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*Boston University*
Boston’s Neighborhoods: Where the Streets Are Paved with Memories

Dowsing for Desert Water — from Outer Space

The Trouble with the New American Militarism

Barbara Pariente (COM’70) Brings A Passion for Justice to the Florida Supreme Court
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We welcome your inquiries about these itineraries and your suggestions for future destinations. Please contact Meg Goldberg Umlas by phone, 800-800-3466, or e-mail, alumtrav@bu.edu. Or write to: Meg Goldberg Umlas, Alumni Travel Program, Boston University, One Sherborn Street, Boston, MA 02215. You may visit www.bu.edu/alumni/travel.
10 A Passion for Justice  By Jean Hennelly Keith
On and off the bench, Barbara Pariente (COM’70), chief justice of Florida’s Supreme Court, is extending the reach of justice.

16 Twice Upon a Time  
By Tricia Brick
Arthurian times live again as BU’s student Medieval Re-Creation Society revives the culture, customs, and craft of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

20 Seduced by War 
By Taylor McNeil
An international relations professor and former Army colonel, Andrew Bacevich argues in his new book that America’s zeal for military force is bipartisan and more pervasive than we realize — and it’s undermining our democracy.

26 Looking Down on Spaceship Earth  By Tim Stoddard
A founding father of remote sensing, Farouk El-Baz uses space-borne instruments to explore earthly terrain, search for water in deserts, and count crowds.
Harry Agganis Arena opened officially in mid-December at a gala reception, with wonderful speeches by President ad interim Aram Chobanian, Chairman of the Board of Trustees Alan Leventhal, Executive Vice President Joe Mercurio, and Boston Mayor Tom Menino. But the real opening was on Monday, January 3, when the BU Terriers played their first hockey game in the arena before a cheering SRO crowd. The Terriers had battled the top-ranked University of Minnesota the night before in the old Walter Brown Arena, their last game in that venue. They lost by a score of 2-1, so we were nervous about Monday’s game, but the Terriers came through in a tremendously fast-paced game to beat Minnesota 2-1, filling the arena with enormous excitement and pride.

The opening of the arena is yet another milestone in the extraordinary growth of the new John Hancock Student Village complex. The arena, a high-rise residence hall, the Track and Tennis Center, and additional recreational facilities opening in March are changing the campus dramatically. Agganis Arena was made possible by John Hancock’s $20 million corporate sponsorship agreement, which kicked off the drive to raise the money necessary to create this facility. It is most appropriate that the arena is named for Harry Agganis, who was a star of both Terrier athletics and the Red Sox. Along with the University, the Boston community can feel a sense of ownership of the arena, which will be a venue not only for BU hockey, but also for a variety of other family events.

On that opening night, students and alumni exclaimed about how proud they were of the Terriers, of their University, and of the multipurpose arena, with its bright and bustling concessions and a gorgeous club room whose large windows overlook Commonwealth Avenue. No seat in the arena is more than sixty feet from the ice, so everyone has an excellent view of the action. That first evening was great fun for Boston University families of all ages, and the arena will continue to be a gathering place for students, alumni, parents, and friends far into the future. It is with real joy that I invite you to come see the new Agganis Arena — preferably at a game!

All best wishes,

Christopher R. Reaske
Letters

Tuning In on Tuning Out

I enjoyed Dan Kennedy’s article on the decline in news consumption by younger readers and what the powers that be are trying to do about it (“Tuning Out the News,” Fall 2004). Here in Washington, subway riders like myself now have to battle through people giving away copies of the Washington Post’s free Express every workday morning. It’s depressing to have them thrust the paper at you every morning and have to say no to them. I hate to start all my workdays saying no — I get plenty of chances to do that once I get into the office. What makes it even more grating is the fact that I am on my way to the Post vending machine to spend thirty-five cents on a copy of the “grown-up” newspaper. After I buy it, I board a subway train and clear my seat of disdained, barely read Expresses, technically known as “litter.” Methinks it is time for the print media to acknowledge they are no longer a mass medium — they should give up trying to sell their product to all eyeballs by creating crass tedium.

Mark Thompson (COM’75)
Senior Correspondent, Time
Washington, D.C.

Your recent article by Dan Kennedy really hit a nerve. The nitwits who think that Survivor is reality without filters fill me with dread. Either they will have a rude awakening, in which they find out first-hand what survival is, or they won’t. If they don’t, then I predict that reality TV will go further out on a limb to keep their attention. It won’t be long before remote cameras are inserted in war zones — all so they can get their vicarious thrills from seeing real people die. There is already something like this on CBS called Maximum Exposure, whose main purpose seems to be finding the biggest explosion in the world. However, I submit that the problem with the media isn’t just with the audience. I don’t have cable because it’s ludicrously expensive, so I can’t watch news when I want. I don’t count the local news, which is mostly the traditional “if it bleeds, it leads” plus skank sightings (like Paris Hilton — why do I even know her name?). Not having cable also means I can’t watch shows with commentary I really like, such as The Daily Show with Jon Stewart. So most of my news comes from the Internet, where I act as my own gatekeeper, sorting fluff from actual news. I want portable, printable, shareable formats, constantly updated — someone in the media is more than welcome to provide me with an ultra-lightweight wireless laptop.

Annelies Z. Kamran (CAS’92, GRS’94)
Brookhaven, New York

It was interesting to read that Professor Bob Zelnick gives his students weekly quizzes based on what is in the Boston Globe and the New York Times. This type of teaching brought back memories of 1951 at the College of Practical Arts and Letters, when Professor John Oddy used the Sunday New York Times as our textbook for the semester. Each Sunday we had to read the paper and be prepared for a quiz in his Contemporary Problems class. Because of that, I became accustomed to reading editorials on current affairs. Today one of my greatest pleasures is to sit down with my first cup of coffee (served by my husband) and catch up on the news and opinions of the day.

Irene Kengirs Jackmau (PAL’53)
North Quincy, Massachusetts

That Was (Ahh) Then, This Is (Sob) Now

Bostonia’s tribute to the “revitalization” of Kenmore Square (“That Was Then, This Is Now,” Fall 2004), with its new hotel and tony shops, nearly brought me to tears. That’s not my Kenmore Square, not the place that made me choose Boston and BU. I fell in love with Kenmore Square when I was sixteen and Kenmore was grubby. It had two used record stores, a CVS with shelves that went from the floor to the ceiling, a Store 24 with every sort of junk food imaginable, a vintage clothing store, an Army/Navy store packed full of combat boots in every size, two greasy spoons, and of course, the Rat. It was pure city — kids in leather jackets; college kids wearing their fraternity and sorority sweatshirts; “Mr. Butch,” who played wretched guitar but told everyone they were beautiful; and a bunch of other folks who just hung out in the Square, waiting for the next band at the Rat, a handout, or a phone call. The place buzzed with energy, and I loved it.

Every time I pass through the Square on my way to a concert at Avalon, I find myself looking in the windows of the bar at the Hotel Commonwealth and thinking of what was there fifteen years before. I smile at the memory, but I growl at the reality.

Kenmore Square (as I knew it), R.I.P.
Gillian Cox (COM’94)
Cambridge, Massachusetts

I must admit that I was saddened to see the before and after pictures of Kenmore Square in the latest Bostonia. While Kenmore Square certainly seemed run-down...
and seedy, it had its own funky charm. To see a large section of it replaced with a bland-looking hotel whose design can best be described as Midwestern casino is quite a disappointment.

Goodbye, Kenmore Square. We hardly knew you.

Rob Mattheu (COM'93)
Louisville, Kentucky

The book-closing photo comparison in your fall issue was the most depressing thing I've seen since viewing the election results. At first I thought I was looking at a Hampton Inn, then realized just what part of town I was actually seeing. What your writer calls seedy, I call character, and the block's uniformity looks sterile, bland, and uninviting. I can't believe those turreted brownstones were removed to make room for this. I can't believe the Rat and Planet Records and all the great spots that made that part of town feel like, well, part of a city, beating heart and cruddy corners and all, are now not just vanished, but replaced with the equivalent of dead space. Admittedly, I haven't been to Kenmore Square in a few years. And now I see no reason to go again any time soon. Thanks for saving me the money.

Randee Dawn Cohen (COM'97)
Jackson Heights, New York

As the thousands of revelers hit the streets of Boston to celebrate the Red Sox completing the impossible dream of winning the 2004 World Series, I could think of only one question: if the Red Sox had pulled this miracle off ten years ago, while I was still a COM student, where would I have been when the mob hit Commonwealth Avenue?

The first place I thought of was Deli Haus, which was a permanent hangout for me and fellow COM students until its demise in the late 1990s. It had everything those seeking a post-partying, barhopping (and dare I say it, study-breaking) refuge could ask for: good food, great mix of music personally selected by the owner, and most important, a character all its own. The bathrooms were painted by local artists, and it had signature food items like the "Velvet Elvis" (a fried peanut butter and banana sandwich, just like the King had), and of course the Guinness and chocolate ice cream float, which my mother still asks me if I've had lately.

It is a place where most of the best conversations of my college career occurred. It's where almost everyone I knew took a date at least once. One guy wrote his phone number in mustard, trying to impress a waitress. It's as much a part of my BU/COM experience as COM 101 or WTBU.

So imagine my surprise when Deli Haus was included as part of your description of Commonwealth Avenue's "slow decline." Now, the photo that accompanied the article showing the change from 1999 to 2004 was impressive indeed, but to me, it seemed like something was missing.

Jon Costantino (COM'96)
West New York, New Jersey

Harbor Redux

Bruce Berman remembers things a little differently than I do concerning the Boston Harbor cleanup ("The People's Harbor," Fall 2004). Yes, people knew the harbor was filthy and it had to be cleaned up. The problem was how to pay for it. At the time, President Richard Nixon paid Massachusetts back for being the only state to vote against him, and there was no money to be had from the federal government. Subsequently, we
Letters on the Web
Because of space limitations, we can print only a selection of Bostonia's letters to the editor. To see all letters, please go to Bostonia on the Web at www.bu.edu/alumni/bostonia. We also have a new letters submission form at www.bu.edu/bostonia/letters.

Pharma Benefits
Much has been written about the cost of prescription drugs and the practices of the pharmaceutical industry (“A Prescription for Big Pharma,” Fall 2004). As someone who practiced medicine for thirty-seven years, I would like to offer my thoughts and a bit of historical perspective.

Back in 1962, for example, there were no oral hypoglycemic agents for treating diabetes; the only treatment for all diabetics was insulin. There were no safe, effective drugs for the treatment of hypertension. There were no effective oral diuretics (fluid pills); the only useful drug had to be injected frequently and was toxic to the kidneys. There were few chemotherapeutic agents, and they were not very effective.

That is only a partial list of what we didn’t have forty years ago, but through the research, development, and risk-taking of the pharmaceutical industry, that changed in the ensuing years. The practice of medicine improved dramatically for physicians and their patients.

The industry may have its faults, but we must keep in mind the great benefits it has produced over the years. Great care must be taken so as not to deter the pharmaceutical companies from investing in further improvements in health care.

Edmond M. Koury (MED ’88)
Worcester, Massachusetts

Adapt or Else
In reference to the article “In Flowers, BU Botanists See Global Warming” (“Explorations,” Fall 2004), the climatologists who say the globe is warming may very well be right. Or they may be wrong. Only time will tell. But does it really make any difference? When you look back at the historical record, the globe is always either warming or cooling. You would like stability, perhaps? Forget it. It has never happened. There are forces at work that far surpass man’s ability to influence them. El Niño, for example, influences weather around the world. Better learn to live with it, because there’s absolutely nothing we can do to change it. Same with global warming or cooling. May as well learn to adapt.

David Royce (ENG ’68)
St. Louis, Missouri

In Remembrance
Cheers to Wes Mott for his memories of Professor Wagenknecht (“Master Teacher — Recollected in Respect,” Fall 2004). “Professor W,” I would call him in my fantasy greeting, or “Hi, Eddie! How’s it going?” When in reality I passed him one morning on Commonwealth Avenue near Kenmore Square, I nodded my hello and he nodded back. That’s about as close as we got. But I remember two wonderful classroom days — one when he read us his edited version of The Scarlet Letter, and the other when he announced that he had managed to construct a sentence about Senator Joseph McCarthy that was completely impartial. It was and we laughed. Imagine — laughing in Wagenknecht’s class — because Mott is right: EW was “the most intimidating professor,” among other things.

Leo Vanderpot (DGE ’57, SED ’61)
Red Hook, New York

The article in memory of Dean Walter Muelder by Natalie McCracken (“Spirit Ascendant,” Fall 2004) was not only written with love and respect for an able man who made the School of Theology highly effective in educating prophetic Christian workers for the four corners of the world, but also renewed a sense of affection and admiration in many of us whom he mentored. His sense of humor, not always explicit, was of his own kind and added much to his extraordinary quality of personality and effectiveness as a teacher. He certainly left a great legacy for the School of Theology.

Robert Mikio Fukada (STH ’60, ’66)
Professor Emeritus, Doshisha University
Kyoto, Japan

Just the Facts
As I began to read the article “History as Renewal” (“News,” Fall 2004), I strongly agreed with the sentence that describes teaching as “informed patriotism.” However, as I read on I was horrified that my alma mater would support the revision of history into blatant propaganda. Peter Gibbon states in the article that he believes history should have “a subtle message to kids that America is an exceptional nation that has a glorious future.” Perhaps America is an exceptional nation, and we may possibly have a glorious future, but the point of an education is to give young adults the facts to make their own decisions. Frankly, I find Gibbon to be an embarrassment to Boston University.

Erin Murphy (CAS ’03)
Atlanta, Georgia

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 the writer’s full name and address. Write to Bostonia, 10 Lenox St., Brookline, MA 02445, fax 617-353-6488, or e-mail to bostonia@bu.edu.
"Sometimes I get nervous before games," says Rui Santos, one of eight custodians who take turns driving the Zambonis at Walter Brown Arena. "There are so many people watching, and the visiting fans sometimes heckle you. But you get used to it."

Santos and the others have learned to ignore the crowds and focus on laying a good sheet of ice. Their primary tool is the Zamboni, a boxy, four-wheeled machine that rolls out on the ice from time to time, shaving down the rough surface, mopping up grime, and leaving in its wake a thin layer of warm water that will freeze smooth.

The Zamboni name, like Clorox for bleach and Xerox for copies, has become a generic term for ice maintenance vehicles, even though there are competitors. BU's four machines—two in Walter Brown and two new ones in Harry Agganis Arena—are bona fide Zambonis. They were handmade at the Frank J. Zamboni Company's main plant in Paramount, California.

Perhaps because of its humble appearance or its endearing name, the Zamboni and the art of ice-making are widely underappreciated by both spectators and skaters, who see the ice as a platform for triple salchows and slap shots. Hence the backseat driving from the stands.

"It's very easy to drive a Zamboni," says Joe Conceicao, a Buildings and Grounds area manager at Brown Arena. "The trick is making ice with it." Conceiao came to BU in 1982 as a Zamboni mechanic and custodian. He now trains drivers and oversees the maintenance of BU's two arenas. His office is decorated with Zamboni paraphernalia, such as a tiny pewter Monopoly game piece and a palm-sized red and white plastic Zamboni with a stuffed Rhett at the wheel.

"The main thing is to get a new driver comfortable with the machine," he says. "We teach them little by little," starting off with slow laps around the rink with the ice-grooming apparatus turned off. Then the trainees lower the conditioner, the rectangular tray behind the rear wheels containing the seventy-seven-inch-wide blade and the horizontal augers that pull the shaved ice to the center of the machine, where it's scooped up into the dump tank over the vehicle's hood. The conditioner also sprays cold water in front of the blade, vacuums up the dirty wash, and finally
As Beijing Turns

A Sultry Soap Star and the Country She Tempted

Rachel DeWoskin wanted to have an adventure when she graduated from college. So she became the “other woman.”

Actually, she just played one on TV. DeWoskin (GRS'00) appeared as a femme fatale in a 1995 Chinese television soap opera called Foreign Babes in Beijing. The prime-time melodrama centered on two American women, one of whom, DeWoskin’s Jessie, falls in love with her married tour guide, Tian Ming, and becomes his mistress. The program, frequently rerun, was appointment television for millions of Chinese, and it made DeWoskin a star.

Now a writer living in New York, DeWoskin has finished her first book, Foreign Babes in Beijing, due out in May from W. W. Norton & Company. But the book is about more than her experiences on the soap. By telling the stories of five of her Chinese friends, she explores the country’s transformation into a “global culture of skyscrapers, television, and exotic babes from foreign lands, like America.”

DeWoskin was “discovered” shortly after arriving in Beijing 1994. “I went to a party, and some guy said, ‘You’re white. Do you want to be in my soap opera?’” She rejected the offer. Later, dissatisfied with her public relations job, she auditioned for the show. “It seemed like such a unique and interesting opportunity,” she says. “I saw the studio, which was spectacular. There were people in white silk robes with long Manchu ponytails. On some sets, they were filming kung fu movies. In comparison to my fluorescent office, it was paradise, and I thought, what do I have to lose? I’m twenty-two.”

Drivers in Agganis Arena will be subject to close scrutiny; the steep setup of the stands brings fans even closer to the ice. Conceicao and his crew have high standards for BU’s ice. “If there’s something wrong with the ice, and somebody comes in and tells me, ‘This ice is no good,’” Conceiao says, “it’s like they’re sticking a knife in me. Because I take a lot of pride in the ice, and my guys do too.”

—Tim Stoddard
Filming began in December 1994 and continued for four months. DeWoskin learned her lines week to week with the help of a tutor. Jessie is a classic TV temptress — think Heather Locklear in Melrose Place. "She says preposterous things like, 'What's wrong with you Chinese men, can't you love anyone other than your wives?'" says DeWoskin. "When Tian Ming reminds Jessie that he's married, she replies, 'I know. I don't want to break up your marriage. I just want to be your lover.' This was the first Chinese I was ever fluent in — slut vocabulary." In the end, Jessie wins her man, and the two move to America.

Only one season of Foreign Babes was shot, but it was repeated a dozen or so times. "It was hugely popular," DeWoskin says. "There wasn't much competition in the way of sexy programming. Everything else on TV was bland by comparison. Chinese TV consisted mostly of vaudeville shows and news programs that featured officials shaking hands in front of red banners." Foreign Babes, on the other hand, was steamy. The Chinese press claimed it reached 600 million viewers. "Teenaged girls loved the character of Jessie," DeWoskin says. "They wanted to be tough and sexy and liberated." Fans approached her on the street or whispered about her as she walked by. "People would say, 'Oh my god, it's the third' — the mistress. And people asked me if I actually loved Tian Ming in real life. I said, 'He's a very fine person, but he's married' — which was true — 'and in real life, foreign babes never do that kind of thing.'"

DeWoskin appeared in a couple of Chinese art house films after Foreign Babes, but returned to the United States in 1999 to study poetry at BU. Her celebrity followed her — a waiter at Chef Chang's House on Beacon Street remembered her from the show, and she's still recognized when she goes back to Beijing. She began writing the book last year. "I wanted to portray the China that I saw, which was hip, global, and changing incredibly fast," she says. "It was international and sophisticated. And I kept thinking about culture shock and how change in China has happened so fast that even my Chinese friends were culture-shocked. They were caught on an edge between cynicism and aspiration. On the one hand, they're all fiercely devoted to China's traditions and cultural heritage, and yet on the other, they're tempted by the products, love affairs, and lifestyles offered up by the West."

Now DeWoskin is working on a novel and a collection of poetry; she's also associate poetry editor at Agni, a literary journal published at BU. She has no immediate plans to return to television acting. "I watched the show once when it was first on TV, and then I watched it again this year when I was writing the book," she says. "The first time, I was so horrified I could barely collect myself. The second time, I was so amused I could barely collect myself."

Don't expect to see the series on video store shelves. Even DeWoskin had to buy bootlegged versions on the street in New York. "The studio wouldn't give me tapes because they were worried I would sell them on the black market," she says. "It was very unlikely." — Cynthia K. Baccini
Fine-tuning the Cellist
Master, Pupil, and the Basics

Thirty-four years after his arrival at Boston University, cellist George Neikrug spends Monday mornings in his sunny studio at the College of Fine Arts, applying the Socratic method to teaching his undergraduate pupils.

"Does that look funny to you?" he asks Erika Connolly, mimicking her movements. "What's funny about it? What holds up your elbow?"

Connolly (CAS '07) obediently shifts her arm, relaxes her fingers, and makes another attempt at The Swan by Camille Saint-Saëns. Neikrug, dressed from slacks to sweater-vest in varying shades of gray, stops his student and instructs her to place her left hand on her right shoulder and then reach for a pencil—to demonstrate that the shoulder is, in fact, what holds up the elbow.

"Your body's a beautiful machine with many movable parts," he tells her. "If you lock one of the parts, it affects the rest of the machine."

At eighty-five, Neikrug is something of a beautiful machine himself. A virtuoso whose performance career spans six decades, the CFA professor emeritus has been a principal cellist with the Baltimore, Pittsburgh, and Los Angeles Philharmonic Orchestras, as well as with the Paramount Pictures and Columbia Recording Orchestras, and a soloist with Leonard Bernstein. His teacher, musician-physician Demetrius Dounis, taught him to blend art and science to create a method of playing that is powerful but not physically wearing, and the approach has earned Neikrug a place among renowned living string teachers. He specializes in helping musicians overcome tendinitis and other physical problems characteristic of string players. "I'm considered kind of a guru," he admits.

The maestro has had his own physical problems of late—a torn rotator cuff in his shoulder kept him from performing for two years, and his recent return to the stage, at a Tsai Performance Center recital last October, left him in need of rest and recovery. There is no question of retirement, however. He is not finished.

"I feel that I have some knowledge that I've learned from this person I studied with, who was a real scientific genius," he says, referring to Dounis. "And I want to pass it on as long as I'm able to. Actually, my first love is performing, and I got sidetracked because of all this information that I had to give."

Neikrug begins his lessons sitting across from his students—cello resting between his knees, lower-back support cushion tied around his waist—but he rarely remains still. As Connolly plays, he covers her bow hand with his own to adjust her grip, paces to demonstrate that the string fingers should move like a pair of walking feet, slips his watch onto her wrist for positioning. "Keep looking at the time," he says. "I can see the time. You have to see it."

Connolly, following her professor's instructions, keeps one hand "like five wet noodles on the bow," and angles the other so that the watch face is tilted toward her. She begins to play again.

Neikrug hums along until the cacophony of a missed note halts them both. "Never blame it on the finger you played," he advises. "It's always the finger before that didn't do its job."

His lessons are entirely about mastering the basics and the theory—nothing else, he says, can be taught. Much of his work is what he considers remedial, undoing bad habits and replacing them with the right way to play.

"I myself was not born with too much natural talent," he explains. "I think my advantage for other people is that I have never encountered a problem that I haven't had to solve for myself."

Connolly, who has played the cello since ninth grade but only recently begun studying seriously, says that everything sounds better since she started working with Neikrug. They do not attempt recital pieces, but mostly exercises, and focus less on the music and more on the placement of her hands.

"He wants me to get back to my instincts," she says. "It makes the playing easier."

In the studio on this Monday morning, his pupil begins again. Neikrug will see seven other students today, then spend the rest of the week at his home in Concord, Massachusetts, giving private lessons. As Connolly plays The Swan, he hums and sings along. "Don't stop," he says. "The swan is still floating down the river. He's not stopping."

—Jessica Ullian •
A Passion for Justice

On and off the bench, Barbara Pariente (COM’70), chief justice of the Florida Supreme Court, is extending the reach of justice.
BY JEAN HENNELLY KEITH

WHEN LAWYERS STAND before Florida Supreme Court Chief Justice Barbara Pariente, they'd best have their homework done. With a reputation for meticulous preparation, she scrutinizes oral arguments for precision and reason. Appointed a justice to the state Supreme Court seven years ago by Governor Lawton Chiles, she was sworn in as chief justice last July. During her tenure, Pariente has frequently grappled with high-profile, controversial cases, many involving questions of the law in matters of life and death.

Take the Terri's Law case, for example. Last September, Pariente gave the Supreme Court's opinion on the law, which drew national attention. An accident fourteen years earlier had left forty-year-old Theresa “Terri” Schiavo severely brain-damaged and unable to survive without life support. Although she had left no written instructions, her husband, Michael Schiavo, maintained that she would not have elected prolonged life-extending measures. Florida's lower courts ruled that Schiavo, as guardian for his wife, could have her nutrition and hydration withheld, which he did in October 2003. Her parents objected and lobbied the governor's office and the Legislature, which quickly passed what was called Terri's Law, granting the governor the power to intercede. Governor Jeb Bush had the feeding and hydration tube reinserted six days after it was pulled.

The Florida Supreme Court unanimously struck down Terri's Law as an encroachment on the state constitution's fundamental doctrine of separation of powers. "It is without question an invasion of the authority of the judicial branch for the Legislature to pass a law that allows the executive branch to interfere with the final judicial determination in a case," Pariente wrote. "We are not insensitive to the struggle that all members of Theresa's family have endured since she fell unconscious in 1990. However, we are a nation of laws and we must govern our decisions by the rule of law and not by our own emotions."

Similarly, after the 2000 presidential election, the national spotlight was on the Florida Supreme Court. When the state was bogged down in multiple vote recount lawsuits, the court unanimously required Secretary of State Katherine Harris to extend deadlines for receipt of recounts, and after Harris declared George Bush the winner, to conduct a statewide recount of certain ballots. Pariente says that the greatest challenge the court faced during that tumultuous time was "coordinating the logistics of a very complex set of legal cases within a very limited time frame. Having oral arguments one day and issuing a full opinion the next is a rarity." Although the Florida court's decision to continue the count was overturned by the U.S. Supreme Court — intervening in a presidential election for the first time — on the grounds of equal protection under the law, Pariente is proud of how her court conducted business: "with great skill, augmented by tremendous dedication."

Impartiality, says Pariente, is what distinguishes justices from legislators and governors, who are elected to follow the will of the people. At the Supreme Court, "we are obligated by our canons of ethics to put aside popular opinion, and to the extent humanly possible, decide these cases based on principles of law and the state and federal constitution." But it is not always easy. "It is a tremendous challenge," she says. "It's what makes a judge different from any other kind of public servant. Fundamental to our very core function is that you put aside your personal viewpoint. It is not an issue of whether you're for or against the death penalty," for example, which Florida has in place. "I've got to make decisions based on the law."

Supreme Court justices must also consider a law's
As chief administrative officer of the State Courts System, Pariente is briefed by Lisa Goodner, State Courts administrator. Photographs by Vernon Doucette

constitutionality and interpret the constitution. “A constitution is not always black-and-white. If it were,” Pariente says, “you probably would not need judges; you would not need any interpretations.” Charges made in the recent presidential election that “activist judges” found same-sex marriages either constitutional or unconstitutional in their states frustrate her. The media’s demand for sound bites, she thinks, has led over the past twenty or so years to labeling as liberal or conservative judges as well as politicians. In her view, the activist label applied to judges is meaningless. “It’s a label placed on a judge whose decision you disagree with,” she says. “If evidence is seized in violation of the Fourth Amendment [protection from illegal search and seizure], then judges are obligated to suppress that evidence. That is required under their oath of office. They are not being activist judges, and it is not a technicality. It is based on the constitution [of the United States].”

SOCIAL CONSCIENCE

Growing up in New York City, Pariente was attracted to a career in communications, and when she later attended the School of Public Communication (now the College of Communication), she majored in broadcast journalism. In a course on the First Amendment, she was fascinated by U.S. Supreme Court cases and the decisions of great justices such as Oliver Wendell Holmes. Prompted as well by history and government courses taught by College of Arts and Sciences Professors Howard Zinn and Murray Levin, she says, she began to wonder, “How do you make changes? I started to see the legal system as a way to effect change.” She volunteered for organizations that helped parents on welfare better understand their rights. “I realized that there were many powerless individuals,” she says, “without a voice to secure basic housing.” A summer volunteer job in legal services in New York’s Lower East Side and a junior-year student project making a documentary on Harvard’s new legal services program piqued her interest in a legal services career and prompted her to apply to law school.

