in the financial industry, Stephen specializes in fee-based financial and estate planning at his St. Louis and Naples, Fla., offices. He and his wife, Debbie, have been married for 31 years and have a daughter, Denny Grace, 26, and a son, Stephen, Jr., 24.

### 1969

**Nili Baider (CFA'69)** of New York, N.Y., is an interior designer specializing in residences and small offices. She founded her firm, Baider Interiors, in 1987. Nili speaks fluent French, German, and Spanish and is known for her European flair in creating elegant and comfortable interiors that reflect the personalities and lifestyles of her clients.

**Dana Fitzgerald (SMG'69, CGS'67)** of Newburyport, Mass., writes that he and his wife, Linda, own a residential real estate property management business. E-mail him at gkarelis@karelisrealty.com.

### 1970

**Gary Karelis (SMG'70)** of Newburyport, Mass., is showing his photograph series *Night Watch/Gloucester Harbor* in a solo exhibition at the Print Center in Philadelphia through January 24. He has another show scheduled at the Cape Ann Historical Museum in Gloucester, Mass., for 2004. His photograph

### 1971

**Lyn Dubow Gruber (CAS'71) of Rivervale, N.J.,** earned a master's degree in leadership education in May and is pursuing a position as a public school principal. She has three children and has been teaching in Elizabeth, N.J., for the last six years.

**Harold Shlevin (CAS'71)** of Atlanta, Ga., president and chief executive officer of Solvay Pharmaceuticals, was named to the board of directors of the Pharmaceutical Research and Manufacturers of America. His three-year term runs until April 2006.

### 1972

**Paul Cary Goldberg (CAS'72) of Rockport, Mass.,** is showing his photograph series *Night Watch/Gloucester Harbor* in a solo exhibition at the Print Center in Philadelphia through January 24. He has another show scheduled at the Cape Ann Historical Museum in Gloucester, Mass., for 2004. His photograph

**History of Myles Standish Hall**

I am compiling a history of Myles Standish Hall for future generations of Myles residents. It includes information about Myles Standish (c. 1584-1656), the Myles Standish Hotel (constructed c. 1925), and the transition of the hotel into a dormitory (1949). I am looking for any information from one-time hotel residents and Myles alumni to help breathe life into this history. Any anecdotes, photographs, or interesting information you can provide will be greatly appreciated. Please write to dhealea@bu.edu or call my daytime office at 617-353-3834. — Daryl Healea (STH'01), director, Myles Standish Hall

* Member of a Reunion 2004 class

All those letters, all those schools

Here’s a handy list of schools and colleges, with most earlier names indented.

- **CAS** - College of Arts and Sciences
- **CLA** - College of Liberal Arts
- **CFA** - College of Fine Arts
- **SFA** - School for the Arts
- **SFAA** - School of Fine and Applied Arts
- **CGS** - College of General Studies
- **CBS** - College of Basic Studies
- **COM** - College of Communication
- **SFC** - School of Public Communication
- **SPS** - School of Public Relations and Communications
- **DGE** - General Education (now closed)
- **CGE** - College of General Education
- **GC** - General College
- **ENG** - College of Engineering
- **CIT** - College of Industrial Technology
- **GRS** - Graduate School of Arts and Sciences
- **GSM** - Graduate School of Management
- **LAW** - School of Law
- **MED** - School of Medicine
- **MET** - Metropolitan College
- **PAL** - College of Practical Arts and Letters (now closed)
- **SAR** - Sargent College of Health and Rehabilitation Sciences
- **SDM** - School of Dental Medicine
- **SGD** - School of Graduate Dentistry
- **SED** - School of Education
- **SHA** - School of Hospitality Administration
- **SMG** - School of Management
- **CBA** - College of Business Administration
- **SON** - School of Nursing (now closed)
- **SPH** - School of Public Health
- **SRE** - School for Religious Education (now closed)
- **SSW** - School of Social Work
- **STH** - School of Theology
- **UNI** - The University Professors
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CLASS NOTES

Lift Off is featured on the paperback cover of Floating City by Pamela Ball. Write to Paul at pcgmc.javanet@rcn.com.

Sally Hankin (COM'72) of Tucson, Ariz., earned a master's degree in teaching and teacher education from the University of Arizona in May. Previously she worked in travel and tourism, public relations, and hospitality industry consulting. Contact Sally at shankin@theriver.com.

Barbara Lurliner (CEA’72) of New York, N.Y., showed her sculptures in the two-person exhibition Contents Under Pressure at Queens Theatre in the Park in the fall.

1973

Michael Akillian (COM’73) of Bedford, Mass., was named senior vice president of the market research and consulting company Maguire Associates. He has 25 years of experience helping organizations position, brand, and present themselves to their markets.

Brian W. LeClair (law’73) of Marblehead, Mass., was elected secretary and director of the Marblehead Chamber of Commerce. E-mail him at bwleclair@comcast.net.

1974

Peter McCausland (Law’74) of Villanova, Pa., has been elected to another term on Fox Chase Cancer Center's board of directors. He is the founder, chairman, and chief executive of Airgas, Inc., the nation's largest distributor of medical, industrial, and specialty gases and welding equipment. Peter also is on the boards of the Independence Seaport Museum, the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship, and Hercules, Inc.

1975

Arthur Lazarus (CAS’75) of Chadds Ford, Pa., is senior director of clinical research at Astrazeneca Pharmaceuticals. He develops and manages clinical trials for psychiatric products. He also teaches psychiatry at Temple University School of Medicine and Drexel University College of Medicine. Arthur is a fellow of the American College of Physician Executives and has coauthored or coedited four books. He lives with his wife and four children.

Richard O'Donnell (SED’75) of Westford, Mass., recently was appointed principal of the Parker Middle School in Chelmsford, Mass. He formerly was social studies curriculum coordinator for the Chelmsford school district. Richard has served on the Massachusetts Community Service Commission and the Association of Student Councils. He lives with his wife, Irene, and their golden retriever.

1976

William Buckton (SED’76) of Ontario, Canada, a former BU hockey player, owns and operates B.B. Hockey School in Port Elgin, Ontario. He has coached hockey at various levels and has been an instructor in power skating.

Mark Cleveland (CAS’76, GRS’88) and Elizabeth Cleveland (CAS’86) of Duxbury, Mass., enjoy living on the South Shore, where Elizabeth has a painting studio in their barn. She will show her watercolors at the James Library in Norwell, Mass., in February. Visit her Web site at www.houseportrait.org, or e-mail her at ecleveland@adelphia.net.

1977

Karen Kulas (ENG’77) of Taunton, Mass., married Bruce Newcomb in Dighton, Mass., in June. After graduation, she earned a master's degree in biomedical engineering from Worcester Polytechnic Institute. Bruce holds a degree in mechanical design and drafting. They honeymooned in Alaska, the Yukon, and British Columbia for three weeks.

Indian alumni gather in Mumbai in September to hear a talk by Professor Emeritus Peter Berger on economic development and its relation to culture and religion. Meeting after the lecture are (from left) Sanjay Hinduja (CAS’77), Surb Bhujwani (ENG’71), Paul Greene of BU’s International Admissions Office, Somesh Kapai (SMG’82), Amandeep ‘Neal’ Singh (SMG’90), Berger, Nimesh Chokhani (SMG’00, CGS’98), Jigar Mehta (SMG’01), and Anne Corriveau of the International Admissions Office.

1978

Gail Anthony Greenberg (COM’78) of Philadelphia, Pa., published a book, MitzvahChic: A New Approach to Hosting a Bar or Bat Mitzvah That Is Meaningful, Hip, Relevant, Fun & Drop-Dead Gorgeous, in May. She writes, “MitzvahChic is designed to get families excited about being Jewish and to vastly simplify the process of planning a very powerful, spiritual bar/bat mitzvah.” Spider-Man director Sam Raimi and Rabbi Harold Kushner have endorsed Gail’s book. Visit www.mitzvahchic.com to learn more.

1979

Lee Berenbaum (COM’79) of Chicago, Ill., started Minutia, a company that details and operates B.B. Hockey School in Port Elgin, Ontario. He has coached hockey at various levels and has been an instructor in power skating.

Michael Strom (Law’79) of Chicago, Iil., is running for circuit court judge of the ninth judicial subcircuit in the March Democratic primary. James McKnight (Law’91) is a member of his campaign staff. Michael encourages alumni to visit his campaign Web site at www.strom2004.com.

Sheila Curran Bernard (COM’79) of Hyattsville, Md., published Documentary Storytelling for Film and Videomakers in the fall. She is an Emmy and Peabody award-
winning filmmaker whose credits include the PBS series *Eyes on the Prize* and *I'll Make Me a World.*

"C.J. Lori Elliott (COM'79) of Brookline, Mass., displayed her oil paintings at the Boston Arts Festival in September and at the Williamsburg Art and Historical Center in Brooklyn, N.Y. View her work on her Web site at www.cjlori.com or e-mail her at cjlori@ix.netcom.com.

*Sirapi Heghian-Walzer (ENG'79, '82) of Lexington, Mass., featured her mixed-media works in the exhibition *Passages* at the Depot Square Gallery in Lexington. The show explored various emotional stages in the lives of women. E-mail Sirapi at swalzer.com.

### 1980

**James Gill (COM'80) of Rochester, Mich.,** was recently named to the Arthur Page Society, a professional organization for chief corporate public relations officers. James is a director of public relations for a major auto supplier and is working on a campaign to increase the demand for high-tech crash avoidance technology in cars, a story that has been covered by *ABC News* and *USA Today.* "I'm still using the principles of good public relations that I learned at BU," James writes. He and his wife have two children in college and recently celebrated their 25th wedding anniversary.

### 1981

**Richard Crossan (ENG'81) of Media, Pa.,** was appointed director of enterprise solutions at Lighthammer Software Development Corporation. Richard previously led manufacturing integration initiatives at SAP America. E-mail him at rich.crossan@lighthammer.com.

### 1982

**Melba I. Ovalle (MED'82) of Glenview, Ill.,** left Evanston-Northwestern Osteoporosis Center to open North Glen Osteoporosis Center last summer. Melba is a rheumatologist and shares office space with her dermatologist husband, **Augusto Montaño (MED'83).** Write to Melba at fencer@pol.net.

**Howard Parnell (COM'82) of Vienna, Va.,** is managing editor of the *Washington Post,* the Web site for the *Washington Post.* He oversees content development for several news and feature sections, including business, entertainment, metro, and sports. Write to him at howard.parnell@washingtonpost.com.

* Member of a Reunion 2004 class

### 1983

**Anne Maria Hardeman (ENG'83) of Oakland, Calif.,** was an artist-in-residence at the Oakland Museum of California for three months last summer. As part of her mixed-media collage exhibition *Reflections in Black: Art and Activism,* Anne gave public lectures and held an open studio.

### Sky-High Dream

"The iconic identity of New York is the skyline," says Carol Willis. And she should know. She founded the Skyscraper Museum to celebrate the city's chrome and steel jewels.

"I had the idea, which seemed very obvious, that New York needed a skyscraper museum, a place that would explain the evolving history of the skyscraper in New York," says Willis (CAS'77). Her vision became concrete with the opening of the Skyscraper Museum in 1996. Willis, who studied art history at BU and architectural history at Columbia University, is director and curator.

The museum is a tribute to far more than steel beams and mortar. Its collections — which include a comprehensive scrapbook of more than 300 photographs chronicling the construction of the Empire State Building, historic postcards of New York's ever-changing cityscape, snapshots of horses drawing trusses through the streets of Manhattan, and the building prospectuses of many venerable structures — "tell a story from a lot of different professional perspectives, rather than just architecture and engineering," Willis says. It's a story many people want to hear; since September 11, the Skyscraper Museum's Web site (www.skyscraper.org) has reported a 300 percent increase in hits.

After strolling among the museum's displays, visitors are well equipped to take on Manhattan. They're also well positioned — the museum is located in Battery Park City. "Though we're a small place in a small space," Willis says, "we want to be the point of orientation so that people can go out into the real archive of architecture that is New York and be able to understand better what they're looking at."

— Jennifer Becker

_A view of the Bankers Trust and Equitable Building in New York, c. 1922._ Photograph courtesy of the Skyscraper Museum.
president of Spalding University in September. Before joining the university, Jo Ann was a partner and executive with the Lyons Companies, a business and financial consulting firm. She serves on several boards, among them the Catholic Education Foundation, the Louisville Science Center, and the Association of Independent Kentucky Colleges and Universities.

EDMUND WALSH (ENG'82) of Northborough, Mass., was named counsel for, and is a member of, the Electrical and Computer Technologies Group of the law firm Wolf, Greenfield & Sacks. He also has served as an adjunct professor and lecturer in electrical engineering at BU.

