

# WOMEN IN THE MINISTRY

## THE LAST MALE BASTION

BY ROBERT K. OTTERBOURG

years in southern Louisiana and was assuredly the first female minister church members had ever seen. "I remember clearly," says Olson, who is retired and lives in Farrington

Village, North Carolina, "being introduced by a male church member as divorced, a mother of seven, a former missionary in Korea, and you [the congregation] should listen to her. The roof won't fall in."

The roof didn't fall in on her or the 20,000 or so ordained Protestant and Jewish clergywomen who are graduates of accredited seminaries. Depending on the school, female stu-

dents comprise anywhere from 30 to 60 percent of enrollment. But don't be lulled by the statistics. The Center for Social and Religious Research at the Hartford Seminary will report early next year that even with the "increase in the numbers of clergywomen over the past eighty years, women have not moved in the clergy profession as rapidly as they have moved into other professions."

While twenty-five years ago the primary concern was being accepted into divinity school and becoming ordained, today's clergywomen, like women in other professions, seek assignments commensurate with their experience, promotions to jobs once only held by men, equal pay, and the removal of social and lifestyle barriers that once comprised an all-male ministerial club. Older career changers, many married with children, bring new demands and perceptions to theology. Used to an open job market, these women are less patient with status-quo employment conditions in the ministry.

Perhaps it's misleading to equate professional progress in ministry with law and medicine, as Julie Parker, an ordained minister, points out in *Careers for Women as Clergy*. "In some ways, being a clergyperson is a career

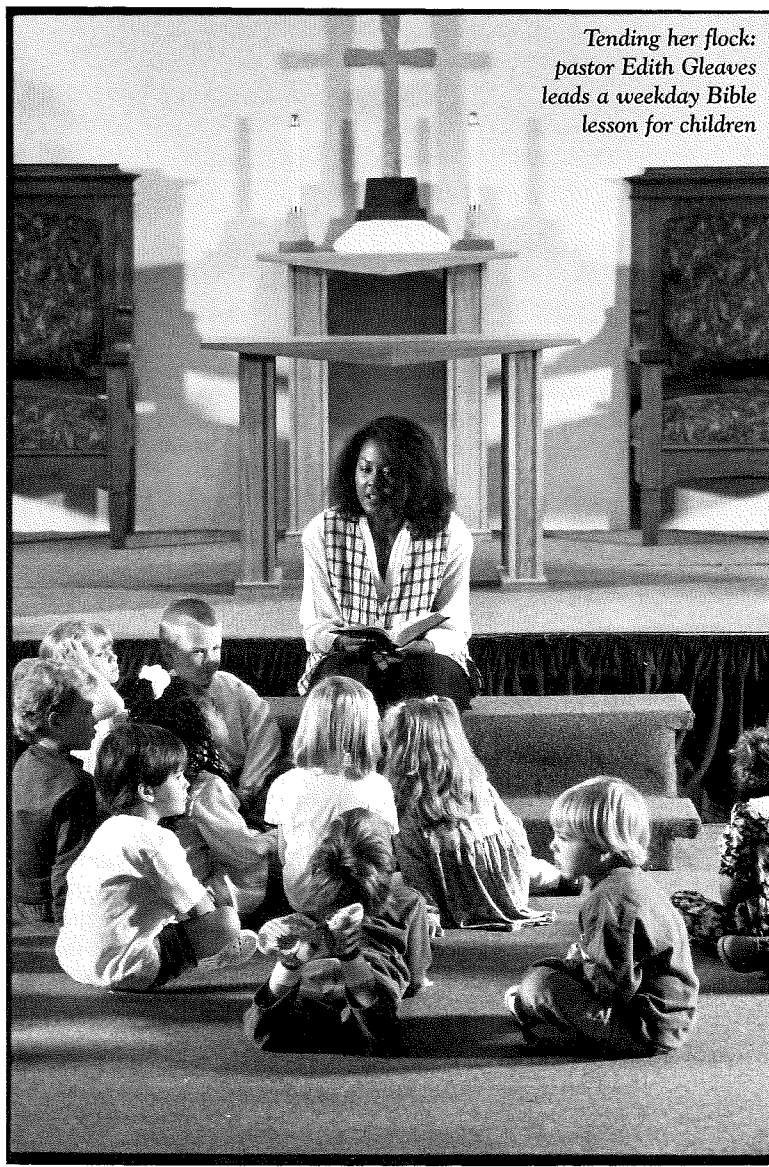
**M**eet five modern day pioneers: Frances Olson, Nancy Rankin, Susan Jones, Edith Gleaves, and Nancy Allen. Each has forged

ahead in a field—the clergy—that talks about equal employment opportunities for women, yet all too often fails to produce results. The handful of achievers aside, many other talented clergywomen face careers filled with frustration, stop-starts, and token progress.

Though inequities occur in other professions, female ministers have yet to match the recent gains made by women in law and medicine. Despite the advances in most denominations, clergywomen face many more obstacles in their march toward equality than women in other fields. Simply put, the clergy represents one of the last battlegrounds in the professions for women's rights.

As a University of North Carolina undergraduate, Frances Olson dreamed of becoming a Presbyterian minister. In the early 1950s, mainstream Protestant denominations refused to ordain women. So when she graduated from Duke's divinity school with an M.Div. in 1978, her life had come full circle. Olson had become a participant in a feminist movement that has rocked organized religion for the past thirty years. Her career typifies the changes that have taken place in the ministry since the late 1960s. As an ordained Presbyterian minister, she served for several

*Tending her flock: pastor Edith Gleaves leads a weekday Bible lesson for children*



LES TODD

unlike any other. You become a 'professional' Christian or Jew, employed to uphold your faith and share it with others.... For better or worse, people often think of you as God's representative. Wherever people in the community run into you, be it a grocery store, a post office, or on the street, they look at you and see 'the rabbi' or 'the minister.' It's more than a job; it's an identity."