Pariente graduated magna cum laude from BU and was fifth in her 1973 class at George Washington University Law School. She married and moved to Florida, where for the next two years she clerked for a federal district court judge, gaining insight into the judicial branch and building a foundation for her legal career. In 1975 she joined the law firm Cone, Wagner and Nugent. “Barbara was the only woman in the office,” former colleague Louis Silber says. “In the 1970s, if we had 5 to 6 percent women in law school, it was a lot.” Women lawyers were scarce and women trial lawyers in Florida quite rare. “Back then, it wasn’t easy for a woman trial lawyer,” he says. “Partners would take the men to football games and stop off at a strip club along the way.” Pariente became a partner in 1977. That same year she had her son, Joshua, and returned to work three weeks after he was born.

Eventually Silber and Pariente formed their own firm. As civil trial attorneys, they specialized in personal injury cases. Their partnership continued for ten years, until Pariente was appointed a judge on the Fourth District Court of Appeal. Silber describes his former partner as an “extremely meticulous, detailed lawyer, probably the most prepared lawyer I’ve ever worked with.” Beyond her abilities in the courtroom, including being able to persuade with an “affidavit face,” Silber says, well after the cases were closed and the money received, Pariente maintained close relationships with her clients, many of whom had been seriously injured. “For Barbara it wasn’t about the money,” he says. “It was more about helping people.”

Pariente, who is only the second woman chief jus-
tice in Florida’s 160-year history and one of fewer than twenty nationally, recalls that when she started out as a trial lawyer, there were “certainly no women on any of the highest courts and very few women in the Congress and state legislatures.” Women have made enormous strides in the legal profession during the last thirty years, she acknowledges, but “we would be naïve to think there are no longer stereotypes about women’s place in society. There is also a real tension between being a good mother and being a successful lawyer, since women in so many families end up being the primary caregivers to their children. So yes, we’ve made strides, but I think that the workplace still has not really taken into account that family should be promoted whether you are a man or a woman.”

“I always thought Barbara could be anything she wanted to be,” says her sister, Susanne Pariente (CGS’75, CAS’77), a psychotherapist in Marblehead, Massachusetts. “Growing up, we were on the edge of change for women; she was a wonderful role model and mentor for what women could do with their lives.”

EQUAL JUSTICE

With a replica of Rodin’s The Thinker in the entryway and a stack of personal scrapbooks on the coffee table, the reception area to Pariente’s chambers reflects

“A constitution is not always black-and-white. If it were, you probably would not need judges; you would not need any interpretations.” —Barbara Pariente
Good friends: Doris Davis and Barbara Pariente. Photograph by Ryais Lee

Being There

About eight years ago, Barbara Pariente became involved in Take Stock in Children through longtime friend Ilene Silber, the wife of her former law partner. The program matches promising low-income students with mentors and provides them with a variety of resources to complete high school successfully and then with full four-year scholarships at Florida state universities. Pariente was an appellate court judge and living in West Palm Beach when she was paired with ninth-grader Doris Davis. Thus began a mentoring relationship that has turned into an enduring friendship. “Barbara is a very passionate person,” says Silber, “and when she gets involved, she really takes hold.”

“Our relationship is something greater than I ever expected,” says Davis, now a senior at Florida A&M University. At first they concentrated on how school was going for Davis, but their connection has evolved to an open exchange. “Barbara is a very passionate person,” says Silber, “and when she gets involved, she really takes hold.”

“Her combination of serious intellect and joie de vivre. Dressed in a professional black suit, but with a bright orange bracelet peeking out at the sleeve, the Chief, as her staff call her, warmly welcomes the next visitor. Settling into a comfortable chair in her chambers, the petite fifty-six-year-old elucidates a set of goals, each with the underlying theme of better access to justice: ensuring a smooth transition to newly mandated state-funded courts, expanding civic education, integrating more technology in the justice system, and improving treatment of families and children in the unified family court.

Pariente is overseeing the move to state funding of Florida’s courts, which until 2004 had been inequitably funded by counties. “It really is critical that citizens in this state have access to the same quality and level of justice,” she says, “no matter where they live, from the Keys to the Panhandle.” Expansion of civic education programs to further public understanding of the judicial branch of government is also of great importance to her. She enthusiastically describes a plan to include high school students in moot court competitions of the sort usually found only in law schools. In a program possibly unique in the nation, students would compete at the state appellate courts and the finalists argue in front of Florida’s Supreme Court on Law Day in May.

Pariente is a strong proponent of using technology to make the state justice system more efficient and accessible by increasing electronic filing, record-keeping, and communication in Florida’s sixty-seven counties. She is proud that Florida was one of the first states in the country to have a Web site that posts broadcasts of Supreme Court oral arguments live and in their entirety.

CHILDREN FIRST

Family law is a passionate concern of Pariente’s. Such cases, which can involve divorce, child support, paternity, custody, adoption, and juvenile delinquency, call for improved case management and coordination, says Pariente, who chaired the Supreme Court’s Steering Committee on Families and Children in the Courts. Toward this end, Florida is putting into place a unified family court system. Unlike states that appoint or elect judges to hear family cases exclusively, Florida has a unified court system, in which all judges are qualified to hear the full range of cases. To act in the best interest of children, in Pariente’s opinion, a judge needs perspective on all the interrelated issues that a family might face. An advocate of nonadversarial resolution of disputes,
she says that “in a delinquency case, for example, where it is not a matter of guilt or innocence, a judge would know that the family is going through a divorce and that there has been a charge of domestic violence.” While “the courts are not social workers,” she says, “we are dealing with complex underlying social issues, and so it is incumbent on the judicial system to ensure the best results for the child.” She believes in strengthening the family relationship through the courts, taking a close look at cause and effect, and is an active proponent of treatment-based drug courts as alternatives to incarceration or termination of parental rights. “A lot of parents in the welfare system are not there because they intentionally inflicted harm on their children,” she says. “Many are there because they have neglected their children as a result of underlying addictions. So if we can get parents needed help and really monitor that treatment through the judicial system, then we have a chance of saving the family relationship.”

One of the most valuable ways of supporting youngsters outside of the legal system, Pariente is convinced, is mentoring: “The statistics on how much more likely it is for the child to stay in school when he or she has a positive role model show there is not anything more important than mentoring a child.” She initiated Books and Breakfast, a program for the most violent teenage girls in maximum security facilities that matches them, on the basis of good behavior, with women lawyers. They choose books and read them together.

CHECKS AND BALANCES

On and off the bench, Pariente is tenacious. Her thick brunette hair has grown back after chemotherapy for breast cancer in 2003. “Yesterday was one year since my last chemo treatment,” she says, indicating a vase of pink roses on the coffee table. “These roses are from a woman who is undergoing chemotherapy for lung cancer.” She is open and unsentimental in discussing the cancer, which she approached in characteristically analytical fashion, thoroughly researching all the options. After losing her hair, she took the bench wigless, deciding that the buzzed look was more her style. The flood of fan mail she received for what she thinks of as a simple gesture surprised her. “I’m glad if it helped other people,” she says.

Married to Frederick Hazouri, a judge on the Fourth District Court of Appeal, Pariente says the biggest initial challenge when she became a Supreme Court justice was adjusting to a “commuting marriage.” Now she and Hazouri take turns flying between their homes in Tallahassee and West Palm Beach to spend long weekends together. They each have children from a prior marriage and grandchildren as well.

Her ability to focus on a problem until it is solved is nearly unshakable, Hazouri says, and “her very compassionate heart never interferes with her objectivity. If you ask Barbara to review something, there will be no rubber stamp. She will give you a thorough review with an honest analysis and critique.”

Pariente is the catalyst for gatherings of her large family and extensive circle of friends. “She’s funny, she’s smart, and she’s very sweet,” says Emily Lieberman Tipermas (CAS’90), her college roommate and longtime friend. “Anyone would love to be around her. Barbara just has a lot of love flowing out in all directions.”

Juggling a high-level career, a blended family life, community volunteerism, and active connection with friends makes up her life these days. “Ideally I would like to have all the time in the world to address each of my priorities and to be deliberate on every decision I make,” she says, “but you do your best within the time you have.” It is a matter of attitude, she says: “You can allow yourself to become so stressed out that you are overwhelmed and say, ‘I can’t believe this is one more problem that I’m required to solve,’ or you can say, ‘Whoa, I’m learning something new — this is really terrific.”
Wherein a Creative Campus Group of Arthurian Nostalgics Re-creates Costumes and Customs to Light Up the Dark Ages
IN A SUNNY AUTUMN meadow of the Borough of Felding, nestled deep in the Barony of Carolingia, the fourteenth-century lady Roana de Haukrieg looks on as two men engage in a display of the chivalrous arts. In the center of a field ringed with canvas tents and flags blazoned with lions and dragons, a man in black kneels, one arm dangling uselessly at his side. With his good hand he zealously brandishes an épée against a combatant in a tunic and silver helmet.

But Roana’s attention is captured by a man in tights and a puffy purple hat. He introduces himself as the Barony’s magister and welcomes Roana and her companions to the tournament. “Do you folks know about the mailing list?” he asks.

Roana graciously accepts his registry and writes down her name and e-mail address, then turns to her companions. “It’s 1304, at the end of the reign of Edward Longshanks,” she observes. “Wales has just been subdued. Those Goths . . .” She sighs theatrically.

Most days, Roana de Haukrieg is known as Elizabeth Moss. She’s a religion and classics major minoring in theater, and she plans to become a props mistress after she graduates in May. But since 2002 she has also been Roana. She developed the persona of an early fourteenth-century Englishwoman through the Society for Creative Anachronism (SCA), an international organization whose members study — and re-create — the culture, history, and craft of the Middle Ages and the Renaissance.

Moss’s interest in the SCA led her in her sophomore year to the Boston University Medieval Re-Creation Society, or MedRec, which draws members from a variety of backgrounds: Renaissance Faire actors and living history buffs, fencers and craftspeople, students of European history and guys who just like dressing up in chain mail and hitting each other with rattan sticks. They’re united by an interest in medieval and medievalish culture, from King Arthur’s Court to J. R. R. Tolkien.

This year, MedRec’s weekly meetings have included a workshop on making chain mail, a lecture on sieges and fortifications, and a forum about medieval maladies and diseases. The group also went on field trips to Salem, Massachusetts, and King Richard’s Faire and held informal combat practices — or as staff advisor Jacob Boucher describes it, “a few giggling people whapping each other with ridiculous foam swords.”

Moss, the MedRec treasurer, has worn Roana’s garb to weeklong battles and medieval feasts, studied European culture and craftsmanship, cooked up thousand-year-old recipes, and learned and practiced sixteenth-century dances. A talented seamstress, she also makes her own costumes. For this MedRec field trip to the Borough of Felding (also known as Wellesley College), she wears a handmade kirtle — an ankle-length dress — beneath a tunic-like garment called a surcote.

After she signs the magister’s e-mail list, she is joined by Aphrodite Montalvo, the society’s president, and Sarah Leveille, the secretary, just returned from an axe-throwing demonstration. Montalvo has on a blue gown with gold trim and loose funnel-shaped sleeves, made for her by her sister. Silky silver sashes tied around her arms above the elbows echo the “tippets” worn by European ladies of the fourteenth century. Her look isn’t quite “period,” though: her long dark hair has a fuchsia streak, and white sneakers peek out below the hem of her long blue skirt.

Montalvo has taken several fencing courses at BU, but has only recently begun to study the medievalish style of fencing known as rapier combat. As she watches the two men dueling in the field before her, she talks about some differences between rapier combat and modern fencing. “Here, you can pretend that one arm has chain mail or other armor on it, so you can push away the sword with that arm,” she explains. “However, if you ‘puncture’
an arm with your weapon, the opponent is no longer able
to use that arm — he has to pretend the arm is wounded.”

If it sounds like a scene from a Monty Python film,
with the Black Knight hollering “’Tis but a scratch! Just
a flesh wound!” as a silly King Arthur hacks off his limbs
with a sword, well, that’s all part of the fun. MedRec
members are certainly serious about scholarship; they
possess a daunting historical knowledge and a zeal for
learning and mastering skills from sewing to martial arts.
But they also share an appreciation for the arcane and
the bizarre, a devotion to the art of make-believe — and
a rapier-sharp sense of humor honed on the understand­­
ing that their interests might be just a bit outside the
mainstream. Among the questions on the MedRec Web
site’s FAQ page is, “Do I have to wear tights?” (The
answer: “Tights are strictly optional.”)

Leveille, who for this event wears a long gray dress and
a black knit snood in her hair with a fallen leaf stuck in
to cover the tag, learned about the group at BU’s annual
Activities Expo her freshman year. “I saw chain mail,
Monty Python, and a stuffed dragon on their table,” she
says, “and, you know, chain mail wins everyone over.”

SMALLPOX, LEPROSY,
AND BUBONIC PLAGUE

THE MEMBER LIST of the Student Activities Of­
office hints at the wide-ranging interests of BU
students, who belong not only to Delta Delta
Delta and the Golden Key Honor Society, but also to
the Bad Movie Club, the Flintknapping Club, and the
Ghost Hunters Society. The Medieval Re-Creation
Society stands out even among this colorful bunch. The
Lord of the Rings films may have enjoyed blockbuster
success, but the applied study of the Middle Ages is still
considered the territory of a unique subculture.

Advisor Boucher, a media specialist in the CAS art
history department, is also an alum of the group; he was
a freshman when his interest in fencing and military his­
tory brought him to the MedRec table at the Activities
Expo. “I remember that they were all in costume and were
talking like a bunch of Shakespearean extras,” he says.
“The only thing I asked was whether I’d have to talk like
that during meetings and dress up. And the answer was
no. MedRec is about crafts and learning by doing. It’s
re-creation in the sense of trying to do something in a
medieval way, but not necessarily doing it out in the woods
in costume.”

Although many members are involved in living his­
tory activities, that’s hardly all the group is about. At a
typical meeting this fall, Amy Caluori (CAS’06) is mak­
ing chain mail, using pliers to link small metal rings into
a supple fabric woven of steel. Montalvo rushes in dressed
in an elegant black suit, her dark curls flying, and starts
with an apology. “I didn’t bring photos of gonorrhea,” she
begins, “because they were a little too disturbing.”

A biology major, Montalvo has volunteered to lead
this week’s discussion about medieval diseases and mal­
adies. She’s a bit frazzled because she’s spent the last day
preparing a class presentation on spinal injuries. Leading
the MedRec meeting meant still more hours of research,
studying smallpox, dysentery, St. Anthony’s fire, and bu­
bonic plague, among other ailments of the Middle Ages.
“Childbearing was a little more difficult back then,”
she says, once she’s finished diagramming the neu­
rological effects of leprosy on the blackboard. “Child­
bearing fever, also called puerperal sepsis, was an infection
you’d get during childbirth. It normally wasn’t mortal,
though — ”

“Childbed fever!” exclaims Sarah-Grace Thomas
(LNG’02, MET’09). “It killed one of Henry’s wives, I
think. The one who bore him a son.”

“One of the Catharines, maybe,” someone suggests.
(It was actually Jane Seymour, wife number three.)
“Oh, Catherine — he cut off her head,” Thomas says. “Isn’t she the one who said she would rather have been the wife of an ordinary man than a queen?”

Such exchanges are typical of MedRec meetings, where every historical note invites a lighthearted, if erudite, barrage of questions and stories and esoteric tidbits. When Thomas says, “Aphrodite is a wealth of very bizarre knowledge,” she means it as a compliment.

“We’re different from the status quo that you see on TV shows or hear from your roommates,” Montalvo says. “They say, ‘Ch, I’m going to go out and get wasted tonight.’ And we say, ‘Ch, well, I’m going to go over to this person’s house and watch a barbarian movie.’ It’s considered more of a nerd type of fun.”

More creative, too. “We did once have a Bar-bari-Q,” Montalvo recalls, “which was like a barbecue, only we weren’t supposed to use plates or anything, and we were all supposed to dress up in that manner.” A handful of MedRec folks built a cardboard Viking ship, with a dachshund as the figurehead, and marched down Harvard Avenue banging a drum. Moss spearheaded the project and designed the ship’s flag — a fiery dog bone. “I really think we should have had torches or something,” she admits.

\[ EN GARDE! \]

**Aphrodite Montalvo** is on the attack. With a controlled but forceful swing of her sword, she lunges toward Kate Sokol (CAS’08) and thrusts high, aiming at her opponent’s left shoulder. Sokol, her blue eyes hard, steps back and blocks Montalvo’s strike. The swords collide with a muted thump.

Having taken a first lesson in long sword combat from Zach Fischer (CAS’07), who teaches historical and stage combat and sword fighting, the two women now are sparring with “boffers” — homemade swords built of PVC piping swathed in several layers of foam, all held together by a generous wrapping of duct tape. Moving in unison, thrust-block, thrust-block, the two women cross the CAS classroom’s linoleum floor. Then it’s Sokol’s turn on offense. Thump!

In the feudal system of the Society for Creative Anachronism, royal status is won through combat. For MedRec members, it’s just a chance to learn something new. “Even our crazy masculine bruiser guy makes chain mail,” Moss says of the group’s vice president, Dwight Maud (CAS’06), an exceptionally avid devotee of boffer fighting. “A guy like Dwight, instead of being a football player, is a stick jock — and knows a little bit about history and a little bit about medieval cooking, and maybe he brews beer. And someday, he could be king!”

Moss was raised in a household filled with theater and history — “instead of bedtime stories, my dad told me about the Ottoman Empire,” she says — and she finds in MedRec a way to indulge her love both of learning and of make-believe. Like many other members, she’s more than a trivia junkie; she’s a collector of stories. That many of those stories happen to be medieval sometimes reflects an interest in history, sometimes a penchant for the romantic or the arcane, and sometimes just an appreciation for a place and time that differs from the everyday.

“For every person, it’s going to be a little bit different,” Boucher says, “but perhaps there’s a sort of shared disaffection with the modern world. You go from having to get up to the alarm clock and go to work and send memos and answer phone calls and e-mails — and then you sit down and read about people who jump in a boat with a bunch of swords and axes and, like, sail over to some other person’s island and butcher everybody.”

Moss, with her customary frankness, concurs. “All of these geekdoms — role playing, gaming, the SCA — are about creating different worlds, different sets of rules, a different way to socially interact.” She smiles wryly. “Plus, you get to dress up in funny clothing.”

But tights, of course, are strictly optional.

WINTER 2004-2005 BOSTONIA 19
Andrew Bacevich — international relations professor and former Army colonel — argues that Republicans and Democrats, conservatives and liberals, have bought into the new American militarism as a solution to our international problems. And that, he says, is bad for our democracy.

BY TAYLOR McNEIL

THIRTY YEARS AGO, the U.S. military found itself marginalized in American society, widely discredited and in some quarters openly reviled. The war in Vietnam had cast a pall over all things military. Now America is in such thrall to the military — the solution to any problem seems to be sending in the troops — that it is threatening our democracy, says Andrew Bacevich, a College of Arts and Sciences professor of international relations and director of the Center for International Relations.

In his latest book, *The New American Militarism: How Americans Are Seduced by War*, which will be published this spring by Oxford University Press, he explains how we got to this state of affairs and what we should do about it. Author of *American Empire: The Realities and Consequences of U.S. Diplomacy* (2002) and editor of *The Imperial Tense: Prospects and Problems of American Empire* (2002), Bacevich is a West Point graduate. He served in Vietnam in 1969 and 1970 and retired as a U.S. Army colonel. He received a Ph.D. in history from Princeton in 1981 and has taught at BU since 1998.

Why are Americans seduced by war, and when did this seduction start?

The argument I make in my book is that what I describe as the new American militarism arises as an unintended consequence of the reaction to the Vietnam War and more broadly, to the sixties. We all appreciate the extent to which that period was one of enormous upheaval, political change, cultural change, social change. That change did not go down well with some quarters of American society, and it evoked a powerful response. If some people think that the sixties constituted a revolution, that revolution produced a counterrevolution, launched by a variety of groups that had one thing in common: they saw revival of American military power, institutions, and values as the antidote to everything that in their minds had gone wrong.

None of these groups — the neoconservatives, large numbers of Protestant evangelicals, politicians like Ronald Reagan, the so-called defense intellectuals, and the officer corps — set out saying, “Militarism is a good idea.” But I argue that this is what we’ve ended up with: a sense of what military power can do, a sort of deference to the military, and an attribution of virtue to the men and women who serve in uniform. Together this constitutes such a pernicious and distorted attitude toward military affairs that it qualifies as militarism.

Here’s an example, from a column by Daniel Henninger in the *Wall Street Journal*: “The U.S. armed services may be the one truly functional major institution in American life.” I think the armed services are func-
It seems the military solution is now seen as the best way to solve international political problems: there’s Lebanon in 1983, Somalia in 1993, not to mention the Wilsonian urge to better other nations by making them more like ourselves.

If we look at the political elite, we see that it is not fair to say that the Republican Party is the party of militarists, or hawks, and the Democratic Party is the party of doves. On the contrary, certainly by the time you get to Operation Desert Storm and its apparent, although not real, success, a consensus has been formed in mainstream politics — by Republicans and Democrats, conservatives and liberals — that force works, at least force wielded by our high-tech professional military. Look at the two terms of Bill Clinton in the 1990s. He employed U.S. military power really promiscuously, in all kinds of circumstances for all kinds of purposes, not necessarily effectively. He was very much an interventionist president, in a military sense. The criticism from the Republicans for the most part was not that Clinton was intervening too frequently, but that he needed to do so with greater verve.

When you look at the shock of 9/11, it’s really remarkable that there was virtually no debate about plausible alternative responses. The problem is not terrorism; the problem is the threat of radical Islam. Again, the political elite — meaning Republicans and Democrats and the establishment media, which very quickly embraced this — almost immediately concluded that the necessary response was a global war, which by common consent is going to last decades, generations. They all think there are no plausible alternatives. Let me be clear: it could be that other alternatives were defective in some way, but my point is, we never really looked for them. We instantly embraced this notion of open-ended global war. This shows the extent to which the political elite in this country has bought into the notion that if you have a big problem, the way to solve it is by going to war.

In your book you talk about the effort by the officer corps to set conditions under which the military will fight wars so as not to get bogged down in another Vietnam.

The Vietnam War ended up with an officer corps deeply alienated from American society. So the officer corps quite consciously set out to reestablish its bonds to the American people, as well as the military profession’s status, and to do that in a way that established limits on how U.S. military power would be used in the future, so that there would be no more Vietnams. The bottom line...
was that they wanted to rebuild the forces and reestablish the notion of war as an autonomous sphere of activity over which officers would preside.

The military tried very hard in the 1980s and 1990s not simply to rebuild and win its way back into the hearts of the American people, but also to establish ground rules about how we would fight wars.

And again, I'd emphasize that the vision was not one of frequent intervention and meddling around the world, but of using force sparingly, as a last resort, only in pursuit of genuinely vital interests, and going in with overwhelming force, winning quickly, and getting home quickly. What's striking in the aftermath of 9/11 is the extent to which all those constraints and limits have gone by the wayside. The comparison between Iraq and Vietnam is probably inappropriate 95 percent of the time. But one of the ways it is appropriate is that in Iraq the military finds itself engaged in almost precisely the kind of war that after Vietnam it swore it would never be involved in again: protracted war, unconventional war, war in which the freedom of action by the officers corps is limited by politics.

I would argue that this vision of autonomy [from political interference] was foolish in the first place, but I can understand the appeal it had for the officer corps after Vietnam.

Why was it foolish?
Because war is not an autonomous sphere — war is a continuation of politics. I argue in the conclusion of the book that to wean ourselves away from militarism, the officer corps needs to give up this phony, foolish, unrealistic notion of maintaining some sort of autonomy. It's impractical; it's foolhardy.

It strikes me that among several groups that helped establish the new militarism — the neoconservatives and the "defense priesthood" — few or none had served in a war or had ever been shot at.

One way to wean ourselves away from militarism is by trying to ensure that as many members of the elite as possible have had some military experience. Now, I don't mean to imply for a second that someone who hasn't served in uniform is somehow prohibited from expressing an opinion about military affairs. Franklin Roosevelt never served, and he was a great commander-in-chief. Abraham Lincoln served, I think, a couple of weeks in uniform in the Black Hawk War — he used to tell jokes about it at his own expense — and he was a great commander-in-chief. So it does not follow that someone has to have served to be a source of wise counsel. But in general it seems to me that it would help to dampen unrealistic expectations — it would help to ensure that discourse about matters related to force was lively and useful — if we had a substantial number of members of Congress who were veterans; if some number of the editors, publishers, reporters of major newspapers had served in the military; if the people who call the shots on Wall Street and the corporate world had some personal understanding of military affairs. I do think that people who have served will tend to be less prone to illusions.

I'm not a pacifist, not somebody who says that the answer to our problem is to abolish the military. We are, like it or not, not simply a great power; we are the great power of our day. Like it or not, the world is going to continue to be a place of conflict, and therefore military power does have a role. I'm simply arguing that we need to come to a more realistic appreciation of what power can do, and what other alternative instruments of power can do, and come to some better way of balancing.
"The point is to think realistically of other ways of achieving our purposes in the world, because the military way alone, in my judgment, which I think is supported by recent events, isn’t going to work."

In public discourse, as you mentioned earlier with the quote from the Wall Street Journal, the military seems elevated above the rest of society and society’s concerns.

An article in the New York Times recently talked about the Pentagon’s plan to implement net-centric warfare — everything’s tied together by computer networks with greater ability to coordinate and act quickly and so on. The article casually talked about spending $200 billion to do this. It was a page one story, but nobody is standing up and saying, "$200 billion is a large amount of money. Are there other things we could do with that?" Why is there this automatic acceptance of massive investments in what is already global military supremacy? Why not some comparable amount of effort invested in thinking about and investing in other ways to achieve our purposes in the world, other ways to alleviate the problems of the world, other ways to address that most immediate thing called Islamic radicalism?

And yet if you question that, you’re branded as unpatriotic.

Or it is to brand yourself as a sort of limp-wristed liberal. And that’s not the point. The point is to think realistically of other ways of achieving our purposes in the world, because the military way alone, in my judgment, which I think is supported by recent events, isn’t going to work.

It’s also bad for the country. The founders of our country were realists when it came to military power. They were not pacifists; they had an appreciation of when power was necessary. But they were very skeptical of how an infatuation with things military might be at odds with a republican form of government. Hence their lively concerns about the dangers of a standing army. What strikes me is the extent to which in our day we have completely thrown overboard those sorts of considerations.

You also see another side of this militarism from what civilians do: we support the military, as long as we don’t have to get our hands dirty.

People put a yellow ribbon on their big SUVs saying, “Support Our Troops,” but by and large they are not willing to have their sons or daughters go. The evidence is pretty clear that in general, middle class kids don’t serve. It’s the working class, the people of color, who serve. And that ought to make us uncomfortable. It makes me uncomfortable.
"I think the beginning of wisdom is to rethink our attitudes and expectations with regard to military power and to come to something that's more realistic and balanced — and I'd emphasize, more in harmony with our democracy."

And radical Islam is a problem mostly because the countries with the oil reserves are Muslim?

The bulk of the book describes the reactions by different groups to the sixties, which led to different attitudes about military power. But one chapter says look, to understand why this penchant for militarism has expressed itself in the way that it has, you have to look past the attitudes of certain groups, at American interests. Militarism manifests itself not by sending U.S. troops into the Sudan or to overthrow President Mugabe [in Zimbabwe], but by sending troops into the Persian Gulf to overthrow Saddam Hussein, and it does that because of the enormous importance we have come to assign to this part of the world. You cannot separate that from the fact that it's got the greatest percentage of the world's oil reserves.

It's not only a set of attitudes — it's a set of interests. This great global war, which the average guy on the street thinks began on 9/11, could arguably be described as having begun at least two decades before. The great contest to see who is going to control the Persian Gulf — or the Greater Middle East, as the Bush administration likes to call it — was militarized by, of all people, Jimmy Carter. The Iranian revolution, which deprived us of a key ally in the region, and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, which in the eyes of alarmists suggested that the Soviets could next march on the Gulf itself, persuaded Carter in 1980 to militarize policy toward the region through the so-called Carter Doctrine.