1984

*MONICA GFOELLER (CAS’84) of Livermore, Calif., and her husband, Lawrence, celebrated the first birthday of their twin daughters on August 7. Three years ago they married in a Las Vegas wedding chapel with Lawrence’s son, Mason, as their ring-bearer. Monica and Lawrence both are army officers; Monica is an assistant staff judge advocate.

*MARC RUDOV (GSM’84) of Campbell, Calif., recently published The Man’s No-Nonsense Guide to Women: How to Succeed in Romance on Planet Earth. Write to him at marc@marcrudov.com or visit www.TheMansNoNonsenseGuideToWomen.com.

1987

STEPHANIE WALLS FIELDS (CAS’87, LAW’90) of Chicago, Ill., was appointed senior vice president and general counsel of Classic Residence by Hyatt, the senior living affiliate of Hyatt Corporation. Stephanie provides legal oversight for Classic Residence’s operations, transactions, and risk management program and is a member of the company’s executive team.

PETER MAGNOTTA (CAS’87) of New York, N.Y., is an inventory manager at Reader’s Digest. Write to him at pjmag@earthlink.net.

JOHN McGARRY (SAR’Sy) and KATHRIN ASHFORD McGARRY (SAR’Sg) of Londonderry, N.H., work as speech pathologists in Straightening Out the Straight Man

A BLACK SUV pulls up to the curb and five men jump out and race toward the house like a S.W.A.T. team on a raid. Once inside, they knock over furniture, tear though closets, and turn the kitchen inside out as the stunned occupant watches in dismay.

They’re neither crooks nor cops — they’re the Fab Five, a group of professional, stylish gay men whose goal on the new Bravo reality series Queer Eye for the Straight Guy is to come to the aid of straight men who are sartorially, socially, decoratively, or hygienically challenged. Or in the toughest cases, all of the above.

From taming “Bon Jovi hair” to redecorating a living room that “looks like a Toys ‘R’ Us crack den” to revamping a wardrobe — “What a difference a gay makes!” quips the show’s fashion expert, Carson Kressley — the Fab Five have captivated viewers in the United States (Queer Eye has become Bravo’s highest rated show) as well as producers abroad (the series is being adapted for the U.K. and Australia, with additional territories in the works).

Co-creator and co-executive producer David Metzler (COM’97) and his creative partner, David Collins, knew they had a good idea when they first put it to paper, but, Metzler says, “I didn’t anticipate that it would become such a big part of the pop-culture landscape so quickly.” The inspiration for the show was an incident Collins witnessed in Boston’s South End, when a woman pointed out a group of well-dressed gay men to her not-so-well-dressed husband and asked why he couldn’t be more like them. “The gay men came to the straight guy’s rescue, saying, ‘He’s not so bad. He’s a little rough around the edges, but he could shape up,’” Metzler explains. “Dave watched this whole thing and said to his friends, ‘That’s kind of like a queer eye for the straight guy.’ Then he thought, that would be a great idea for a TV show.”

Back in the Manhattan office of their production company, Scout New York, Metzler and Collins set out to create a reality show that would be about more than just makeovers. “Dave’s one of my closest friends,” Metzler says. “He’s gay and I’m straight, and bringing those two worlds together, we felt, was a big part of what the show would ultimately become.”

In each episode, the Fab Five set out to help a straight guy prepare for the event (such as a career change or a marriage
the Litchfield, N.H., school district. They relocated to New Hampshire to be closer to their families and to take advantage of jobs in the area. "Finally," John writes, "I can root for the Red Sox without fear of ridicule!"

KAREN BAITEK ROSENBERG (COM’87) of Reisterstown, Md., is on the board of directors of the WCT Foundation, an organization that provides summer camp experiences for financially disadvantaged children. She also is on the board of Capitol Camps, an overnight Jewish coed camp for children in Pennsylvania. She has been in touch with VIVIAN DISTLER (COM’87), MARTHA VIARACHA KLINCK (COM’87), and other alums via e-mail, she writes, and "often 'Google's old friends and knows what many of you are up to!'" E-mail Karen at KBRosenberg@aol.com.

IRINA SIMMONS (GSM’87) of Boxboro, Mass., was promoted to senior vice president and treasurer of EMC Corporation, a leader in information storage systems, software, and networks. Irina started as an assistant treasurer in 1995 and became treasurer in 2000. She also serves on the board of trustees of Dean College in Franklin, Mass., the executive board of the National Association of Corporate Treasurers, the board of directors of the Financial Executives International in Boston, and the executive board of the Knox Trail Council, Boy Scouts of America.

DAVID SLAVITT (CAS’87) and AMY BROWN SLAVITT (COM’91) of Montville, N.J., announce the birth of their son, Alexander Garrett, on July 20. He joins his big brother Jacob, 4. Write to David and Amy at bhaatm@msn.com.

1988

KEITH LYLE (COM’88) of Ho-Ho-Kus, N.J., announces his engagement to Roshanak Fatemi. They are preparing for a July 2004 wedding

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The cast of Queer Eye for the Straight Guy.

proposition) that has precipitated the makeover — although not without a little good-natured ribbing. "Nice unibrow, big guy," Kyan Douglas, the grooming expert, tells one man. "It's never a good answer, unless you're Frida Kahlo or Groucho Marx, and you're neither."

Their natural one-liners and ease on camera belie the fact that the Fab Five, chosen from a pool of 600, are not working actors but well-regarded professionals in five different fields. "Our criteria were that they be professional first and gay second," says Metzler, "which meant it was important that each one of the Fab Five had an extremely impressive background in the categories that we were casting for."

The five may get most of the laughs, but Metzler feels that "the straight guy's story is the center of the show." Drawing on his background in writing and filmmaking — he earned his master's in film from COM in 1997, then taught in its writing program for several years — Metzler's aim is that the transformation of the straight man tell a compelling story. "You want the audience to feel his character arc," he says, "to feel at the end of the show that he's somewhere different based on what he's learned from the Fab Five, and we think that story element is a big part of why people have found the show so unique."

Metzler, who has created and developed shows for VH1, MTV, ABC Family, and Trio, now works on nearly every aspect of Queer Eye — fleshing out the straight men's stories, directing and editing episodes, overseeing the casting of Fab Fives in other territories, as well as working on public relations and marketing — which makes his days, in a word, "crazy." The challenges ahead, he says, include letting the show evolve while keeping it true to its successful framework. "We're working very hard not to repeat ourselves," he says. "Whether it's reality or fiction or anything else, it's about continually giving audiences a reason to care about the characters within the story. I've found myself fascinated by how you can tell somebody's real story and how meaningful that can be." — Midge Raymond
in New Jersey. Keith is working on a master's degree in elementary education at Teachers College of Columbia University in New York City. E-mail him at keith624@aol.com.

LAWRENCE B. TENA (ENG '88) of New York, N.Y., is an associate attending physician at St. Vincent's Comprehensive Cancer Center in New York. He also teaches radiation oncology at New York Medical College. E-mail Lawrence at lbtena@yahoo.com.

1989

JOAN KAUFMAN (COM '89) of Newton, Mass., produced and directed Floating Market, a one-hour documentary about Venezuelans who sell tropical fruits and vegetables from their floating markets in Curacao. The documentary premiered on October 24 at the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston.

F. MARK MODZELEWSKI (CEI '89) of Woodstock, N.Y., was named a member of the Nanotechnology Technical Advisory Group by the President's Council of Advisors on Science and Technology. He is the founder and executive director of the NanoBusiness Alliance, specializing in the advancement of nanotechnology and microsystems.

CRAIG MULLER (SMG '89) of Irvine, Calif., has joined Laguna Beach Mortgage, a residential mortgage company in Southern California. With an extensive knowledge of

A Letter from the President of the Boston University Alumni (BUA)

At the Alumni Awards ceremony on October 18, we gave a very special award. It went to John Silber for his thirty-three years of leadership at Boston University. I want to share my words with you all so you'll know another side of John Silber.

"John, one of my great joys as a member of the Board of Trustees and the BUA executive board is the opportunity to know you, a man whose kindnesses to strangers as well as friends are countless. John and Kathryn’s home is always open to us on both boards, and they are warm, gracious hosts. You’ve heard how he loves a good intellectual wrangle. Well, he’s always ready to stop in the middle of one for his grandchildren — there are, at last count, twenty-six of them — and at their house there always seem to be grandkids everywhere. And believe me, even the smallest have learned to hold up their end of the debate.

"Anybody who’s seen you with children, yours or other people’s, knows how important kids are to you. We know of your many accomplishments, but most are not familiar with this! Few know about how much attention you’ve given to improving the public schools. They don’t know that long before you came to BU you helped found Head Start and were writing eloquently about preschool and even about proper nutrition for the intellectual development of very young children. You did a lot for schools around the state when you were chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and you’ve continued to be an influential advocate of higher standards for students and teachers.

"Your influence and your commitment to children are particularly evident in the Chelsea public schools. I visited them fifteen years ago, when BU took over management of the school system, and again two years ago. The change was remarkable. School of Education Dean Doug Sears took me to see the bright new buildings where children are learning in comfortable, inviting classrooms from well-prepared teachers.

"As you keep reminding us, good education must begin with strong, well-prepared teachers. I was a School of Education student in the late fifties, and we had some wonderful professors. But the school was probably at its largest then. Later on, when I was teaching at the college level, I was appalled by some teachers I saw. My daughter Lynn earned two degrees at SED in the eighties, and by then the classes were small, because you had boldly raised admission standards. This year, the average combined SAT scores of SED freshmen is 200 points above the national average for education programs.

"Your legacy to education extends far beyond our alma mater. The Boston University Alumni proudly presents you with its first and only Special Alumni Award."

Sincerely,

Judie Friedberg-Chessin (SED '59)
the credit industry and a desire to help people, Craig is promoting identity theft awareness and prevention with one-hour presentations to companies in his area. "If I can help one person prevent his identity from being stolen," he writes, "then my presentation was a success." E-mail Craig at craigmuller@cox.net.

1990

**Andrea Cummings (CAS'90, COM'90)** of Chicago, Ill., is a new partner with the law firm Sidley Austin Brown & Wood, where she practices real estate law.

**Kristen Kania (CAS'90, MET'90)** of Woonsocket, R.I., recently joined the Massachusetts Staffing Association's board of directors. She is director of planning and operations at the technical staffing firm TAC Worldwide Companies in Dedham, Mass.

**Jay B. Penafiel (ENG'90)** of Crownsville, Md., is a cardiologist at the Heart Center of Northern Anne Arundel County in Glen Burnie, Md. He is an assistant professor at the University of Maryland School of Medicine and specializes in nuclear cardiology and transesophageal echocardiography. Jay lives with his wife and two-year-old daughter, Isabella. E-mail him at japenafiel@hotmail.com.

**Christopher Tinari (CAS'90)** and **Carla Melini Tinari (CAS'90)** of Voorhees, N.J., welcomed their second child, Jackson Christopher, on October 4. Their daughter, Olivia, is three. E-mail Christopher at ctinari@margolisdeinstein.com.

1991

**Peter Barclay (MET'91, '93)** of Bridgewater, Mass., is the pastor at Scotland Congregational Church in Bridgewater. He also is an associate port chaplain at Boston Seafarers Mission, serving international crewmen on ships landing in Boston Harbor. While training to become a certified pastoral counselor, he works as a hospital chaplain in Boston. Contact Peter at PBarclay@aol.com.

**Ivar Berge (GSM'92)** of Johnston, Pa., married Mary Auen on September 6 in Sweden, where they met last year. They bought an old Victorian house that will keep them very busy, Ivar writes.

**Michelle Goodall Faulkner (SMG'92)** of Reading, Mass., is public relations director for the Waltham-based software company Empirix. She and her husband have a two-and-a-half-year-old daughter, Nora, and a six-month-old son, Joe. Michelle would love to hear from Delta Gamma, SMG, and Rich Hall friends at mgfaulkner@alum.bu.edu.