Parker points out that parishioners are unsure how they should respond to a clergywoman. To them, she represents a deviation from the norm. They'll use a female doctor or lawyer without hesitation, yet refuse to accept a woman as their spiritual leader. Unlike other professions, the clergy is blanketed in mystique, tradition, and dogma. The naysayers who oppose ordination of women cloak their positions with commentary ranging from anti-feminist polemics to biblical references. Denying women a pulpit, however, has not diminished their participation historically in America's religious life. Witness such pathfinders as Ellen White, founder of the Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Mary Baker Eddy of the Christian Science Church, and evangelist Aimee Semple McPherson.

Sometime during her career, nearly every clergywoman has experienced rejection, when parishioners leave the congregation following her appointment or when a congregant refuses to permit her to baptize a child. Instead of becoming remorseful, achievers like Nancy Burgin Rankin M.Div. '84 are working within the system to eliminate "business-as-usual" conditions that stymie many talented female ministers. Rankin was senior pastor of the 750-member Central United Methodist Church in Concord, North Carolina, until her appointment last year as superintendent of a three-county North Carolina district, where five of the sixty-seven pastors serving 101 churches are women. She finds that parishioners don't prepare in advance for the arrival of a female pastor. "A woman like myself is assigned, and they discover that the change is not as threatening as they once feared. Men today are less fearful of women professionals. They go to college and graduate school with them. They work side-by-side with them in offices and, in this spirit, they also find women pastors less threatening."

Growing up as the daughter of a Methodist minister, the late Grady Rankin B.D. '48, she did not aspire to be a minister. "I had no role models. I never met a woman minister. I also wanted to get married and have children, but I saw no women who had both a family and were clergywomen." Graduating from High Point University, Rankin got married, had two children, and taught school. She entered Duke Divinity School in 1981, commuting sixty miles to class from High Point.

Throughout her thirteen-year ministerial

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career, Rankin has not made gender an issue or her role as a minister a defiant act. "When I became the senior minister in Concord, I was one of only twenty-five Methodist women in the country to hold this type of position. I was the first woman to be named a senior pastor in the conference."

Getting assigned to a church and being ordained is no longer a key issue for Protestant clergywomen. But the glass ceiling prevents otherwise talented women from forging ahead. The challenge comes in the form of future jobs, especially as a senior pastor of a larger church or to a distinguished position in academe. Interestingly, there are more women serving as bishops and district superintendents than in the pulpits at the more prestigious Methodist churches. A comparable situation exists nationwide in other mainline Protestant denominations where congregations are often more conservative than their regional and national leadership. Over the next several years, the post-World War II-trained male clergy, many in senior church and academic positions, will have retired, thereby creating a large number of potential openings for experienced clergywomen. The question is, will dogma and tradition prevail, or will job equity be realized?

Reared in a parsonage as a pastor's daughter, Rankin has been steeped in church tradition. Growing up, she lived in six different homes: Her father moved every three to four

years. Since her ordainment in 1984, she had been appointed to three different churches before being named district superintendent. "When you become a pastor, you need to understand and to accept this lifestyle concept. We try to make the best possible match. I've lived with these problems. It means my husband often has to commute considerable distances to his job. It's something we both accepted when I became a pastor."

When it comes to reassignment, the Methodist Church, the largest denomination to rotate new as well as long-time ministers regularly, is mellowing. The changes are mostly in response to family and lifestyle issues. In some conferences, tenure lasts less than five years, and in others it has stretched to as long as eleven years. Like other superintendents, Rankin considers the spouse's job and related family matters before making a reassignment. Her decisions are tempered by her own experiences. Dating back to divinity school, she knows what it's like to juggle the responsibilities of a career, marriage, and young children.

Until her relocation to Durham this past summer, Susan Jones M.Div. '83, the wife of L. Gregory Jones M.Div. '85, Ph.D. '88, the divinity school's new dean, was a pastor in the Baltimore area. Her most recent assignment was senior pastor of a United Methodist church with more than 1,000 members in suburban Baltimore. "What you find is that members of a congregation face the fear of the unknown with every new pastor. Fear increases with the appointment of a clergywoman, but it usually goes away based on the clergywoman's performance," she says. "They even learn what it's like to worship with a pregnant minister. On two occasions, I was pregnant during Advent, once in my seventh and the other in my ninth month. This creates interesting dynamics that most members had little trouble in accepting."

Though Jones was one of a handful of American clergywomen to head a 1,000-plus member UMC congregation, she does not support the view that bigger is necessarily better. While she says the barriers restricting clergywomen should fall, she maintains that there are many clergywomen who, like their male counterparts, prefer to minister to smaller congregations.

Since her move to Durham, Susan Jones has temporarily changed career directions from pastor to religious editor and writer. She is managing editor of *Modern Theology* and co-author with her husband of *Curriculum for Adult Bible Studies and Mending Lives, The Power of Forgiveness in Christian Faith and Life*.