I think he did this reluctantly and perhaps with at least some premonition of what was to come. A consequence of his decision that we would fight for Persian Gulf oil has been this steady, aggressive expansion of U.S. military presence in the region, taking the form of interventions as far back as Beirut in 1983, continuing through each and every administration since. In a sense, when President Bush decided after 9/11 that the way to fix our problems was to use our military power to dominate the Persian Gulf, he was expanding on an effort that had been undertaken by his predecessors and pursued, not necessarily wisely, by each president back to Carter.

So Carter saw the problem and set in motion the military solution to the need for cheap oil?

The common view of Carter is of a failed president but great ex-president. And I don't think I would challenge that basic judgment, but in preparing the book, I came away with a somewhat different appreciation for Carter. It seems to me that he did grasp that our love affair
with cheap oil had enormous implications for what our role in the world was going to be in future years, and he also got to the heart of what would be the content of our democracy, what would be the core values in forming modern America. He sensed that if we did nothing to wean ourselves away from this need for cheap oil, the consequences would be dire. He made a speech in the summer of 1979 that was widely derided at the time, in which he said in pretty explicit terms that we were going down a path that might seem attractive, but that we were abandoning the vision of what America was supposed to be and that we needed to return to that original vision. The way to begin doing that, he said, was to try to achieve energy independence.

That effort had a political half-life of about a day and a half. There was just no support for it, because he was asking us to reflect and to change. But we like the cheap gas; we like all the stuff that comes with it. So he gave up the effort because he wanted to win a second term. And he was challenged in 1980 by a guy who said, "We're America; we can have abundance without limits. There are no consequences; there are no bills to be paid. This is what we're all about." And of course that guy swept Carter aside.

But Carter had the enormous insight that we ought to reflect upon. My reading of events is that what he feared has come to pass. To some extent it came to pass on 9/11, that horrible day. It's come to pass in the circumstances that exist right now, with 140,000 U.S. troops tied down in Iraq in a war that I fear we are not winning, in a war that I think, if anything, has exacerbated the problem of Islamic radicalism rather than alleviating it. And a war again that really cannot be understood without considering the fact that Iraq sits on an ocean of oil.

Are there others besides you calling attention to the new militarism?

There are other people charging the United States with militarism. I see references to articles and books in which that word appears, so I think the idea is out there, mostly on the left. For other critics, militarism is a synonym for Bushism — that the problem is this president and his militaristic, unilateralist tendencies and the sort of arrogance and excessive ambitions that he manifests.

My argument is that the phenomenon cannot be attributed to one president or one party or one particular group. It is far more widely based, and quite frankly, it's something in which we are all implicated. We — you or me — may not be evangelical Christians or neoconservatives or members of the officer corps, but a clear majority of us have basically signed on to these attitudes and expectations. And therefore you don't fix the problem by voting a president out of office, or by saying, "I'm not a Republican; I'm a Democrat." I think you fix the problem by engaging in some real self-examination and beginning to rethink as a people our expectations of military power. Not because we're going to become a bunch of pacifists — that's not the world we live in — but perhaps because we can come to a set of expectations that are more balanced, more in harmony with our own democratic institutions.

Your book talks about "World War III," the Cold War, which we won, and "World War IV," our fight beginning in 1980 for the oil riches of the Middle East. At the same time, we see the use of U.S. military force around the world — by both Republican and Democratic administrations — is made with scant understanding of the actual politics of these countries.

My chapter on World War IV is probably the one that everybody's going to get mad at me about. I don't mean to suggest that we're at fault and that somehow we deserved 9/11. That would be the furthest thing from my imagining. But, when we view the world through this militaristic prism, there is a tendency to fail to appreciate context, politics, history, all that has gone before. I think we're definitely guilty of that in regard to our problems with Islam. And so backing away from our assumption that military power is the answer to everything perhaps would open up a little bit more space to include these other considerations. Not because then somehow we could feel guilty about our sins in the past — and we have sinned — but so we can have a more realistic appreciation of what we're dealing with here.

How do you see us getting out of this World War IV mess?

I think the beginning of wisdom is to rethink our attitudes and expectations with regard to military power and to come to something that's more realistic and balanced — and I'd emphasize, more in harmony with our democracy. This outsourcing to a professional elite of our responsibility as citizens to defend the country, this penchant for interventionism in our world, this expectation that somehow the building up of ever-greater military power offers some sort of antidote to the problems that we face — these are wrong. We can't come to the right answer until we first recognize that the accepted answer is defective — fundamentally defective.
Looking Down on Spaceship Earth

A founding father of remote sensing, Farouk El-Baz uses space-borne instruments to explore earthly terrain, search for water in deserts, and count crowds.
Farouk El-Baz couldn’t put Darfur out of his mind. As news stories emerged last summer of the worsening humanitarian crisis in western Sudan, El-Baz responded in typical fashion: he asked colleagues in the Middle East for dozens of satellite radar maps of North Africa. “My very first thought was about the misery of the refugees, who would be in desperate need of water,” he says. “It was summer, and it was hellish. I wanted to help them find water.”

Over the years, El-Baz — founding director of BU’s Center for Remote Sensing and a pioneer in the field — has become a dowsing of sorts. In twenty-five years of studying the origin and evolution of deserts, he’s located groundwater in the world’s most arid regions, using space-borne instruments to scan beneath desert sands.

In the early 1980s, astronauts aboard the Space Shuttle were using radar to produce topographical maps of the Earth’s continents, and El-Baz, director at the time of the Smithsonian’s Center for Earth and Planetary Studies, noticed a peculiar pattern in the Great Sahara: the radar penetrated below the sand, bouncing off underlying bedrock and revealing networks of dry streambeds called wadis, or gullies that fill with seasonal rainfall. He believed the wadis were carved out during an earlier, wetter era, and that vast amounts of water had filtered beneath the channels and pooled in porous rock. With his guidance, the governments of Egypt, Somalia, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates were able to successfully tap previously hidden underground water reserves. Now he’s trying to do the same in Sudan. “In regular photographs, this area of Sudan is an absolute wasteland,” he says. “It is flat and treeless, with no hint of vegetation for hundreds of kilometers. It’s featureless sand. It was only through the radar images that we saw that beneath this sand is a treasure trove of old wadis.”

In a hallway at the Center for Remote Sensing, El-Baz and his colleagues arranged the images of Darfur on an easel, the first step toward finding groundwater. “The wadi course itself is not a tell-all,” El-Baz says. “You have to figure out where the wadi began, how much water it may have drained, and where it ended.” By studying the topography of the bedrock, the sparse rainfall patterns in the region, and the “soakability” of the rock itself, El-Baz’s team is building a multi-layered digital map of underground reservoirs. The process requires patience, keen observation (El-Baz means “the falcon” in Arabic), and a little bit of luck. Discovering water in Darfur may not halt the ethnic strife there, but “it...
will at least ameliorate water shortages," he says.

By the time Ei-Baz was recruited by Boston University in 1986 to establish the Center for Remote Sensing, he was widely considered a founding father of the new discipline. Remote sensing involves gathering information about an object without physically touching it. Different wavelengths of light—from radar, which has a very long wavelength, to ultraviolet light, which has a short wavelength—reveal different features of the landscape.

Ei-Baz has pioneered the use of satellite imagery in geology, geography, and archaeology. In 1985, the Egyptian Antiquities Organization called on El-Baz, then vice president of a Massachusetts-based company that built cameras for space missions, to help investigate a sealed chamber near the Great Pyramid of Khufu. Archaeologists believed the tomb contained a 4,600-year-old cedar boat, similar to a boat found in 1966, which had begun to shrink and degrade in a museum exhibition. If the unopened tomb contained another boat, they wanted to study its environment to better understand how to preserve the ancient wood. Ei-Baz and his team scanned the tomb with radar to avoid disturbing its contents and were able to ascertain that there was indeed a boat. They created an airlock and drilled a hole into the tomb, withdrawing samples of air and then threading in a small camera to inspect the boat. They were thrilled by the images, but disappointed to find that the tomb was no longer hermetically sealed: an earlier excavation nearby had probably jostled it open, allowing modern air to enter. Nevertheless, El-Baz notes, the project showed that remote sensing would become the "archaeological shovel of the future."

ROCKING THE BOAT

El-Baz spent much of his childhood at the junction of sand and water. Born in 1938 in a small Nile delta town east of Cairo called Zagazig, he was the fourth in a family of nine children. His father, Sayed, taught mathematics, Arabic, and Islamic jurisprudence at the local university, and in 1940 the family moved to a town at the mouth of the Nile. He and his three younger sisters would often play along the river banks, watching swirling eddies and the occasional crocodile swim by.

When El-Baz was eleven, the family moved to Cairo, and he spent many weekends camping in the mountains east of there with the Kasbahia, the Egyptian branch of the Boy Scouts. His troop scrambled over bright limestone, where ancient Egyptians had hewn blocks for the pyramids, and red hills rich in iron and magnesium. "I was fascinated by the nature and origins of these different colored rocks," he says, "and I began collecting pieces with different hues." At Cairo's Ain Shams University, El-Baz enrolled in the school of science, where he could specialize in a number of fields, including geology. "I asked them, 'What's geology?'" El-Baz says. "They told me, 'Geologists are the people who go into the mountains to collect rocks,' and I said, 'Yeah, that's the one for me!'"

Looking back, he's surprised how little he learned about deserts in school. He recalls a capstone course on Egyptian geology in which the professor on the first day asked the students to close their eyes and imagine floating down the Nile in a felucca, a thin sailboat, from Aswan to Cairo. The Nile cuts through stratified layers of rock, much like the Colorado River through the Grand Canyon. The rock is older in Aswan and progressively younger to the north, and the professor claimed that these strata told the story of Egypt's geologic history. "I've thought about that virtual boat trip many times," El-Baz says, "because although it was a fascinating and poetic thing to do, it limited our vision completely and totally. We were confined to the felucca and couldn't see over the sides of the Nile valley to the rest of the desert. We ignored three quarters of the land of Egypt."

El-Baz was one of five geology students selected by the government in 1960 to pursue graduate work in the United...
The Final Frontier

Farouk El-Baz has received dozens of awards, but perhaps the most unusual tribute is a spaceship named after him. In 1992, a friend called to tell him that a shuttle-craft on the television show Star Trek: the Next Generation was named the El-Baz. He found out that show coproducer Rick Berman had suggested the name. In 1970 Berman was a sound engineer for a film crew shooting a documentary on the training of Apollo astronauts. They filmed El-Baz tutoring the astronauts, and between takes, Berman would ask him questions about lunar geology. El-Baz talked to him at length and gave him an autographed copy of his book on the topic. That was the end of it until El-Baz saw his name on the craft twenty-two years later. He called Berman to ask him about the spaceship. "He said, 'I didn't know what happened to you, Farouk, and I knew that if I did this, it would get you to call me.'"

States. He was sent to the Missouri School of Mines and Metallurgy, where for his master's research he descended into mines to collect lead and zinc. He spent a year on doctoral research at MIT, and it was during that time in Boston that he met his wife, Patricia O'Leary.

El-Baz was determined to establish Egypt's first institute of economic geology, at any university that would have him. In 1965 he shipped four tons of rock samples from mines in the United States and Europe, at his own expense, to Egypt. He acquired cameras, film, subscriptions to geological journals, and books for a library. "I had the opportunity, the education," he says. "Nothing could stand in my way. Well, actually the government could, and it did. I was told to teach chemistry at some institute in Suez." He appealed to the Minister of Education and to President Nasser himself, but after a year of slogging through a bureaucratic mess, he returned to Boston in 1966 with Patricia and their two daughters.

THE LAY OF THE LUNAR LANDSCAPE

At first El-Baz made ends meet by painting houses. In the evenings, he applied to universities around the country and to mining companies in the United States, Canada, and Mexico. Then he came across a "little corner ad" in Physics Today: geologists needed to work on moon. "My wife asked me what the job was about," El-Baz says, "and I said, 'Oh, something about looking at pictures of the moon.' She asked me what I knew about the moon. I said, 'Nothing, but I can learn.'"

He was hired in 1967 by Bellcomm, Inc., in Washington, D.C., on a subcontract from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) to archive images of the moon. El-Baz became a translator: geologists would send him technical reports about lunar surface features, and he would summarize them for NASA engineers. It was dull work, and as a side project he began cleaning and organizing the growing collection of lunar photographs. In three months, he learned the lay of the lunar landscape and found that astronauts would have to land at only sixteen different sites to collect samples of every kind of lunar feature. His colleagues were astounded, and they appointed him secretary of the landing site committee for the Apollo program.

He was also becoming a mentor to astronauts, who soon nicknamed him "the King," after the late Egyptian King Farouk. He was concerned about the way NASA was teaching them about lunar geology. "When I got into the program," he says, "the astronauts didn't want to touch a geologist with a ten-foot pole. They were being lectured on the silicate composition of this and the chemical formulae of that, and what would they want any of that for?"

El-Baz took a different tack. He pinned up poster-sized photos of the moon all around a room and invited astronaut Ken Mattingly in for a short lesson. "I said nothing about geology — I talked about landmarks," he says. "On the mission, they needed to find these landmarks and align them with a sextant as they went into lunar orbit so that they could fix their orbit exactly." It was a refreshing change for Mattingly, and soon the other astronauts wanted their own one-on-one sessions with El-Baz.

Looking back at the months leading up to the Apollo 11 landing, El-Baz is amazed by how little he and his colleagues knew about lunar geology. "Many of us thought the craters were the result of volcanic action and that we were dealing with a live body," he says. "And there were those among us who believed the surface was covered with a thick layer of dust that would simply swallow up the lander and that a safe landing was not possible. That proved not to be true." The greatest revelation was
The Count

When the Red Sox celebrated their World Series win in October, Farouk El-Baz paid close attention to television coverage of the victory parade. He knew the media would soon be calling, asking for a crowd count. City officials estimated that some 3.2 million fans were in Boston for the rolling rally, constituting the largest gathering in New England’s history. El-Baz thought it was more like two million, based on counting heads on his television screen, but the only way to make an accurate count, he says, is to take aerial photos from an airplane flying directly overhead and analyze the images with software.

When it comes to crowd counting, El-Baz has been the expert the media call on since the Million Man March on the U.S. Capitol in 1995. He had been using computer programs to count desert sand dunes, and he and his colleagues spent the night following the march analyzing photographs taken from helicopters. Estimating that 837,000 people had gathered for the march, more than twice the National Park Service’s number, garnered El-Baz an appearance on Good Morning America and calls from newspapers around the country.

that the moon was formed at the same time as the Earth, about 4.6 billion years ago. “No one expected the lunar rocks to be more than three billion years old, but they showed that the moon was born at the same instant in time as the Earth, but was not the daughter of the Earth.”

Perhaps his favorite memory of the Apollo program was hearing his star pupil, Apollo 15 astronaut Al Worden, radio to mission control that he’d seen an interesting surface feature that would be worth exploring on a later trip. “I was so happy to hear him say that,” El-Baz says.

“He had carried the knowledge he gained from training to help us select a subsequent landing site.”

SUBLUNARY SANDS

In the waning days of the Apollo program in 1972, El-Baz was tapped as founding director of the Smithsonian Institution’s Center for Earth and Planetary Studies, and his desert research began to bloom. Photographs of the Martian surface showed a vast desert that looked like a red version of the Egyptian landscape familiar to El-Baz from his childhood. He realized he knew almost nothing about deserts, and he began looking for geologists who could help him understand how earthly deserts form and evolve. “Twenty percent of the Earth is covered with desert,” he says, “and no geologists were studying them.”

El-Baz wasn’t surprised by the dearth of information on deserts. He knew how bewildering and punishing the vast expanses of shifting sand could be and how difficult it was for one person to inspect a whole desert by land. But deserts could be studied from space: with few or no clouds, they were easily seen from above and large enough to not require fine resolution, and their varied colors revealed their chemical composition. “They were perfect for the first stages of remote sensing,” he says.

Unable to find the information he needed, El-Baz once again trained himself. He gathered photos of the Sahara taken by Gemini astronauts during the 1960s, but soon had a better resource. Preparing to launch a joint Apollo-Soyuz project with the Soviets that would produce a photographic library of Earth’s landforms, NASA asked El-Baz to head up the Earth Observations and Photography Experiment. He directed the astronauts to focus their cameras on the poorly understood arid regions of the Earth, particularly the Great Sahara of North Africa and the Arabian Peninsula.

The Apollo-Soyuz photos showed that the Sahara west of the Nile was not uniform sand, but was actually composed of three bands of color indicating distinct zones: tan areas of shifting sand dunes, darker swaths covered with a layer of small pebbles that El-Baz calls desert pavement, and a pale fringe along the coast suitable for agriculture. His observations helped steer the Egyptian government away from desert reclamation efforts in the light and dark bands and instead caused it to focus on the arable zone.

As he had during the Apollo mission, El-Baz used the desert images to prepare for on-the-ground reconnaissance. On a series of expeditions to deserts in Africa, China, and the Arabian Peninsula in the late 1970s, he
had discovered that sand dunes, like glaciers, move across the terrain at a steady and predictable rate. Some giant dunes travel only 60 feet a year, while smaller dunes may cover 700 feet. His observations were also leading him to a controversial theory about the origins of deserts. Prevailing wisdom held that humans, and specifically nomadic tribes with foraging herds, had created deserts by destroying vegetation and allowing wind erosion to ravage fertile soil. But during his peregrinations, particularly in the Western Desert of Egypt, El-Baz was finding evidence that between 5,000 and 10,000 years ago the inhospitable regions had supported lush ecosystems of the sort that can now be found only thousands of miles to the south. “When you see that a place once had many rivers running through it, with many lakes, lots of grassland and savannah-like environment with ostrich egg-shells and baboon bones and human implements, and then there was nothing,” he says, “you know there was major climatic change at some point.”

What happened to the lush grasslands? El-Baz is not certain how the dramatic change happened so quickly, but it was clear to him that the conventional wisdom was wrong. He sampled dunes in the desert west of the Nile over seventeen years and found that most of the sand was composed largely of quartz, a mineral made of silica. “Where did this sand come from? Where is the mother rock?” he asks. “The wind almost always blows from north to south, and north of the sand fields all the rock is lime-

stone, which is made of calcium — no silica.” But to the south, El-Baz notes, are quartz-rich rock outcroppings. “The sand was borne by water from the south to be later shaped by the wind,” he says. “This means that wherever you have vast sand dunes, there were once rivers larger than the Nile, and you’ll find groundwater beneath the sand, which is counterintuitive.” His theory raised hydrogeologists’ eyebrows at first, but is now widely accepted.

A CRITIC FROM AFAR

Like other Egyptian expatriates of his generation, El-Baz maintains strong ties with his homeland. From 1978 to 1981 he was science advisor to the late Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who asked him to oversee the country’s desert reclamation campaign. His efforts enabled farmers to plant wheat, soybeans, and chickpeas, which continue to thrive.

Now El-Baz is mounting a quiet campaign to reform the education system in Egypt and other Arab countries. He’s using his position and his celebrity status in the Arab world (many there believe he has actually been to the moon) to openly criticize an education system he calls dilapidated and even downright dangerous. “They are killing the spirit of the kids with rote learning,” he says. “There is no questioning; you do what the sheik tells you to do. This is an intentional effort to keep people down. Osama bin Laden is a symptom of the problems with our education system.” El-Baz has been advocating for widespread change in Arab education through newspaper editorials, magazine articles, and television interviews (he was on the Arab satellite television channel Al-Jazeera six times last year).

For El-Baz, social reform in Egypt, although ancillary to remote sensing, is as important as prospecting for water in Sudan and other parched regions. He acknowledges that he’s often far removed from the beneficiaries of his research. For instance, he never met the Somali refugees who drank from the wells he found in 1982 using satellite photographs. More recently, he and his colleagues have located water in the arid tracts of Oman using an orbiting instrument that can locate hot and cold water springs on land and even at sea by measuring surface temperatures. His team spotted a warm finger of fresh water welling up off the coast of Oman, water that seemed to be leaking out of a fracture in the shallow seabed. Tracing this fault line back on land, they found that groundwater was coursing through it. “To me, this is one of the best uses of science,” El-Baz says. “In most cases, we will never meet the people who benefit from our work. But it still feels good to know that we’re helping them.”
The gentle bubbling sound from hundreds of fish tanks in Irina Zhdanova's laboratory could lull a person to sleep. The silvery striped zebrafish inside the shoe-box-size aquariums, however, are nodding off for other reasons: Zhdanova is investigating how the hormone melatonin regulates sleep in the fish, research that may someday help insomniacs get a good night's rest.

The humble zebrafish, common in pet stores, has been achieving biology stardom in recent years. It is now the organism of choice for studying human development, genetics, and a wide range of diseases. Zebrafish are in vogue for many reasons: they're easier to keep than frogs, mice, and monkeys, and researchers can maintain large numbers of the one-inch-long fish within close quarters. They are prolific, laying about 200 eggs a week, and their clear embryos develop quickly and are ideal for observing developing organs. Zhdanova, a School of Medicine associate professor of anatomy and neurobiology, studies the biology of sleep and the role of melatonin in circadian rhythms, the daily cycles in physiological processes such as wakefulness and sleep. She recently discovered that zebrafish and humans have a lot in common when it comes to regulation of their internal clocks: the diurnal fish have a pineal gland in their brains that secretes melatonin at night, lulling them into a quiet wakefulness in preparation for sleep. The hormone also affects the timing of the fish's sleep-wake cycle.

Researchers have known about melatonin for nearly fifty years, but are still unclear about how it interacts with certain brain structures and perhaps with other body tissues at the molecular level to shift a person's circadian clock forward or backward, tricking the body into thinking the previous night has been extended or the coming night has arrived early. "It's nontoxic and its effect is very subtle," she says. "It does not work like typical hypnotics that completely knock you out. We know a lot about the effects of melatonin, but we still don't know how it works to promote sleep and maintain it."

That's where the zebrafish come in. Melatonin appears to interact differently with different cells, and Zhdanova wants to identify the various receptors that bind melatonin in the brain and in

For Irina Zhdanova, zebrafish are ideal subjects for sleep studies. Photograph by Kalman Zaborsky
other tissues. To do this, she inserts a gene in the fish's DNA that produces a fluorescent green protein when a nearby gene is activated. In this way, she can see which genes encode melatonin receptors, and she can see where the glowing green spots are located in the fish. "The beauty of these fish, in addition to many other things, is that they are transparent during development," Zhdanova says. "Through the egg you can see the entire embryo. Within forty-eight hours after fertilization it is already swimming, and the larvae are also transparent. Under the microscope you can see all the structures of the body and the brain, especially if some are highlighted by fluorescent proteins or dyes."

More important, she can conduct these studies while the fish are alive and swimming, using a video system to monitor their behavior over time as the levels of melatonin rise and fall.

**A FISH EARS ITS STRIPES**

**Before Zhdanova** began working with zebrafish four years ago, she was interested primarily in sleep in higher vertebrates. Born in Kiev, Ukraine, she trained as a medical doctor, earned a Ph.D. in behavioral physiology, and studied psychiatric diseases such as manic depression in St. Petersburg. She was impressed that "99 percent of these diseases are correlated with altered sleep patterns that might reflect their biological roots," she says, and became interested in the complicated biochemistry involved in regulating sleep. She came to Boston for a postdoc at an MIT sleep lab and investigated the role of melatonin in sleep.

Zhdanova at first worked mainly with elderly patients who had age-related insomnia, and she showed that low doses of melatonin helped them fall asleep and sleep through the night. In 2000, she and an undergraduate student at MIT developed an automated system for recording the behavior of zebrafish as a "hobby project." Video cameras traced the fish's movements, providing a comprehensive record of their activity day and night. She wanted to know if the fish respond to melatonin the way people do. "These larvae can actually breathe through their skin," she says, "and can absorb a lot of things from the water, including melatonin. We saw that melatonin had a very similar effect in the zebrafish as it does in monkeys and humans. It would slow them down, but they were not anesthetized. If you disturbed them even a little, they would wake up."

Her subsequent studies proved that melatonin does in fact promote sleep in zebrafish and that it somehow affects several tissues at once, slowing down the heart and lowering body temperature. Her other research was showing that low doses of melatonin given at night to children with insomnia stemming from severe neurological diseases helped them get to sleep also.

The goal now is to better understand how melatonin works, in the hope of someday finding safe and effective medicines for treating insomnia in people. "Molecular biology, genetics, drug discovery, and drug testing are excellent things to do in zebrafish," Zhdanova says, "because you can have excellent statistics. We can record simultaneously the behavior of 80 or 100 or 160 different fish. That's impossible to do in humans, and it's very difficult to do in monkeys." In addition, a consortium of scientists has nearly finished sequencing the entire zebrafish genome, and researchers will soon be able to access this genetic blueprint online. That bodes well for scientists searching for disease-causing genes in zebrafish and humans, and it will expedite Zhdanova's efforts to understand the role of melatonin in many different systems and organs. It may even help her find out why some people are more prone to jet lag than others and why some people adjust their internal clocks faster and more easily than others when changing time zones. But for now, she says, she is focusing on the basic question of how melatonin "conveys a message of darkness to every cell of the body." — *Tim Stoddard*
Submarine Spies

CAS Prof Finds Sharks Can Be Directed To Collect Intelligence

Could sharks become the bloodhounds of the sea? Jelle Atema thinks so. By implanting in their brains electrodes that will receive and transmit odor signals, he says, we may be able to make the fearsome fish follow our commands, using their noses for our purposes.

“A very realistic scenario,” says the College of Arts and Sciences professor of biology, “is if you happen to be at war and you have to send marines onto the beach. You’d like to know if there are mines and how many mines there are. Before sending the marines, send the sharks. They can explore the area and send back information on TNT in the water.” To realize this vision, the Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) of the U.S. Department of Defense has awarded a four-year research grant to Atema, who is director of the Boston University Marine Program (BUMP) at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, and a research fellow at the CAS department of cognitive and neural systems.

The shark is naturally well-equipped for reconnaissance work. “Sharks have an extremely refined sense of odor detection,” Atema says. With a sensitive pair of nostrils on its large snout and an olfactory bulb that takes up a good portion of its brain, a shark can detect the merest molecule of a chemical from hundreds of yards away. It uses that sense, he says, “to locate food and females at a distance in the water.”

By dissecting dead blue sharks and testing the responses of small live ones to odors, Atema and his team at BUMP “are recording and listening to what goes on in the shark’s brain.” The next step is to re-create the electrical signals the animal’s brain issues when it picks up an appealing smell. They will transmit those signals into a plastic electrode embedded in its brain, steering the shark by dangling a perceived odor in front of it, like a carrot on a stick.

In one scenario, the shark would follow the imaginary odor to a destination chosen by the researchers. Then the electrode would begin to read and transmit back the shark’s real brain signals as it detects naturally the contents of the water around it.

The big fish could perhaps also be fitted with equipment such as a mini-camera or a hydrophone (which picks up sound) to gather information. In those cases, the fake smell signals could be used simply to control the shark’s movements.

Effective hunters that have evolved little in millions of years, sharks are also ideal for tasks requiring them to quickly swim great distances. Some shark species have to constantly swim, Atema says, to push water through their gills, and it’s unclear if they ever sleep. They swim faster and more efficiently than other fish in part because of an all-cartilage skeleton, tough
EXPLORATIONS

skin that reduces drag from friction, and dorsal fins well-positioned for maneuverability.

“We want the shark to live as naturally as possible, and only occasionally get it to perform tasks,” Atema says. “Otherwise we would use robots.” His past research produced a mechanical version of the lobster, another sea creature with a keen sense of smell. “With a robot, you have 100 percent control,” he says, “but they get lost, and they have to be maintained. The animal maintains itself pretty well.”

The scary, cinematic aspects of the project have already struck some. One Web log brought up Hollywood’s Deep Blue Sea, in which sharks have super intelligence. “Of course, the sharks turn on their creators,” the blogger wrote. “Sounds like DARPA could stand to learn a bit from [rapper/actor] LL Cool J, the film’s lone survivor.”

“That’s the movie version,” Atema says. “The reality is that we will gain wonderful insights into animal behavior and animal ecology. It’s surprising how little we know about sharks.”