**Meredith Fife Day (CFI'82), Reconciliation, oil on panel, 12" x 15", 2003. Meredith has been named artist in residence at the Whistler House Museum of Art, and starting on January 1 she will occupy the studio on the top floor of the historic site, located in the arts district in Lowell, Massachusetts. She currently has paintings on display at the museum's adjacent Parker Gallery. Her work will be included in The Perceived Object: Directions in Contemporary Still Life at Wheaton College's Beard and Weil Galleries in Norton, Massachusetts, from January 28 to February 20.**

1992

**Dava Casoni Craigill (SHA'92, CAS'92)**, of Washington, D.C., received J.D. and LL.M. degrees in 1996 from Cornell Law School, and has since practiced as a corporate-trans­actional and entertainment law attorney. In 2001, she joined the law firm of Sher & Blackwell in Washington, where she currently works part-time as a transactional maritime attorney. She is simultaneously pursuing an acting-entertainment career. On July 5 she married Peyton M. Craigill, a survey researcher for the Pew Charitable Trust, and many BU alumni attended the Buffalo wedding, including **Andrea Marston Daly (CAS'91)**, **Kelly Kibler (CAS'91)**, **Josh Marston (SMG'91)**, **Kathy Trenkle (SHA'91)**, **John Miles (CGS'91)**, **Barbara Prois (CAS'91)**, **Kath Sullivan Wieland (SED'91)**, **Suzanne Orlando (CAS'92)**, and **Cindy Lipman Mill (CAS'92)**.

**Jason Dewland (CAS'92)** is a Peace Corps volunteer in Dnipropetrovsk, Ukraine, working as a business facilitator and educator. His wife, Tanya, gave birth to their first daughter, Alyesya, on March 19. Jason is scheduled to return to the United States in April. E-mail him at jake_dew@yahoo.com.

**W. Scott Monty II (CAS'92, MED'96, GSM'96)** and **Melinda Huth Monty**

* Member of a Reunion 2004 class

Julie Shourds (CAS’92, GSM’96) of Tokyo, Japan, and her husband, Rick Chernitzer, announce the birth of their first child, Rachel Towa Sakura. Julie is an account executive at the newspaper Stars and Stripes. Write to her at shourdsj@pstripes.osd.mil.

1993

Vinay Chandra (ENG’93, CAS’93) of Atlanta, Ga., and his wife, Nandini, announce that their first child, Venya, was born in Bangalore, India, in July. Vinay would love to hear from Myles Standish friends and everyone else he has lost touch with. Write to him at vinay.chandra.1993@alum.bu.edu.

Kylie D’Arcy (CAS’93) and Tristan Caouette D’Arcy (SED’92) of Rye, N.Y., are delighted to announce the birth of their son, John Patrick, on May 5, in New York City.

Jeff Dong (SMG’93) of Richmond, Va., conducts marketing analysis and data mining at SunTrust Bank. A former Florida resident, Jeff asks that fellow alums contact him to “distract him from the chilly weather.” E-mail him at jeff.dong.1993@alum.bu.edu.

Jeffrey Given (SMG’93) of Marblehead, Mass., and his wife, Amanda, write to announce the birth of their second daughter, Lara Isabel, who joins 20-month-old sister, Alexandra. You can reach Jeffrey at jgiven@jhancock.com.

Elizabeth Casparis Jones (CAS’93) of Pacific Palisades, Calif., and her husband, Billy, welcome their daughter, Charlotte, born on July 17. Elizabeth is executive director of Internet marketing at Twentieth Century Fox. Write to her at jonesla@yahoo.com.

Patty Rodriguez Moon (CAS’93) of Rogers, Ariz., and her husband, Alan, had a fourth son, Mclain, in July. “Big brothers Maverick, Mitchell, and Max are excited to have him and are great helpers!” Patty writes. She would love to hear from friends at patty.moon@bigfoot.com.

Emily Stephens, Jr. (CPH’93) of Ann Arbor, Mich., a former lecturer in voice and music rudiments at the University of North Carolina, Wilmington, began doctoral studies in voice performance at the University of Michigan in the fall. In 2003 he performed Copland’s Old American Songs and Bernstein’s Candide with the Wilmington Symphony Orchestra and performed as a soloist in Stravinsky’s Pocinella. E-mail him at esjo829@aol.com.

Marc Tucker (CAS’93, CGS’97) of Raleigh, N.C., joined the law firm Smith Moore in September. For the past three years, Marc was a litigation associate with Moore & Van Allen. His current practice focuses on employment law and medical malpractice defense.

1994

Philip Napoli (COM’94) of Clifton, N.J., an assistant professor at Fordham University’s Graduate School of Business, was recently named director of the school’s Donald McGannon Communication Research Center. In the fall he published his second book, Audience Economics: Media Institutions and the Audience Marketplace.

1995

Joshua Cheong (ENG’95) of Singapore is in customer relations management at Accenture, a technology and management consultancy. He also is an operations officer in the Army Reserve. Joshua writes that he would love to visit Boston again one of these days to “try some of the great seafood and chill by the river.” E-mail him at joshua.cheong.1995@alum.bu.edu.

Michelle Derasse Corry (SHA’95) of Portland, Maine, and her husband, Steve,
recently opened 555, a restaurant named for its location at 555 Congress Street in Portland. Its seasonal menu features American-Californian cuisine. Michelle invites all alumni to visit her restaurant.

Matthew DiBattista (CFA'93) of Cincinnati, Ohio, met his bride, Megan Tillman, while singing in the opera The Tender Land at Skylight Opera Theatre in Milwaukee. Matthew resigned as director of choral activities at DeSales University in Pennsylvania and started conducting at the Cincinnati Conservatory in the fall. His busy singing career includes appearances in many U.S. regional opera companies and PBS programs. E-mail him at DiBa@worldnet.att.net.

Ivan Mac (CAS'93) of Louisville, Ky., and his wife, Margaret, proudly announce the birth of twin daughters on July 15. Morgan Roslyn was born at one p.m. and Lauren Theresa followed two minutes later. “Both mom and babies are doing well,” Ivan writes. He is completing his last year of ophthalmology residency at the University of Louisville, and Margaret is a pharmaceutical sales representative for Purdue Pharmaceuticals. E-mail them at ivanmacmd@yahoo.com.

Phillip Spinks (CAS’93) of Boston, Mass., displayed his art in the exhibition Sleek at the Judi Rotenberg Gallery on Newbury Street in Boston in September. His show Deconstructing Mythologies also appeared at the South End Open Studios in Boston.

Rocio Araceli Ungaro (GRS’93) of Miami, Fla., works as a senior research associate at the Center for Treatment Research on Adolescent Drug Abuse at the University of Miami School of Medicine. A part-time actress, she played the part of Madame Goulue in the dinner show La Vie, L’Amour, La Danse at the Grange County Therapy Services. Write to Daniel for more information.

Matthew Harper (CAS’96), a Navy lieutenant, finished a shore tour at Navy Personnel Command and Department Head training schools in Newport, R.I., earlier this year. In August he reported to the U.S.S. Shoup in Everett, Wash., as a weapons officer. E-mail Matthew at harperm74@earthlink.net.

Daniel Fett (SDM’96) of Tenafly, N.J., a prosthodontist, relocated his office in Tenafly to a larger, state-of-the-art facility. He lives with his wife, Diane, a cosmetic dentist, and their children, Jacob, Elijah, and Gillian. Daniel invites old friends to e-mail him at DrFett@cs.com.

Paul Mueller (COM’96) of Boston, Mass., began his new career as a weekend anchor and reporter for The Ten O’Clock News on Boston’s WLVI-TV (WB56) in September. Previously Paul worked as a reporter for NBC in Richmond, Va., and Tyler, Tex. In 2000 and 2002, the Associated Press presented him with awards for investigative reporting and best feature, respectively.

Robert Murphy (SMG’96) and Nora Sullivan Murphy (CAS’97) of Newton, Conn., recently moved from Chicago. Robert works at Hewitt Associates in Norwalk, Conn., and has been designated a certified employee benefit specialist by the International Foundation of Employee Benefit Plans and the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

Thomas Prescott (CAS’96, CGS’93) of Washington, D.C., received an M.B.A. from George Washington University and a certificate of graduate study in international relations from the Institute of World Politics in Washington, D.C. He served “five years in the Clinton administration as senior trade advisor, legislative director, and presidential advance staff,” he writes. Thomas is president of the Magnate Group, a consulting and financial services firm in Washington.

Tony Tiengtum (ENG’96) and Laura Schirmuhy (SMG’99) of Ladera Ranch, Calif., were married August 2 in Dana Point, Calif. More than 25 alumni attended, including groomsmen Mike Sullivan (ENG’96) and Matthew Oliveira (COM’96) and bridesmaid Laura Poulin (ENG’99). Tony is a mechanical engineer at Skyworks Solutions, and Laura is a pediatric physical therapist at Orange County Therapy Services. Write to Tony at tiengtum@yahoo.com and Laura at laura.schirmuhy.1999@alum.bu.edu.

Joyce Van Dyke (GRS’96) of Newton, Mass., wrote A Girl’s War, which was staged by the New Repertory Theatre in Newton in September and October. She won the 2001 John Gassner Memorial Playwriting Award and the 2001 Provincetown Theatre Company Playwriting Competition for the play.
Award-Winning Alumni

**SANDRA BORKUM BERTMAN** (SED’64) of Newton, Mass., was inducted into the Sigma Theta Tau International Honor Society of Nursing in November as an honorary member. Sandra has been the leader and educator in the field of end-of-life care for the past 30 years, using alternative methods of therapy.

**GERARD CAPUTO** (COM’96, CGS’94) of Minneapolis, Minn., won an Emmy for Most Outstanding Commercial. Gerard was the art director on the PBS promo “Fish.” He works for the advertising agency Fallon Minneapolis.

**SUZAN COLE** (CHS’80) of Long Branch, N.J., received a Geraldine R. Dodge Foundation fellowship through the Earthwatch Institute to work in Tam Dao National Park in Vietnam last summer, where she aided conservation biologist Vu Van Lien in her research on butterflies. Suzan also participated in another Earthwatch project in Cuc Phuong National Park, working to restore Vietnam’s forests.

**DANIEL CREMIN** (SED’78) of Melrose, Mass., was honored last December with Malden Catholic High School’s Ryken Award for his contributions to the school. In April, he was inducted into the Eastern Massachusetts Swim Coaches Academy Hall of Fame. Daniel celebrated 35 years as a member of the Congregation of Xaverian Brothers in August.

**ROBERT DOBIAS** (SED’53, 57) of Greenfield, Mass., was the 2003 honoree of the Worcester Academy Varsity Club. Robert, a veteran teacher and football coach, was honored at the club’s annual banquet on November 14.

**TIMOTHY DOCKING** (GRS’99) of Kensington, Md., is one of 12 White House fellows for 2003-2004. He began his fellowship in September as a special assistant to top-ranking government officials, including the vice president. Timothy is an African affairs specialist with the United States Institute of Peace.

**STEPHEN M. GOLDEN** (CAS’66) of Vacaville, Calif., a colonel in the Air Force, was elected to the Norwalk (Conn.) High School Alumni Association’s Wall of Honor in October. Stephen is a member of the Acacia fraternity and is reknowned in the military as a children’s health specialist. He is clinical director of research at Travis Air Base in California.

**ALAN GURMAN** (CAS’77) of Madison, Wis., won the 2003 Award for Distinguished Contribution to Family Psychology from the American Psychological Association. He recently published the second edition of his textbook *Essential Psychotherapies: Contemporary Theory and Practice*.

**JOHN HENNING** (COM’65) of Boston, Mass., received the George Heller Memorial Gold Card from the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists in August for 38 years of outstanding service. John is the senior correspondent covering politics, business, and state government for WBZ-TV4 in Boston. He lives with his wife, Betsy.

**CHRISTOPHER HERRING** (CAS’91) of Honolulu, Hawaii, an Air Force major, was named one of the U.S. Junior Chamber of Commerce’s Ten Outstanding Young Americans for 2003. Last summer he assumed command of the 13th Mission Support Squadron at Hickam Air Force Base in Hawaii. Chris has earned...
nia Ear Institute at Stanford University, and the chief of audiology at the Hearing Institute for Children and Adults in San Jose, Calif. She lives with her husband and three daughters.

Paul Kleiman (SMG'99) of Sunnyvale, N.Y., married Jana Kosberg on October 18 in New York. In attendance were Abel Oonoony (SMG'99), Samir Sampat (SMG'99), Dennis Behrman (SMG'99), Zachary Zele (SMG'99), Asca Chelemian (SMG'99), Mary Gannon (COM'99), Winryna Leam- mukda (SMG'99), Douglas Grant (SMG'99), Tina Shariffskul (SMG'99), and Wafsi Busu (SMG'99).

Rebecca La Faso (COM'99, CGS'96) of Los Angeles, Calif., teaches first grade in Inglewood, Calif., while pursuing a master's in teaching after working in marketing for four years. Rebecca recently became engaged to Anthony La Pira (COM'99, CGS'99) — they both grew up in New Jersey but met in Los Angeles.

Jon Marrelli (CAS'98, CGS'96) of Hartford, Conn., is in his second year of a doctorate program at the University of Hartford. He received a master's degree in clinical psychology with scholarly distinction from New York University. Jon has been working with schizophrenia patients during the last year. He encourages anyone with an interest in psychology or who is familiar with the Hartford area to e-mail him at jmarr31975@yahoo.com.