Edith Gleaves M.Div. '85, pastor of Durham's integrated Resurrection UMC, has taken on the additional role as the first black female minister and now one of four in the Eastern Carolina Conference. "I didn't set out to be a



Looking forward: despite some early negative reactions, pastor Nancy Allen persevered and prospered

pioneer or a mentor to other black women," she says. "But the roles have been thrust on me, and I've accepted them as part of my ministry. I came to Resurrection due to the church's open policy regarding race. My presence as a black woman minister has served as an added attraction."

Gleaves became the minister of this mid-size Durham church in 1996. The church was founded in the mid-1980s. Resurrection's creed, depicted on the cornerstone of the church, includes a biblical passage that applies to Gleaves and her career: "Therefore, if any person is in Christ, that one is a new creation; the old has passed away; behold, the new has come!" About 15 percent of the church's members are people of color—a distinctive condition in the South, where Protestant churches continue to be segregated, she says. "Women rather than men are less willing to accept a woman minister, regardless of color. Women feel threatened, especially those women who have not been in the workforce or have not had successful careers."

As a Wake Forest undergraduate, Gleaves hesitated in applying to divinity school. "At first, I thought I'd be a chaplain or do pastoral counseling. Then, I discovered that I liked being in the pulpit. Perhaps my reluctance was due in part to the fact that I had never seen an African-American clergywoman." In reaction, she serves as a mentor for divinity school

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students, giving them the advantage of her experience. Women bring special attributes to the ministry, including a more universal way in which they address theological issues and their personal approach to people problems, says Gleaves. "And divinity schools are encouraging us to bring our differences, including our pastoral skills, into the ministry."

Other women have less reason to cheer. Ordination is denied by evangelical Protestant sects and prohibited by Orthodox Jews. Based on a mixture of tradition, religious mores, and biblical interpretation, chances that women will be ordained as Southern Baptist ministers appear bleak. Occasionally, a church will appoint a clergywoman, but in doing so, it faces

expulsion from the local association. Other Southern Baptist women, out of frustration, pursue niche pastoral specialties such as hospital or prison chaplains, camp administrators, or directors of church education or music. And, as a career alternative, some Southern Baptists train for the ministry in other denominations.

"To understand how women are faring in the clergy job market, we first need to consider how the clergy get jobs," says Jackson Carroll B.D. '56, director of the divinity school's J.M. Ormand Center for Research, Planning, and Development, and co-author of *Women of the Cloth*. "While it may seem incongruous to think of the clergy, who typically understand themselves as responding to a divine call, negotiating in a market for jobs, it is nevertheless necessary to do so. Each denomination has established its own internal labor market in which clergy obtain employment in congregations or other church-related employers."

Three different employment (or deployment, as church people like to call it) approaches exist. There's the open method of employment used by churches that emphasize local congregational authority, such as the American Baptist Church, Disciples of Christ, and the United Church of Christ. The approach favored by Episcopalians, Lutherans, and Presbyterians gives the congregation considerable choice in hiring a minister, but also restricts



the pool of persons to be considered. The United Methodists comprise the third group. It uses a closed method with a centralized denominational body, distinct from the congregation, which has nearly complete control of both the admission of candidates and their deployment in churches. The bishop and the district superintendent set the employment tone by negotiating in the pastor's behalf.

The system assures newly-graduated divinity students their first job; it also means that newly-ordained Methodist ministers are often assigned to small rural churches, where they literally tour the circuit on Sundays, handling two to four churches. It's a difficult assignment at best, but particularly hard for single women, says Jackson Carroll. While a traditional part of the ministerial drill, rural appointments—coupled with a failure to move up the ladder as rapidly as their male counterparts—force women to change careers. Or they leave the active ministry for pastoral jobs in hospitals and institutions.

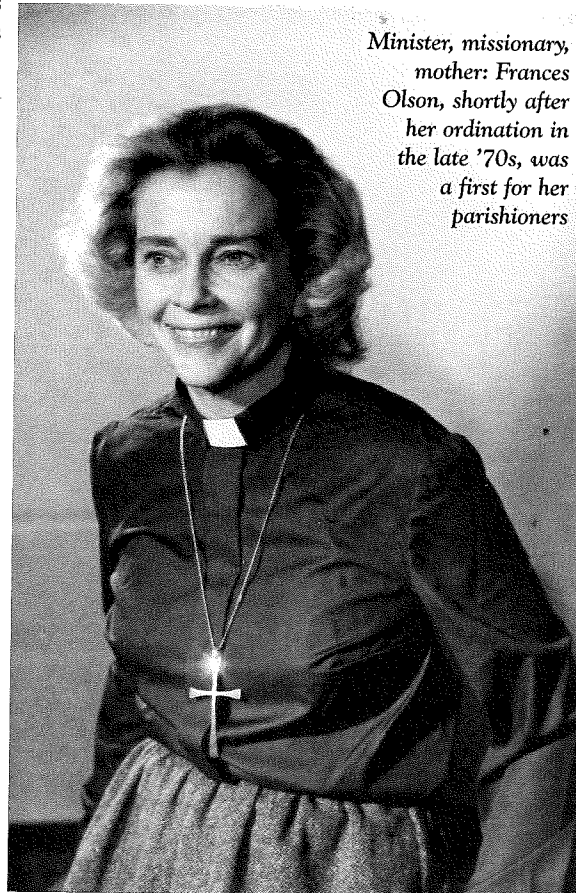
There are practical limits to the "politicizing" necessary to assure a clergywoman's call as senior pastor of a larger church. Carroll, in describing the mandatory consultation process between the congregation and bishop, says that the bishop may ignore the congregation's wishes, but the "marriage" between a minister and reluctant congregation is unlikely to be a happy one. Caught in this byplay are experienced clergywomen who are in line for recognition and promotion.