And there could be civilian uses for the project as well, he notes, such as determining the extent of oil in the water after a spill from an oil tanker. “The application,” Atema says, “is no different from the way we use dogs or birds for various tasks.”

— Patrick Kennedy

How do teeth whiteners work?

ALTHOUGH the number of products designed to brighten your smile has surged lately, the desire for white teeth is not new. Dentists have been interested in tooth whitening for centuries, says John Ictech-Cassis, an associate clinical professor at the School of Dental Medicine. And hydrogen peroxide, the ingredient found in many tooth whiteners today, has been used to remove stains from teeth for more than 200 years, he says.

“Having white teeth gives the message of health, success, and youth,” says Ictech-Cassis. “People associate white teeth with being attractive, fresh, and clean, and because of that, tooth whitening has grown in popularity in the last few years.”

Today more than 95 percent of dentists in the United States offer some form of tooth whitening, which can range from in-office treatments to over-the-counter bleaching strips, he says. “In some dental practices tooth whitening has become the number-one requested dental procedure.”

The active agent in most bleaching solutions for teeth is carbamide peroxide, commonly referred to as tooth-whitening gel. “Whitening results are achieved faster with higher concentrations of carbamide peroxide, which contain higher amounts of hydrogen peroxide,” says Ictech-Cassis. When the carbamide peroxide comes in contact with saliva, it breaks down and releases hydrogen peroxide, which is what lightens stains and brings teeth closer to their original shade. “When the hydrogen peroxide combines with oxygen in the air,” he explains, “it oxidizes the organic compounds of the tooth because it has a low molecular weight that passes through the tooth’s enamel and dentin and removes the yellow and orange intrinsic discoloration.”

Common side effects are minor tooth sensitivity and gum irritation. “Tooth whitening is a safe, effective, and predictable method for improving patients’ smiles,” says Ictech-Cassis.

— Meghan Dorney

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On the Road to Oxford
Ukrainian Immigrant Is Second BU Rhodes Scholar in Two Years

Anastasia Piliavsky (CAS’04) numbers her academic advisor, David Eckel, a CAS religion professor, among her intellectual mentors. Photograph by Kalman Zabarsky

Clean, rich, and friendly — a fantasy-land where people smile a lot and have very white teeth. That’s how Anastasia Piliavsky, characteristically blithe, describes her image of America before immigrating here from Ukraine almost ten years ago.

Today, Piliavsky (CAS’04) has a perspective on her family’s move to Waltham, Massachusetts, that she lacked at age fourteen. She recalls herself as an awkward seventh grader who spoke almost no English and endured endless mockery for “talking differently, dressing differently, and eating weird food.” But her family’s journey inspired Piliavsky’s curiosity about different cultures, which bloomed at BU. She graduated last May summa cum laude, with a double major in social anthropology and religion.

At age twenty-three, Piliavsky speaks six languages. She’s traveled the world and conducted research on indigenous cultures in India and Mongolia and at a nunnery in Russia. “I have not seen anyone at Boston University,” says David Eckel, a College of Arts and Sciences religion professor, “who has been more eager to tackle difficult academic challenges or has shown more intellectual promise at such an early stage of her academic career.”

Indeed, Piliavsky recently was recognized as one of the brightest young scholars in the world. She is among thirty-two Americans, and ninety-five young men and women internationally, chosen this year to receive a Rhodes Scholarship, which includes full tuition and fees to Oxford University and an annual stipend for two or three years. Another young alum, Richard Malins (CAS’04), is now studying pharmacology at Oxford on the Rhodes Scholarship he was awarded last year.

Piliavsky will enter Oxford next fall to pursue a master’s degree in social anthropology. She plans to continue a line of research she started as a BU senior, when she lived for six months in India’s Rajasthan region. She learned the language of the indigenous people known as untouchables, who are at the bottom of India’s caste system, and created a documentary about them. Piliavsky plans to return this spring for an additional six months before attending Oxford.

She attributes her academic success in part to mentoring by several Boston University professors, including Eckel, Frank Korom, a CAS assistant professor of religion and anthropology, and Parker Shipton, a CAS associate professor of anthropology. She says that when she took Eckel’s Buddhism course, for instance, he regularly stayed after class for hours to help her navigate Tibetan and Sanskrit writings that are essential to understanding Madhyamaka, a Buddhist philosophical tradition generally considered beyond the grasp of undergraduates.

“Professor Eckel taught me to be very precise in my work,” she says. “I believe that isn’t common in American education, because here you tend to be taught to think creatively but somewhat broadly, wildly, and carelessly.” Korom’s expertise on India and his experience as a documentary filmmaker, meanwhile, meshed perfectly with Piliavsky’s interests. “As my thesis advisor,
Professor Korom devoted an incredible amount of time to me,” she says, “and through sharing his knowledge, he taught me to love South Asia.”

But the most important factor in shaping Piliavsky’s academic interests, she says, was her family’s move from Odessa, Ukraine. Her parents, Alexander and Yelena Piliavsky, are professional painters who left the former Soviet state in part because they could not support themselves as artists there. They now live in an apartment in Boston’s Mission Hill and still speak little English.

“My parents are passionate people who always told me to pursue what I love, no matter whether I could profit from it; when I was younger, I thought that would be sculpture,” says Piliavsky, who intends to teach at the college level and become a professional filmmaker.

“But the roots of who I am now are in my immigrant experience. I still remember arriving at JFK International Airport and seeing for the first time such a wild collage of people. It was so exciting… But it was difficult too, because I grew up fast. I was filling out my parents’ taxes for them when I was fourteen. We all sacrificed a lot, and now it feels good to be making something out of it.” — David J. Craig

Stephen Grossberg

**STEFAN GROSSBERG** has been shedding light on the mysterious functions of the brain for forty years. Now the neuroscientist and artificial intelligence pioneer is assembling a team of scientists from diverse fields to extend those efforts to understand how brain function relates to behavior.

The National Science Foundation this fall awarded Grossberg, chairman of the department of cognitive and neural systems in the College of Arts and Sciences, a five-year, $20.1 million grant to launch the Center for Learning in Education, Science, and Technology (CELEST). Researchers will seek to better understand what the brain’s component parts do, and how those mechanisms give rise to behaviors, thoughts, memories, and emotions.

The key to understanding how the brain learns and stores memories is to study how the organ’s mechanisms give rise to behavioral functions, says Grossberg. “You must have a theory that can describe the elements of the brain and how they interact, and how those interactions lead to emerging properties that map onto behavior as we know it,” he says. “Our department of cognitive and neural systems is the leading department in the world for doing that.”

Continued on next page

**School of Medicine’s CityLab Receives $1.3 Million Grant For Science Education**

The School of Medicine’s CityLab recently received a $1.3 million, five-year grant for science literacy programming. The grant was one of seven Science Education Partnership Awards issued by the National Center for Research Resources, which is part of the National Institutes of Health.

CityLab, the umbrella organization under which MED concentrates its precollege science education efforts, has created hands-on science lessons used by more than 60,000 middle and high school students and their teachers. With the new grant, CityLab will create a series of lab exercises that enable students to explore how blood can be used to understand protein and cell structures.

The grant is overseen by Carl Franzblau, a MED biochemistry professor and department chairman and associate dean and director of MED’s Division of Graduate Medical Sciences.
In addition to studying the biology of learning at many levels, as part of CELEST, several BU faculty members will develop algorithms and artificial neural networks inspired by the brain's organizational structure for use in a wide variety of technological applications, including artificial intelligence. "The brain adapts autonomously to a changing world," Grossberg says, "and a lot of high-tech research is trying to find intelligent devices that can operate on their own in changing environments. The brain gives us new heuristics, new design principles, new circuits for understanding how to make systems that can adapt on their own to a changing world."

In addition to facilitating research, CELEST will develop new educational materials and coordinate outreach efforts in public schools. The idea is to train a new generation of students in the United States, and perhaps internationally, to understand the connection between the brain and behavior.

Based at the department of cognitive and neural systems, the new center will pull together scientists, educators, and technologists from that department, the CAS Department of Mathematics and Psychology and the College of Engineering’s Department of Biomedical Engineering and from the Center for Adaptive Systems, the Center for Memory and the Brain, the Science and Mathematics Education Center, and the Center for Policy Studies. Other CELEST collaborators include faculty at MIT, Brandeis University, and the University of Pennsylvania. CELEST’s research and educational goals are ambitious, but for Grossberg, an interdisciplinary approach is key to advancing the science of learning. As well as being founding chairman of cognitive and neural systems, he holds professorships in the CAS Department of Mathematics and Psychology and ENG’s Department of Biomedical Engineering and is founding director of the Center for Adaptive Systems.

Always the interdisciplinary, he requires his graduate students to follow a "three-quarter rule" — they must cultivate a strong background in three of the following subjects: psychology, neuroscience, mathematics, and computer science.

Leading CELEST’s scientific team "will be a lot of work, but we’re really excited," says Grossberg. "I think of it as a dream come true."

— Tim Stoddard

A Source of Pride

To unite alumni of all BU schools and colleges, the University has a new organization: Terrier Pride. With a series of events in Boston and around the country, Terrier Pride will provide a setting for alumni and friends to celebrate Terrier athletics. "I see athletics as a tie that binds," says Michael Lynch, assistant vice president and director of athletics. "Many of our teams travel, and we often have related small alumni events. Terrier Pride will formalize that and help alumni, parents, and friends across the country stay in touch with the University and one another."

Nicholas Tuozzolo, director of Terrier Pride, adds, "If you look at any team’s roster, you will see at least five or six of the University’s schools and colleges represented. I see this as a great way for alumni to support their schools and colleges and the University." And they will see firsthand how their support helps. For example, alumni who endow scholarships will be able to meet the recipients. "We want our student-athletes to know who is helping to provide them with the opportunity of a lifetime," says Lynch. "The personal contact will also allow our supporters to see they are opening doors for more students."

In recent years, the University has invested in new athletic and recreational facilities for students. Terrier Pride will raise supplementary funds to provide scholarships for student-athletes. And, Lynch says, all students will benefit from athletics as a source of school spirit.

Terrier Pride will be an umbrella organization for the groups that currently support sports teams at BU. "We want to create an organization that is recognizable and all-inclusive," says Lynch, "that welcomes and encourages everyone in our community to rally around the University as a whole."
Agganis Arena Opens New Era

The sellout crowd of 6,224 began roaring even before a puck was dropped. First, more than forty past BU hockey team captains were introduced to loud applause, as was former player Travis Roy (COM’00), who was paralyzed in his first game in 1995.

Then the lights dimmed and the scoreboard’s video screen showed clips of Terrier hockey action — nifty goals, spectacular saves, and hard hits. “It’s game time,” read the flaming letters. Fans chanted, “Go BU!” The atmosphere at the inaugural game at Agganis Arena January 3 was electric, at times matching the intensity of the Beanpot Tournament or a playoff game.

The Terriers had been hoping the new $97 million rink would reverberate with crowd enthusiasm as loudly as the old Walter Brown Arena, and they got their answer when Brad Zan­canaro (MET’06) sent a snap shot to the left of Minnesota goaltender Kell­en Briggs for the game’s first goal. The din that erupted was deafening.

In the second period, Minnesota tied the game at 8:44, but forward Pete MacArthur (SED’08) put BU ahead at 16:26. The third period featured some thrilling scoring bids by the Golden Gophers, but goaltender John Curry (CAS’07) turned back every shot, leading the Terriers to a 2-1 victory and avenging their loss to the same team the previous night, in the men’s final game at Walter Brown Arena.

Agganis Arena is the centerpiece of the John Hancock Student Village, which includes an 817-bed residence hall, an 80,000-square-foot Track and Tennis Center, and a Fitness and Recreation Center that will open in March. Additional residence halls will be built. The complex is expected to create a new center for campus life.

“I’ll tell you, I was really surprised at how loud it was in that building,” said Curry, the Hockey East Goaltender of the Month, following the game. “I almost thought it was louder than Walter Brown. I was really surprised, and it was a lot of fun. There were times when I could hardly hear myself think, and I didn’t know if that was going to be the case with the high ceiling and the bigger place, but it definitely was.” — Brian Fitzgerald

Jen Schwartz (COM’08) shows her true colors. Photograph by Vernon Doucette
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And the Band Played On

The Alumni Concert Band, under the direction of Lee Chrisman, playing in Yugoslavia in 1988. The trip included concerts in Sarajevo, Dubrovnik, and Zagreb, as well as a dinner in the band's honor at the late Yugoslavian leader Marshal Tito's summer home on the shores of Lake Bled.

Daniel J. Finn (SMG'48, LAW'51), then the vice president of University Relations, sparked the idea for the band, but the fire was sustained by Lee Chrisman, a school of music faculty member and former head of the Music Education Program, and school alumni. "Lee Chrisman was a great mentor," says Eddie Madden (CFA'59), current conductor of the Alumni Concert Band. "Lee maintained a close relationship with me from the first day we met," a feeling universal among band members of that era. Chrisman remained the band's driving force until his death in 1994. "I think everybody who was in the instrumental music portion of music education could say that he was their mentor," says Frank Wallace (CFA'59, '74). Wallace's wife, Barbara (CFA'59), accompanied her husband on band trips and now plays with the group. "We had many, many wonderful times together," she says. "It's like having another family."

Since 1994, Madden has been the Alumni Concert Band conductor and arranger. "Eddie Madden has done a tremendous service to the University," says Chris Parks (CFA'95), director of Boston University Music Organizations. Madden has also composed pieces for the band, including an elegy for a member who passed away unexpectedly. Madden is a lifelong musician, arranging much of the music played by the Athletic Band while a BU student. A nationally known band composer, he was the band and orchestra director at Brookline (Massachusetts) High School until his retirement in 1992.

Parks and the alumni band members look for talented musicians in the BU community. "It's like selling magazines," says Madden. "You've got to make a lot of calls before you sell an issue." A high degree of musicianship is a prerequisite. "There are some people who have had a trombone parked under their bed for seventeen years and show up to play," he says. "We have to avoid that."

During their annual Commencement gigs, the band members are provided many perks, including housing, tickets to BU Night at the Pops, and some meals. "It's a great opportunity for alums of all ages to come back and meet with old friends," says Parks.

— Nathaniel Beyer

For more information on the Alumni Concert Band, including a Web contact form, go to www.bu.edu/bumo/concert/alumni/, e-mail alumband@bu.edu, or call Chris Parks at 617-353-3358.

Eddie Madden conducting the band in New Hampshire during a 2002 summer tour.
University on the Rise
Campus Grows with New Construction Projects

Many BU alumni returning to the Charles River Campus these days are finding a very different University from the one they knew as students.

At the former site of the Nickelodeon Cinema on Cumington Street, remembered for its B-list films and complimentary mints, a scientific research facility nears completion. The Commonwealth Armory has been replaced by the emerging John Hancock Student Village and Harry Agganis Arena along Commonwealth Avenue. And near Kenmore Square, BU's first residence exclusively for graduate students has a home at 580 Commonwealth Avenue.

Since the 1970s, the University has added nearly eight million square feet of building space. Major projects include the Arthur G. B. Metcalf Center for Science and Engineering, the School of Management’s Rafik B. Hariri Building, and the Photonics Center. But the past few years have seen the largest burst of growth in BU’s history.

“During this recent three-year period, we have had over $350 million worth of projects under way at the same time,” says Richard Towle, senior vice president. “We’ll really be bringing some new life to campus.”

The most prominent campus project is the $250 million John Hancock Student Village, which includes the Agganis Arena, the new Fitness and Recreation Center, and the Student Village Apartments. An 80,000-square-foot Track and Tennis Center on nearby Ashford Street was built in 2002, and additional residence halls are on the agenda.

The centerpiece of the 10.2-acre site is the 6,200-seat arena — expandable to 7,200 for basketball and 8,000 for center-stage events — which will be home to several Terrier sports teams.
and available for public concerts and performances as well. The neighboring recreation center offers more sports and fitness options, including two gymnasiums with seven basketball courts, a competition pool and a leisure pool, and a climbing wall, and a variety of meeting and performance spaces, such as a theater and a dance studio. Two more high-rise residence halls — like the Student Village Apartments — are planned, and the facility includes underground parking.

The Life Science and Engineering Building on Cummingston Street, scheduled for completion in March, is expected to assist the University’s science faculty in continuing the trend toward interdisciplinary research that has helped to establish the bioinformatics and nanotechnology programs. The ten-story building will be organized by research interests rather than by departments and will include the College of Arts and Sciences departments of biology and chemistry and the College of Engineering department of biomedical engineering and Bioinformatics Graduate Program. The $83 million facility will also provide a home for the new Biomedical Engineering Center, funded by the $14 million Whitaker Leadership Development Award the University received in 2001.

To serve Jewish students, the Florence and Chafetz Hillel House on Bay State Road will offer nearly three times the space that the current Hillel provides. The facility, named for benefactors Leonard Florence (SMG’54, HON’01) and Irwin Chafetz (CAS’58, HON’04), is expected to open in November, with five floors of study and socializing spaces, dining areas, chapels, and offices and meeting rooms.

Almost all the construction projects that have dominated campus for the past three years should be finished by the end of the 2004-2005 academic year, but University officials have more in store. “We are always pursuing ways to improve our campus,” Towe says.

— Jessica Ullian •

JOIN THE BOSTON UNIVERSITY CLUB

At the new Boston University Club in the heart of downtown Boston, alumni of Boston University and their business associates and friends gather for social events and luncheons.

The Club, atop Sixty State Street, serves lunch Monday through Friday, 11:30 a.m. to 2 p.m., and is available for private events in the evenings and on weekends.

Membership is open to all alumni of Boston University; resident and nonresident memberships are available.

For more information, go to www.bostonuniversityclub.com or call 617-367-7145.
Young Alumni Council Awards

The Boston University Young Alumni Council on October 16 celebrated the achievements of two alums at its annual gala, which drew about 100 alumni, family, and friends to the new Boston University Club atop 60 State Street in Boston. This year’s recipients of Young Alumni Council Awards were Ken Olson (COM’89, GSM’02) and Michael Suk (LAW’95, SPH’95).

Olson cofounded the Young Alumni Council, was president of the College of Communication Alumni Board for six years, and cofounded the Boston University Club with Jim Apteker (SHA’88). Since graduating, Olson has helped high-profile nonprofits develop their businesses; he cocreated WellChild, and currently works at acQuo.

Suk simultaneously completed a medical degree at the University of Illinois College of Medicine and a J.D./M.P.H. from the BU Schools of Law and Public Health. A White House Fellow in 2003, Suk now is developing an orthopedic trauma program at the University of Florida Medical Center.
Alumni Awards

Eight Boston University Alumni Awards were presented at the annual Homecoming breakfast and awards ceremony on October 16 by Aram Chobanian, president ad interim, and Judie Friedberg-Chessin (SED'59), outgoing president of the Boston University Alumni.

Richard DeWolfe, Metropolitan College, 1971, 1973

Richard DeWolfe

THREE YEARS after taking over his mother’s real estate company, Richard DeWolfe was overextended, unable to make the payroll for his twenty-two employees. “I had exceeded my credit lines, and about the only source I thought I could turn to was family,” DeWolfe said at the awards ceremony. “So I called my mother, and I told her about the dilemma, and she said, ‘I’m going to send you something that I think will help.’ I relaxed for a day or two and got a small package in the mail. It was a framed plaque that said, ‘When you get to the end of your rope, hang on.’ While that didn’t solve my financial dilemma, it did set the tone for a good bit of the rest of my life. One thing that you discover is that quitters never win.”

DeWolfe guided the company from a small neighborhood business with two offices to one of the Boston area’s largest real estate firms. By the time he sold DeWolfe and Company to Coldwell Banker in 2002, the firm’s annual sales had grown to $214 million. A trustee since 1995 and former chairman of the board, he has given generously to Metropolitan College and the University, including the naming gift in honor of his grandparents for the Alice and Burpee L. DeWolfe Boathouse.

Morton H. Friedman, School of Management, 1943

Morton Friedman at the SMG Alumni Awards ceremony in 2001.

Morton Friedman created a career as a retail clothing entrepreneur and consultant. He developed the women’s clothing chain Hit or Miss, which he later sold to Zayre Corporation, and also started Atherton Industries, which he sold to Lucky Stores of California. He and his wife, Charlotte, endowed a scholarship open to all School of Management students, with preference given to women interested in entrepreneurship.

Friedman was unable to attend the ceremony because of illness, and SMG Dean Louis Lataif (SMG’61, Hon.’90) accepted the award on his behalf.

Jackie Jenkins-Scott, School of Social Work, 1973

Jackie Jenkins-Scott (left) with School of Social Work Dean Wilma Peebles-Wilkins.

When Jackie Jenkins-Scott became president and CEO of Boston’s Dimock Community Health Center in 1983, it was deeply in debt and struggling to pro-
vide services to low-income Boston residents. When she left this year to become president of Wheelock College, Dimock had a staff of 650, a budget of more than $27 million, and some 10 new programs.

"Thirty-three years ago I received a full scholarship to study at the Boston University School of Social Work," Jenkins-Scott said. "This was a particularly proud moment for my parents and family, as I am a first-generation college graduate. . . . At the School of Social Work I gained critical thinking skills and affirmed my passion to serve and to serve well. My education also gave me a sense of confidence — confidence that I can tackle complex and seemingly intractable problems, bringing to them sensitivity, passion, fairness, and perseverance."

Hugo X. Shong, College of Communication, 1987, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, 1992

Hugo Shong with Judie Friedberg-Chessin (SED'59), outgoing BUA president, and Aram Chobanian.

Sarkis Kechejian's mother taught by example the significance of giving. "The year was 1954 and the Armenian community of Long Island decided it was time to build a new church," Kechejian said. "The fundraising committee came to our house and asked for a contribution. At the time, my father's income as a photo engraver was between $6,000 and $7,000 a year, my brother was in college — and Mom immediately said, 'We're going to donate $1,000.' The way she did it was quite amazing. She was known as a good cook and baker, and said, 'I'm going to donate 100 pans of baklava, provided the church sells it for $10 a pan.' The orders went out, and for the next two years I cracked and cleaned walnuts. Pop provided the ingredients, and we did donate $1,000."

Kechejian, who created a scholarship fund at the School of Medicine to give economically disadvantaged students, particularly those of Armenian descent, a chance to enter the medical field, has had a medical career spanning four decades, branching out from teaching and medical practice into business. He taught at Southwestern Medical School in Dallas and then had a private practice in invasive cardiology. While practicing medicine, he opened several outpatient clinics in the Dallas/Fort Worth area. Currently he is president and treasurer of Alliance Health.

Sarkis Kechejian, School of Medicine, 1963

Sarkis Kechejian (right) with President ad interim Aram Chobanian.

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Sarkis Kechejian, School of Medicine, 1963

Not long after graduating from the College of Communication, Hugo Shong joined the International Data Group (IDG), a leading information technology, media, research, and exposition company. Now he is senior vice president of IDG and president of IDG Asia, which publishes sixty IT-related newspapers and magazines in sixteen countries with a circulation of more than twenty million, and Asian-language versions of Variety, Esquire, Good Housekeeping, and Men's Health, among others. He recently funded two awards at COM: the Hugo Shong Lifetime Journalism Achievement Award and the Hugo Shong Journalist of the Year Award for Reporting on Asia.

"I started to work in a factory as an electrician at age fifteen during the Cultural Revolution," Shong said. "I made $6 per month, and every month I got paid in cash and I gave it all to my mother. My mother was so proud, telling everybody, 'My son gives every penny of his month's salary to me.' But every month she gave back to me about $10, and I asked my mother, 'Why do you tell everybody you're so proud of me,
when you give me the money back? She said because she was so proud of me for doing that." Giving to COM to establish the awards "is similar, because the school not only gave me other opportunities, it got me well prepared for life and career, and of course, I met my wife at the school as well. The school gave me more than I can give back."

Leon E. Wilson, Metropolitan College, 1975

After beginning his career with Shawmut Bank as assistant vice president of the credit card division, Leon Wilson took on more responsibility with the Bank of Boston in 1985, where he founded First Community Bank and developed banking products for a variety of underserved communities. He became senior vice president of Fleet Financial’s not-for-profit group in 1993, managing all of the company’s non-profit interests in New England and New York. He was a corporate senior vice president at General Motors Acceptance Corporation for three years, and then returned to Fleet as executive vice president and managing director of its charitable asset division. He recently retired, but said he plans to head up another financial services organization in 2005.

"If you do something and you don’t give back," Wilson told the audience, "you haven’t done a damn thing."

Edward J. Zander, Graduate School of Management, 1975

"It was actually thirty-four years ago this month," Edward Zander said at the Alumni Awards ceremony, "that I was a couple of miles away at Northeastern University, doing my master’s in electrical engineer-

Edward Zander (center) with his family: (from left) Ryan, Mona, and Todd and his wife, Jessica.

Brendan Gilbane, Division of General Education, 1950, College of Communication, 1952, Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, 1959, 1969

The late Brendan Gilbane began his nearly fifty-two-year association with BU in 1948, when he enrolled in the General College. He began as an instructor at the College of Communication the year he graduated, moving to the College of General Studies as a social science instructor in 1959. He was made a faculty member in 1961. Gilbane became dean of CGS in 1974, and when he retired in 2000, he was the University’s longest-serving dean. In honor of his service to the University, Gilbane House, a Bay State Road townhouse, was dedicated in 2000 as a residence for CGS students and a CGS scholarship was endowed.
Because our space is limited, class notes are edited to include as many as possible. Notes should be sent to Class Notes, Boston University, One Sherborn Street, Seventh Floor, Boston, MA 02215, or submitted on the Web at www.bu.edu/alumni/classnotes. We can also forward letters; send them, along with identifying information on the alum, to Alumni Records at the address above.

John Evans (CGS’66, CFA’69, ’75), Green Boat, oil on canvas, 68” x 60”, 2004. The painting was part of John’s solo exhibition The Intimacy of Deep Space this fall at the Gallery Henoch in New York.

1949
Florence “Flip” James Donoghue (SED’40) of Dunedin, Fla., is a retired U.S. Army colonel with 38 years of service. In the 1950s, he helped create the first integrated U.S. military dependent school. He has been active with the minor league Dunedin Blue Jays since 1977.

1956
Armand Arabian (SMG’56, LAW’61) of Tarzana, Calif., received the Ellis Island Medal of Honor from the National Ethnic Coalition of Organizations for “helping make America a better place for all of us.” Armand served the courts of California for 24 years. Since his retirement from the state Supreme Court in 1996, he has been involved in arbitration and mediation hearings and was appointed trustee of the Albert Einstein Correspondence Trust.

Eugene A. DeFelice (MED’56) of Niagara Falls, N.Y., is author of Web Health Information Resources, second edition, recently published by iUniverse, which is a compilation of key Web resources and strategies for obtaining health information. Eugene is a fellow of both the American Geriatric Society and the Academy of Psychosomatic Medicine and is the author of 10 medical books.

1959
Carl Chiarenza (COM’59, GRS’64) of Rochester, N.Y., exhibited his black-and-white photography at the Carl Colway Gallery in Cincinnati, Ohio, through December 24. Included was work from his latest books, Peace Warriors of 2001, published by Nazraeli Press, and Solitudes, published by Lodima Press. His work can be viewed at homepage.mac.com/chiarenza.

1960
Joan Doddis Meears (CAS’60) of Norwood, Mass., has written her first novel, The View from 1027, a memoir of her life from 1942 to 1956, when she lived at 1027 South Main Street in Waterbury, Conn. Joan wrote With a Woman’s Voice: A Collection of Poems in 2002.

1961
Thomas Chamberlain (ENG’61) of Los Angeles, Calif., was nominated for the 2004 International Scientist of the Year award by the International Biographical Center of Cambridge, England, for his work in economics. He has appeared in Who’s Who in America and Who’s Who in Science and Engineering. Thomas received his M.S. in aeronautics and astronautics from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and a Ph.D. in mechanical engineering from the University of California at Berkeley. He travels to international conferences with his wife, Mary, and family. E-mail him at tomchamb@popdix.netcom.com.