David Rucinski (CAS'98) and Rochelle Dacko Rucinski (ENG'98) of Henderson, Nev., welcome their son, Thomas, born on March 24. David is a manager of information technology at the law firm Kamer Zucker & Abbott, and Rochelle is a part-time senior quality assurance engineer at the research and engineering firm Bechtel SAIC Company. Pictures of the family can be viewed at www.littletonny.net, or e-mail Rochelle at shellieioo@cox.net.

Jason Michael Ulberg (ENG'98) and Jaime Ann Ruvack (ENG'98) of Brookline, Mass., were married in Chicago on June 14.

Alumni in attendance were Jason Florack (CAS'97), Kara Kravnak Florack (CAS'97), Johnny Proskoczilo (CAS'97), Jerry Berkowitz (ENG'98), Jeff Durney (SMG'98), Carey Fruzza (CAS'98), Brandice Hermann (CAS'98), Chris Mercogliano (ENG'98), Pawel Piech (ENG'98), Carlo Verdino (ENG'98), and Nicole Vonthron (SHA'98, SMG'98). Jason is an aerospace engineer at General Electric Aircraft Engines. Jaime is a corporate financial analyst for the accounting firm Ernst & Young. E-mail them at jason.ulberg.1998@atu.edu.

Vilda Vera (CAS'98) of Reo Park, N.Y., is engaged to Enrico Mayuga and plans to be married this summer in Puerto Rico.

Colleen Woods (COM'98, CGS'96) of East Boston, Mass., and her husband, Jukka Heikka, celebrated their first anniversary with a reception in Kingston, Mass. Attendees included Leah Anderson (CAS'98), Bonnie Galletti (CAS'98), Courtney McIlhenny (COM'98, CGS'96), Emi Morita (COM'98, CGS'96), Dennis Reichenberg (CAS'98), and for his entrepreneurial spirit. Gregory is a partner with the law firm Miller Thomson. “I wish all of my LAW'90 classmates the best,” he writes.

Michael Suk (LAW'99) has been named a White House fellow for 2003-2004, one of 12 chosen nationally. He had been an orthopedic trauma fellow at the Hospital for Special Surgery, Weill College of Medicine at Cornell University in New York City, and had recently accepted the position of assistant professor of orthopedic surgery and traumatology at the University of Florida–Shands Medical Center, according to the White House. He was the first Asian-American to serve on the board of trustees of the American Medical Association.

Marcy Syns (COM'79) of New York, N.Y., was awarded the Jewish Women's Foundation of New York Endowment Award for her contribution to the education and empowerment of Jewish women and girls. Marcy is chief executive officer of the clothing retail company Syns Corporation.

Robert Vacca (SED'94) of Franklin, Mass., was awarded a Mandel Fellowship to the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum. A history teacher at Horace Mann Middle School in Franklin, he will serve as a leader in Holocaust education. Robert is organizing a national outreach project to bring together genocide and Holocaust survivors for a seminar at his school. E-mail him at vaccar@franklin.k12.ma.us.

Leora Wengler (CAS'98) of Highland Park, N.J., received the 2002 New Jersey Environmental Achievement Award in October from the Association of New Jersey Environmental Commissions for her design of the Highland Park Environmental Commission Web site. She and her husband have three children: Shimon, 8, Gavriel, 6, and Ilana, 1. Leora encourages old friends to view a sampling of her Web sites at www.leoraw.com.

Sumner Whittier (CAS'35, HON.'60) of Ellicott City, Md., won a gold medal in table tennis at the National Senior Citizens Olympics in Virginia. “Not bad for 92!” he writes. He attended the last CAS class reunion and recently spoke at his Congregational Church, where a new sound system was dedicated to his wife.
CLASS NOTES

CGS'96); and Tor Bjorn Dahlquist (MET'99). In 2002 Colleen and Jukka spent four months traveling through Southeast Asia, Australia, and the Pacific Islands. They recently purchased a home in East Boston. Colleen is a marketing manager at Zipcar in Cambridge, Mass. E-mail her at colleen@zipcar.com.

1999

TODD ALBERT (CAS'99) and ANIKA BENT (CAS'99) of Brooklyn, N.Y., were married in New York on August 15. OMAR ALVI (SMG'99, CGS'02) was a bridesmaid, and ANOSHA LEWIS (SMG'99) was a bridesmaid. Todd is a staff attorney at the Legal Aid Society in Manhattan, and Anika is a contract attorney for area law firms. Write to them at toddalbert@hotmail.com.

JOHN CLEMENTS (SED'99) and ELIZABETH HARMELL (CAS'99) of Newton, Mass., were married in Grafton, Mass., on June 27. In attendance were MICHAEL CLEMENTS (SMG'97), JOHN DECICCO (CAS'98), HEATHER JANOFF (CAS'98), TAMAR MARTZ (CAS'98), KRISTAN COLLIER (CAS'99), JASON DAVIS (CAS'99), KATHARINE OVERBEY (SED'99), and TERRI RIVERA (CAS'99). John is a high school English teacher, and Elizabeth works in human resources at Harvard University. They would love to hear from old friends. Write to them at elizabeth_clements@harvard.edu.

GREGORY GROZDITS (ENG'99) of Redondo Beach, Calif., a captain in the U.S. Air Force, is the lead government engineer overseeing the construction of three communication satellites. He ran the USAF marathon this fall.

MICAH JACOBS (ENG'99) of South Euclid, Ohio, received his M.D. from the Medical College of Ohio in June. He is a resident in internal medicine at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation. E-mail him at micahjacobs@usa.net.

CAROLYN CRAPSTER LAWRENCE (ENG'99) of Cambridge, Mass., married Tyson Lawrence on August 23, in her parents' backyard in Connecticut. SONA MEHTA (ENG'99) and ROSALYN AVAKIAN NAZARIAN (ENG'99, MED'03) were bridesmaids. Other guests included PAULA HATCH (CAS'73), MARC ALBANESE (ENG'99, '03), ROSANNA LEGARDA (ENG'99), SujAN POTLURU (SED'99, '02, CGS'07), NICHOLAS PESCATELLO (ENG'00), and ARA NAZARIAN (ENG'01).

JULIA ORR LOOPER (SAR'99, '02) of Ypsilanti, Mich., married Brian Loop in San Diego
on July 12. Attending were Ian Hill (CAS’99) and Amanda Kasica (CAS’99). Julia is pursuing her Ph.D. at the University of Michigan, while Brian works in the computer field. E-mail Julia at jlooper@umich.edu.

*Ann Masciaretto* (CAS’99) of Arlington, Va., was appointed director of the Beacon Group, a New Hampshire–based strategy consulting firm. Previously she was a manager at Kaiser Associates.

**2000**

**Meredith Bobroff** (CAS’99, COM’00) of Blue Bell, Pa., has established a private practice after finishing a three-year master’s program in acupuncture and Chinese medicine at the New England School of Acupuncture. E-mail her at merigayle@elvis.com.

**Jeremy Colson** (CAS’99) and Rebecca Olson (CAS’99) of Waltham, Mass., were married at The Castle on June 21. Write to them at olson@brandeis.edu.

**Mary Bellor Dunne** (GRS’00) of Manchester, Conn., was named full-time executive director of the Manchester Historical Society on October 1. After completing her graduate degree at BU, Mary worked in historic preservation in Boston and New Haven, and as development officer and events coordinator for the Antiquarian and Landmarks Society in Hartford.

**Christopher Miller** (COM’00, LAW’00) of Los Angeles, Calif., joined Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios, Inc., as senior counsel.

**Daria Polatin** (CEA’00) of New York, N.Y., wrote the play Mystic, MASS, which was presented in June at the Ensemble Studio Theatre in New York City. Fellow alum **Moritz von Stuelpenagel** (CEA’00) directed the show, and the cast included **Patricia Randell** (CEA’79).

**Suzyn-Elayne Soler** (CAS’00, SED’02) of Lebanon, N.H., is an assistant director of admissions at Dartmouth College. "Dartmouth is not far geographically from BU," she writes, "but the social climate is certainly a very rapid departure. BU will always be in my heart.” E-mail Suzyn at suzyn@dartmouth.edu.

**2001**

**Sara Kliston** (COM’02) of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., is the associate producer for In a Fix, a new home improvement show on TLC. She has worked on several reality shows and writes, "I want fellow COM alumni to know that television production is alive and well in South Florida.”

**2002**

**Sachiko Akiyama** (CEA’02) of Pittsford, N.Y., and **Tanya Steinberg** (CEA’02) of Allston, Mass., had their work included in Artists Without Borders at the Nielsen Gallery in Boston. The group exhibition surveyed the visual responses of late 20th-century artists to recent turbulent times.
Faculty Obituaries

FRANCIS EARLE BARCUS, 76, COM professor emeritus of mass communication, on October 4. He taught at COM from 1969 to 1989.

A native of Rossville, Illinois, Barcus studied television from the time he was a doctoral student in communication at the University of Illinois in the 1950s, and eventually focused his research on its impact on children. His first book, *Children's Television: An Analysis of Programming and Advertising*, was a broad content analysis of children's programs and featured startling statistics about the amount of violence on television, how much television children watched, and how easily advertisements could manipulate them. His second book, *Images of Life on Children's Television: Sex Roles, Minorities, and Families*, argued that television programs depicting family life reinforced gender and other stereotypes and avoided serious issues such as “financial difficulties, divorce, aging members of the family, and troubles in school.”

Barcus also was a consultant to the Newton-based advocacy group Action for Children's Television during the 1970s and 1980s, and he testified before Congress on children's susceptibility to advertising.

Barcus's wife of fifty-six years, Nobuko “Faith” (Araki) Barcus, describes him as a gentle, patient, and accepting person, whose work was an extension of his desire to help. “His personality was not to be an advocate,” she says. “He didn’t shout at the world and tell people what they should do. But he had a meticulous mind, and he would collect information and make it available to the world so that others could decide the best way for society to benefit from that information.”

Norman Moyes, a retired COM associate professor of journalism, says Barcus “was interested in everything and was constantly busy. I think what drove him is that he just enjoyed helping people.”

JOHN CLAYTON, 60, College of Arts and Sciences professor of religion and department chairman, on September 21. Clayton received a B.S. from Hardin-Simmons University in Abilene, Texas, in 1964 and an M.A. from Baylor University in 1967. He earned a B.D. from the Southern Seminary, in Louisville, Kentucky, in 1968, and a doctorate from the University of Cambridge in 1975.

He joined the faculty of the University of Lancaster, England, in 1972, and remained there until 1997. In 1993 he was named head of the religious studies department at the university. Clayton joined Boston University's department of religion in 1997 and became chairman of the department as well as director of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences division of religious and theological studies.

“He was one of the most diplomatic people I've met,” says Brad Herling (GRS'67), a graduate student under Clayton and a Core Curriculum instructor. “He really made people feel comfortable. He had a great sense of humor, he was a great storyteller, and he always wanted the best.”

“He was an extremely important part of the community, and he'll be sorely missed,” says Cristine Hutchison-Jones, program director for the division of religious and theological studies.

In 1998 Clayton was made a senior fellow of the Boston University Humanities Foundation. That same year, he was named an Honorary Professor of Religious Studies by both the University of Stirling, Scotland, and the University of Lancaster.

“He was a terrific guy, very proud of being from Texas,” says Associate Professor Stephen Prothero, chairman of the religion department. “He was a tireless advocate of the study of religion.”

ROBERT FELDMAN, 69, professor and chairman emeritus of the School of Medicine's department of neurology, on August 7. Feldman was born and raised in Cincinnati, Ohio. He attended the University of Cincinnati's McMicken College of Liberal Arts and Sciences, where he received his B.A. in anthropology and biology in 1954. He completed his M.D. at the University of Cincinnati College of Medicine in 1958. He was an intern at the Los Angeles County General Hospital, University of Southern California Service, a resident in neurology at the Yale-New Haven Medical Center and the Grace-New Haven Community Hospital, and the chief resident at the West Haven Veterans Administration Hospital. Feldman was a special fellow in applied neurophysiology at the Yale University School of Medicine and a visiting fellow in advanced electrophysiology at the Royal Neurological Institute.

Feldman first taught at the Boston University School of Medicine in 1963. He became a professor and chairman of the department of neurology in 1970 and was chairman until 1999. He continued as a professor of neurology and pharmacology at MED and of public health at the School of Public Health.

He was a clinical associate in neurology at Boston City Hospital from 1967 to 1968, and neurologist-in-chief at Boston University Medical Center from 1969 to 1999.