But Protestant clergywomen aren't the only ones concerned about their future. Reporting on employment opportunities in the Jewish religion, the *American Jewish Yearbook* declared that "most Reform congregations continue to express a preference for a male primary rabbi. Now that earlier female reform rabbis have attained some seniority within the movement, it remains to be seen if they also attain rabbinical posts with the prestige and salaries commensurate with their status."

Clergywomen have additional reasons to gripe. The pay scale lags behind their male divinity school classmates, according to the upcoming Hartford Seminary report: "Women are seriously underpaid, compared with men. Clergywomen average \$5,000 less in salary and benefits than men, even controlling for years since ordination and work experience." Parity is an issue that is hotly discussed among clergywomen; the Presbyterian Church USA has found a "direct correlation between pastors' satisfaction with their total financial packages and the change in the view of their ministry and their life."

The entry of women into the ministry cre-

ated a new dimension in church life, namely clergy couples. More than 60 percent of married clergywomen are part of a clergy couple, reports the *Raleigh News & Observer*. They met at church or in divinity school. And what's better, if you're looking for an understanding spouse, than another preacher? Some clergy couples work together in the same church and share a single salary; others serve in separate churches. An ironic twist: The



Minister, missionary, mother: Frances Olson, shortly after her ordination in the late '70s, was a first for her parishioners

### PARISHIONERS WILL USE A WOMAN DOCTOR OR LAWYER WITHOUT HESITATION, YET REFUSE TO ACCEPT A WOMAN AS THEIR SPIRITUAL LEADER.

clergy couple represents a contemporary approach to a time when the male pastor had his wife as the unpaid staff member to handle Sunday school, conduct the choir, and play the organ. In the past, the at-home mom was the minister's unpaid helper; now they're attending seminars and competing for jobs.

Unlike Susan and Gregory Jones, whose ministerial careers have taken separate paths, Nancy Lee Allen and Arthur Allen, both M.Div. '74, have worked together in the same

congregation. As Duke divinity school's first clergy couple, they returned to Iowa after graduation. Other than two years when she was a district superintendent, they've been co-pastors of several churches, co-directors of a summer camp, and co-directors of church relations and religious life at Simpson College, where they met in the late Sixties.

"The clergy couple is an easy concept to understand," says Nancy Allen. "Many couples share similar roots: small-town life where both sets of parents ran a small business or being raised in rural areas where their parents worked together on the family farm. It's an easy transition from this type of mutually supportive work into the ministry."

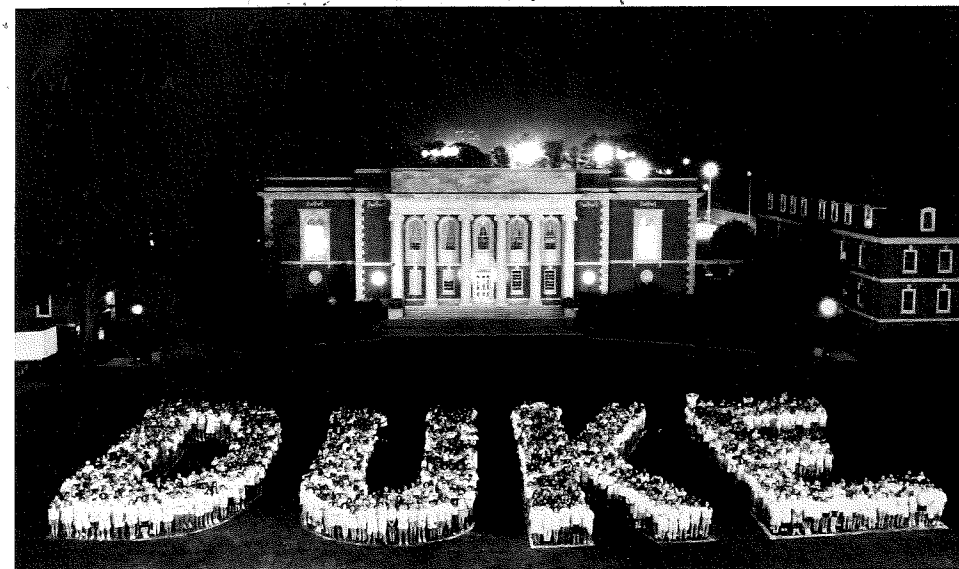
In 1974, the concept of a clergy couple was an anomaly—three couples in Iowa compared with sixty couples today. "We tried to be open in our lives. People were used to seeing a woman in a supportive role, not in the role of preaching. I tried to let them see me as a preacher, but I held back on officiating at weddings, baptisms, funerals, and other family events. I didn't want to get into their face until they were ready to accept me. Working with Arthur, as in any partnership, we broke down assignments. Each of us would preach for two consecutive Sundays and we shared pastoral duties. I handled the administrative work."

When they were appointed to Aldersgate UMC in Des Moines, their co-ministry of this 850-member congregation took a different turn. It was the first time that they have not shared jobs. Nancy Allen is senior pastor, while Arthur works half-time as pastor and the balance at re-creation ministries, a publishing, song-writing, and consulting ministry that the Allens established years ago. "Nancy has stronger skills as a pastor and is a better administrator, while mine are in teaching and the arts," he says.

Nancy Allen is an achiever in the march—but her achievements make her sympathetic with those clergywomen whose careers have been slowed, sidetracked, or scuttled. "When we came to Aldersgate four years ago," she says, "people openly objected to my appointment."