Matthew Pacillo (CFA’61) of South Portland, Maine, played conga drums with the Swedish blues group Final Cut at the first annual Bequia Music Festival in February on the Caribbean island of Bequia.
1963

Stanley Jack Davidson (CFD’63) of New York, N.Y., a well-known New York actor, is playing on a West Coast tour of Seattle, San Francisco, and San Diego in the Tony Award-winning *Take Me Out*. E-mail him at jack@jackdavidson.com.

Paul M. Wright (CAS’64) of Boston, Mass., was elected to membership in the American Antiquarian Society in April 2004. He is an editor at the University of Massachusetts Press, where he coordinates the studies in print culture and the history of the book series, examining the history of print culture.

1964

Bernadette D’Amore (CAS’64) of Benson, Vt., is exhibiting her work in several places, including New York, Massachusetts, and Vermont. She collaborated on a public art sculpture on Condor Street in East Boston and participated in the Tribeca Open Studio Tour. She has been featured in a traveling exhibition tracing the history of the Black Madonna at the Italian American Museum and City Hall in Mount Vernon, N.Y. The Vermont Arts Council gave her a Citation Award for achievement in the arts at the Sculptors’ Forum; she runs a sculpture center in Vermont that she founded in 1987. Bernadette also celebrated the recent marriage of her daughter, Tiffany, and her son, Sean. She writes, “What could be better than a life filled with loving family and art!”

Arieh Shapiro (COM’64) of Re’ut, Israel, is now retired. She would love to correspond with classmates all over the globe. E-mail her at arrina-s@zahav.net.il.

1965

M. D. Abramowitz (CAS’65) of Keyport, N.J., exhibited work at the Jacob Javits Center in New York last spring, including oils and giclées centered around life by the sea and works from his “Gentle Kingdom” wildlife series.

Ronald C. Conant (SED’65, 66) of Boothbay, Maine, retired as a principal in the Pittsburgh, Pa., public school district. He is now involved in ecological, educational, and nautical activities in Boothbay.

1966

Barry Karas (CAS’66, DGE’64) of Boynton Beach, Fla., is president of the Palm Beach County chapter of American Mensa.

Patricia L. Yankus (SED’66) of Ridgewood, N.J., was honored on October 23 at the YWCA of Bergen County Grand Charity Gala with an award given in recognition of her dedication to the mission of the YWCA and for being an outstanding role model for women and girls. During her tenure as president of the local YWCA, she expanded its child-care program, opened a camp, and completed the construction of a local pool. She has served on the YWCA’s national board and is currently cochair of the organization’s capital campaign.

1967


Frank Nardo (SED’67) of West Newton, Mass., was awarded the Dr. William G. Lenox Humanitarian Award at the Epilepsy Award Dinner on May 11, 1977. Frank served as director of the Epilepsy Program for the Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission.

1968

Brendan T. Kirby (CAS’68) of Revere, Mass., has completed 40 hours of instruction in the American Correctional Association’s Juvenile Careworker Self-Instructional Course.

William Mantzoukas (COM’68, CGS’66) of Somerville, Mass., currently is on the board of directors of SHARED, a Massachusetts organization seeking to provide access to medicines in Third World countries.

1970

Arline Kardasis (CAS’70) of Wellesley, Mass., is a partner at Elder Decisions, a Lexington-based mediation firm. She works to bring families together to address life changes in a participatory, thoughtful, and forward-looking way.

Jeremy Soldevilla (CAS’70, DGE’68) of Bozeman, Mont., and his wife, Melissa, bought...
the Silver Forest Inn, a bed-and-breakfast in their hometown. He writes, "Come visit Big Sky country!" For more information, visit www.silverforestinn.com or e-mail Jeremy at jeremysoldevilla@yahoo.com.

1972

Ella Barcock Delyanis (CFA'72) of Grafton, Mass., displayed her pastel landscapes at the Artana Gallery in Brookline, Mass., in September.

Dan Grassi (COM'72) of Endicott, N.Y., published his first novel, a suspense thriller titled Ruiner of Decency, with PublishAmerica in July 2004. He is currently writing a screenplay for the book. His second novel, Dark Heaven, is slated for publication in 2005. E-mail him at dan@dangrassi.com.

1973

Michael Fiorentino, Jr. (SED'73) of Fitchburg, Mass., was appointed provost and vice president for academic affairs at Fitchburg State College. E-mail him at mfiorentino@fsc.edu.

Theodore Pikora (GRS'73) of Topfield, Mass., is participating in the Salem State College collaboration project with the Peabody Essex Museum, which provides a living classroom on the art, history, and literature of 19th-century Salem.

Peri Schwartz (CFA'73) of New Rochelle, N.Y., exhibited her work this September at the Page Bond Gallery in Richmond, Va. E-mail her at perisch@optonline.net and see her work at www.perischwartz.com.

Carolyn Brown Senier (CFA'73) of Lake Mattawa, Mass., composed choral works in The Mattawa Song Cycle. After teaching music for 23 years and co-owning the Celtic Weavers shop in Boston's Fanueil Hall Marketplace with her husband, Carolyn has retired. Her compositions premiered in three concerts in 2004 and were on a compact disc released last summer.

1974

Lisa Stillman Klein (CAS'74) of Chicago, Ill., was promoted to associate director of the Jewish Community Relations Council, where she will direct JCRC professional staff and council programs. E-mail her at lisaklein@juf.org.

Donna Rossetti-Bailey (CFA'74) of Marshfield, Mass., won two honorable mention awards at the Cape Cod Art Association Artist Members Exhibit for her soft pastel pieces South River #5 and Two Pueblo. She also had paintings accepted into two national juried exhibitions. Donna's painting Georgia's Olive Grove was on display at the National Arts Club in New York during October, as part of the 159th annual exhibition of the Catherine Lorillard Wolfe Art Club. Several of her paintings were included in the inaugural exhibit at the South Shore Conservatory's new gallery in Hingham. E-mail Donna at dlrb@adelphia.net.

David C. Steelman (LAW'74) of Manchester, N.H., recently returned from Bologna, Italy, where he was a visiting scholar at the Research Institute on Judicial Systems, which promotes research activities on the courts in countries with a civil law tradition. He is a principal court management consultant for the National Center for State Courts, a research and service organization in Williamsburg, Va. In addition to his work in Italy, David has done international court consulting work with the Egyptian Ministry of Justice, the Supreme Court of Nepal, the Asian Development Bank in the Philippines, the Supreme Court of Ireland, and the provincial Courts of Ottawa, Canada. In 1992, he was a member of the U.S. State Department's study group on international enforcement of judgments.

Michael Weil (CAS'74) of Peterborough, N.H., recently made a career change from health-care organization management to the

An American Voice in Berlin

Growing up in Austin, Texas, Gary Smith heard his mother speak German with older relatives and was intrigued by this "secret language" he could not understand. That fascination with German would become a driving force in his professional life: he is executive director of the American Academy in Berlin, where his colleagues include Henry Kissinger and former U.N. Ambassador Richard Holbrooke.

When Smith (GRS'84,'88) was an undergraduate at Rice University and the University of Texas, he studied the works of Walter Benjamin, a German Jewish intellectual who committed suicide in 1940 while being hunted by the Gestapo. Smith left for Europe when he was twenty-four. "It was my interest in Walter Benjamin that brought me to Germany," he says. He began working at a German publishing house, where he edited a diary Benjamin kept while in Russia. "It was an extraordinary experience," says Smith, who learned Russian so he could translate the document. "Because Benjamin is such a major figure in Germany, it sold 10,000 copies in six weeks."

Smith's connection with Germany remained strong, even when he was back in the States teaching and working on his master's and doctorate in European philosophy at BU. He later helped found the Einstein Forum, an international scholarly institution in Potsdam, Germany, and subsequently, the American Academy in Berlin.

With the departure of American troops from Berlin in 1994, Holbrooke, then U.S. ambassador to Germany, believed that the American intellectual and cultural presence in the city should continue. Thus was born the idea for the American Academy in Berlin, where U.S. citizens can study, write, lecture, and conduct research while interacting with Germans. Holbrooke hired Smith to make his idea a reality.

Unlike some academic institutes, the American Academy maintains a visible
practiced psychology, with a specialty in medical hypnosis and alternative medicine. He joined a group with anesthesiologists, a chiropractor, and an acupuncturist, called Pain Solutions Wellness Network, which offers a full range of traditional and complementary medical services to people with chronic pain. E-mail Michael at hypnosisclinic@verizon.net.

1975

Walt Bistline (LAW’75) of Houston, Tex., exhibited his South Padre Island photographic series this past fall in the Leeds Gallery at Earlham College in Richmond, Ind., where he is currently an adjunct assistant professor of photography. Two images from the series received an honorable mention in last summer’s Visual Proof exhibition at Seattle’s Photographic Center Northwest. Several other images were included in the Pingyao International Photography exhibition in China last fall. E-mail Walt at wbistline@houston.rr.com.

Pam Brill (SED’77) of Bedford, N.H., writes, “I never imagined putting psychology to use in so many fields.” She’s working as an organizational development consultant and leadership coach, with a client roster ranging from Fortune 500 companies to small start-ups to Capitol Hill leaders. She has recently published The Winner’s Way: A Proven Method for Achieving Your Personal Best in Any Situation, a book that describes a system for dealing with work and personal challenges. Pam also has worked with abused children and juvenile offenders, taught and worked in medical settings, and consulted with competitive college athletes and athletes in national ski programs. Steven Jacobs (CAS’75) of Marshfield, Mass., was named vice president of claims for the Arbella Insurance Group. Steven has nearly 30 years of experience in the insurance industry and was previously assistant vice president of claims. During his time at Arbella, he has implemented the high expense ratio agency program and headed the special investigative unit.

Mark Phelps (CAS’75) of Basking Ridge, N.J., writes that having lived “in the shadow of the evil empire” since 1986, he celebrated the miraculous Red Sox World Series win presence in the community, opening many of its 100 or so lectures a year to the public. It has hosted a series of nationally broadcast German Symphony Orchestra concerts, as well as the German premiere of films such as American Beauty and Ray, the story of Ray Charles.

“Other fellows programs are like academic monasteries,” says Smith. “We’re not a monastery. We want the fellows to know they are in Berlin, in Germany, and we want people to know that they are here.”

Now in its seventh year, the academy has welcomed more than 150 fellows, who typically stay for one semester. They receive room and board and a monthly stipend, giving them time to work in their fields, which range from economics to musicology. Jeffrey Eugenides finished his Pulitzer Prize-winning novel Middlesex at the academy, and C. K. Williams won the Pulitzer in poetry soon after spending a term. Each fellow is hosted by a German politician, publisher, corporate executive, or artist, who introduces him or her to other Germans. “My ideal fellow,” Smith says, “is someone who is willing to represent America, present his work, and be open to meeting a lot of people.”

With a three-year grant from the Starr Foundation, last spring the academy established the Cornelius Vander Starr Public Policy Forum to increase dialogue between America and Europe in areas such as diplomacy. The idea for the forum came from visits by three experts on the Middle East who spent a week at the academy and hosted presentations, roundtable discussions, and meetings. The academy intends to invite experts on China, Russia, and Iran as well.

The long list of distinguished visitors has raised the academy’s profile in Germany, and recent lectures and debates have attracted so many attendees that they have had to be held off-site, in large public arenas.

“We’ve really become the most visible American intellectual presence in Germany. There is no question about it,” Smith says. “No one thought that an academically conceived institution like this could have so much resonance in academics, politics, the arts, or the media — but it has.” — Meghan Dorney
with his wife, Leslie, and three-year-old twin sons, Elijah and Marcus. In the meantime, he has been able to make a living writing about general aviation airplanes. Mark continues to play ice hockey, a lifelong passion instilled in him during his years at BU. He also flies his own 1934 Beechcraft Bonanza and still plays the guitar — although mostly children’s songs these days. E-mail him at mlp39@hotmail.com.

**Marty Schupak (CAS’78) of Valley Cottage, N.Y., is president of the Youth Sports Club, an online producer and distributor of instructional sports books and videos. Marty will be releasing a new book in February. E-mail him at cancely9@aol.com.**

**1976**

**James Collins (COM’76) of Boston, Mass., is manager of corporate and business development at the Castle Group, a public relations and event management agency in Boston. David F. Itkoff (CAS’76) of Penns Park, Pa., became a member of the Million Dollar Advocates Forum in January 2004. Membership consists of attorneys who have won million dollar verdicts and settlements.**

**1977**

**Jon Imber (CFA’77) of Somerville, Mass., recently exhibited his paintings at the gWatson Gallery in Stoneington, Maine.**

**1978**

**Deborah Kennedy Coster (CAS’78, GRS’78) of Washington, D.C., founded Key Words, a company that provides writing and editing services to clients nationwide. She is still an active choral singer and soloist and would love to hear from members of the Marsh Chapel Choir from the late 1970s. E-mail her at deborahlc@vetacc.net.**

**Friedrica Dunn (SED’78) of Alexandria, Va., is the travel committee chair of the National Press Club, a center for journalists for professional advancement and the promotion of free expression. She wrote “Perspective on Cuba,” a follow-up to the club’s recent Cuba trip, which was published last March in Virginia’s Winchester Star. Friedrica has also received many Vivan Awards in recognition of her hard work and dedication to the National Press Club.**

**Tad Jankowski (LAW’78,X) of Westwood, Mass., was promoted to senior vice president of National Amusements, a movie theater corporation. He has been with the company since 1982, and in his new position he will continue to oversee all the company’s legal matters as well as financing and foreign expansion.**

**Ryff Wolf (CAS’78) of Thousand Oaks, Calif., received a master of arts in management from the University of Redlands in Redlands, Calif., in May 2004.**

**1980**

**Lilly Heckman Cleveland (MET’80) of Duxbury, Mass., has several upcoming one-woman painting exhibitions, including at the Hingham Public Library, Dolphin Gallery, January 15 to March 10, and at MassAudubon Joppa Flats Education Center in Newburyport in May. She currently teaches at the Ellison Center for the Arts in Duxbury and is also on the faculty of the South Shore Art Center in Cohasset. Lilly lives with her husband, Mark (CAS’76, GRS’80), and two sons.**

**Michael David (CFA’80) of Boston, Mass., displayed his artwork at the Pepper Gallery in Boston in November. Titled Paintings from Prespontown, the exhibition included monochromatic illustrations of the Boston area from the past, drawing inspiration from memory, vintage photography, and collections of antiques.**

**1981**

**Andy Birol (SMG’81) of Solon, Ohio, is president of Birol Growth Consulting, which has twice won the Weatherhead 100 Award as Northeast Ohio’s fastest growing single-employee business. His clients include corporations such as IBM and First Energy. Andy is the author of Focus. Accomplish. Grow . . . , the Business Owner’s Guide to Growth, and regularly appears as a business growth strategist in regional and national media, including CNN, the Wall Street Journal, and the New York Times. He speaks Turkish, understands Spanish, French, and some Swahili, has consulted on four continents, and worked for USAID in Nairobi, Kenya. E-mail him at abirol@andybirol.com.**

**Fred Conover (COM’81) of Wakefield, Mass., is a partner at Conover Turtle, an advertising and public relations firm in Lynnfield, whose clients have included the National Thoroughbred Racing Association, the Ryder Cup, the Women’s United Soccer Association, and XFL. He lives with Kathy, his wife of 17 years. Fred would love to hear from fellow**
alums in the marketing communications industry. E-mail him at fconover@conovertuttle.com.

MAUREEN SALTZER GAWEL (COM'81) of Arroyo Grande, Calif., was recently named president and publisher of The Tribune, a 40,000-circulation Knight Ridder daily newspaper, serving San Luis Obispo County. E-mail her at maureensaltzer@sbcglobal.net.

MICHAEL GRECCO (COM'81) of Santa Monica, Calif., is a professional photographer. His recent work is on the cover of the book California 24/j (DK Publishing). One of his images from the book won a spot in the Communication Arts Photography Annual. Other recent projects include a cover shoot of Christina Applegate for USA Weekend, an Olympic clothing double-page spread for Time, a movie ad campaign for NBC/Universal in New Orleans, and an ad for Campbell's in New York.

PETER HUSTON (COM'81) of Warren, Vt., is senior producer of Emotion Pictures, based in Braintree, Mass. Emotion showed a short film about the late Massachusetts Congressman Joe Moakley's efforts in El Salvador at a symposium and exhibition called El Congresista, Joe Moakley in El Salvador at Suffolk University in November. For more information on the gallery exhibition, visit www.suffolk.edu/adams_gallery. Emotion Pictures has produced nine seasons of the PBS series The Visionaries, hosted by Sam Waterston.

ROBERT M. LIPPMAN (LAW'81) of Buffalo, N.Y., has been elected president of the Defense Trial Lawyers Association of Western New York for 2005. Robert, who is managing attorney of Lippman O'Connor, lives with his wife, Rita, and sons Matthew, 9, and David, 7.

1982

ANDREW NIXON (CFA'82) of Attleboro, Mass., exhibited his paintings at the Pepper Gallery in Boston during September and October 2004. DAVID SHIVERS (COM'82) of Wilbraham, Mass., was recently sworn in for his third six-year term as an administrative judge with the Massachusetts Department of Industrial Accidents. He lives with his wife, Marie, and two sons. E-mail him at fidchivers@msn.com.

JAY S. WINUK (COM'82) of Carmel, N.Y., and his company Winuk Communications were awarded the Public Relations Society of America Bronze Anvil Award for promoting the inaugural season of the Westchester Wildfire, a professional basketball team based in White Plains, N.Y. Jay is the company founder and president. E-mail him at jwincom@rcn.com.

The Remains: Chip Damiani (SED'64), Vern Miller (CFA'69), Bill Briggs (CGS'66), and Barry Tashian (CGS'65) (from left). Photograph courtesy of the Remains

Distant Replay — The Past Recaptured

What do you do if your friends were members of one of the notable bands of the sixties, still remembered by critics and record aficionados, but by hardly anyone else? To Remains fan and theater enthusiast Fred Cantor, the answer was obvious: produce a musical. All Good Things premiered in August at New York's annual International Fringe Festival.

The Remains met as Boston University undergrads in the early sixties, when they began their gravity slingshot pass by stardom, appearing on The Ed Sullivan Show and touring nationally with the Beatles along the way. On the brink of international fame, the group split up.

With a script by veteran television writer Michael Eric Stein and direction by David Roth, All Good Things had a cast of experienced Broadway talent and of course, original music by the Remains. The show is set as a present-day radio interview with drummer Chip Damiani (SED'64), whose narration of the band’s history is interspersed with flashbacks and rock-and-roll reenactments.

The Fringe Festival audience was able to compare the actors’ performances with the real thing when the Remains themselves reunited onstage after the show for a bonus reprise of “Once Before” and “Why Do I Cry?” — two of their big Rathskeller-era numbers. Both the real and the simulated Remains thrilled the crowd, but the acid test for the actors was the band’s reaction.

“They were great,” says bassist Vern Miller (CFA'69). “The more they rehearsed, the more they started acting like a real band.” Hardly surprising: as the show’s musical director, Miller had whipped the actor-musicians into shape, drawing on his current career skills as a music teacher. Also pleased was singer-guitarist Barry Tashian (CGS'65). “It was fantastic,” he says, “a real gift to the band after all this time.” — John Dylan Keith
1983
Robin Longshaw (COM’83, SED’85) of Astoria, N.Y., was named supervising editor for Hampton-Brown Publishers of Carmel, Calif. E-mail her at rnlongsaw@yahoo.com. Jenipher Young-Hall (SSW’83) of Manchester, Conn., runs a successful Nepalese-Tibetan style jewelry business called Mahila. Jenipher was inspired to start the business five years ago when she was finishing up a term with the Peace Corps in Nepal. As well as sell jewelry, Mahila’s friends and volunteers raise funds for the training of health workers in both Connecticut and Nepal. For more information, visit www.mahilajewelry.com.

1984
Rick Lombardo (CFA’84) of Dedham, Mass., is the producing artistic director at the New Repertory Theatre in Newton, Mass., which celebrated its 20th season last fall with an array of local and national talent. Authors and artists from Broadway to Hollywood collaborated on productions, including the premieres of Approaching Moomtaj and Permanent Collection and Stephen Sondheim’s Into the Woods.

1985
Eric D. Berger (ENG’85) of North Attleboro, Mass., received Lambda Chi Alpha fraternity’s Order of Merit award. The award recognizes a member for exceptional service at the local level. Eric serves as the alumni advisor for the BU chapter and as treasurer of the Alpha Zeta Alumni Association. E-mail him at ericberger@comcast.net.

Laura Cesana (SED’85) of Lisbon, Portugal, displayed her engravings, paintings, and serigraphies at the Centro Nacional de Cultura, the Museu da Água da Patriarcal, Instituto Camões, and Biblioteca Nacional. She is the author of Jewish Vestiges in Portugal: Travels of a Painter. You can see her work at www.lauracesana.com or e-mail her at laura.cesana@ip.pt.

Painting — and Cross-Pollination

After high school, Carolyn Evans enrolled in an art school that “consisted of a model with three poses: the Thinker, the Archer, and the Muscluman, and it was really very funny — this poor old naked man,” she says with a laugh. “This can’t be art school,” she thought. Her sister had moved to Boston to study art history and wanted her to look at BU. “So I did, and I applied and got in. And I loved Boston, I still love Boston, and I’ve been here since 1965.”

From kindergarten to twelfth grade, art teachers had encouraged Evans (CFA’70) to make things, to try everything, and that’s exactly what she did. She majored in sculpture at BU and fondly remembers faculty members Lloyd Lillie, head of the sculpture department at the time, Nick Edmonds, and Sidney Hurwitz. “And Susan Smiley was a great influence on me,” Evans says. “She was a visiting artist there for two years. She was different from everyone else. She was teaching about pure form, and I got that.” Evans came to appreciate Brancusi and the Egyptian works at the Museum of Fine Arts. She also
Jeff Sheehan (CAS'85) of Westminster, Md., was recently hired by Micros Systems, headquartered in Columbia, Md., as vice president of sales operations, after working for the NCR Corporation in IT service operations and sales. Prior to that, Jeff spent several years as an active duty Army officer after graduating. He lives with his children and can be reached by e-mail at JFS@stilla dad.com.

Barbara van Buskirk (COM'86) of Albuquerque, N.M., is exhibiting monotype works in galleries in Maryland and New Mexico. Her exhibition Waking Life: Monotypes was on display at Cafe Riviera, and her monotype Memories Carried into Each Other was at the Fisher Gallery, both in Albuquerque. Her work In a Little Room, in Paris is on display at the Maryland Federation of Art gallery in Annapolis. To view her work, visit www.bvanb.com.

1986

Debra Arter (GRS'86) of Damariscotta, Maine, exhibited her 2003 collage Still Pond at the 20th Annual Juried Exhibition of the National Collage Society at the Strathmore Art Complex in Bethesda, Md., in November. Debra will participate in a four-person exhibition, Four Redheads, at the Chocolate Church Arts Center in Bath, Maine, running from February to April.

Kathleen Duffet (SON'86) of Cold Spring, N.Y., reports that she has started her own legal and health-care consulting practice, focusing primarily on regulatory compliance issues, including the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act. To contact Kathleen or to find out about her professional services, e-mail her at kduffett@optonline.net.

Deborah Gildart-Hanks (STH'86) of Downingtown, Pa., and her husband, Todd met painter John Evans (CGS'66, CFA'66, 75), then a BU graphic design major, and they married in 1970.

She went on to teach art, which helped her develop some valuable insights. “The elementary school kids were the ones who really taught me about freedom. They could make what they were thinking and didn’t get upset if it wasn’t a straight line; their expectations were different. They were working out of their imaginations and what they knew, and not imitating anything. And the beauty in that was the innocence they had — so expressive and free.”

Evans’s canvases convey the uninhibited expressiveness of children’s paintings. Take a couple of her recent works. A house form — a repetitive, emblematic image — appears at first to be the focal point of Heat on the Hill, a large landscape with a fanciful, Chagall-like ambience. Sky and vegetation are lyrical and alive, grounded by man-made elements: a hilltop fence and a rectangular house with a triangular top. The glowing red hearth-and-home becomes at one with the fiery hill, the spiraling clouds, and the forthright, demonstrative tree.

A complementary work, Balance of Power — five feet by five feet — features a floating, fishlike cloud in a luminous sky above a heavy hillside with two mysterious columnar trees — a totemic portal to perhaps another realm beyond heaven and earth. This idea seems reinforced by a precariously balanced hilltop house modeled in brown and escaping blue tones — a house ready to float away and merge with the elements. An Odilon Redon underwater sky at odds with a plunging, Richard Diebenkorn-like rockslide ravine creates the tension here. The Egyptian tree totems are pure Evans.

Evans still makes sculpture, but is concentrating now on painting, influenced by her husband’s “Philip Guston phase — big goofy paintings with a lot of paint,” she says. He was painting things she thought she should be painting. “We were feeding off each other in many ways. My sculpture did something for him, and his painting was stimulating me. My sculpture was becoming painterly in the wax. Our dealer suggested that I might paint my bronzes. I was shocked by that! This is what they’re going to dig up after the apocalypse, or something, I thought. He said, ‘Live for today, honey,’ and I said ‘Oh, God, that’s right! I’m here now!’ So I started painting the bronzes. And I just liked the way they looked and said, ‘Why not make paintings?’”

— Steve Dykes
Hanks, announce the birth of twins Kathryn Anna and Sarah Kristine. Deborah is a clergy member of the Eastern Pennsylvania Conference of the United Methodist Church. The twins were also welcomed by siblings Josh, Beth, and Ben.

Jennifer Lynn Lewandowski (COM'86) of Bala Cynwyd, Pa., is a producer at WHYY-FM public radio in Philadelphia. Her astronomy documentary, *Mars: Close Up* received an award from the Society of Professional Journalists in June. She is married to Doug Dubrofsky and they have two children, Basil and Seth.

Peter J. Vodola (COM'86) of Sandy Hook, Conn., joined the litigation department of Pullman & Coley in July, in the law firm's Hartford office, where he will provide advice on matters such as structured settlement transfers, bankruptcy, and class action litigation.

**Century Marks**

Frances Litchman Anderson (CAS'26) of Salem, N.H., celebrated her 100th birthday in May 2004. An avid reader, she was at one time simultaneously in three book groups. She founded the children's library in Marblehead, Mass., and worked there until her retirement. Six years after graduating from BU's School of Religious Education, Bernice Buehler (SRE'29) of Dover, Ohio, became one of the first women to graduate from Yale Divinity School. She taught religion in public schools and directed religious schools, a camp, and the United Church of Christ's National Children's Department. In 1958 she became the twelfth woman ordained in the UCC; she was pastor for various churches in Ohio and director of an experimental nursery school program at Eden Theological Seminary. She turned 100 on June 8, 2004.

1987

Steven Kaplan (SMG'87) of Springfield, N.J., is director of the capital markets tax group at Deoellte and Touche in New York, N.Y.

Lawrence Karp (SMG'87) of Briardiff Manor, N.Y., recently was appointed senior vice president at HSBC Securities. He is the head of portfolio management for the insurance corporate finance effort in the Americas. E-mail him at lawrence.karp.1987@alum.bu.edu.

Natalie A. Messina (LAW'87) of Hartford, Conn., was elected by the Connecticut Society of Certified Public Accountants to a three-year term on its board of governors. She is an attorney with the Hartford law firm Murtha Cullina. Natalie is also a member of the American Institute of Certified Public Accountants, the Connecticut Bar Association, and the American Bar Association.

Mark Shneyder (CAS'87, COM'98) of Wayland, Mass., and his wife, Marcy, welcomed Talia Josie, their first child, on August 31.

1988

Renee Billera (COM'87) of Santa Monica, Calif., recently became engaged to New Zealander Richard Nuthall. Renee is a freelance television producer and is currently working for MTV on the hit reality show *Newlyweds: Nick & Jessica.* E-mail her at renee.billera@mtvstaff.com.

Philip Gavin (COM'88) of Quincy, Mass., has written a children's history book, *World War II in Europe* (Lucent Books). Philip is currently working on a book exploring the origins and beliefs of Catholicism and the modern-day challenges faced by the Church. E-mail him at pgavin@comcast.net.