Feldman was on the editorial boards of many medical publications, including the *New England Journal of Medicine* and *Clinical Neuropharmacology*. He received the 1987 Award for Excellence from the American Academy of Disability Evaluating Physicians and BU's 1995 Metcalf Award for Excellence in Teaching.

STANLEY ROBBINS, 88, professor emeritus and former chairman of the department of pathology at MED, on October 7. Robbins was born in Portland, Maine, in 1915. He received full scholarships to MIT and Tufts University School of Medicine, and delivered the valedictory address at both schools. He then completed training at Boston City Hospital, and went on to teach at Harvard, Tufts, and BU, where he remained until 1980, when he became the senior pathologist at Brigham and Women's Hospital.

The Boston University School of Medicine's Stanley L. Robbins Award for Excellence in Teaching was established in 1980.

In 1957, Robbins published the first edition of his *Textbook of Pathology*, an innovative book that has sold more than two million copies. Marcia Angell (MED'67), the former editor-in-chief of the *New England Journal of Medicine*, remembers reading his book as a medical student in the late sixties. “It was like reading a novel,” she told the *Boston Globe*.

“He was one of the master teachers,” Robert L. Berger (MED'56), an associate clinical professor at Harvard Medical School who studied with Robbins in the 1950s, said in the *Globe* article. “He really connected clinical medicine with anatomical pathology.”

“There is no single person who has had this degree of impact” on the field of pathology education, said Vinay Kumar, chairman of the University of Chicago's pathology department and a former faculty member at MED, also in the *Globe*. Kumar coauthored later editions of the textbook with Robbins.

“He was like a wonderful teacher, sitting next to students, talking to them and occasionally joking with them. I think that became his trademark.”
Westward (Eastward, Southward, and Northward) Ho!

BY MICHAEL B. SHAVELSON


If you’ve read a bit of Boston history, this description from an official report will seem familiar. The body of water opposite the hospital had become an “open cesspool,” it said. There were “foul odors that permeate the atmosphere for a mile or more. . . . The very appearance of the tidal stream at any stage of the tide, but particularly low tide when the flats are exposed, is revolting.”

It sure sounds a lot like the Charles River opposite Massachusetts General Hospital in the middle of the nineteenth century.

But the document, which Nancy S. Seasholes (GRS’94) quotes in Gaining Ground: A History of Landmaking in Boston, was issued 100 years later: it is a 1958 state senate report not on the Charles River and its effect on the Back Bay, but on the fetid remains of Boston’s South Bay. The miasma it describes was polluting Boston City Hospital, along with the adjoining Boston University School of Medicine. The bay was filled in as far as Dover Street in 1967, among the last instances in more than three centuries of landmaking in Boston.

Colonial Boston was, of course, dramatically smaller than today’s city. “The original Boston peninsula of 487 acres is now surrounded by about 500 acres of man-made land,” writes Seasholes, a research fellow in the CAS department of archaeology and an instructor at the Harvard University Extension School. And while most Bostonia readers are familiar with the nineteenth-century filling-in of the Back Bay and the earlier extension of the downtown waterfront, they may be surprised to learn that landmaking has enlarged nearly every section of the city, and not just downtown. “Charlestown has also been almost doubled by fill,” she writes. “In East Boston, filling for the

By the middle of the nineteenth century, the filling of the Back Bay was under way, and downtown Boston was beginning to achieve its present shape. B. F. Nutting’s 1866 “Birds’ Eye View of Boston,” Boston Public Library Rare Books Department, reproduced in Gaining Ground: A History of Landmaking in Boston.
Roxbury Canal was all that remained of the South Bay in the 1950s. The old Boston City Hospital and University Hospital (both now part of Boston Medical Center) sit across Albany Street from the foul waterway. The city incinerator didn't help the neighborhood's atmosphere, either.

The Bostonian Society/Old State House, reproduced in Gaining Ground.

Seasholes has divided her book by sections of the city, examining the history of each section topographically, asking first why a particular area was expanded and then explaining how. The answer wasn't always just that there was a pressing need for more room in a rapidly growing city. In some cases — the South and Back Bays, parts of the Charles River — fill was dumped into water to cover malodorous pollution. At Marine Park in South Boston, Charlesbank in the West End, and Wood Island in East Boston, the motive was to build parks and "pleasure grounds." Columbia Point, where the University of Massachusetts and the John F. Kennedy Library now stand, was a giant landfill dump.

New transportation modes also required new ground. Logan Airport is today the largest area of man-made land in Boston; roadway construction has created new land for nearly a century; and from the 1830s until the 1930s, railroads filled in enormous amounts of waterfront near North and South Stations, in East and South Boston, in Charlestown, in Allston, and in the South Bay. In the 1860s and 1870s Atlantic Avenue was constructed to provide a north-south rail link, which was removed about thirty years ago.

The earliest land creation in Boston was wharfing out, the term for filling in the space between docks as they are extended outward. "The crowning achievement of this initial period of landmaking by wharfing out was the construction in 1711-1715 of Long Wharf, Boston's first wharf that extended beyond the tidal flats to deep water, enabling ships to load and unload directly onto it without the need for shallow-draft lighters to ferry cargoes across the flats." The final land creation in Boston was a neat return to the city's genesis: the mid-1980s creation in South Boston of what was then called Subaru Pier and is now the Massport Marine Terminal.

Seasholes's research has also given the book its graphic richness in the form of hundreds of maps, charts, photographs, and wonderfully detailed nineteenth-century bird's-eye views of the city. Many of the images are famous, or at least familiar, but dozens of others haven't been published before, and they help to tell the tale.

The handsomely designed and produced Gaining Ground dovetails nicely
Railings and Reevaluations

by Tom D'Evelyn

Style and Faith, by Geoffrey Hill
(Counterpoint, 2003, 219 pages, $25)

From the dust jacket of this book glowers the formidable visage of Geoffrey Hill, poet, critic, and a UNI professor of literature and religion at Boston University. One thinks of the "heaven" of Sir Walter Raleigh's epigram — that "judicious sharp spectator." The inquisitorial stare is sustained throughout the essays, along with considerable charm and wit. The reader is rarely in doubt as to the cause of the withering look. Commenting on the spirit that promotes modern-spelling editions of the Bible, Hill skewers those who "cannot perceive the awful risibility of describing the Bible as 'a living tool.'" He reserves praise for writers whose faith "forbade them to be idle spectators of their own writing."

The pieces collected here were written in the trenches of contemporary debate, not from the ivory tower. They range in topic from the Oxford English Dictionary and the happy — and unhappy — consequences of its method of "reduction" to the unacceptable cost of "accessibility" in the presentation of early modern texts (including the Bible) to the "inaccurate music" of Donne's Anglicanism to the impressionism of T. S. Eliot's scholarly aperçu. Each piece survives its occasion by exemplifying the literary qualities it struggles to define. For Hill, as he says of Gerard Manley Hopkins, "principle is inseparable from nuance." The difficulty of the essays is proportionate to their value to the common weal. As in his poetry, so in his critical prose: Hill continues the struggle to purify the language of the tribe.

His vision and approach are, as ever, agonistic, with others and with the self — "I am willing to claim as an empirical fact that when you write at any serious pitch of obligation you enter into the nature of grammar and etymology, which is a nature contrary to your own." Hill's own pitch of obligation is articulate. "You cannot extricate yourself from this 'contrary nature,'" he writes, "by some kind of philosophical fiat or gesture of spiritual withdrawal." Style reveals the man — and so the title, Style and Faith.

In these recent essays, there is a new vulnerability — and a new luminosity. "Though poetry for Herbert does not enjoy a privileged place in the daily round, his poems have the dignity of any common task that is sufficient to offer up plainness to the life of grace." Here as elsewhere, Hill's characteristic compression is itself graceful.

Some reputations are burnished (Donne's), some are tarnished (Eliot's), some are rescued (Robert Burton's). Burton's The Anatomy of Melancholy has seldom been praised with such discriminating vigor. The contexture (one of Hill's nice words) of this weighing of Burton includes an equally judicious counterweighing of Richard Hooker, and the Hooker business becomes part of the context for a later essay on Eliot's The Varieties of Metaphysical Poetry, where Hill offers a "metaphysical profile" revealing why Varieties remains problematic: "Eliot's failure to take rightly the measure of Hooker." Then the essay unfolds further reservations about Eliot, down to Four Quartets. In the final paragraphs, he engages his colleague Christopher Ricks, BU's William M. and Sara B. Warren Professor of the Humanities, asking him to reconsider his comments on Eliot in light of Hooker as presented by Hill. The reader is indeed grateful to be in the loop. As exemplars of the right working of "memory, conscience, travail and diligence," these essays set a new standard.

Tom D'Evelyn, a freelance editor, lives in Providence, Rhode Island.
When They Were Kings

BY BRIAN FITZGERALD


 When it comes to deciding what team can lay claim to the most definitive domination of a professional sports league ever, fugeddaboudit. No, the Harlem Globetrotters don’t count. And move over, 1949-53 Yankees, winners of a mere five World Series rings in a row. The late 1950s and 1960s Boston Celtics win hands down. End of argument.

 The Bill Russell-era Celtics managed to take the championship eight times straight. We’re talking about a franchise that captured the NBA title eleven times in thirteen years. So when Thomas Whalen, a College of General Studies professor of social science, wanted to write a book about the team that has impressed him the most, his choice was clear — the broken-down 1968-69 Celtics, who defied the odds by limping to the NBA championship one last time.

 It was the end of a dynasty. Russell announced his retirement three months after the season concluded, and the Celtics wouldn’t hoist another championship banner until 1974. “This team was special,” Whalen says. “It was totally team-oriented — its philosophy was get the ball to the open man. The Celtics won because they had an absolute commitment to winning.”

 Whalen’s book, about an aging squad and its final gasp of greatness, is a tribute to the encore performance in the greatest sports symphony of all time. In a way, it’s also a morality play. Whalen, a lifelong Celtics fan from Beverly, Massachusetts, well remembers their last two championship seasons, 1984 and 1986. But he was only four years old in 1969 — not old enough to remember that storied season. Still, he chose this team to write about because its lessons go beyond athletic accomplishment: the Celtics were in the forefront of efforts to integrate their
sport, beginning in 1950, when they were the first team in NBA history to pick a black player in the draft.

This was no small accomplishment in Boston, a city with a history of ethnic enmity. The book's opening sentence seems like heresy to today's fans: "Boston did not love its Celtics." But the fact was, it didn't — for a long time. Between 1959 and 1966, the prime years of the Celtics dynasty, they averaged only 6,783 fans per game. "The brutal truth of the matter," Whalen writes, "is that the city's majority white inhabitants felt uncomfortable paying money to see athletically gifted African-Americans run up and down the basketball floor, even when they were wearing the Celtic green."

Then came Bill Russell, who had experienced rampant racism growing up in Monroe, Louisiana, and strained relations between black and white players on his University of San Francisco team. In Boston, he was an early proponent of desegregating schools, and he criticized the NBA for what he considered discriminatory hiring practices. "He wasn't like other professional athletes of his day," says Whalen. "He spoke his mind."

On the court, Russell's skills did the talking. During the 1966–57 season, the year he joined the Celtics, "he was a lion," teammate and fellow rookie Tom Heinsohn recalls in the book. In the finals against St. Louis, Russell was a man on a mission, blocking shots, pulling down rebounds, and generally disrupting the Hawks' game plan. In game seven, "the eagle with the beard" hauled down a game-high thirty-two rebounds, scored nineteen points, and blocked five shots. The Celtics won in double overtime, 123-121, earning their first NBA title. Russell was "the greatest competitor I was ever around," says Heinsohn. "He refused to lose."

In 1969, "the Celtics finished fourth, barely making the playoffs," Whalen says. "They weren't supposed to go far in the postseason. But they beat the second-seeded Philadelphia 76ers in the first round, and then the New York Knicks, to win the Eastern Division." The Los Angeles Lakers, the Celtics' opponent in the finals, were heavily favored to win the title. They had acquired Wilt Chamberlain during the off-season, and having lost the championship to Boston the previous year, had a score to settle. "In fact, the Lakers had lost six NBA finals to the Celtics between 1959 and 1968," says Whalen. "They were ready to win it."

Plus, Russell was playing with considerable pain from a serious knee injury incurred in the middle of the year. He would average just 9.9 points a game that season. The finals began as expected, with the Lakers winning the first two games, but the Celts managed to stretch it to the seventh and final game. In the fourth quarter, "the Lakers were on the verge of taking control of the game," says Whalen, "but with one minute and seventeen seconds remaining, the Celts' Don Nelson scooped up a loose ball near the foul line and threw up an awkward shot that hit the back rim, squirted high in the air, and fell straight through the hoop." The shot seemed to drain the life out of the Lakers, and Boston hung on to win the game, 108-106 — and their eleventh championship.