This was the first time I experienced that level of outspokenness and rejection. A few members of the congregation left the church. Looking back, it's better to have them leave than to stay around and undermine my ministry."

Otterbourg, a Durham-based writer, is the author of two career books, *It's Never Too Late* and *Retire and Thrive*.



Letter perfect: not a typical gathering of 1,600 first-year students on East

### GIVE ME A 'D'

On a muggy night in late August, nearly all of the freshman class huddled together on East Campus' main quad to form the letters D-U-K-E as part of their orientation activities. Organized by the East Campus area coordinators (graduate students who supervise residence-hall life), resident advisers, and the special events and conference services office, the mass gathering was meant to be a unifying event for the new students, as well as an opportunity to provide a large class picture for the group. But as students mingled with their closely packed peers, they did not realize the amount of work that went into preparing the photo.

The day began early, as a resident adviser with some engineering background determined the best way to fit the first-years into the letters. After estimating the amount of yardage needed for each student in each letter, the rest of the resident advisers and area coordinators proceeded to lay out the design, marking off the letters with surveying flags. From the roof of the East Union Building, university photographers provided opinions as to how the letters looked from a photographic vantage point, allowing those on the ground to perfect the layout.

"The individual resident advisers and area coordinators worked extremely hard all day and all night," says Jeanne Kirschner, the event advising center coordinator in the special events office.

The photographers perched atop the union building were also dealing with huge organizational challenges. "It sounded too difficult and too expensive," says Chris Hildreth, director of university photography. "We didn't have the necessary equipment here, and we did not even know if we could rent it."

But after shipping in enough equipment from Chicago and New York to light Cameron Stadium and the Dean Dome simultaneously, building a seven-foot platform to enhance the angle, and lifting all the needed materials to the roof via cherry pickers and scissor lifts, the photographers were almost ready to begin shooting. Then the winds began.

"Our strobes began catching wind and rocking. One of the photographers was running back and forth steadying these thirteen-foot stands with strobes on them. If one of them fell, the entire lighting system would have been ruined," Hildreth says.

No strobes fell, however, and the photographers were able to shoot two rolls of film as the students were encouraged to stay patient.

"They started to get a little irritated halfway through," says Kirschner, "but when we did some cheers at the end, it really alleviated the stress."

Overall, I thought the kids were fantastic."

The result, a photo of 1,600 freshmen spelling out their school's name against a nighttime background, will be sold to students, although a price, has not yet been set.

"I think this was a great thing for the class to do. There is never an opportunity to get the entire class together for a picture, except at orientation," says Kirschner. "I hope the class appreciates that."

### FOUNDERS' DAY HONORS

Awards for excellence in teaching and service to the community were presented by President Nannerl O. Keohane in September at the annual Founders' Day Convocation. Former Acting Solicitor General Walter Dellinger, the Douglas Maggs law professor at Duke, was the convocation's keynote speaker. Founders' Day commemorates the 1924 signing by industrialist and philanthropist James B. Duke of the Indenture of Trust that created the university.

Charles Johnson, the first African-American physician to serve on the Duke medical school faculty, and Mike Krzyzewski, men's basketball coach, were honored with the University Medal for Distinguished Meritorious Service. The medal, which bears the 134-year old seal and motto of the university, was first presented in 1986. Recipients are chosen by the president, based on the recommendations of a special committee.

Johnson was recently appointed special adviser to the chancellor for health affairs. A graduate of Howard University's College of Medicine, he distinguished himself as a resident at Durham's Lincoln Hospital before participating in an internship and fellowship at Duke during the mid-Sixties. In 1970, Johnson became the medical center's first African-American faculty member. He went on to lead efforts to recruit top minority faculty and student candidates.

"He has taken on issues that others found intractable or unpleasant," Keohane said. "He has inspired minority faculty members and students with the power of his example, with his energetic recruiting, and with his wise counseling."

Krzyzewski, a 1969 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, had a stint as assistant coach at Indiana University, then returned to West Point as head coach before joining Duke in 1980. During his tenure at Duke, he has won two NCAA basketball championships, received numerous coach-of-the-year honors, and has led teams in the World University Games, the Goodwill Games, and the Olympics.

One of college basketball's most successful coaches, Krzyzewski owns an impressive 473-208 career record, while attaining a 400-149 mark during his Duke tenure. "For all the titles he has assembled—coach, motivator, and leader—perhaps his favorite is educator," Keohane said. "His greatest achievements have come from the dedication he shows to his students. From him they have learned to have confidence in their abilities and, even more important, to order their priorities for living full lives."

Frederic J. Nijhout, professor of zoology, became the sixteenth recipient of the University Scholar/Teacher Award. Established in 1981 by the United Methodist Church's board of higher education and ministry, the award rec-

## FRANKLIN AND FREEDOM

Fifty years ago, a young scholar named John Hope Franklin was asked to write a survey text of black history in the United States for Alfred A. Knopf, Inc. At the time, Franklin and his publisher had no notion of how important the book would become. Over the years, *From Slavery to Freedom* has been translated into five languages, become a classic primary textbook for both teachers and students, and been revised seven times.