Patricia Johnson (GRS'88) of Reading, Mass., created a collaborative program between Salem State College and the Peabody Essex Museum to provide a living classroom on the art, history, and literature of 19th-century Salem.

Keith Lyle (COM'88) of Mahwah, N.J., married Roshanak S. Fatemi on July 10 in Gladstone, N.J. They exchanged vows at a traditional Persian marriage ceremony on July 9 in Morristown, N.J. Keith recently earned a master's in elementary education from Columbia University's Teachers' College. E-mail him at keith624@aol.com.

Shelley Satterlee (SED'88) of Rapid City, S.D., won the 2004 GEICO Public Service Award for the Air Force, for her volunteer work with prisoners, troubled youth, and the elderly. She also won an Air Force Award of Excellence for the drug prevention program she manages at Ellsworth Air Force Base. She is planning to move to the Azores, a group of islands off Portugal. E-mail her at shelleysatterlee6486@msn.com.

1989

Lawrence J. Graham (LAW'89) of Bellevue, Wash., is vice president of financial planning for the Pacific Northwest at U.S. Trust, a wealth management company. He is a member of the state bars in Washington, Minnesota, and Massachusetts, and is a member of the tax and real property and probate sections of the American Bar Association.

Michelle Lougee (CEAS'89) of Cambridge, Mass., exhibited her sculptures at the Boston Sculpture Gallery in September. Her installation *Pompeian Invention* portrays genetically altered...
fruit in a laboratory setting. E-mail her at mail@mlougee.com.

Rebecca Rosenberger Smolen (CAS'89, CGS'89) of Bala Cynwyd, Pa., has been named a new partner of the private client services practice group of the mid-Atlantic-based law firm Wolf, Block, Schorr and Solis-Cohen L.L.P. Rebecca concentrates her practices in tax and estate planning, closely-held business succession planning, charitable giving, estate and trust administration, and tax-exempt organizations.

William Thiedefelder (SED'89) became the 20th president of Belmont Abbey College in Belmont, N.C., in 2004. He previously served as president of York Barbell Company, an Olympic weight company, in York, Pa., and practiced as a licensed psychologist.

1990

Rebecca Bates (ENG'90, '96) of North Mankato, Minn., finished her Ph.D. in electrical engineering at the University of Washington last year. Currently she is an assistant professor of computer and information sciences at Minnesota State University, Mankato. She celebrated the end of her graduate studies by learning some Portuguese and traveling to Brazil. E-mail her at bates@msnu.edu.

Adrienne Denny Duncan (CAS'90) of Atlanta, Ga., received a bid to join Phi Mu Fraternity as an alumna. “Seventeen years between formal recruitment as a sophomore and bid day,” she writes. “That has to be some kind of Phi Mu Panhel record!” Initiation was held on October 30 with the Theta Zeta Chapter at Georgia Tech.

Jordan C. Kerr (ENG'96) of Grayslake, Ill., is the lead application architect for the sales force automation system at Abbott Laboratories, a pharmaceutical research and treatment facility in Chicago. E-mail him at jordankerr@bigfoot.com.

David Reiss (COM'90) of Owings, Md., is an assistant professor of visual media at American University’s School of Communication. David is a consultant to Avid Technology, working with Media Composer editing systems, and has produced and written for National Geographic, the Discovery Channel, and NBC in the Washington, D.C., area. E-mail him at dreiss@comcast.net.

1991

Tony DeRosa (CAS'91) and Karen Lane DeRosa (COM'93) of Springsboro, Ohio, welcomed twins Alexander Joseph (AJ) and Isabella Lane (Belle) on March 14, 2004. They joined big brothers Sam, 5, and Theo, 2.

Tony is a sales manager for Lexis Nexis in Dayton, and Karen runs her own consulting business and sells for Southern Living at Home, a party planning company. E-mail them at kderosa@woh.rr.com.

Dan Field (LAW'97) of Newton, Mass., was featured in a June 2004 article in the weekly The Massachusetts Lawyer about Attorney General Thomas F. Reilly and other Massachusetts lawyers’ recent efforts to investigate unfair labor practices. Dan heads a staff of 45 investigators and legal professionals in the Fair Labor and Business Practices Division of the AG’s office in Boston, which has fined companies $4.8 million in wage enforcement actions alone in the last three years.

Alan May (COM'97) of Virginia Beach, Va., is director of communications for the Norfolk Admirals, an American Hockey League affiliate of the Chicago Blackhawks of the National Hockey League. Alan writes that former BU Terrier goaltender Michel Larocque (MET'99, CGS'97) was a member of the Admirals. E-mail Alan at alannay@norfolkadmirals.com.

Gary Partoyan (CAS'97, CGS'89) of McLean, Va., is working as a financial advisor at Morgan Stanley, helping with financial planning and investments. “I love my clients and my vocation,” he writes. In November 2003, Gary married Connie Correll. Many friends from BU attended, including Chris Duffy (COM'90), who served as emcee at the reception, Brian Elesesser (CAS'91), Kristin Kolberg (CAS'91), Rayan Lakshmanan (CAS'91, CGS'89), Ashley McCue (COM'92), Angela Leung (CAS'92), and Brendan Fitzsimmons (CAS'97, CGS'89). Gary would like to be in touch with more classmates; e-mail him at partoyan@alum.bu.edu.

Rosanne Carey Peterson (COM'91) and Eric Peterson (CAS'91, CGS'91) of San Francisco, Calif., had a son, Jack William, on August 18.

Eric works as a software sales engineer at Amdocs and is an avid cyclist. Rosanne is an account director at Mediaedgecia. E-mail them at olafro@earthlink.net.

Bill Spadea (CAS'91, CGS'91) of Princeton, N.J., ran for a seat in the U.S. House of Representatives as a Republican in New Jersey’s 12th District against Democratic incumbent Rush Dew Holt. Bill and his wife, Jodi, have been married for nine years and have two children, Elizabeth, 6, and Michael, 1.

Jerry E. Sullivan (GRS'91) of Vienna, Va., is the deputy division chief for political-military affairs, Central Asia/South Asia, in the strategic plans and policy directorate for the chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff. E-mail Jerry at drjesullivan@msn.com.

Lissette C. Bernal Verbel (CAS'97) of Flushung, N.Y., is a technical program associate for men’s reproductive health at Engender Health, a nonprofit organization based in New York. Lissette has traveled through Africa, Asia,
CLASS NOTES

and Latin America, and recently attended the 15th International AIDS Conference in Bangkok. She also cowrote a chapter for Oxfam’s new publication Gender Equality and Men: Lessons from Practice. E-mail her at lbernal@engenderhealth.org.

1992

ERIK W. BECKER (LAW’92) of Denver, Colo., and his wife, Danielle, welcomed their second child, Skylar Naef, on July 29. E-mail them at danielleric@comcast.net.

Erik Blome (CFA’92) of Crystal Lake, Ill., designed the Wisconsin State Firefighters Memorial, which went on tour around the state by flatbed truck in October. Erik writes that he began the project when his wife, Charlotte, was pregnant. Now his son Max is six years old and says he wants to be a fireman. Erik recently completed bronze busts of Harold and Helen McMaster for the student union at Defiance College.

GERARD BROWN (CFA’92) of Philadelphia, Pa., is the acting director of the summer master of fine arts program at the University of the Arts in Philadelphia. Look for his profile of ceramist Paula Winokur in an issue of Ceramics Art & Perception. One of his paintings was included in the exhibition Literature, Liberty and Art at the Northbrook Public Library in Northbrook, Ill., last fall. E-mail him at gerard.brown3@verizon.net.

ANASTASIO DYLAN DiGREGORIO (UNP’92, GSM’95) of Waltham, Mass., and his wife, Tracy Wilson, announce the birth of Douglas Gardner DiGregorio, on July 16. Douglas joined his brothers, Aidan Wilson DiGregorio, 2, and Nicholas James Lunn-DiGregorio, 4. Dylan continues to work in the IT publishing industry as a marketing research manager. E-mail him at ddigregorio@rcn.com.

This Call’s for You!

When COM senior Katy Dolan explains BU’s Telefund to friends, they say, “So, you’re a telemarketer.” But it’s more than that to Katy. “The only reason I was able to come to BU was that I got a scholarship,” she says. She knows that seeking support from alumni for the scholarship fund will help future students attend BU. And she enjoys talking to alums, even those who ask “how cold it is in Boston when they’re in Hawaii or California.”

An advertising major, Katy hopes to work in account management. She grew up on Lake Winnipesaukee in New Hampshire and would like to stay in New England. “This is such a nice area,” she says.

Besides her flag football team’s championship, Katy cherishes her experiences as a volunteer for BU programs, especially teaching saxophone to a fourth-grader at the Farragut Elementary School in Roxbury, Massachusetts. Photograph by Kathana Zubovsky

SHAWN FIELDS (CAS’92) of London, England, and her husband, Jorge, have recently relocated from New York to the UK. Shawn is working at Pepsi UK as a trade marketing manager; they live in South Kensington. E-mail her at shawn.fields@alumni.duke.edu.

CAREN FRANKEL (COM’92) of Bloomfield Hills, Mich., and her husband, Robert Vondell, welcomed their first child, Lindsay Kathryn Vondell, on June 2.

KEITH GOTTFRIED (LAW’92, GSM’95) of San Jose, Calif., recently left Borland Software, a Silicon Valley software company, where he served as senior vice president, general counsel, and chief legal officer. He is pursuing other opportunities, including political activities. He plans to marry Cindy Goldwasser of Mountain View, Calif., next spring. E-mail him at kgottfri@yahoo.com.

KIMBERLY HINES HART (CAS’92, COM’92) of Randolph, N.J., and her husband, Eric Hart, celebrated the first birthday of their daughter, Kayla Jane. Kim practiced law for seven years before becoming a full-time mom. E-mail her at kimeric690@optonline.net.

DEBRA B. WOLFERT MARINO (CAS’92) of Orange, Conn., and her husband of eight years had their second child, Jason Tyler, on June 8; he joined big sister Lauren Olivia, 2. Debra recently left the law firm where she was a partner and opened her own law practice specializing in divorce and custody litigation. E-mail her at dmarrinolaw@yahoo.com.

ANDY SCHEPIS MCGINNIS (CAS’92) of Wichita, Kans., has joined Greteman Group, a branding agency, as an account executive. She has 12 years of marketing, advertising, and public relations experience, consulting for a wide variety of clients. She has worked on a conference for former Vice President Al Gore, the 1996 third-party presidential debate CSPAN broadcast, and the 1996 Democratic Convention.

CHRISTOPHE MERMER (SHA’92, GSM’94) of Covington, Ky., was promoted to director of client service at ACNielsen BASES, a company that provides premarket consumer insights for marketers of consumer packaged goods.

CHRISTINA MANSFIELD MULAK (COM’92, GS’95) of West Yarmouth, Mass., and her husband, Eric, welcomed their first child, Emma Mansfield Mulak, on December 18, 2003. E-mail them at cmulak@comcast.net.

ADRIENNE BRODSKY WALKOWIAK (COM’92) of Newmarket, N.H., and her husband, Scott, had their first child, Julia Rose, on May 4. Adrienne is director of marketing and public
Adrian Wells (SMG’98) (left) and Anthony Sprauve (COM’S8) were among the alumni and their family and friends at Safeco Field in Seattle, Wash., in September to watch the Red Sox play the Mariners. More than forty people gathered for a pregame barbecue inside the stadium before heading to their seats to cheer on the Red Sox. For more information about alumni events in your area, go to www.bu.edu/alumni/clubs. Photograph by Kathy Shaskan (COM’77).

affairs at Elliot Hospital in Manchester. E-mail her at abwalkowiak@aol.com.

1993

Karen Clarke (CFA’93) of Lincoln, Mass., displayed her work at the New Art ’04 exhibition at the Kingston Gallery in Boston in August. Her work was among 30 pieces chosen for the exhibition by art critic Ann Wilson Lloyd of Art in America and the New York Times from more than 1,300 entries.

Maria J. Henwood (CAS’93) of Columbus, Ohio, joined the faculty of the Ohio State University College of Medicine and Public Health as an assistant professor of pediatrics. After earning her degree in English from BU, she graduated from Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine in 1997. Maria completed her residency at Cooper Hospital/University Medical Center, followed by a fellowship at Children’s Hospital of Philadelphia in June 2004. She will now practice pediatric endocrinology at Children’s Hospital in Columbus and pursue research in the area of pediatric osteoporosis. E-mail her at henwoodm@pediatrics.ohio-state.edu.

Eric Rutthenberg (CFA’93) of Newport, N.H., and his barbershop quartet Overdrive performed at Symphony Hall during the Democratic National Convention in July. The program also included the Boston Pops, Yo-Yo Ma, Bono, Brian Stokes Mitchell, and Audra McDonald. Eric currently teaches choral music in Newport. E-mail him at eric@nhrt.net.

Scott Webster (CAS’93) of Boston, Mass., is a partner at the law firm Goodwin Procter, specializing in employee benefits and executive compensation. E-mail him at webster@goodwinprocter.com.

1994

Elizabeth Clogher (SMG’94) of Randolph, N.J., married Marc E. Laqui on August 3, 2002. In attendance were Patrick Daly (CAS’94), Michael Fleishman (ENG’93), Donnamarie O’Reilly Martinez (CAS’95, SED’95), Paul Calento (SMG’94, CGS’92), Chris Benadom (SMG’94), Nancy Emerson (CAS’94), and Bryan Oberlander (SMG’94), along with Ann Richie, formerly of BU’s Physical Education, Recreation, and Dance department. E-mail Elizabeth at lizclogher@hotmail.com.

Joel Kitay (CAS’94, COM’94) and Stacey Pinsky Kitay (GSM’93) of Pikesville, Md., are elated to announce the birth of their first child, Isabelle Peri, on June 26. They write that everyone is doing well. E-mail them at joelkitay@comcast.net.

Christine Elizabeth Smith (CAS’94, GRS’95) of Boston, Mass., married Russell Lowell Bryant on July 17 in Salem, Mass. The bridal party included Staroula Panagiotopoulous Powell (SAR’94) and Robert Toomey (LAW’99). Christine and Russell live in Boston with their five-year-old Boston Terrier, Higgins. E-mail Christine at reddr234@aol.com.

1995

Remi E. Hampartzoumian (COM’95) of Paris, France, writes, “Year 2004 has been great!” He has been appointed head of programs and acquisitions of Cuisines.tv, the French “Food Network.” His first screenplay, The Lighthouse, has been optioned by Lola Films, and his first book of short novels, Bidimic Tales, has been published. Another book is in the works for publication, and Remi is currently working on a fiction series and a feature screenplay. E-mail him at remi.hampartzoumian@cuisine.tv.

Adam Kantor (CAS’95, LAW’98) of Annapolis, Md., has been selected as the head coach of the United States Maccabiah wrestling team, which will compete in the 17th World Maccabiah Games in July 2005 in Tel Aviv. Adam is a Navy lieutenant and an assistant wrestling coach at the U.S. Naval Academy. E-mail him at kantor@usna.edu.

Beth Quinn Pratt (GRS’95, ’93) and Jason Pratt (ENG’94) of Beaufort, S.C., had their first child, Allison Quinn Pratt, in February 2003. After moving from place to place for the past 10 years with the Marine Corps, they are back in Beaufort. Beth is working in the construction field, and Jason, promoted to major recently, is overseas until early 2005. They would love to hear from NROTC, COM, and ENG friends. E-mail them at bpratt55@hotmail.com and jmpratt@bigfoot.com.

Phillip Spinks (CAS’95) of Boston, Mass., opened a new exhibition of his artwork in August at the Lyman-Eyer Gallery in Providence, Mass. An image of his abstract acrylic on canvas Storming the Lyceum #1 can be viewed at www.lymaneyerart.com.

Andrew G. Wailgum (LAW’95) of Hopkinton, Mass., and his wife, Catherine, are proud to announce the birth of their second child, Henry George Wailgum, on August 22. Henry’s five-year-old sister, Emma, is ecstatic. The Wailgums recently moved to Hopkinton and Andrew continues his practice at Murtha Cullina in Boston. E-mail him at aawailgum@comcast.net.

1996

Jeffrey Barringer (LAW’96) of Farmington, Mich., has been promoted to senior manager at PricewaterhouseCoopers.
### Class Notes

**Michelle M. Digilio Hallock (CAS’96)** of Warwick, R.I., moved back to the East Coast with her husband, James, after she received her master's degree in social work. On March 2 they had a baby girl, Elizabeth Michelle, who joined big brother Nicholas. Michelle is currently working as a child clinician.

**Steffen K. Kaldor (ENG’96)** of Fishkill, N.Y., married Lu Ann Stephanie Schnalbe last February in Westfield, N.J. **Sivash Yazdani** (ENG’96) was the best man. Also attending were **Jeffrey Brinker (ENG’96)**, **Julia Carty (COM’98)**, **Jessica Casucci (SMG’96)**, **Mairebeth Unsav Hernandez (SMG’96)**, **Steve Raffaele (CAS’96)**, **Rachel Kittner (COM’96)**, **Diane Papa (COM’96)**, **Diane Papa (COM’96)**, **Lucas Leonardos (CAS’96)**, and **Lucy Roche (CAS’96)**. Steffen is a materials scientist for IBM, working on semiconductor development and manufacturing at its microelectronics plant in Hopewell Junction, N.Y. Write to him at kaldor@alum.bu.edu.

**Kathryn Kempton (SED’96)** of Melrose, Mass., currently serves on the board of directors of **SHARED**, a Massachusetts organization seeking to provide access to medicines in Third World Countries.

**Tamara Leavitt (SED’96)** of Uffington, England, recently became engaged to Robin Jenkin, also of England. They plan to marry in 2006, and will make their home in the States. Tamara is currently working on writing, while Robin is a professor of optics at Cranfield University. She would love to hear from old classmates at misleav@aol.com.

**Jacquelyn Pope (GRS’96)** of Dedham, Mass., has won the first annual Poetry Prize from Marsh Hawk Press for her manuscript Watermark. The book was selected from 400 submissions; the prize includes a $1,000 award. Jacquelyn is currently a contributing editor for Salamander and Harvard Review. Watermark is her first volume of poetry, and will be published in spring 2005.

### 1997

**Josh Aiello (COM’97)** of New York, N.Y., published his second book, *60 People To Avoid at the Water Cooler* (Broadway Books). The book describes the various people Josh has been "forced to temp with over the years." He also announces that he and his wife just had triplets. E-mail him at hummuspic@earthlink.net.

**Daniel C. Bai (SAR’97)** of New York, N.Y., and his wife, Sheila, announce the birth of Juney Daniel Bai, who was born September 18, 2003. Daniel was recently promoted to senior staff doctor at Rowe Chiropractic Offices in New York City. His first book is scheduled to be published in January 2005.

E-mail him at chirod@yahoo.com.

**Michelle A. Baptiste (CAS’97, CGS’97)** of Freeport, N.Y., is an associate at Bond, Schoeneck and King. She focuses on employment discrimination claims, wage and hour issues, arbitration, and other employment law issues.

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**Alumni Events Calendar**

To learn more about these or other alumni events in your area, please check out our online events calendar at www.bu.edu/alumni/events.

**Basketball Night in Boston**, Feb. 2

Watch the Boston Celtics host the New Jersey Nets at the FleetCenter. Information: Elizabeth Navlsky at 800-800-3466 or enavlsky@bu.edu.

**Cape Cod and the Islands Luncheon**, Feb. 5

The Alumni Club of Cape Cod and the Islands hosts a luncheon at Scargo Cafe in Dennis, Mass. Information: Jaclyn Iaconelli at 800-800-3466 or alumclub@bu.edu.

**Beanpot Telecast Party**, Feb. 7


**Beanpot Telecast Parties**, Feb. 7

Beanpot telecast parties held in selected cities. Information: Office of Alumni Relations at alumclub@bu.edu or go to www.bu.edu/alumni/events.

**Southwest Florida Reception with Aram Chobanian**, BU president ad interim, Feb. 9

La Playa Beach and Golf Resort, 9891 Gulf Shore Drive, Naples, Fla. Information: Gina A. DeSalvo at 800-800-3466 or alumclub@bu.edu.

**Southwest Florida Reception with Aram Chobanian**, BU president ad interim, Feb. 12

Ritz-Carlton Palm Beach, 100 South Ocean Blvd., Manalapan, Fla. 6 p.m. Information: Gina A. DeSalvo at 800-800-3466 or alumclub@bu.edu.

**Annual Dinner Theatre**, Feb. 26

The Alumni Club of Southwest Florida hosts its fifth annual dinner theater event, "Anything Goes," at the Naples Dinner Theatre, 1025 Piper Blvd., Naples, Fla. Information: Gina A. DeSalvo at 800-800-3466 or alumclub@bu.edu.

**“Your Campus In New York!” Lecture Series**, Feb. 13

February speaker is CAS Physics Professor Gene Stanley; March speaker is COM Associate Dean and Professor Tobe Berkovitz. Information: Elizabeth Navlsky at 800-800-3466 or enavlsky@bu.edu.

**Worcester Health and Prescription Drugs Lecture, March**, The Alumni Club of Worcester County hosts the talk, which will be preceded by a dinner, at the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy and Health Sciences. Information: Jaclyn Iaconelli at 800-800-3466 or alumclub@bu.edu.

**Afternoon at the High Museum, March**, The Alumni Club of Atlanta hosts an afternoon at the High Museum in Atlanta, Ga. Information: Gina A. DeSalvo at 800-800-3466 or alumclub@bu.edu.

**Cape Cod and the Islands Luncheon, April 9**, The Alumni Club of Cape Cod and the Islands hosts a luncheon at Sundancers Restaurant in West Dennis, Mass. Information: Jaclyn Iaconelli at 800-800-3466 or alumclub@bu.edu.

**Night at The Lion King, April 20**, Join members of the Alumni Club of the Twin Cities for Disney's *The Lion King* at the Orpheum Theatre in Minneapolis. Information: Office of Alumni Relations at 800-800-3466 or alumclub@bu.edu.

**Scholarship Fund Auction**, April 28

The Alumni Club of Cape Cod and the Islands hosts an auction at Alberto's Restaurant in Hyannis, Mass. Information: Jaclyn Iaconelli at 800-800-3466 or alumclub@bu.edu.

**Food Tour of Boston**, April 20

Tour Boston and learn about its diverse neighborhoods and their food identities with CAS Anthropology Professor Merry White. Information: Elizabeth Navlsky at 800-800-3466 or enavlsky@bu.edu.
As part of the Kleh Distinguished Lecture Series in London in November, André de Quadras, director of the CFA school of music, gave a talk at the Royal College of Music in London before a J. S. Bach concert performed by the college’s Baroque Orchestra. Among those attending were (from left) Alisa Truscott, William Kleh (LAW’01), Dame Janet Ritterman, director of the Royal College of Music, Ranald Macdonald, a UNI professor and director of BU British Programs, Patty Kleh, and Erin Kleh. The lecture series is funded by William and Patty Kleh and the Kleh Family Foundation.

Ranald Macdonald, a UNI professor and director of BU British Programs, Patty Kleh, and Erin Kleh. The lecture series is funded by William and Patty Kleh and the Kleh Family Foundation.

April. Sophie joined big brother Jakob. E-mail mlgiuliana@comcast.net.

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VICTOR SORRENTINO

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David Kociemba (COM'99) of Jamaica Plain, Mass., writes that he is teaching at Emerson College and just finished “another wonderful summer teaching at MassArt.” David is currently awaiting his temporary license to become a high school teacher in English and history. He remembers “with great fondness” Ray, Sabrina, Roy, and many others from his graduating class and hopes to hear from them. E-mail him at dkoci@nauconnect.com.

Keith A. Roberts (LAW'09) of South Burlington, Vt., has returned to his home state and joined the law firm of Eggelston and Cramer, Ltd., in Burlington. From his previous positions in Boston, Keith brings corporate law, bankruptcy law, and commercial transaction expertise to the firm. He ran the Burlington Marathon in 2000, and he looks forward to hiking and long-distance running.

Celia Brady Schea (CAS'99) of Elkton, Md., married Jeremy Schea in August in Newark, Del.

Grant H. Young (CAS'99) of Boston, Mass., and Savina Lau (CAS'98) of Medford, Mass., became engaged on June 19, after being together for seven years. E-mail Savina at magenta013@netscape.net.

2000

Mary Rose Baron (CAS'00, SED'04) and Ryan K. Steele (SMG'00, CGS'98) of Millbury, Mass., were married on July 24 in Webster, Mass. The bridesmaids included Christen Barnicle (SED'03, '04), Susan Bohlen (CAS'00), and Donata Calefato (SMG'00). Nicholas Condon (CAS'00) and Shawn Kuehn (SMG'00) were groomsmen. More than 20 other alumni also attended. After an extended honeymoon trip to Europe, the couple returned to their new home in Millbury. Mary Rose continues to work as a mathematics teacher in Northborough, and Ryan is an account manager at Amberleaf. Contact them by e-mail at ryanandmaryrose.com.

Aimee Pascal Bennett (SAR'01) of Hauppauge, N.Y., was married in 2004 to Dean Bennett, and she writes that they are happily living in Long Island and eagerly awaiting the birth of their first child in February. Aimee works as a branch associate for Partners in Care on Long Island. E-mail her at apascal831@optonline.net.

Sergio Rodrigo Burguete (CAS'00) of Houston, Tex., married Cristina Rosa Mendez on December 25, 2004, in Brownsville, Tex. The wedding party included Christopher Singh (CAS'00), Stephen Gullio (SMG'02), Michael Kelly (CAS'00), Darwyn Campbell (ENG'02, '03), Dae Kim (ENG'01), Daniel Berger (SMG'01), and Tara Tacker (COM'09, GRS'00). Also attending was Luis Gonzalez (SED'02). E-mail Sergio at sburguete@hotmail.com.

Shalene Michele Kirkley (GRS'00) of Tuscaloosa, Ala., has been chosen to receive a Graduate Council Fellowship to the University of Alabama for the 2004-2005 academic year. She is in the doctoral degree program in clinical psychology.

Kristen A. Mahoney (CAS'00) of Quincy, Mass., graduated from the University of Connecticut School of Law, with honors, and was editor of selected chapters in The Law of Corporate Groups, second edition.

Michelle Pierce (SED'00) of Salem, Mass., is participating in the Salem State College collaboration project with the Peabody Essex Museum, which provides a living classroom on the art, history, and literature of 19th-century Salem.
Megan will receive her M.S. in nursing from Massachusetts General Hospital Institute of Health Professions. E-mail Scott at smaysai@hotmail.com.

Laura Vogel (COM'02) of Boston, Mass., is senior events manager at the Castle Group, a public relations and event management agency in Boston.

Elizabeth Ziemba (SPH'02) of Brookline, Mass., currently serves on the board of directors of SHARED, a Massachusetts organization seeking to provide access to medicines in Third World countries.

2002

Jonathan D. Bisesi (CFA'02) of Alexandria, Va., joined the United States Marine Band, "the President's Own." He performs with the Marine Band, Marine Chamber Orchestra, and Marine Chamber Ensembles at the White House. Jonathan currently resides with his wife, Meghan Brennan.

Kathleen Kendregan Boyer (COM'02) of Powhatan, Va., married Steve Boyer in April on Cape Cod. Kathleen is an account executive for an advertising agency in Richmond, Va.

Hsui-Wen Cheng (COM'02) of Taiwan won first place at BU’s 2004 Redstone Film Festival for her documentary To Be a Woman. The film explores the conflicting values of Taiwanese-born women caught between the customs and expectations of their and their wife, Meghan Brennan.

Katherine Rosenberg-Curtis (LAW’02), a lieutenant in the Navy’s flight school program, took to the skies on November 20 to relive the old days, playing a game of tag football. Among the returning players was George "Butch" Byrd (SED’63), who went on from BU to play defensive right corner-back for the Buffalo Bills and the Denver Broncos.

In Memoriam

Louis M. Nightingale (CAS’26), Juno Beach, Fla.

Everett B. Dewar (SMG’27, GRS’39), Dennis, Mass.

Rosalie Robinson Gordon-Mills (SED’27, 47), Saint Augustine, Fla.