To many fans, the famed term Celtic Pride is synonymous with selflessness and team basketball. But to Whalen, it also makes a broader statement. "In a racially divided society, Celtic Pride meant individual players could put aside their differences — racial, religious, and political differences — and come together as a team and accomplish great things," he says. "The Celtics really embodied the liberal values that the sixties were supposed to be about, the whole notion of equality, integration, and diversity."

Russell's relationship with Celtics fans was tempestuous at times, Whalen acknowledges, but "I think he made his peace with Boston." Indeed, the book ends with a scene from a 1999 tribute to Russell at the FleetCenter, when a voice from the crowd shouted, "We love you, Bill."

An emotional Russell could think of only one appropriate response: "I love you, too."
Tracking Possibilities

BY STEVE DYKES

Open Season, by Lucy Honig (Scala House Press, 2002, 144 pages, $14)

Lucy Honig's first book of short stories, in 1998, portrays life in a teeming city and overflows with detail and often extreme emotional landscapes. In Open Season, the novella that anchors her new collection, the city is replaced by the isolated Maine backwoods, and precise storytelling replaces freewheeling extravagance.

The novella vividly brings back the early seventies, when anything seemed possible, including the toppling of a widely despised president. Sonia and Rob are back-to-the-land homesteaders, watching the Watergate hearings on their Maine commune's sole television and musing about Washington talking heads and the life they left behind.

But their new life is not idyllic. The young farmers in their hippie hideout have to battle grim New England winters and gun-toting hunters in deer season, and deal with the occasional violence among their poor rural neighbors. Eventually, a senseless shooting death and the emotional meltdown of a Vietnam veteran bring Rob and Sonia to a reckoning with their hard life. And Sonia intuits that the societal possibilities of her generation surely will close up again.

Honig, an associate professor of international health at the School of Public Health, has published fiction in many periodicals; two of her stories have received O. Henry Awards, in 1992 and 1996, and one was chosen for Best American Short Stories, 1988. Her first collection, The Truly Needy and Other Stories, won the 1999 Drue Heinz Literature Prize.

The story of the hardscrabble hippies was "obviously based a little bit on my own experiences," she says. Like them, Honig lived for four and a half years in the seventies in isolated, rural Maine. "Not having running water or electricity, that didn't bother me," she says. "But when there's a conflict within the couple and you're isolated, that's pretty rough. It wasn't an easy life." Nevertheless, Open Season is fiction. "The story definitely converted over a lot of time into something that wasn't my life," she says. "There's always a long lag between things that I experience in real life and how they transmogrify into possible subjects for fiction."

The story evolved over "a long time and I definitely reshaped it," she says. A fiction writer friend, reading a draft, told her that it didn't have the standard shape of a story, but Honig says she's not trying to do "anything particularly radical or innovative in terms of fiction." The episodic scenes yield an accumulative power. That's her intention, she says — "that those short episodes do connect and become something bigger than the parts."

As she's writing, Honig's characters tend to take over and run the show. "I hardly ever have a plot in mind," she says. "I might have a very clear starting point or I might have a very clear ending point," she says. "But there is some sense I have or an impression that has to be so powerful that I actually start the story. It has to be compelling; it has to hold onto me in such a way that I actually write it."

Honig has wanted to write ever since she was very young. "I gravitated to that form in first grade," she says. "I would illustrate little stories and my sister did too." Rather than do research, she wrote a novel for her senior thesis at Syracuse, "a futuristic novel, and a terrible book," she says. "I loved sitting at the typewriter every day, day after day. Smoking packs of cigarettes and just typing. I actually became somebody who did write, I couldn't get myself to sit at a typewriter for anything," she says, laughing. "I'd always have to trick myself to write."

Honig has said that she has never thought of the political realm as separate from her personal life. Today she talks about how her fiction reflects on the media circus and the trivialization of authentic life. In "Dispossessed," a story in The Truly Needy, two riffs on the media theme are the actress who uses "Dispossessed" as a name of a perfume and then uses homeless people as extras in a commercial.

Humor is a necessary concomitant to the sometimes harsh inner and outer landscapes, she feels: it's what gives life to a story. "My people are funny and the worst situations are funny," she says. "There's humor in stories that you wouldn't call funny stories."

And then there's the resilience and spirit of her characters, although she's not sure she agrees with that. A story in her first collection ends with passengers singing together in a stalled subway. "When I first wrote it, my vision was that they never got out of that subway tunnel. It was a sort of the end-of-the-world scenario but a very gentle one," she says. "Some people think my stories are really depressing, but I don't think of them that way. But I think over time I'm becoming more pessimistic."

Reminded that her characters usually have the option to win out, and that they try, she laughs. "The great thing about a short story is you don't have to show how it didn't work!"
ESSAYS & REVIEWS  ALUMNI BOOKS

ALUMNI BOOKS

Josh Aiello
(COM'97). A Field Guide to the Urban Hipster. Broadway Books. An illustrated work of socioanthrotonsorial scholarship enabling the most unhip to distinguish, for example, Eurotrash (infiltrata materialum) from Ravers (clubkudder ostentatia), subspecies of the hedionistium family.

L. D. Alford

Linda Barcock
(GRS'89) and Sara Laschever. Women Don’t Ask: Negotiation and the Gender Divide. Princeton University Press. Why women must ask if they want to improve their jobs and home lives, and how.

David E. Bader
(SMG'62, CGS'60) and J. R. Hatmaker. The Kindred Gathering. BV Westpat Publications. In this 1963 battle between (conniving, unscrupulous) mine owners and the (upstanding, uneducated) hill folk of Appalachia, the hill folk of course win out: that, as Oscar Wilde’s Miss Prism observed in a quite different setting, is what fiction means. Hatmaker and Bader have cast in this classic tale the Melungeons, a large and scattered collection of families, perhaps a separate race, whose story (here recorded) reaches back to Revolutionary days. Just as Pappy is about to lose his property in a court battle presided over by a crooked judge, help rides in on muleback from all around Kentucky, Tennessee, and the Virginias, in a montage of comic scenes. This is the third in the Clear Fork Series.

Connie Brown
(STH'89). In a Man’s World: Faculty Wives and Daughters at Phillips Exeter Academy, 1781–1985. iUniverse. Publishing-on-demand is particularly suited to books like this, with its limited but avid potential audience; but even for non-Phillips Exeter alums, it offers an interesting glimpse into what was essentially dorm life, with only a door separating family apartments from all those boys.

Sugar and Spice

At first glance, there’s nothing out of the ordinary about Muriel McAvoy’s recently published book Sugar Baron: Manuel Rionda and the Fortunes of Pre-Castro Cuba (University Press of Florida). After all, McAvoy is a professor emerita of history at Fitchburg State College, specializing in Latin American and Caribbean history, and even wrote her Ph.D. thesis about the sugar trade in pre-Civil War America. But there is something remarkable here: McAvoy (GRS'62, '67) is eighty-four, and this is her first book.

After she retired in 1984, she read about the Braga Brothers Collection at the University of Florida in Gainesville, which contained very extensive records of a U.S.-Cuban sugar trading firm whose patriarch was Manuel Rionda. “I went down to look at the collection and thought it was just wonderful, so I went to work on it,” McAvoy says. Some ten years later she had a book, and she approached the University Press of Florida to publish it. “I thought they took a chance,” she says, “but I’m glad they took it.”

Rionda, a Spanish-born merchant who lived in Cuba and the United States, worked most of his life in the sugar trade. A detailed history, the book shows that the economic relations between seller and consumer were more complicated than is usually thought. It also demonstrates the attraction — and harm — of monocultural economies.

Having her first book published is a great pleasure, she says. “I was delighted to get it published, and I’m delighted when someone reads it.” Now she’s studying sugar legislation during the New Deal, “the beginning of the quota system, which came in 1934 under Roosevelt and Henry Wallace.” That will involve trips to the National Archives and Library of Congress, says McAvoy, who lives in New Hampshire, and “in the spring I hope to go out to Boulder, Colorado, where there are lots of papers for beet sugar companies and a senator who was very active in the passage of the sugar legislation.” Is she shopping this book idea around for a publisher? “No, not at my age,” she laughs. But keep an eye out for it anyway. — Taylor McNeil
Dorothy C. Buck (UNI'go). *Dialogues with Saints and Mystics: In the Spirit of Louis Massignon*. Khaniqahi Nimatullahi Publications. Writing for those who "find themselves wondering about the meaning of life and the possibility there is a God who calls us into being and invites us to experience life as spiritual," Buck recounts the life of Massignon (1883-1962), and weaves in others that relate: Charles de Foucauld, Saint Thérèse of Lisieux, Joan of Arc, and especially al-HaHaj, the tenth-century Sufi mystic and martyr whom Massignon championed.

— TM

Terry T. Burton (GSM'82) and Stephen M. Boeder. *The Lean Extended Enterprise: Moving Beyond the Four Walls to Value Stream Excellence*. J. Ross Publishing. Go back to the business theories of Henry Ford and Frank Gilbreth, the authors say, and you'll find that business theory hasn't changed much; it's the buzzwords that get more complex. This is their guide to applying current wisdom and technology to enable a "lean operating philosophy" not just in administrative and organizational areas but also in development, customer service, and beyond.

— Michael B. Shavelson

Kevin C. Chapman (LAW'86). *Identity Crisis*. Xlibris. Beth Phillips telephones her brother, tough-talking P.I. Rick LaBlonde, from her Iowa farm: her daughter, Cindi, has disappeared. Searching for his niece, LaBlonde learns she is only one of an apparently related series of pretty young women gone missing.

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Robert Chase (CF'84). *Dies Irae: A Guide to Requiem Music*. Scarecrow Press. Concertgoers who heard the BU Symphony Orchestra and Symphonic Chorus perform requiems by Verdi, Brahms, and Britten in the last few years know how different concert requiems can be from one another, even if the music was inspired, more or less, by the same texts. Chase's encompassing reference work shows that these three familiar examples are the tiniest representation of the genre, whose musical roots go back to Gregorian chant and whose textual sources go back to the dawn of Christianity. He has catalogued 250 requiems, describing the history, text, structure, and tonal development of each, and has listed some 1700 others. Chase's sections on the Anglican and Orthodox requiems are reminders that the requiem is the product of all Christian traditions. The book will be helpful for performers and theologians as well as those interested in music and church history.

— Michael B. Shavelson

Richard Cloutier (GSM'90). *Caveat Emptor: Let the Buyer Beware*. PublishAmerica. Diane must solve a mystery to put to rest the ghosts who haunt her family's new home.

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Katie Davis (COM'81). *Mabel the Tooth Fairy and How She Got Her Job*. Harcourt. Mabel was first a regular fairy, granting the usual Cinderella wishes, when because of lack of brushing and flossing, her teeth fell out. Thinking of replacement possibilities, she began collecting children's teeth — and leaving gifts for kids the world over. None fit, but that's another part of the story. (The inside covers have a record of teeth Mabel collected: Groucho Marx's on August 1, 1897, and Joan of Arc's on September 9, 1417, among many others.) Davis's story is perfectly amusing and her illustrations appealing. My three-year-old, Jeremy, reviewed it thus: "That's funny. Read it again." — TM


Rocco DiSpirito (SHA'go) with Kris Sherer. *Flavor*. Hyperion. "There are aspects of my cooking which are pretty idiosyncratic — my love affair with yuzu juice, for example," writes DiSpirito, celebrity chef-owner (of New York's Union Pacific and Rocco's on 22nd Street), reality TV-show star (*The Restaurant*), "America's most exciting young chef" (*Gourmet* magazine), and one of the "sexiest men alive" (*People*). Exotic ingredients, made widely available by expanding U.S. tastes and improved shipping, abound in his lavishly illustrated cookbook, designed to encourage users to develop their own idiosyncratic cuisines. The recipes, ranging in difficulty from sliced tomatoes (heirloom, of course) dressed simply with vinegar, orange zest, salt, and pepper,
Mailed Memories

Long before you could e-mail holiday snapshots to friends and family, postcards were a way to show where you'd been, and in the era of twice-a-day mail delivery, the message got there quickly enough. Bygone Boston: A Postcard Tour of Beantown (Down East Books) by Earl Brechlin, with John Bishop (CAS '97), captures the first couple of decades of the twentieth century with hand-colored scenes from Boston and environs. This book is a wonderful history — each of the 100 postcards reproduced here has a descriptive background on the location, full of surprises even for the longtime Bostonian. — TM

Scollay Square, shown around 1900, was swallowed up by Government Center in the 1960s.

and prepared in ten minutes, to halibut with young ginger and shallot crackling, whipped up in three hours, are each keyed to indicate its balance of sour, salty, sweet, and bitter ingredients. — NJM

John Domini


Betsey Dexter Dyer


Kristin Waterfield Duisberg

(GRS '99). The Good Patient. St. Martin's Press. Darien has a quick wit, a fast-track advertising job, and a compulsion to harm herself with traditional weapons — drink, careless sex, bulimia — and also self-mutilation. This first novel's action begins when, relishing the pain, she brutally beats her hand against her bathroom wall, turning it into "a down mitten, ill-defined by a seemingly random arrangement of bones," bruised and bloody. Once again starting treatment with a new psychiatrist, she looks with wintry pleasure towards not a cure, but an ongoing intellectual battle with the young woman treating her: Swarthmore vs. Wellesley and the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons. Being a good pa-
tient will mean taking responsibility by enduring the punishing psychic pain of recovering memory and also taking some responsibility for her marriage to a man preternaturally understanding but only human himself. — NJM

KATHY ELLIOTT
(GSM’83), Connie Duckworth, and Sharon Whiteley. The Old Girls’ Network: Advice for Women Building Businesses in a Man’s World. Basic Books. A network and a mentor may be important in building a business, but the former doesn’t yet exist for women and the latter is hard to come by. To create a stand-in for both, three businesswomen discuss their own experiences and those of others.