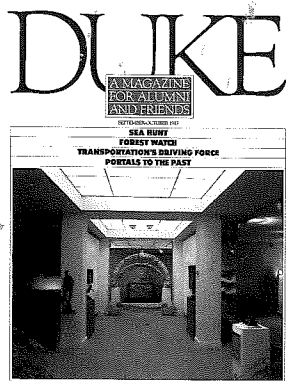
In September, Franklin, now a James B. Duke professor emeritus of history at Duke, was honored for the fiftieth anniversary of his literary landmark. Ever modest, Franklin had insisted that the symposium focus on the book rather than him. But for the hundreds of scholars, policy makers, public school teachers, and members of the media gathered at Duke to praise him, Franklin's admirable personal qualities were as noteworthy as his unparalleled academic accomplishment. The two-day symposium was sponsored by Duke's Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History and by North Carolina Central University (NCCU).

From panel discussions to individual anecdotes, each speaker provided powerful testimony to Franklin's influence on understanding black history. At Friday night's keynote address at NCCU (where Franklin was teaching when Knopf came calling in

## CURRENTS OF CHANGE

**E**l Niño, that weather event that's rocking the West Coast and affecting global conditions, is nothing new to Richard T. Barber. The Harvey W. Smith professor of oceanography at the Nicholas School of the Environment's Marine Laboratory has been studying El Niño since 1977. "Tales of the Unexpected," an article on his work tracking the "perverse child," as he subjectively translates the Spanish, appeared in the September-October 1985 *Duke Magazine*.

El Niño is a massive, eastward warm current that appears along the Pacific equator every three to ten years. The one in 1982 wreaked havoc around the world, with torrential rains that caused mudslides and high tides that caused coastal flooding. The result was low crop and fishing yields that



affected food supplies and prices in the years following.

But, says Barber, "El Niño is not a disaster—it's how the Earth works." Nearest the equator, when the water temperatures rise, there's increased precipitation, which in turn causes flooding in South America

and droughts in Australia and New Guinea. In Indonesia, according to *Newsweek*, the dry spell led to crop failures and allowed forest fires, normally extinguished by the monsoons, to burn out of control. The resulting smoke choked places as far away as Brunei, Thailand, and the Philippines.

In the United States, the area from East Texas to the Chesapeake Bay in Virginia will receive a lot of moisture in the spring. "It gets a lot wetter and that changes the agricultural picture," says Barber. "Farmers have to plant later because they can't get into the field. The biggest advantage we have now is in having all the agricultural players knowing this is going to be one of those wet years."

1945), Vincent G. Harding, professor of religion and social change at the Iliff School of Theology and a North Carolina Humanities Distinguished Scholar, noted that Franklin's book was present at pivotal moments in American history. During the civil rights movement, for example, "a well-worn copy of *From Slavery to Freedom* was there" during Freedom Riders' planning sessions and on the

## HISTORIAN JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN IS HONORED AS HIS LANDMARK BOOK FROM SLAVERY TO FREEDOM CELEBRATES A HALF-CENTURY.

famous march from Selma to Birmingham. "Just the discovery that you needed such a big book to fit our history into was something," said Harding. "Having a sense of home was important for people going out from home to challenge the world."

On Saturday, panels explored *From Slavery to Freedom*'s impact on how African-American history is written and taught, and the book's influence on historical interpretations of the black diaspora, black experiences from early African times through enslavement, the American Civil War, Reconstruction, and contemporary society. While the presentations were

scholarly, speakers also shared personal recollections of how Franklin (and his book) changed their lives. Debra Newman Ham, professor of history at Morgan State University, confessed to being militant and disrespectful toward her Harvard professors in the late Sixties, "mouthing off in class" and leading protests and riots. Finally, a professor told Ham that she knew nothing about black history and not to talk in class again until she had read a book on African history from the course syllabus. By chance, she checked out *From Slavery to Freedom*, "a book I'd never heard of by a man I didn't know." Although the book's objective tone was initially at odds with Ham's radical student activism, she says she soon realized that "the cold, hard facts of [black] history that John Hope Franklin described countered the problem of racism more powerfully than anything else could."

Among the Duke faculty taking part in the historic weekend were Karla F.C. Holloway, Kenan Professor of English and director of the African and African-American Studies program; history professor David Gaspar; and Paula Giddings, research professor of Women's Studies and African and African-American Studies. President Nannerl O. Keohane; William Chafe, Alice Mary Baldwin professor of history and dean of the faculty of arts and science; and Alex Roland, history professor and department chair, also offered introductory greetings.

Franklin, who attended the symposium with members of his family, graduated from Fisk University in 1935 and earned his master's and

ognizes outstanding faculty dedication. It carries a \$2,000 stipend.

Other Founders' Day honors included Trinity College Distinguished Teacher Awards to Hitomi Endo, assistant professor of the practice in Asian languages and literature, and Jennifer Higa-King, assistant research professor in psychology; the Robert B. Cox Teaching Award to Dale Stangl, assistant professor at the Institute of Statistics and Decision Sciences; the Richard K. Lublin Distinguished Award for Teaching Excellence to Malachi Hacohen, assistant professor of history, and Deborah Pope, professor of English; and the Howard Johnson Teaching Award to Tony Brown, professor of the practice in public policy studies.

Melissa Malouf, associate professor of the practice of English, was recognized as the recipient of the Alumni Distinguished Undergraduate Teaching Award. The honor, which includes a \$5,000 stipend and \$1,000 to a Duke library to purchase books recommended by the recipient, is sponsored by the Duke Alumni Association.