William M. Larrabee (SED’27), Fairfax, Va.

Pearl Edith Daniels Libby (PAL’29), Durham, N.H.

Veronica Silveira Russell (SMG’29), North Reading, Mass.

Marion Caldwell Winter (CAS’30), Beverly, Mass.

Catherine Weldon Dyer (CAS’30), Saint Johnsbury, Vt.

Alexander G. Gifford III (CAS’30), Lordsburg, N.M.

In Memoriam

Pearl Edith Daniels Libby (PAL’29), Durham, N.H.

Veronica Silveira Russell (SMG’29), North Reading, Mass.

Marion Caldwell Winter (CAS’30), Beverly, Mass.

Catherine Weldon Dyer (CAS’30), Saint Johnsbury, Vt.

Alexander G. Gifford III (CAS’30), Lordsburg, N.M.

In Memoriam

2003

Alicia Comperchio (COM’03) of Brookline, Mass., won an Honorable Mention at BU’s 2004 Redstone Film Festival for her film Real Estate, a documentary about a real estate agent in the process of selling her own condo.

Carla Edmondson (COM’03) of Cambridge, Md., won first place in the COM Rosenberg-Fleder Short Screenplay Contest for her screenplay Echo.

Max Evry (COM’03, CGS’02) of Woodbridge, Va., received an Honorable Mention at BU’s 2004 Redstone Film Festival for his film Eskimo Hill, which chronicles the adventures of a remote-vehicle operator.

Erika M. Holmes (LaW’03) of Boston, Mass., was the editor of the School of Law’s Annual Review of Banking Law. She received her B.A. from Brandeis University.

Galen Summer (COM’03) of Greenfield, Mass., took second place at BU’s 2004 Redstone Film Festival for his comedy The Interview, about laser surgery, indigestion, and mistaken identity. Galen says, “Sometimes getting the job takes more than a good résumé.”

Michael Weisman (COM’03) of Chesterfield, Va., a U.S. Infantry second lieutenant, is currently deployed as a platoon leader in Operation Iraqi Freedom II in and around Samarra, Iraq. E-mail him at Michael.weisman@us.army.mil.

Bill Folan (COM’04) of Easton, Conn., was the third place winner at BU’s 2004 Redstone Film Festival for his dark comedy Disturbing Leonard, which is the story of a quiet nurse caring for a suicidal librarian.

Jason Fowler (GSM’04) of Plymouth, Minn., is a championship wheelchair athlete. After a motorcycle accident that left him paralyzed from the chest down, Jason has gone on to complete 140 road races, from 5ks to marathons to triathlons, including the world-famous Ironman Triathlon in Kona, Hawaii. When asked why he does what he does, he replies simply, “Because people think I can’t.”

Visit www.jasonfowleracing.com for more information on Jason’s activities.

Jesse Rauch (CAS’04) of Washington, D.C., is teaching third grade as part of Teach for America, a growing movement to close the achievement gap in under-resourced urban and rural school districts. E-mail Jesse at jbrauch21@optonline.net.

Pete Schultz (COM’04) of Allston, Mass., won second place in COM’s Rosenberg-Fleder Short Screenplay Contest for his screenplay Shinny’s Day Made.

Marion Dobrans Rehler (SED’30), Portsmouth, N.H.

Louise A. Addison (PAL’31), Northampton, Mass.

Elizabeth Hatfield (SAR’31), Topsham, Maine

Elizabeth Merrill Murphy (SRE’31), Yarmouth, Maine

Esther Mateer Rickheit (SRE’31), Concord, Mass.
IN MEMORIAM

Ruth Mullanexy Rusher (SAR'37, SED'32), Brewster, Mass.
Josephine Mardas St. Onge (CAS'31), Westford, Mass.
Mary O'Brien Stowell (CAS'31), Topsfield, Mass.
Constance G. H. Cincotti (CAS'32, MED'33), Oxford, Maine
Harold I. Harmon (LAW'32), Chestnut Hill, Mass.
Otis B. O'kman (CAS'32, SED'33), Duxbury, Mass.
Harold E. Shapiro (SMG'32, SED'33), Canton, Mass.
Selina McClung Bottomley (CAS'32), Ellict City, Md.
Lillian I. Halper Greene (CFA'33), Surprise, Ariz.
Mildred Martin Hart (CFA'33), Cheshire, Conn.
Lucile Browning Holbrook (PAL'33), Norfolk, Mass.
Thomas A. LeGuern (SMG'33), Sunbury, Ohio
Helene Mikulski Prall (PAL'33), Quincy, Mass.
Rita McClaren Cann (PAL'34), Winthrop, Mass.
Angelo Mstrangelo (CAS'34, MED'36), Wilmington, N.C.
Dorothea J. Bumpus Dodge (CAS'35, GRS'36), West Barnstable, Mass.
Eleanor Blitz Crabtree (PAL'36), Westmoreland, N.H.
Margaret N. Kalenian (PAL'36), Westborough, Mass.
Samuel Scolnik (LAW'36), Kensington, Md.
Vera S. West (STH'36), Dayton, Ohio
Samuel M. Fraulino (SMG'37, LAW'39), Middletown, Conn.
Roberta Mandeville James (SED'37), Marston Mills, Mass.
Sara Wishnivetsky Rubin (PAL'37), Yardley, Pa.
Carl V. Slader (SED'37), Kingston, R.I.
Charles S. Tarr (GRS'37), Wolfeboro, N.H.
Reginald Maurice Crum (LAW'38), Burlington, Vt.
Grace A. Richmond (GRS'38), San Diego, Calif.
R. Roland Ritter (STH'38,39), Aitkin, Minn.
Josephine Montanari Whitaney (CFA'38), Rockport, Mass.
William A. Godfrey (LAW'39), Longmeadow, Mass.
Carlo Thomas Guidoboni (SED'39), Sun Lakes, Ariz.
Lee V. Hallowell (SED'39), Brewer, Maine
Elizabeth Kelley Harding (PAL'39), Hanover, Mass.
Edgar N. Jaynes (GSM'39), Fairmont, W.Va.
Bea Carter Ruark (GRS'39), Arlington, Oreg.
Robert H. Wagner (STH'39,44), Sioux Falls, S.D.
Amy Wild Zlotnick (SAR'39), West Barnstable, Mass.
Frank J. Zsoldos (MED'39), Beckley, W.Va.
Janet Bornhofft Barr (PAL'40), Concord, Mass.
David A. Baker (LAW'40), Highland Park, Ill.
Edgar L. DeForest (SED'40), Mountain Center, Calif.
Richard A. Fear (SED'40), Pittstown, N.J.
Mary H. Lucy (SED'40,43), North Andover, Mass.
John Lukinchook (SED'40,42), Palm Coast, Fla.
John F. McGurk (GSM'40), Andover, Mass.
Vera E. McMahon Ryan (CAS'40), Brewster, Mass.
Corinne Charron Turner (SMG'40), Worcester, Mass.
Frank L. Uman (LAW'40), Springfield, Mass.
Margaret McCabe Curtis (SED'41), Arlington, Mass.
Norma Cook Dorsey (SAR'41), Amesbury, Mass.
Paul H. Galligan (SMG'41), Brant Rock, Mass.
Marie Tedeschi Healey (CAS'41), Clinton, Conn.
Ralph G. Johnson (SED'41), Brockton, Mass.
Daniel Ostrosky (SMG'41), Auburndale, Mass.
Seymour O. Simches (CAS'41), Medford, Mass.
Harold H. Belcher (SMG'42, GSM'52), Braintree, Mass.
Robert P. Gould (SMG'43), Amesbury, Mass.
Anna M. Houde (SED'42), Brockton, Mass.
Alice Chiller Kennedy (SED'42), Holyoke, Mass.
Berta Antes Mayhew (SED'42,46), San Antonio, Tex.
Dorothy P. Day Nelson (SED'42), Cataumet, Mass.
Elizabeth Franson Nyquist (CFA'42), Chicago, Ill.

George Lawrence O'Malley (LAW'42), Nashua, N.H.
Alice Burrank Powell (CAS'42, GRS'43), Westborough, Mass.
Charlotte E. Wilson (SED'42), Pierrmont, N.H.
Margaret Quill Flynn (CAS'43, LAW'44), Nashua, N.H.
Mary Quinzea Guaraldi (CAS'43), North Chelmsford, Mass.
Mary D. Horton (SED'43), Salem, Mass.
Eleanor R. Kinney (GRS'43,48), Durham, N.C.
Beatrice E. Lake (SAR'43), Groton, Conn.
Eugene H. Sharpstein (SMG'43), North Miami Beach, Fla.
Fotoula Papacostantinou Wilkins (SED'44), Centerville, Mass.
George William Carson (GRS'44), Beaver Falls, Pa.
Livia Dumains Kowalski (SON'44, SED'50), North Dartmouth, Mass.
Robert C. Martin (SMG'44), Medford, N.J.
Harriet Trubowitz Mintz (PAL'44), Marblehead, Mass.
Marcia Chernoff Tobah (SED'44), Newport, R.I.
Frieda Strongman Trainor (SAR'44), Highland, N.Y.
Mildred M. Dalton (SED'45), Colorado Springs, Colo.
Norman E. Douglas (STH'45), Upper Sandusky, Ohio
John L. Groves (STH'45, GRS'60), Bloomington, Ill.
Alice F. Johnson (CAS'45, GRS'47), Niantic, Conn.
Jane B. Scharmann (SON'45, SED'45), Doylestown, Pa.
Vasiliky Bessie Touloumtzis (PAL'45), Mansfield, Mass.
Elizabe Pheinzes Wosale (CAS'45), Franklin, Mass.
Ruth L. Bassler (SAR'36), Houston, Tex.
LeRoy G. Seils (SED'46,48), Newark, Ohio
Helene F. Temple (GRS'46), Kansas City, Mo.
Jane M. Wood (SAR'46), Danbury, Conn.
Roy A. Woods (GRS'46,48, SED'60), Virginia Beach, Va.
Raford Break (MED'47), Highstown, N.J.
Herbert Keplow (SMG'47), Lebanon, Mass.
Charles L. Leavitt (GRS'47), Hallowell, Maine
Allen L. Lewis (STH'47), Carmichael, Calif.
Charles V. Lovely (GRS'47), South Wellfleet, Mass.
IN MEMORIAM

Paul Sandler (CAS’34, DGE’52),
Tamarac, Fla.
Edward H. Schwaar (GRS’54, ’59),
Topsham, Maine
Thomas Henry Sullivan (SMG’54),
North Conway, N.H.
Edward Farris, Jr. (CAS’55),
Los Angeles, Calif.
Sumner Paul Spivack (CAS’55),
Peabody, Mass.
Lawrence L. Swanson (CAS’56),
Newburyport, Mass.
Marylin Sheahan Furmanick (CAS’56),
Steeding, Mass.
Elaine Quinn Graham (SON’56),
Palm Bay, Fla.
Vasiliki Kounas (COM’56, DGE’54),
Manchester, N.H.
Robert George Krause (LAW’56),
Vernon Rockville, Conn.
Samuel A. Marsella (LAW’56),
Springfield, Mass.
Marjorie Linder Monkhouse (SED’56),
Scarborough, Maine
Gerald E. Norman (LAW’56),
John J. Reddy (CAS’56), Shavertown, Pa.
Frank J. Shilosky, Jr. (ENG’56),
Lake Havasu City, Ariz.
Russell G. Simpson (LAW’56),
Coral Gables, Fla.
Julian Soshnick (LAW’56), Rockport, Mass.
George R. Tibbetts (CAS’56),
Bernice F. Vennert (SON’56),
Saint Petersburg, Fla.
Richard B. Dew (COM’57),
Framingham, Mass.
Edward J. Kushubar (LAW’57),
Perry Hall, Md.
Paul N. Leroy (SMG’57), Oakland, Calif.
Margaret A. MacInnes (PAL’57,
Vera Rice Osborn (SED’57),
Stoneham, Mass.
Edwin J. Ventola (SMG’57), Dedham, Mass.
Jane Holmes Crawford (CAS’58),
Newport, R.I.
Gordon E. Francis (SMG’58),
Gorham, Maine
Richard H. MacLeod (SMG’58),
Reno, Nev.
Francis X. Murphy (SED’58),
Fairfield, Conn.
Clayton L. Woodworth (SMG’58),
Arlington, Mass.
Constance Coughlin Jones (SED’59),
New London, N.H.
Maurice Francis Kennedy (SMG’59),
Vollusia, Fla.
Wilfred J. Turmelle (SED’59),
Plymouth, N.H.
Ian D. K. Halkerston (GRS’60),
Shrewsbury, Mass.
Walter M. Janusz (SED’60), Pawtucket, R.I.
Walter A. Minnery (SED’60),
Jeffersonville, Vt.
Robert A. Rotti (SED’60), Orleans, Mass.
Mario J. Sculco (MED’60), Norwich, Conn.
Ellen M. Shepherd (SED’60),
New Bedford, Mass.
Nina Josephine Barnes (SON’62),
Jaffrey, N.H.
Robert E. Ewen (SSW’62), Bristol, Conn.
Kent Floster (GFA’62), Hoboken, N.J.
Edith Everett Harmon (SON’62),
Pepperell, Mass.
Michael O. Miller (LAW’61, DGE’57),
Rockville, Md.
Jack R. Moore (STH’63), Grand Prairie, Tex.
Donald F. Pennington (ENG’63),
Aurora, Maine
Robert G. Crouchley (ENG’63),
Narragansett, R.I.
Lawrence G. Gargano (COM’63),
Portland, Ore.
Donald M. Jacobs (GRS’62, ’68),
Needham, Mass.
Gregory M. Pottle (ENG’62),
Palm Beach Gardens, Fla.
Harry Donald Woods (SMG’62),
Fremont, N.H.
Robert F. Bittner (COM’63, CGS’66),
Hollertown, Va.
Robert R. McLeod (SMG’63),
Charlestown, Mass.
Arthur T. Rieders (ENG’63),
Wayland, Mass.
Fannie Bronetta Henry (SED’64),
Miami, Fla.
Maria-Marta Osborne Herrera
(SED’64), Pensgrove, Calif.
Robert H. Leigh (ENG’64), Cotuit, Mass.
John J. Pescatello (CAS’64),
Atlantic Beach, Fla.
Carole Ciano Sylvester (SED’64),
Alice D. Powdall Hamilton (SON’65),
Hyannis, Mass.
Nancy Weeks Hilleier (CAS’65, GRS’72),
Black Mountain, N.C.
Mary T. Schieber (CAS’66),
Bethesda, Md.
Thomas L. Curtis (STH’56), Decatur, Ga.
Patricia Pardee Gløre (SED’56),
Shrewsbury, Mass.
Jon G. Harder (STH’66),
Cape Porpoise, Maine
Donald J. Howard (SMG’66),
Cleveland, Ohio
Barry L. Jasper (SDM’56), Saint Louis, Mo.
Vivian Wood Hiblorn (GRS’57),
Chapel Hill, N.C.
Cynthia Gold Karlinsky (CAS’67),
Waban, Mass.
John E. Tevnan (GRS’67),
Dorchester, Mass.
Stephen M. Vail (COM’67, CGS’66),
Troy, N.Y.
Marion Enteminger Danforth
(SED’68), Lansing, Mich.
Rebecca Deitz Levy (SED’68), Yardly, Pa.
Lawrence Austin McGhee
(STH’68, GRS’72), Portland, Oreg.
John William Mark (CAS’69),
Newport Richey, Fla.
Robert W. Musil (GSR’69, STH’69),
Denver, Colo.
Paul V. Sherlock (SED’69), Warwick, R.I.
Robert W. Nicholson (COM’70),
Washington, D.C.
Arlene E. Eagan (SON’71),
Newburyport, Mass.
James Vincent Sullivan (SED’71),
South Portland, Maine
Charles J. Winslow (GRS’71),
Santa Rosa, Calif.
Steven Morris Brody (LAW’72),
Topshfield, Mass.
Carol Elias Kaner (SED’72),
Mattapoisett, Mass.
Lina R. Gendron Lum (SSW’72),
East Greenwich, R.I.
Feed H. Walton, Jr. (SED’73),
Shreveport, La.
Ronald V. Joyce (CAS’73), Las Vegas, Nev.
Robert Thomas Radocha (SED’73),
Woburn, Mass.
Patricia A. Rimmer (MET’73),
Dorchester, Mass.
Charles E. Brusie (SED’74), Acton, Mass.
Sara Eddy (SED’74), Cambridge, Mass.
Terrence S. Kaminsky (SSW’74),
Suwanee, Ga.
Michael John Kelly (LAW’75),
Quincy, Mass.
Robert E. Blake (CAS’76), North Port, Fla.
Neil F. Duane (COM’76), Barnstable, Mass.
Richard H. Munzing (LAW’76),
Braggboro, Vt.
Phyllis B. Gayagham (SED’77),
Marlborough, Mass.
Deborah H. Harkavy Serra (CFA’77),
Alpharetta, Ga.
Cecilia Manchor Milano (SED’78),
Miami, Fla.
Clarence Williams (SED’78), Augusta, Ga.
Edward Arthur Woelfel (MET’79),
Crofton, Md.
Arthur C. Mirtalone (CAS’80),
Des Moines, Iowa
Andrew L. Saul (SMG’80),
Port Washington, N.Y.
Royal Edward Spurlark III (CAS’80),
Silver Spring, Md.
Marie I. Stanick (SON’80), Lowell, Mass.
Mark E. Thompson (ENG’80),
Los Gatos, Calif.
Paul F. Von Hendy (SED’80), Elmina, N.Y.
D. Bruce MacDonald (MET’81),
Marlborough, Mass.
Peter A. Matheson (LAW’81),
Natick, Mass.
Suzanne A. Vallee (SON’82),
Fall River, Mass.
Ruth N. DeWolfe (MET’82),
Brighton, Mass.
Donald E. Porter (SED’82), Dickson, Tenn.
Christine Fuleihan Chevalier (MET’82, ’84), West Lebanon, N.H.
Anthony W. Pirker (MET’83),
Aberdeen, Md.
Beverly McGoun Arnold Stephansen (COM’83), Oslo, Norway
Jennifer Anne Clark (CAS’86),
Great Neck, N.Y.
G. Jay Gabriel (LAW’86), Westfield, Mass.
Edna M. Smith (SED’86),
West Scarborough, Maine
Anthony Joseph Tigno, Jr. (SSW’88),
Hartford, Conn.
Richard F. White (GRS’88), Belfast, Maine
Sharon Rebecca Sokol Heisler (CAS’89), Great Neck, N.Y.
Christopher L. Vasko (GSM’91),
Wellesley, Mass.
Gregory A. Ryan (GRS’92), Morristown, N.J.
Bryan J. Hughes (GRS’97), Nanuet, N.Y.
Seth Reed (SED’99), Reading, Mass.

Faculty Obituaries

Louis F. DiGiovanni (LAW’52), 80, former School of Law professor, on September 8.

The third of ten children born to immigrant parents, DiGiovanni had major league baseball aspirations, which were interrupted in October 1942, when he joined the Army Air Corps. As a first lieutenant, he was a navigator in a B-17 bomber and flew thirty-two combat missions over France and Germany before he was twenty-two, his family told the Boston Globe.

He received his Master of Laws degree in 1952 from the BU School of Law. He was married to his wife, Mary Queeny, for thirty-four years.

DiGiovanni began his twenty-four-year career as a LAW professor of business law in 1953. A year later he opened a law practice in Cambridge.

“At one time, he was working three jobs with three kids,” his son, John, said in the Globe article. “But he always stressed the importance of education. He’d often run into old students of his. It was the most fulfilling part of his professional career.”

John H. Lavelly (STH’41, GRS’50), 88, retired CAS professor of philosophy and former chairman of the philosophy department.

Lavelly received an A.B. from Allegheny College in 1938, an S.T.B. cum laude from Boston University’s School of Theology in 1941, and a Ph.D. in philosophy from the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences in 1950. As a student, Lavelly was president of the Philosophy Club.

He began his teaching career at Albion College in Michigan in 1947 and joined the BU faculty in 1951. He was the chairman of the philosophy department from 1962 to 1967 and from 1973 to 1976. He was also director of the GRS Division of Theological and Religious Studies.

Lavelly taught courses in nearly all philosophic disciplines and offered advanced seminars on Hegel and Kant; his main interests included religion and metaphysics, classic and contemporary.

“Lavelly was a student of [the late] Dean Emeritus Walter Mueller’s,” says Robert Cohen, a CAS professor emeritus of philosophy and physics. “He really was the last of the traditional Boston Personalism teachers.”

Another of the Personalists, Paul Deats, Walter G. Mueller Professor of Social Ethics Emeritus, taught with Lavelly for about three years. “Lavelly was very careful in his preparation,” he says.

Alan Olson, a CAS professor of religion, remembers meeting Lavelly in 1969, just as he was beginning his graduate studies. “He was an exceedingly nice guy,” he says. “He was very accommodating and very accessible to his students, who loved him.”

Gusbert A. van Seventer, 46, School of Public Health associate professor, on October 3. He was a specialist in the autoimmune diseases multiple sclerosis, lupus, and toxic shock.

Van Seventer was born and raised in Holland. His father was a medical entomologist with the World Health Organization, who did fieldwork on malaria, and his mother was a biologist and a teacher.

“Gus was always a leader with a big smile,” says Bart Mispolin Beyer, a friend of forty-three years.

In school van Seventer excelled in field hockey, soccer, and baseball. He earned bachelor’s, master’s, and doctoral degrees in immunology from the University of Amsterdam. He moved to the United States soon after completing his doctorate in 1988 to work at the National Institutes of Health.

He met his wife, Jean, also an immunologist, at a laboratory seminar while he was a fellow with the National Cancer Institute. They were married in 1990 and worked as a team at the University of Chicago, where van Seventer directed an immunology lab, and at SPH.

Van Seventer’s work was well regarded in the immunology community, and the couple published numerous papers together. He also had an appointment at the BU School of Medicine’s department of microbiology, he was a former associate editor of the Journal of Immunology.

“He had a unique ability to take a finding in the laboratory and see the potential of applying that in a clinical situation,” says Yoji Shimizu, a former colleague at the NIH. “This business of doing science is accompanied by a tremendous pressure to succeed,” says David Sherr, an SPH professor of environmental health. “Gus not only succeeded, but was good-natured and upbeat.”

Van Seventer considered himself a human cellular immunologist, although many of his colleagues did their research on mice. “It is more difficult to work with human materials in contrast to the mouse, which you can control,” says Shimizu, now a professor at the University of Minnesota. “We started doing these experiments fifteen years ago, and even today not that many scientists are working on the human immune system. Gus could see the big picture... in many ways, he was ahead of the curve.”

Winter 2004–2005
Bostonia 67
Perspectives
A Place of One's Own

by Lynda Morgenroth

In The Good City: Writers Explore 21st-Century Boston, edited by Emily Hiestand (GRS’88) and Ande Zellman (SED’74) and published by Beacon Press, writers talk about Boston from many points of view. For Lynda Morgenroth (COM’72), it’s the neighborhoods that lead to the real city. This excerpt is from her chapter, “An Intimate Geography: Boston Neighborhoods.”

"NEIGHBORHOOD" is one of those simple, complicated words like "marriage" or "dog" or "friend." We all know what a marriage is, or a dog. But for anyone who has ever been married, or had a dog or a friend or other close attachment, these are words with personal, idiosyncratic, individual meanings. The older we are — the more marriages, dogs, and friends we have had, and the more neighborhoods we have lived in — the more layered and intermingled these relationships become.

Our neighborhoods are as vivid and influential as our houses, apartments, and rooms. They help to shape us; providing stages, characters, and props, not to mention material and dialogue. Our arrivals and departures from these intimate geographies mark phases of our lives. These places not only form, but store, experiences and events, our former and formative selves, and the parts of life we shared with others.

A neighborhood post office staffed by wisecracking, muttonchop-wearing Vietnam vets, with rock music blaring (Stuart Street in the Back Bay), and a tiny, tidy post office, quiet as a library, with potted plants in winter windows (Charles Street on Beacon Hill), can cause flashback in longtime residents who leave and return for stamps and more.

I have lived in Boston for over thirty years, arriving in this city during the 1960s as a hopeful college student, and staying on through seasons of discovery, discontent, and perennial reevaluation, as my hair changed from glossy dark brown to white. During those years, I migrated from neighborhood to neighborhood, and have lived, variously, in the most elegant part of the Back Bay, on a funky side street in Allston, on a leafy terrace in Brookline, and for many years in apartments and houses across the river from Boston proper, in Cambridge between Harvard and Porter Squares. Two different boyfriends lived in Jamaica Plain, which caused me to frequent that bohemian quarter of the city, and a longtime flame occupied a trendy flat in the South End. Today, so many years after these emotional pageants played out, even a visit to the post office in one of these neighborhoods makes me shaky with emotion — a vestigial vibration of old romance.

I could take you to these neighborhoods, even to the memory-laden post offices (there are eight of them; I wrote a lot of letters), but I cannot show them to you.

exactly as I see them. Each of us forms his or her own idiosyncratic layers of memory and association when living in a place over time. And in Boston, both the fabled quarters and the more-secretive neighborhoods known only to residents lend themselves to the layering of varied, complicated, interesting lives. Like an oyster bed or an ocean reef, Boston’s architecture and quirky street plans are textured, unpredictable, and distinctive. Here, our experiences cling to the city more thoroughly than they would in a place of smooth and regular surfaces.

If I had once quarreled with a lover in the parking lot of a mall, or on a flat, anonymous suburban street, the event would scarcely have had the drama of turning on my heel (high-heeled boot, actually) in Boston’s theater district, running off into the night, then breaking my heel and twisting my ankle on the brick-paved streets of the Back Bay. That ankle, never fully healed, still throbs today when I pass the Shubert Theatre, or when I traverse some patch of old and irregular brick pavement. A bittersweet memory of a youthful and melodramatic quarrel, lingering, appropriately, in the city’s theater district.

As our personal experiences merge with the physical surroundings of our neighborhoods, we make a collage of memory, association, time, and place. This accumulation of incident happens wherever we are, even if we don’t go out much, or live alone in a high-rise. The light on the walls comes in similarly but differently each day. Dust collects on a table in a pattern reflecting its use. Snow falls. The feathers of the sparrow we see through a window change color. One day there is weak, muted peeping from under an eave; soon the peeping becomes louder, insistent, raucous. Ice on the pond, or in the gutters, melts. A letter with handwriting we had forgotten, yet recognize, arrives.

I lived for over a decade on Commonwealth Avenue, Comm. Ave., as the boulevard is locally known. My friend Julie lived diagonally across the street, on the Comm. Ave./Clarendon Street corner facing First Baptist Church, an H. H. Richardson building, made of Roxbury puddingstone, with a frieze depicting the sacraments and, for good measure, trumpeting angels. (The frieze was designed by Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, sculptor of the Statue of Liberty.) I lived near the Comm. Ave./Berkeley Street corner adjacent to First and Second Church on Marlborough Street. At that time, Julie and I were each in our thirties, divorced, living with good men in long, committed relationships. We developed the custom of handwriting letters to each other and slipping them under the other’s door. The letters were often accompanied by a small gift left on the stoop or behind a column — a book, a drawing, a bag of ginger scones. We both worked at home and relished being outdoors; we often met on the wide grassy mall, including for afternoon tea. Even in chilly April and November, we would gather on a bench. Julie would bring a thermos of hot tea, cloth napkins, and mugs. I would bring a plate of cookies, or cut-up cornbread with Vermont cheddar cheese. More than once, passersby asked where we had gotten our spread. Walking the promenade of Commonwealth Avenue today, I still sense the two of us — our hopefulness, mainly — in the dwindling light of late afternoon.

Over the years of living in Boston neighborhoods, especially the Back Bay, I came to feel that living long portions of our lives in a great city, in a place rich in history, architecture, and human endeavor, can impart meaning and dignity to our efforts, and soothe the small but continual humiliations that come to every life. In a city such as Boston, we see examples of perseverance, accomplishment, and inspiration in the buildings — in our libraries, churches, hospitals, schools. Through all our seasons of failure, foolishness, and blunted hopes, there is, in the community of the great city, the balm of respectable association and the consolation of beauty.
Spy vs. Terrorist

They don’t think like we do, so we need to think like they do, says a BU professor and former CIA analyst.