GEORGE J. FELOS
(LAW’76). Litigation as Spiritual Practice. Blue Dolphin. Emotionally devastated by divorce, attorney Felos undertook a two-month monikide residency at a yoga center and returned with little patience for anything but religious activity. Still, life demands income. He took on defense of a right-to-die case and then of a complex tax case that transformed him for a while into an international detective, and learned that spiritual truth exists in all endeavours and leading a purposeful life means being ever open to that truth. — NJM

CHRISTY FERER
(MET’74). Breaking the Rules: Home Style for the Way We Live Today. Simon & Schuster. Make your own rules, Ferer says, and she gives lots of examples, for instance that less is more “only if you like a spare look.” Some 150 colored photographs by Risa Palazzo provide specific ideas.

DIANE P. FREEDMAN
(GRS’82) and Martha Stoddard Holmes, editors. The Teacher’s Body: Embodiment, Authority, and Identity in the Academy. State University of New York Press. A friend of mine decided to leave high school teaching when she overheard one of her students say, “Look, Miss Fisher broke a fingernail.” Students have always been acutely interested in their teachers’ bodies; meanwhile policy and convention, which once demanded that they be treated as nonexistent (when were visibly pregnant teachers first allowed?), now make their race, disability, illness (whether or not apparent), age, pregnancy, sexual preference, and the like part of the curriculum. In eighteen essays, teachers discuss how their physical selves affect their students, their teaching, and themselves. — NJM

HARRY FRISCH
(CAS’64). How to Sell: Clear and Simple. Sales Technology International. The cover promises instructions based on the works of Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard, whose salesmanship skills are beyond question.

GAIL ANTHONY GREENBERG
(COM’78). Mitzvah Chic: A New Approach to Hosting a Bar or Bat Mitzvah That Is Meaningful, Hip, Relevant, Fun and Drop-Dead Gorgeous. Mitzvah-Chic, LLC. A religious service both traditional and personalized is part of Greenberg’s reassuring concept of appropriate chic, along with suggestions for selecting reasonably restrained themes, crafts, and the right DJ. — NJM

HELEN GRIMILLION
(UNI’88). Feeding Anorexia: Gender and Power at a Treatment Center. Duke University Press. Since it was identified 140 years ago, anorexia has been famously difficult to cure. Counterintuitively, as societal emphasis on physical fitness and women’s independence increased in the seventies and eighties, anorexia among American women more than doubled. This, Grimillion says, despite the fact that accepted treatment moved from what had been a succession of single-minded approaches based on changing medical and psychological theories to monitored multipart programs of behaviorist techniques, antidepressants, and individual, group, and family therapies. Grimillion, a women’s study specialist, considers whether treatment so frequently fails because patients, consciously or not, come to see it as a struggle for autonomy against doctors, analysts, and attentive family members. — NJM

DON IHDE
(GRS’64) and Evan Selinger, editors. Chasing Technologies: A State-of-the-Art View of Technoscience Studies. Indiana University Press. Interviews and essays. Ihde is Distinguished Professor of Philosophy and Technoscience Research Group director at Stony Brook University, and general editor of the Indiana Series on the Philosophy of Technology, of which this book is a part.

JOHN KAY
(SED’92). Further Evidence of Someone. Eyelight Press 12. In Kay’s small chapbook, fresh everyday details reflect
the poet's mood. On a perfect day

[...]. Mozart violin sonatas

sound like two old friends quarreling

over the proper consistency of

scrambled eggs;

and instead of flooding the basement,

the pool of water in the field has

frozen.

Madeleine Kay

(CAS'67). Living Serendipitously: Keeping

the Wonder Alive. Chrysalis Publishing. “The present moment is the

only thing we can create and shape —

not by worrying, but by living it fully,

and in that way, we create the future

we want,” Kay writes. By inspirational

eamples and quotations, readers are

advised to embrace life by becoming

“active dreamers” who live their dreams

— the basis for happiness and great

achieves.

Charles Kim

(COM'58). Subkorean. Xlibris. For four

young Korean Americans alone and

lonely in New York, Korean medicine

and magic may mean survival and per-

haps even happiness.

Brooke Kroeger

(COM'77). Passing: When People Can't

Be Who They Are. Public Affairs. When

Kroeger was preparing to write about

people who pass as something they are

not, she found that almost everybody

she knew had heard of somebody who

had successfully pretended to some-

thing: being richer, younger, better ed-

uated, more honest, faithful to their

spouses. For her case histories she chose

individuals of good will who for a time

at least pretended to be, for example,

white, straight, or gentile, and for her

final example, GRS alumnus Joshua

Clover, an emerging serious poet and

essayist who assumed a nom de plume

with a developed personna when writ-

ing about what he calls his “weird love

of trashy pop music.” — NJM

Patricia Lakin

(DGE'65, SED'65). Amelia Earhart:

More Than a Flier. Aladdin/Simon &

Schuster. An illustrated biography of

an independent little girl growing up.

The opening time line demonstrates

how well suited the text is to hold the

attention of its target audience, readers

between six and eight: “1891, Basketball

invented by James Naismith; 1900, The

Wonderful Wizard of Oz is published;

1903, Teddy bear toys appear (Named

after President Teddy Roosevelt).”

— NJM

John Malmo

(COM'58). When on the Mountain There

Is No Tiger, Monkey Is King. Anchor/

Malmo. A former Fuller Brush sales-

man, marketing director, and CEO of

a billion-dollar advertising firm, among

other things, offers business advice in

110 two-minute bites, some of it so

obviously true as to be generally over-

looked: “It’s devilishly hard to sell some-

thing if people don’t know you have it

or don’t know they need it” introduces

his brief discussion of how a service

business must explain to potential cus-

tomers what it does and how they can

benefit from it. — NJM

Stewart O’Nan

(ENG'83). The Night Country. Farrar,

Straus and Giroux. The story begins

boldly, calling directly to us on a Hal-

loween night: “Come ... Leave your

scary movie marathon; this is better

than TV... Come, come with us then,

out into the night.” O’Nan’s previous

seven novels are, roughly speaking,

either deceptively discursive medita-

tions on ordinary life (Wish You Were

Here) or short horror (the oddly under-

celebrated A Prayer for the Dying). His

eighth, a tightly constructed 229 pages,

is both and neither. The speakers are

three high school students killed in a car

crash a year ago tonight. The anguish

lies not in the accident, its bloody details

used with effective restraint (we’ve seen

the pictures, live from the scene; we

know how they looked). It’s in the daily

lives of the real victims: the policeman

who found them, Tim, who survived

the crash uninjured, Kyle, who was

severely brain-damaged and therefore

perhaps the luckiest of all, and Kyle’s

parents, all observed by these spirits.

The watchers (sometimes joined by

Kyle as he was before the crash) are

teensagers still: cynical, smart-mouthed,

sentimental. It’s part of O’Nan’s quiet

control that after the opening they only

sometimes speak directly. Passages of

meticulous detail convey without com-

ment how they savor the everyday living

now lost to them as it is to the survivors,

just going through the motions: “Kyle’s

mom wipes the flat of the knife, dips it

into the jelly, spreading it thin, paint-

ing the squares of the bread, the holes

soaking it up.” This is her life forever,

caring for a son trapped in childhood.

Such accidents — happy kids together,

killed by careless speed — are also or-

dinary, and that’s the horror. — NJM

Robert B. Parker

(GRS'57, '74). Stone Cold. Putnam. There’s

trouble in Paradise, Massachusetts,
again. A shadowy pair of snipers is picking off townspeople innocently walking their dogs, shopping for groceries, or just getting into their cars. Even worse, boozy police chief Jesse Stone can't come up with a motive. A cop who faces many demons — killers, martini mix, and a niggling passion for his ex-wife — Stone has never faced a crime he can't solve. The smug amateurs haven't a chance against him. — Jennifer Becker

ROSAMOND PURCELL
(CAS'64). Owls Head. Quantuck Lane Press. Purcell calls herself "a person who repeatedly falls in love... with the way things look." She loves particularly the look of things long neglected, eaten away by bugs and rot and rust, loves to order them according to her artist's eye, muse on them, photograph them: her several photography books include A Matter of Time and Half Life. In 1981, a kind fate, by way of a sightseeing visit to Owls Head, Maine, took her to William Buckminster, local historian, pool whiz, and owner of an eleven-acre salvage yard and antique shop gone mad, the grounds erupting in mountains of scrap metal, the several buildings so crammed with objects that those doors that open do so only partway. Buckminster loves his things for what they once were; his powers of identifying the most deteriorated bits are mighty, his ability to set them in order long ago overwhelmed. Purcell records the slow development of this friendship made in heaven and meditates on collecting, collectors, and "the mutability of things." She's collected too much for this artistic arrangement of facts, incidents, and thoughts; endnotes contain more, in words and photos. — NJM

DAVID Rothenberg
(GRS'94) and Wandee J. Pryor, editors. Writing on Air. MIT Press. Rothenberg is back with another installment in his Terra Nova book series, his second (and final, he says) on the elements. But there's nothing lightweight about this volume, with essays, poetry, and visual art on pretty much anything connected with air, from the direct, like Hayden Carruth's "Notes on Emphysema," to the oblique, such as excerpts from Werner Herzog's Of Walking in Ice. — TM

NORMA SUSSWEIN SAKS
(SLD '86) and Mark Ari Saks. How to Excel in Medical School. 2nd ed. J&S Publishing. A survival guide by the assistant dean for educational programs and director of the Cognitive Skills Program at the Robert Wood Johnson Medical School and her son the doctor for students who, perhaps for the first time, find themselves among others as bright and well-prepared as they. — NJM

David Sherer
(MED'S4) with Maryann Karinch. Dr. David Sherer's Hospital Survival Guide: 100+ Ways to Make Your Hospital Stay Safe and Comfortable. Claren Books. Safety and comfort begin with staying in charge, from choosing a doctor and hospital and participating knowledgably in anesthesia selection to demanding real coffee if that's what you're used to (along with unavoidable discomfort, who needs a caffeine-withdrawal headache?). In sum: when all else fails, use your doctor's home phone number. — NJM

Casey Sherman
(COM'93). A Rose for Mary: The Hunt for the Real Boston Strangler. Northeastern University Press. Sherman was born five years after his aunt Mary Sullivan became the last victim in the wave of macabre Boston Strangler murders, which terrorized Boston and fascinated the country from 1962 until early 1964. But she remained a living presence in the family, particularly for his mother, who continued to mourn her favorite sister and to be convinced that despite legal and public acceptance of Albert DeSalvo's blanket confession, her murderer had not been found. Sherman's inquiry, begun as a project for a College of Communication journalism class, is still a work in progress: he is fighting to have the investigation reopened based on interviews with leading figures in the case and examination of police records, new DNA evidence, and DeSalvo's unpublished confession tapes. Relentless and emotional warrior for truth and his mother's peace of mind, Sherman is the hero of this drama. This is a Boston story, and other BU alumni are also prominent, from reporters, prosecutors, judges, and a percep-
tive psychiatrist to Sherman's villains, including his pseudonymous prime suspect and several he fingers for conducting (and blocking) investigations for political motives, particularly F. Lee Bailey (LAW'60), Massachusetts Attorney General Edward Brooke (LAW'48, '50, Hon.'68), then a future U.S. senator, and Brooke's School of Law classmate John Bottomly (LAW'50), the real estate lawyer Brooke named to head the investigating task force.