The 1997 Distinguished Alumni Award was presented to William Bevan A.M. '43, Ph.D.

a doctorate in history from Harvard University. He is the author of dozens of books, articles, and chapters; has served on numerous committees and boards of professional and educational organizations; and has received honorary degrees from more than 100 colleges and universities. Now the chair of President Clinton's panel on race, Franklin is also the recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom. His most recent book, *My Life and An Era: The Autobiography of Buck Colbert Franklin* (about Franklin's father), was published this fall, and he is in the process of co-authoring a book on run-

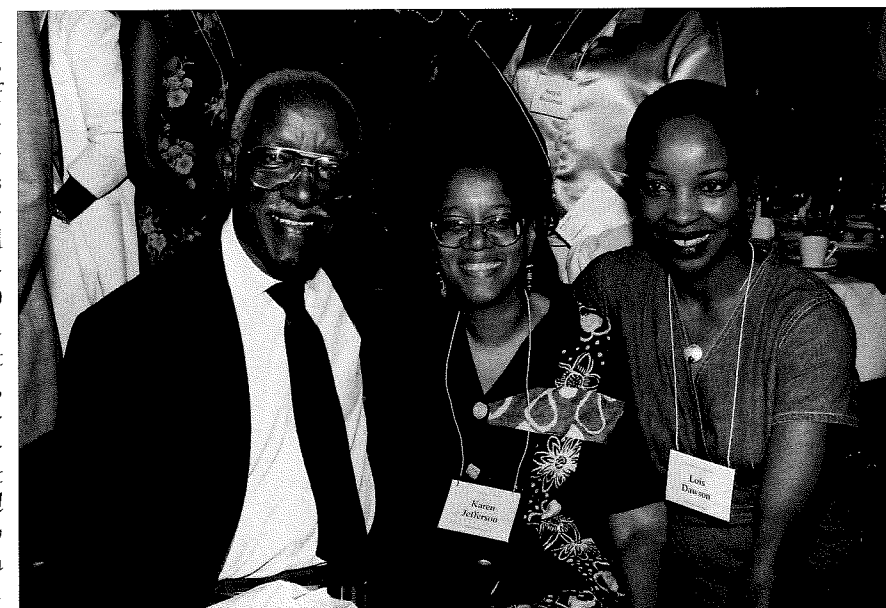
away slaves with Loren Schweninger, history professor at the University of North Carolina-Greensboro. As if that weren't enough to keep him busy, he is also working on the eighth edition of *From Slavery to Freedom: A History of African Americans* with University of Maryland American history professor Alfred Moss, who has been Franklin's co-author on revised editions of the book since the mid-Eighties.

The September symposium was dedicated to Franklin's wife, Aurelia Whittington Franklin, who provided financial support during the

'84, LL.D. '72, former Duke provost and William Preston Few psychology professor emeritus. A graduate of Franklin and Marshall College, Bevan held academic leadership roles at Kansas State and Johns Hopkins, where he was named provost. He took the position of executive officer and publisher of the journal *Science* before returning to Duke in 1974.

At Duke, Bevan initiated the Duke Round Table on Science and Public Affairs, an annual series of special lectures on science policy. He also established Duke's Talent Identification Program, a national program for intellectually-gifted youngsters.

Benjamin Ward, associate dean for residential life and associate professor of philosophy, received the Humanitarian Service Award. Sponsored by Duke Campus Ministry, the accolade is given annually to a member of the Duke community whose life represents "a long-term commitment to direct service to others and simplicity of lifestyle." Ward has volunteered almost nightly for three years at the Community Shelter for Hope, which provides housing for Durham's homeless.



Honoring the author: historian Franklin, left, with Special Collections librarian Karen Jefferson and Lois Dawson, a major gifts officer for Perkins Library

writing of *From Slavery to Freedom*. (Franklin traveled to the Library of Congress to conduct research after exhausting the resources at the Duke and NCCU libraries.)

Since its publication in 1947, it has become the primary textbook in the field of African-American history. The book opens with a discussion of several powerful African states from as early as the seventh century, and how they influenced and were influenced by the Islamic and Arabic cultures. Early chapters move from the African way of life to the slave trade and the New World, including poignant de-

## TUITION FEARS UNFOUNDED?

**T**he mere mention of college tuition these days elicits cringes nationwide, but according to a recent survey, the national media's preoccupation with tuition costs may be relatively unwarranted. Research shows that the American public overestimates college costs, underestimates the amount of financial aid available for needy students, and doesn't realize the number of students already receiving outside assistance.

The study, coordinated by the nonpartisan Congressional Budget office, recently estimated that when student aid is considered, more than half of students enrolled pay less than \$3,000 in tuition yearly, and just one student out of seven faces charges of more than \$5,000. At Duke, four out of ten undergraduates receive financial aid from scholarships and grants from federal and state financial aid programs.

"Higher education has the worst of both worlds," Duke President Nannerl O. Keohane said in a speech delivered for a forum on

scriptions of the middle-passage voyage made by slave ships to the Caribbean and America. Later chapters include historical information on the role of blacks in colonial America, the Industrial Revolution, the Civil War, Reconstruction, the Jim Crow era, and the decades leading up to the Forties. Later editions expanded the discussion to include the civil rights movement and subsequent political and social changes.

As part of the fiftieth anniversary, university librarian David Ferriero arranged to have 2,300 first-year students at

Duke and NCCU receive copies of *From Slavery to Freedom* and participate in a discussion with Franklin and television talk-show host Charlie Rose '64, J.D. '68.