BY BRIAN FITZGERALD

About fifteen years ago, the CIA infiltrated the Abu Nidal organization, responsible for numerous hijackings, bombings, and shootings in the 1970s and 1980s, and effectively crippled it by the early 1990s, according to a recent story in the Christian Science Monitor. That approach — with an emphasis on human intelligence — is needed all the more now, but for spies raised on Cold War methodologies, it goes against years of ingrained thinking.

“Let’s have to develop some new mechanisms, and this means that rather than using traditional agents, we have to start relying on informants,” Hulnick says. “These aren’t controlled agents. They’re people we can find to give us bits and pieces of information. But this is extremely difficult to do, because terrorists are organized in such small cells that anybody who is a turncoat would be immediately recognized.”

What the CIA can do, he says, is recruit more people able to understand Muslim extremism. “We have no idea how terrorists think,” Hulnick says, “although we like to think we do. Didn’t we predict that al-Qaeda was going to disrupt our presidential conventions? The World Series? The presidential election? People are predicting what’s going to happen on the basis of what we think bin Laden is thinking. It’s one of the biggest mistakes you can make in intelligence: trying to put yourself in the other guy’s shoes, expecting that he’ll think the same way you think. This problem is known as mirror imaging — ‘Saddam Hussein is a rational human, I’m a rational human. Therefore, Saddam Hussein must think like I do.’ But it doesn’t work that way.”

In the days before Iraq invaded Kuwait more than a decade ago, for example, many analysts thought that an Iraqi invasion wouldn’t make sense, believing that the country’s military actions were just a show of force to intimidate Kuwait and Saudi Arabia into abiding by OPEC production quotas and thus drive up the price of oil. They were wrong.

Hulnick says that when studying a person or group, analysts must also pay special attention to cultural, ethnic,
and religious differences to better understand their points of view. He began his CIA career in the Clandestine Service — the branch that penetrates foreign governments and terrorist groups and steals their secrets — and then switched over to the agency’s analytical ranks, working in West Germany in the mid-1970s as a liaison to the West German Intelligence Service. “I was getting a West German perspective on East Germany, which was very interesting, because it was different than our own,” he says. “Many of the Germans I knew were East Germans who had managed to escape before the Berlin Wall went up. They had some insights into the thinking of a Communist regime. Some critics of the agency have dismissed this liaison work as being a weak-kneed approach to intelligence collection, but I thought it was very useful.”

LEADING INDICATORS

Porter Goss, a former congressman and CIA officer, took the helm at the CIA in October, three months after director George Tenet resigned, and the agency is experiencing a rash of resignations and recriminations as Goss seeks to revamp its foreign spy program. But Hulnick is confident that the U.S. intelligence community can be fixed. “It’s going to take time,” he says, “but officials will realize that the present system, designed to fight the Cold War, isn’t flexible enough for a different type of threat. During the Cold War, our indication system was set up to tell us if the Russians were coming. We did this by watching a whole series of indicators, such as communications, oil supplies, tanks, and planes, on the theory that when something was about to happen, we’d see movement. We saw these kinds of signals before the Soviets invaded Afghanistan in 1979 and before they invaded Prague in 1968.”

Terrorist groups don’t send such obvious signals, although intelligence agencies may still be able to pick up on the timing of an operation. “For example, some indicators are financial transactions,” says Hulnick. “If al-Qaeda tries to move money around, we should be able to pick that up because when money is moved, data is created.” He says that interception of communications continues to be helpful, as are photo satellites, and according to press reports, images taken by unmanned aerial vehicles such as the Predator.

Also valuable is information obtained during interrogations of detained fundamentalist militants. “This is certainly true in the case of Khalid Sheik Mohammed, one of bin Laden’s top lieutenants,” says Hulnick. “Apparently, he’s given us quite a bit of material.” Another detainee, L’Houssaine Kherchtou, a Moroccan who split from al-Qaeda, told authorities of the group’s idea of using crop dusting planes for chemical attacks.

Still, when it comes to destroying global terrorism networks, infiltration is the most effective tactic — and the most difficult and risky.

Hulnick hopes the agency will be better able to combat terrorism by hiring officers who can successfully recruit more foreign spies. In 1998, Tenet declared war on al-Qaeda, “but no resources went to support the battles,” Hulnick writes. “Budgets were tight and even though CIA recruiting was beefed up, the agency was not attracting the kinds of people it would have needed to increase its operations in the Middle East.”

The CIA has mounted a recruitment drive since 9/11, and Hulnick says the agency is seeking a more diverse group of employees, including people with Middle Eastern backgrounds. “They need people with knowledge and expertise in the Middle East,” he says. “They also need people on the home front who can help root out terrorists without destroying the privacy and civil rights of our fellow citizens.”

Changing the culture of the CIA, the FBI, and other intelligence agencies is no small task, but, Hulnick says, our safety depends on their ability to hire the right people and properly train them for spying in the post-Cold War era — an era in which the United States has extremely elusive and dangerous enemies.”
Kathleen Aguero (GRS’73). Daughter of Cedar Hill Books. Guided by feminist reinterpretation of literary sources and informed by a spare and elegant aesthetic, these poems have a quiet poignancy. Although imbued with an admirable seriousness, Aguero’s work is not without its humor, as in “What Has Your Child Told You Lately?”

that I’m not the boss of her, that she can shout at me if she wants and I can’t leave because we’re both in the car and I’m driving.

— Nathaniel Beyer

Mike Carey (COM’69) with Jamie Most. High Above Courtside: The Lost Memoirs of Johnny Most. Sports Publishing. Johnny Most, the Boston Celtics play-by-play broadcaster for thirty-seven years — shamelessly partisan, famously vociferous — died in 1993, before the completion of this autobiography. His coauthor, assisted by Most’s son, has completed the first-person account, and collected observations and memories from Red Auerbach, Larry Bird, and other “refs, colleagues, friends, and foes.” — Natalie Jacobson McCracken

Bill Eidson (COM’78). The Mayday. Kate’s Mystery Books/Justin, Charles & Co. When ex-DEA agent Jack Merchant agrees to look into Matt Coulter’s story, things seem straightforward at first. Coulter had sailed his family into a storm and lost his boat; his wife’s body has been found, but his children are missing and presumed dead. But Coulter is convinced his children are alive, and Merchant and Sarah Ballard, boat repo operator and sometime love interest, take on the case. Then Coulter jumps from a window, but Merchant knows a murder attempt when he sees it, and the mystery deepens. This is the second in the Jack Merchant/Sarah Ballard series by Eidson, who’s written a number of thrillers. — Taylor McNeil

Gary Ferris (MET’87). Presidential Places. John F. Blair, Publisher. A president-by-president guide to birth and burial places and much in between, with the occasional location-based biographical tidbit: Jimmy Carter was the first president born in a hospital; fable has it that as a lifeguard the teenage Ronald Reagan saved seventy-seven lives at Lowell Park in Dixon, Illinois.

Kathleen Fitzgerald (CAS’74) and Keith Staveley. America’s Founding Food: The Story of New England Cooking. University of North Carolina Press. New Englanders may choose restaurants and even recipes influenced by Julia Child, but they retain a certain reverence for the food of their forebears — baked beans, boiled dinner, cranberries, apple pie, and the like — perhaps the remnants of a Puritanical reverence for frugality and simplicity. Librarians by trade and scholars by inclination, this married couple has drawn on cookbooks and housewifery guides, but also poetry, fiction, and memoirs for their social history, beginning before the first Thanksgiving and continuing with the nineteenth-century evolution of New Englanders from food producers to consumers and through to their present influence. Recipes offer a glimpse of early American housekeeping: one eighteenth-century cookbook notes that “in all cases where spices are named, it is supposed that they be pounded fine and sifted; sugar must be dried and rolled fine; flour, dried in an oven.” — NJM

Patty Gelman (CGS’68, SED’70). Humor After the Tumor: One Woman’s Look at Her Year with Breast Cancer. Prometheus Books. The daughter, granddaughter, and niece of breast cancer patients, Gelman was prepared to be next. Her account, a collection of her e-mail updates to family and friends, is nearly fearless, straightforward and calm about treatment and side effects (“We had an interesting episode last night. I was awakened by excruciating pain ...”), including short-term memory loss, and particularly, baldness (“Warren stopped in to tell me that I was probably scaring all the people in the waiting room with my bald head. I had thought it was sort of like a nudist colony, where ... no one noticed exposed places anymore!”). — NJM

there be such a thing as an even-handed appraisal of Henry Kissinger? He’s a master of realpolitik to some, a war criminal to others — rare is the student of recent American history who is neutral on the subject. Stepping into the fray with the first major biography of Kissinger in a decade, Hanhimaki sets out to walk that fine line, assigning blame when due, awarding credit when merited.

A professor of international history and politics at the Graduate Institute of International Studies in Geneva, Switzerland, Hanhimäki quickly glides over Kissinger’s first forty-five years to the day that matters: January 21, 1969, when Richard Nixon takes office and Kissinger starts consolidating his power. There follows primarily a chronological exposition of Kissinger’s — and America’s — foreign policy for the next eight years, with some new material from previously unavailable sources. In the end, as could be inferred from the title, Hanhimäki finds Kissinger wanting, more because of policy shortcomings than because of moral failure. — TM

JACK LEVIN
(COM'65, GRS'68)

RUTH LINN
(SED'81). Escaping Auschwitz: A Culture of Forgetting. Cornell University Press. In spring 1944 two men escaped from Auschwitz and brought to Slovakia what Linn calls the first news about the camp “to be accepted as credible.” A native Israeli and dean of education at Haifa University, she considers why in the following months more than 400,000 apparently uninformed Hungarian Jews willingly boarded death trains believing they were being taken to be resettled and why the history of the two escapees and their report was only recently published in Hebrew in Israel. — NJM

RACHEL NICKERSON LUNA
(CFA’03). The Strange Disappearance of Agatha Buck. Emma Howard Books. The third in the El Grass Girls mystery series charts the progress of the girls as they search for Agatha and the rest of the mysterious Buck clan. Probably best for grades four to seven. — NB

The Fan — As in Fanatic
Faithful to the Very End of a Magical Season

THE LINE BEGAN at the front of Brookline Booksmith and extended to the back of the store. Stewart O’Nan, co-author with horror writer Stephen King of the best-selling Faithful, their saga of the 2004 miracle season of the Boston Red Sox, was signing copies of the book.

I waited. And waited — for an autograph and to ask him the one question that was burning in my mind.

It was finally my turn. “Did you ever give up on them?” I asked.

O’Nan (ENG’89) looked up at me. He knew exactly what I was talking about. In the American League Championship Series, when the Sox were down three games to none against the Yankees — and three outs away from humiliating elimination — many fatalistic citizens of Red Sox Nation, accustomed to disappointment, were ready to call it a year.

“No, I didn’t,” he replied. “I did.”

“You did?” he asked. “Well, I didn’t.”

A reporter from a TV station in Hartford asked me the same thing after the Yankees killed them, 19-8, in game three, and I told him that the Red Sox just have to take it one game at a time — that they just have to win the next game, and then take it from there.”

No major league baseball team had ever crawled out of a 3-0 hole to force
Bradford Martin (GRS'00). *The Theater Is in the Street: Politics and Performance in Sixties America.* University of Massachusetts Press.

The Living Theater and The Diggers were most prominent among the theater companies that took to the streets in the 1960s to reach audiences without the money or inclination to attend conventional performances. Martin, who earned his BU Ph.D. in American studies, broadens the definition of theater in individual descriptions of how they, as well as representative musical and visual arts groups, attracted and often involved passersby in street appearances promoting passionately held political views. Then and now, the message of such presentations is usually liberal (but not always: Martin cites the antiabortion Operation Rescue) and optimistic: together, people can change public policy and society. — NJM

L. A. Meyer (CFA'73). *Curse of the Blue Tattoo: Being an Account of the Misadventures of Jacky Faber, Midshipman and Fine Lady.* Harcourt. In the award-winning young adult novel *Bloody Jack,* a young girl is disguised as an eighteenth-century British midshipman aboard the HMS *Dolphin.* But the rigors of that deception pale beside enrollment in the Lawson Peabody School for Young Girls, and lessons in embroidery, decorum, and household management.

Robert M. Mitchell (CGS'57). *Heaven by Surprise: Church Stories from the Diary of a Seasoned Pastor.* Trafford. A retired Congregational minister, Mitchell believes admission to heaven is not by decision or good deeds but by the grace of a loving God, who has wonderful surprises waiting, “like a loving parent on Christmas morning.” Some of these “stories” are thoughts, told in a sentence or two; some are jokes, often on himself; many are indeed little stories, happy or sad; each makes a point without belaboring it. — NJM

In the seventh game, let alone win it. But the Red Sox pulled off the greatest comeback in the history of baseball, winning four straight to take the pennant and then, almost anticlimactically, another four against the St. Louis Cardinals to bring Boston and New England their first baseball championship in eighty-six years.

Early in 2004, O’Nan and King, who share a fanatic love of the Red Sox, decided to chronicle the upcoming American League pennant race. They exchanged rabid e-mails, dissecting every game, every front office move. “Any beat writer for the Boston *Globe* could have written an insider’s look at the Sox,” said O’Nan. “We decided to focus on what it means to be Sox fans.”

A former Pittsburgh Pirates follower, O’Nan began rooting for the Red Sox during his freshman year at BU, in 1979. Even after the Sox broke his heart in 1986 (one strike away from a championship), and again in 2003, when five outs separated the team from wresting the pennant from the hated Yankees, O’Nan was upbeat last spring. Along with hundreds of thousands of others, he clutched at the hope: maybe this will be the year. *Faithful,* mirroring their agony and ecstasy as the season unfolded, will resound with many Red Sox fans.

“Why, why, why did I ever let you talk me into doing this?” wrote King in an e-mail after a 4-3 loss to Detroit in August.

“It’s worse than maddening, and I apologize for dragging you to the death prom,” replied O’Nan, in an obvious reference to King’s novel *Carrie.*

But the end of the Red Sox 2004 campaign did not repeat the horror story of the previous season. O’Nan, whose novels include the eerie *A Prayer for the Dying* and *The Night Country,* couldn’t have scripted a more dramatic ending for a team haunted by an eighty-six-year-old curse. Like many fans, he had his doubts at times about the destiny of the Old Towne Team, but he kept the faith, even when his heroes’ backs were to the wall.

“Congratulations, guys,” he wrote. “And thank you. You believed in yourselves even more than we did.”

And they carry this eight-game win streak into 2005. — Brian Fitzgerald
Mark O'Connell (DGE '75, CAS '77, GRS '82, '85). The Good Father. Scribner. A measured and thoughtful guide for men trying to find a place for masculinity within their families. O'Connell gently pries open the “sensitive man” movement championed by Carol Gilligan, Eli Newberger, and others in order to make room for fathers’ more traditional role of familial authority. — NB

Robert B. Parker (GRS '77, '71). Melancholy Baby. G. P. Putnam’s Sons. It’s time to treat Sunny Randall, P.I., as an independent protagonist rather than a Spenser spin-off. In her fourth novel, she sets out to solve ostensibly unrelated, if parallel, mysteries. The first, which develops into a traditional murder investigation, is initiated when a college student hires Sunny to prove the couple who raised her aren’t her real parents. The second is personal: why did Sunny divorce and refuse to remarry the man she loves, and what has it to do with her relationship with her own parents? She solves the first as usual, with wit, nerve, and some help from burly friends; the second, with the help of a psychologist whom Parker fans will recognize as (OK, there’s no keeping him out of the review) Spenser’s girlfriend. — NJM

A Fine Line
by Nathaniel Beyer

Daphne Kalotay (GRS '94, UNI '98) recently published her first book, a short-story collection titled Calamity and Other Stories (Doubleday), which has been praised by Pulitzer Prize-winning author Jhumpa Lahiri (GRS '93, UNI '95, '97) as having “clear-eyed compassion . . . quiet humor and grace.”

Your new book comprises linked stories. Did this structure come to you in the writing of individual stories or did you plan it?
I had a group of characters in my head, and in 1998 I started writing notes about them. I wanted to have this huge novel about people going to a wedding, from all of their perspectives, so of course it was a huge mess. I had pages and pages of notes, a whole binder full, and I never did anything with it. Then in the winter of 2003, I started writing, but made it easy for myself by writing little units. So I wrote twelve of them, really fast, because I’d known these people for a long time. I thought, great, I have a novel. I showed it to a friend, and she said, “This is way too many people for a book; just pick some of them.” In the meantime, another friend I had shown the new stories to and who had read my earlier work, said, “You know, Daphne, these are the same people. This is actually the mother in another story, only younger.” I love that you don’t know at first that they’re linked — I want you to have that feeling of discovery.

The book has a tinge of tragedy, and yet it’s also quite funny. How do you negotiate between the two — between the demands of tragedy and those of comedy?
What always interests me is that line between tragedy and comedy, in the way you can step back and say, gosh, I’m embarrassed to admit that it hurt me that much, because it’s actually pretty laughable. I could never write the stories in Calamity as straight tragedies. I guess that’s what I’m drawn to. I don’t usually like reading things if I know they’re going to be heavy. If I know it is going to done in a way that acknowledges that life continues to be something you find laughter in even when you’re crying, that to me is what’s interesting.
Ann B. Parson (CAS’72). *The Proteus Effect*. John Henry Press. In 1740, Abraham Tremblay was collecting nature specimens in the Netherlands near The Hague and found what came to be known as a hydra — a tiny creature with the remarkable power of regeneration. Slice its head down the middle, and two fully formed heads grow back. It was a defining moment in biology and sparked the questions, as Parson puts it: “Just how far do regenerative capabilities extend in more complex animals? Is there a glimmer of any such capability in humans?” Her book, subtitled *Stem Cells and Their Promise for Medicine*, is the history of efforts to find and manipulate the cells from which life begins. The author of *Decoding Darkness: The Search for Genetic Causes of Alzheimer’s Disease* and a former professor in BU’s graduate science journalism program, Parson tells the story in accessible prose that, while even-handed, clearly presents the case for the benefits of stem cell research. — *TM*

Michael P. Quinlin (COM’92). *Irish Boston: A Lively Look at Boston’s Colorful Irish Past*. Globe Pequot. Quinlin’s book is a fun read and a well-researched chronicle of the Irish in Boston, from the American Revolution through the Famine, the Curley years, Dudley Square’s dance hall era, Camelot, and up to the “Irish Renaissance” at the turn of the millennium. The book also includes a tourists’ guide to Irish Boston, listing more pubs, historical sites, events, and resources than you can shake a shillelagh at.

— *Pat Kennedy*

Robert Schoen (COM’69). *What I Wish My Christian Friends Knew About Judaism*. Loyola Press. Semiretired optometrist Schoen discusses the primary link between Judaism and Christianity: it’s the same God; next, the primary difference: why Jews don’t believe Jesus is the Messiah; and then beliefs and practices.

Edward Schwarzschild (GRS’99). *Responsible Men*. Algonquin Books. Before I knew Willie Loman I knew the salesmen who traveled to my parents’ small store, usually Jewish men living mostly on commissions and hope, doggedly cheerful, sometimes accompanied by a son carrying the sample cases and learning the business his father was determined he wouldn’t enter. I didn’t need biographical facts to realize the author of this novel knew such men, too. Himself the son, grandson, and great-grandson of salesmen, Schwarzschild writes about three generations of salesmen driven at times by panicked optimism to scams on the precarious outskirts of the rackets. By book’s end, the youngest is breaking from that part of family tradition, thanks to conscience, fear, and the love of a good woman. Still, he remains in the family business, subject to the same uncertainties and temptations, and his son, a nice kid recently bar mitzvahed, is developing his own selling skills in what he doesn’t recognize as a marginal enterprise. — *NFM*

Margaret Thomas (SED’83). *Universal Grammar in Second Language Acquisition: A History*. Routledge. Thomas, an associate professor of linguistics at Boston College, says that far from being a recent scholarly concern, the question of universal grammar — the commonality in all language — dates back to the ancient Greeks and arose again in the Renaissance, spurred on in part by the necessity of learning second languages. In the second half of the book, she discusses at length the conception of universal grammar in the twentieth century.

Steven M. Wise (LAW’76). *Though the Heavens May Fall: The Landmark Trial That Led to the End of Human Slavery*. Da Capo Press. In 1771, James Somerset, in London with his owner, ran away. Charles Steuart had bought Somerset when he was eight and newly arrived from Africa, and in the twenty-three years
since had treated him (for the times) well, buying him small luxuries and giving him tasks that allowed him some freedom. An outraged Steurart hired slave-catchers; fifty-six days after his escape, Somerset was captured, and on Steurart's orders, imprisoned on a ship, to be sold in Jamaica, where, Wise tells us, slaves were a renewable resource for the sugar plantations: a third died within their first three years.

But before the ship set sail, Somerset was freed thanks to unnamed abolitionists who submitted a petition of habeas corpus and promised to pay a sizable penalty if he did not appear in court. In the complex ensuing trial, Steurart's barristers argued, among other things, that Somerset was legal property in Virginia (although in fact Steurart had planned to return with him to Massachusetts, where they had lived most recently); Somerset’s barristers argued, among other points, that slavery was illegal in England (although that was not clearly so). Fearing the implications of his decision, the judge urged that the case be settled by compromise. When it was not, he ruled slavery “odious” and in the absence of English law explicitly allowing it, unenforceable. Somerset was freed and a legal precedent set for England and for the northern United States as well.

— NJM

In Short


Rocco DiSpirito (SHA '90). Rocco's Italian American. Hyperion. Part cookbook and part first-generation reminiscence, DiSpirito returns to his roots here. The recipes are solid, from risotto Bolognese to gelato, and the book is peppered with family stories and photos.

Ken Greene (MET '96). When the Walls Came Down: A 9/11 Survivor's View of Life in America. Passion Profit. Greene describes the scene around him as he descended from the sixty-fifth floor of the World Trade Center and helped others to escape, and he ponders the failure of that shared national trauma to erase racial division.


George Hover (STH '64). Voices from the Veil of Silence: Bereavement and Life After Death.


Norman Flayderman (DGE '90, CAS '52). The Bowie Knife: Unsheathing an American Legend. Andrew Mowbray. In 1827, frontiersman Jim Bowie used a nondescript knife to kill a man in a fight. That made him the subject of folklore and fame — augmented by his death at the Alamo, by competing cutlery manufacturers who adopted his name for their products, and by the long-standing infatuation of small and grown-up boys for personal knives. Flayderman's book is lavishly illustrated with photos of ordinary and ornate knives and men who have carried them on the frontier, to war, and simply around town.

— NJM
Sameer Kak (MET’86). In Search of Meaning. Minerva Press. Positioned somewhere between the contemporary practicality of Deepak Chopra and the timeless parables of Rumi, Kak dispenses spiritual wisdom in poems and essays.


Erica Miner (CFA’67). Travels with My Lovers. First Books Library. Winner of the 2003 Direct from the Author Fiction Prize, Miner details the sexual awakening of a female violinist through different stages of her life, presented through recurring trips to Europe. As the years and lovers go by, she realizes that although love does not conquer all, it makes the passing parade of life richer and fuller.

Britt Minshall (STH’92). Ring of Angels. Renaissance Institute. A group of Americans finds connections between spiritual and sexual renewal in Haiti as Minshall stirs the Caribbean island’s pot in this mores-breaking novel, with Augustinian confessional, erotic travelogue, and political thriller in the mix.

Harry S. Pariser (COM’75). Explore the Virgin Islands. Manatee Press. Pariser has published ten travel guides to Central America and the Caribbean.


Natasha Pratap (GRS’98). Wanna Study in the U.S.? Tips To Get You There! Rupa & Co. Facts and advice for Indian students about college applications, scholarships and fellowships, and visas and advice for their parents on being helpful, supportive, and noncontrolling, from a young woman who earned a bachelor’s degree at Stanford on scholarship and a master’s from BU’s Creative Writing Program as a teaching fellow.

Kristen Renn (SED’98) and Carole Hughes, eds. Roads Taken: Women in Student Affairs at Mid-Career. Stylus. For women in any field, reading about these chosen paths and where they led will be familiar, instructive, or at least, therapeutic.


Alumni Recordings

Ann-Marie Messbauer (CAS’88). Three of Cups. Sweet Hope of Glory. Three of Cups is the name of the Tarot card that signifies exuberance, friendship, and community, and one hears all those traits here in this CD of traditional Christmas season songs. Joining Messbauer, who sings and plays violin, viola, guitar, recorder, and percussion, is Deborah Ciaar, a Sargent College administrator, on vocals and tambourine. The duo plays a wide variety of songs that range from “O Little Town of Bethlehem” and “Greensleeves” to the title track, a Puritan-era hymn arranged by Three of Cups and University Professor Tony Barrand, who joins in the vocals.

Lee-Alison Sibley (CFA’72) and Pramita Mallick. The Distant Near. Saregama. There is a long tradition in India of putting the poetry of Rabindranath Tagore (1861-1941) to music, and now it has a new proponent in Sibley, perhaps the first American to record such music. Here she teams up with Pramita Mallick, her teacher of Rabindrasangeet, as the Tagore music is called in India. They sing solos and duets, in the original Bengali and in English translations. The result is mesmerizing, even if the music is more synthesized and less traditional than one might expect. Sibley brings a Western vocal perspective, clearly different from the phrasing of Mallick, who is well known in India as a proponent of the Rabindrasangeet.
After last fall’s extensive renovation, the Citgo sign is blazing again in its full neon glory. It was the first major overhaul of the Kenmore Square icon, which is Boston University’s most eye-catching, if least official, landmark. For generations of students, the pulsating red, blue, and white sign has been not so much an advertisement as a beacon: when you see it, you know you’re home.

It’s certainly hard to miss. The size of an Olympic swimming pool, the sign has withstood five hurricanes, according to Citgo (the sign merits its own page on the company’s Web site). And its fame has spread: it was dubbed an “Objet d’Heart” by Time magazine, photographed by Life, and featured in the 1968 short film Go, Go CITGO, honored at the Yale Film Festival. In a 2002 Boston Globe compilation of residents’ top-ten favorite things about their city, the sign made more than one list. Run by computer, it lights up Kenmore Square from dusk until midnight.

The years since the neon was first lit in 1965 took their toll, though, and last year’s renovation had been some time coming. Crews began dismantling the sixty-foot-by-sixty-foot side facing Boston at the end of September, removing some 2,500 neon tubes and peeling off the underlying steel plates to expose the supporting girders. Corroded metal was replaced, and fresh plates with new neon tubing were installed. Repair of the side facing Fenway Park, however, was purposely delayed. “Under no circumstances were we going to touch the Brookline side, facing Fenway, until the baseball season was over,” says Robert Sawyer, who has been the sign’s unofficial caretaker since 1965. It’s said that the flashing emblem — visible over Fenway’s left field wall — is a good luck charm for the Red Sox.

“The Citgo sign is magic,” says Sawyer. “There’s a special bond that the University and the city have with this sign. There’s probably nothing like it in the nation.”

— Tim Stoddard •

1996 photograph by BU Photo Services
My late husband, Robert Dean Trentini, graduated from the School of Business Administration — now the School of Management — in 1950. He took great pride in the fine education he received from Boston University.

An avid sports fan, Bob was also proud of the Terrier football and hockey teams. He rarely missed a game as a student and followed the teams long after graduation. These events were my introduction to BU. I enjoyed the games, as well as Bob’s class reunions, the alumni days at Tanglewood, and the concerts presented by the school of music.

We were often joined by our longtime friend Hazel Ferguson, who shared our enthusiasm for the Terriers and our love of classical music. Hazel studied piano and singing and as a soprano frequently was a soloist in New York City.

I chose to honor the great generosity and many talents of our dear friend Hazel on the tenth anniversary of her death (at age ninety) by creating the Hazel Ferguson Scholarship at the College of Fine Arts, funded with a charitable gift annuity. My gift honors her memory, while fulfilling my husband’s intention to give back to the University that gave him so much.

— Nancy Trentini
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