— NJM

Sue Standing (GRS'77). False Horizon. Four Way Books. Like greater and lesser poets before her, Standing looks at the eternals — nature, art, religion — and sees herself, but with a wit and honesty that reflect, also, the nature of poetry itself.

I had gone to the museum for cautionary reasons, for:

- memento mori
- martyrs
- the weeping at the tomb
- saints translated into heaven

but all the women in portraits looked as if they were contemplating sleeping with the painter[.]

She is guilelessly self-referential: "Skin is skin when your own limbs are electric," but neither self-indulgent nor sentimental. Her language is cool, unaffected and her tone always right on: she wants to be understood. Even her cynicism is seen critically. Of a visit to an eleventh-century cloister:

Now it is evening, and the lyric sublime has shut up.

[...]

Amazing how unattractive skepticism can be.

[...] It's lonely here, without a doubt, and there's more company in belief.

— NJM

Richard Taylor (SED'78, MET'93). Prodigals: A Vietnam Story. Casemate. Lieutenant Taylor's memoir of mud, horror, boredom, death, bravery, fear, confidence, and humor during two tours of duty, the first as a naïve young soldier just before
and during the Tet Offensive, the second in 1970 and 1971 commanding Bravo Company, 1/7 Cavalry. A main selection of the Military Book Club.

William Tortolano
(CFA’53). Samuel Coleridge-Taylor: Anglo-Black Composer, 1875–1912. Scarecrow Press. The orchestral and choral music of Coleridge-Taylor, which often drew on black or African themes, was frequently performed and recorded in England and the United States in the early twentieth century. His setting of Longfellow’s “Hiawatha,” for example, was an enormous success. But after his death, he fell out of earshot for decades, until a revival of interest in his work began in the late 1970s. Tortolano provides a biography, analysis of major works, and a discography in this revision of his 1977 book. — MBS

Ellie Turenne
(SSW’99). Revolution/Revolusion/Revolution 1804–2004: An Artistic Commemoration of the Haitian Revolution. Liv Lakay. This three-part trilingual anthology (English, Kreyol, and French) of poems, prose, and paintings celebrates Haiti’s independence. The first recalls the beginnings, terrible hardships Africans endured on the slave ships to the Americas, the 1804 Haitian revolution, and the founding of the first black republic. The second recounts Haitian battles to gain freedom from the French and extols rebel slave leaders. “Moving On,” about the ongoing struggles for liberty, includes the U.S. role after the revolution, from its occupation in the 1950s to the current embargo. Final poetic images speak of perseverance, a return of pride, and freedom. Not a mainstream publication, this slim book has immediate appeal — my Haitian friends eagerly pressed me for a copy. — Steve Dykes

Brett Weaver

Phyllis Zagano
(COM’70, SFD’82). Holy Saturday: An Argument for the Restoration of the Female Diaconate in the Catholic Church. Herder & Herder. A former College of Communication associate professor of communications and founding cochair of the Roman Catholic Studies Group of the American Academy of Religion, Zagano bases her argument on historical, theological, and scriptural evidence and on the Church’s present needs.

ALUMNI RECORDINGS

ALUMNI RECORDINGS
by Taylor McNeil

Felicia Brady (CFA’99). Pretty Soon. Magazine Street Music. Musically adventurous, Brady’s new CD transcends the usual singer-songwriter genre. Every song is distinct, and many have a jazzy beat that’s a pleasant surprise, but there’s more: melancholic pop, Celtic-twanged tunes, and the expected folksy tunes.

Susan Minichello (COM’90, SED’95). My Own Worst Enemy. No Guarantee. Eli Eil Records. Comparing My Own Worst Enemy (a great name, if too long) with the Modern Lovers and Patti Smith, as their label does, gives a good indication of the spunk found on this CD. Minichello is mostly on lead vocals, and cuts like “Poison” are the best here, with loud, fuzzy guitars, the kind of music more likely to star on college radio than on MTV, and all the better for it.

Gideon Rubin (CFA’95) with the Garth Newel Piano Quartet. Martinu and Dvorak. The piano quartet, with Rubin on piano and Tobias Werner (CFA’96) on cello, is based in Warm Springs, Virginia, and tackles Martinu’s Quartet No. 1, composed in 1942, and Dvorak’s Quartet in E-flat major from 1889. It is an inspired pairing, with both pieces allowing the four musicians to show off their talent, which is considerable.

Tobias Werner (CFA’96). J. S. Bach: Suites No. 1, 3, 4. Pablo Casals is said to have remarked that each of Bach’s six cello suites takes its tone from its prelude, and Werner has chosen ones here that Casals called optimistic, heroic, and grandiose. Whatever you call them, they are examples of Bach’s poetic beauty, and Werner, who studied with Andres Diaz, among others, while at CFA, plays them with verve, and makes one long for another CD with the other three suites.
A LOT OF READING

When Dwight Biddle (CAS’06) was six years old, his parents asked him if he wanted to go to school. He didn’t.
“I had a terrible time in preschool,” he explains. “I don’t know why . . . but I remember absolutely hating it, and
my parents say I really hated it. They said, ‘If you don’t want to go back to school, then we understand.’”

Biddle’s experience is a stark contrast to that of Murphy and Aron. Homeschooled until eighth grade, he describes
unstructured days reading action-adventure and other stories. “We never really got any textbooks,” he says. “I
just read a lot of books.” Besides being drilled in math by his grandfather, he says, “I remember it as totally learning
on my own. And I guess I did pretty well.”

Biddle grew up in Natural Bridge Station, Virginia, about an hour north of Roanoke. There weren’t a lot of
educational opportunities nearby. “There was our house, then a cow field, and then another house a half-mile
away,” he says. “There was nothing there.” In the sixth grade, he attended an unaccredited school with other
homeschooled students, whose parents taught subjects in which they were proficient.

Each year, Biddle’s parents asked him if he wanted to go to public school, and each time he said no. “They were
cool like that, which is why I didn’t mind staying home,” he says. “I really get along with my parents.” But by the
time he was ready for eighth grade, Biddle began to rethink his decision. “I was getting to the age where I didn’t
want to be all alone anymore,” he says. “I wanted to be able to meet people.” He also thought it would be easier
to get into college if he had a high school diploma.

The transition was more difficult than he’d expected.
“Looking back, it might have been nice to be in school,” he says, “because when I came in, I was a wreck. I didn’t
have any social skills.” But he adjusted, and by the time he got to high school, he was doing well. He left with a
3.75 grade point average and a combined SAT score of 1380. He took a year off before entering BU as a computer
science major. This year, besides computer science, he’s taking Greek civilization, Spanish, and linear algebra.
“I think I did better academically because I was homeschooled,” he says. “Just reading a lot helped.”

A CHANCE TO SLEEP

At her elementary school in Chestertown, Maryland,
Stacey Hughes (COM’05) was a gifted pupil and a com­
petitive gymnast with a punishing schedule. “I was leaving
school early to go to the gym,” she recalls, “working out
for two and a half hours every night, spending an hour
being driven home from the gym, doing homework in
the car or getting up early to do it before class. I would
spend entire Saturdays and Sundays in another part of
the state at competitions. It was so stressful for me, espe­
cially because I was only eight or nine years old.” She and
her parents decided that homeschooling made sense; she
could complete her classwork, continue to compete, and
still get some sleep.

Hughes, who was homeschooled in grades seven and
eight, says her parents trusted her to work independ­
ently. For the most part, her study was self-directed. But
when her mother learned she had skipped about sixty
math lessons that first year, she issued an ultimatum:
finish the work by the end of the week or go back to
school. “That was the threatened punishment,” Hughes
says, “and it was enough to make me shape up.”

She always intended to go to public high school
because she wanted to take a variety of classes, enjoy
proms, and participate in student government, drama,
and sports. Plus, by the time she was a high school fresh­
man, she’d given up gymnastics. “I remember having
nightmares leading up to the first day of high school,
about wandering down these halls with lockers and not
being able to find my room and being late for class and
not knowing anything. But once I got there, there were
a lot of familiar faces.” She graduated with straight As,
9th in a class of about 180 students, and was accepted
under BU’s early decision program.

A print journalism major with an English minor,
Hughes says her homeschooling and competition days taugh her to manage her time, stay organized, and set
goals. As a result, she’s never felt lost at BU. “I can’t not
do something,” she says. “I physically and mentally can­
not just disregard something. I have to finish on time.
I have to turn in a paper on time.”

More important, she says, homeschooling instilled a
desire to learn. “In my first class at BU, I had to write
a ten- or fifteen-page paper, and I was terrified because
I had never been taught how to do that. But sitting
down with a pile of books and wanting to figure some­
thing out was exciting. I don’t think that can be taught.
But it can be fostered in one way or another, and I
think homeschooling really helps develop that. It taught
me to learn for myself more than anything else. I think
I’ll be a perpetual student. And I think I’ll never be
bored where I am because there’s always so much more
to learn.” •
As Aram Chobanian, president ad interim, guides BU out of a disturbing period, Bostonia recalls another acting president, Calvin B. T. Lee, who led the University through the six tumultuous academic months before John Silber became BU’s seventh president. Since the late sixties, student unrest had been disrupting campuses around the country. In July 1970, President Land Christ-Janer resigned after three years to become president of the College Entrance Examination Board, the national organization that administers the SAT. The trustees quickly appointed Lee acting president and assembled a presidential search committee. Lee had been dean of the College of Liberal Arts since coming to BU in 1968. At thirty-six, he was the youngest administrative head of a major university in the nation.

Lee was born in New York City’s Chinatown in 1934. When he was seventeen his father died suddenly, leaving Lee the family’s Chinese restaurant, the oldest in the city. He managed the restaurant until the age of twenty-four, also completing both a bachelor’s and a law degree at Columbia University. He published his first book, Chinese Cooking for American Kitchens, in 1958, a few months after passing his bar examinations and joining a New York law firm, specializing in international law. He later earned a Ph.D. from New York University and became a professor of government and an assistant dean at Columbia before taking an administrative position at the U.S. Office of Education’s Bureau of Higher Education.

In his time as acting president, Lee held BU together through a two-day student strike, a sit-in at the administration building, and numerous rallies and demonstrations. In October alone, more than 100 bomb threats on the Charles River Campus caused frequent building evacuations and class interruptions. Lee’s policy was to sound an alarm in a threatened building, giving occupants the option of staying or leaving. A second alarm would be sounded if any evidence of an actual bomb was found. None ever was. In a letter to parents that fall, Lee wrote: “We are becoming more of a community in the face of cowardly threats from unknown men and women. We have shown that we will not allow this university to be closed down by intimidation.”

In the fall 1970 Bostonia, he reflected further on the spring’s student unrest, which had led to cancellation of finals and that year’s Commencement: “In the past several years, much of the discontent and discord on campuses across the country has been attributed to a breakdown of communications, student alienation, an aura of mutual mistrust between and within the various constituencies, and even a credibility gap. What happened at BU and on hundreds of other campuses last May was an explosion of quite a different sort. The causes were external. The ‘strike’ was directed outward toward Washington rather than inward against the university.”

Popular with students and faculty, Lee was interested in a more permanent presidency, but the Board of Trustees offered the job instead to Silber, and Lee become the University’s executive vice president. He left in the fall of 1971 to become chancellor of the University of Maryland’s Baltimore County campus. He resigned in 1976 following a vote of no confidence from the faculty. Such votes were common that year at universities, including BU, because of widespread budget cuts, declining income, and faculty unionization. Lee was a vice president at the Prudential Insurance Company of America when he died of cancer in 1983 at his home in Chatham Township, New Jersey. He was forty-nine. — Tim Stoddard
Will Nystrom (CAS’88) and Andrew Harris (SMG’89, GSM’95) created the Boston Briefing Series so alumni could meet such distinguished Boston University personalities as former Poet Laureate Robert Pinsky and Presidents Emeritus John Silber and Jon Westling, while connecting or reconnecting with one another. After three such events, Nystrom and Harris founded the Boston Briefing Series Donor Advised Gift Fund, through which donors pool contributions and target specific programs within BU for funding.

“With our quarterly events, we learn about various funding opportunities, and then collectively decide where to throw our resources,” Nystrom says. “The BBS can make a big impact on programs across campus simply because the group can donate more together than any of us can individually.” Recent projects have included joining the Olympic Circle of leading donors to the Student Village Campaign and the renovation of several rooms for the Creative Writing Program, funded by Jeff Feuerman (SMG’89), a BBS director and local real estate developer, and his wife, Renee Feuerman (SMG’89).

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