In 1995, the library launched the John Hope Franklin Research Center for African and African-American Documentation (<http://scriptorium.lib.duke.edu/franklin/>) to identify and preserve materials generated by (rather than simply about) people of African descent. Franklin's personal and professional writings are the cornerstone of the collection.



higher education, sponsored by Representative David Price, Democrat of North Carolina and a Duke political science professor. "The public overestimates college costs and underestimates financial aid. When this fact is coupled with a tendency of the media to focus on prices at the most selective and expensive private universities, without any attention to the array of financial aid programs available through those institutions, it is no wonder the public is concerned about this issue."

The forum, which coincided with Congress' review of federal student aid programs provided by the Higher Education Act, was held at the North Carolina Museum of History. Other speakers included Molly Broad, president of the University of North Carolina system; Larry Monteith M.S.E. '62, Ph.D. '65, chancellor of North Carolina State University; Julius Chambers, chancellor of North Carolina Central University; and Phail Wynn, president of Durham Technical Community College.

## THE SOUND AND THE PICTURE

Amid the centenary celebration of William Faulkner's birth, literary scholars and viewers alike are rejoicing over the availability of on-line samplings from two televised works scripted by the Nobel Prize-winning author. Microfilm copies of "The Brooch" and "Shall Not Perish," the only two known telecast scripts adapted by Faulkner from his own short stories, were discovered last November at Duke's Special Collection's Library.

Administrators at the John W. Hartman Center for Sales, Advertising, and Marketing History are displaying excerpts from the two teleplays, previously thought lost or destroyed, on the World Wide Web (<http://scriptorium.lib.duke.edu/hartman/jwt/lux.html>). Project coordinators, wrangling with copyright holders, hope to expand Internet accessibility to include the full text of both scripts. The two pieces were adapted for the *Lux Video Theater* television series, originally airing in 1953 and 1954.

## CONTESTING FOOTBALL

A university senior who sought unsuccessfully to become the first woman to play for the Duke football team has filed a federal lawsuit against the university and football coach Fred Goldsmith.

Heather Sue Mercer, of Yorktown Heights, New York, filed the suit claiming that she had not been given a fair chance to compete for a

## REVISITING THE VIGIL

According to Erik Ludwig '98, historians have not paid enough attention to the leadership efforts of black women in Duke's civil rights history. His research on the subject won him last year's Anne Firor Scott Research Award, presented by the Women's Studies program, to recognize scholarship in women's history. In his paper, "Freedom in the Duke Workplace and Classrooms: Black Women as Leaders in Struggle for Labor Rights and Their Impact on Student Activities in the Civil Rights Era," Ludwig describes how these women played "the most critical role" in Duke's civil rights movement by creating an awareness of black employees' grievances.

Ludwig found that between 1965 and 1968, black female employees were busy organizing the Duke community against discrimination. They joined forces with the black workers' union Local 77—at that point not recognized by Duke—to demand that the university pay its black employees the federal minimum wage, circulating petitions and sending them to President Douglas Knight's office. Some female employees who had become associated with Local 77 were fired, and responded by publicly expressing grievances. This led to a demonstration by employees and some students during Homecoming Weekend. Following the demonstration, the administration grudgingly agreed to establish a grievance procedure for black employees, Ludwig says.

In 1968, after the death of Martin Luther King, a campus-wide vigil was held; students, faculty, and employees—both black and white—participated, gaining national attention and putting pressure on the administration, once again, to change discriminatory policies.

Ludwig's research emphasizes that participation in and support for the vigil were products of a movement that had been gaining momentum since Local 77 was established and grievance procedures were created. These early measures were supported overwhelmingly by black female employees, despite the fact that the union and the committees would later be run by men and policy changes would be made by whites.

Ludwig says his research should force others to question typical notions of power and leadership. "It was not just predominately white males who made changes; there were black women filling out grievances and walking out of the hospital."

His interest in gender and equality issues can be traced to his high school years. The summer he spent working as the only male packer and stocker at a distribution warehouse, he says, opened his eyes to how much workplace segregation existed. He has continued to build on his experiences with gender and equality issues during his years at Duke as the co-coordinator of SERC, the Student-Employee Relations Coalition. SERC aims to promote better relations between students and employees and addresses employee concerns, such as the need for a severe-weather policy following Hurricane Fran to ensure that employees are not penalized for missing work during extenuating circumstances.

Using this background with SERC, the guidance of

Women's Studies and African and African-American history research professor Paula Giddings, and University Archives, Ludwig was able to research the local actions of black female employees and the administration in the Sixties. His next step, he says, is to research how the administration at Duke has negotiated differently with two specific unions, Local 77, the black employee union, and Local 465, the white male union. He is interested in comparing how the race, class, and gender composition of the two unions has differed by using the resources of Duke's archives, the Durham library, and through interviews with former union members and administrators. Not surprisingly, Ludwig intends to pursue a Ph.D. in twentieth-century American history focusing on race and gender.

—Sarah Miller '99

Historian of a campus movement: Ludwig, awarded for his research by Women's Studies



## STUDENT SNAPSHOT

place-kicking position on the team. The action suit alleges that Duke violated the federal Title IX statute, which prohibits discrimination on the basis of gender in colleges and universities that receive federal funding.

Mercer, who practiced with Duke's other kickers for two years, kicked a field goal in the 1995 Blue-White scrimmage but never suited up for a game in the fall. She was a third-team All-State selection in high school.

Since the matter is in litigation, Goldsmith cannot comment. But John Burness, senior vice president for public affairs, says he views the suit as "frivolous." He says, "Fred Goldsmith is a two-time national coach of the year. He bases his assessment of who does or doesn't play on his team on a player's performance and ability. I am confident that will be borne out as this matter is resolved in the courts."

## A DAY FOR THE RACES

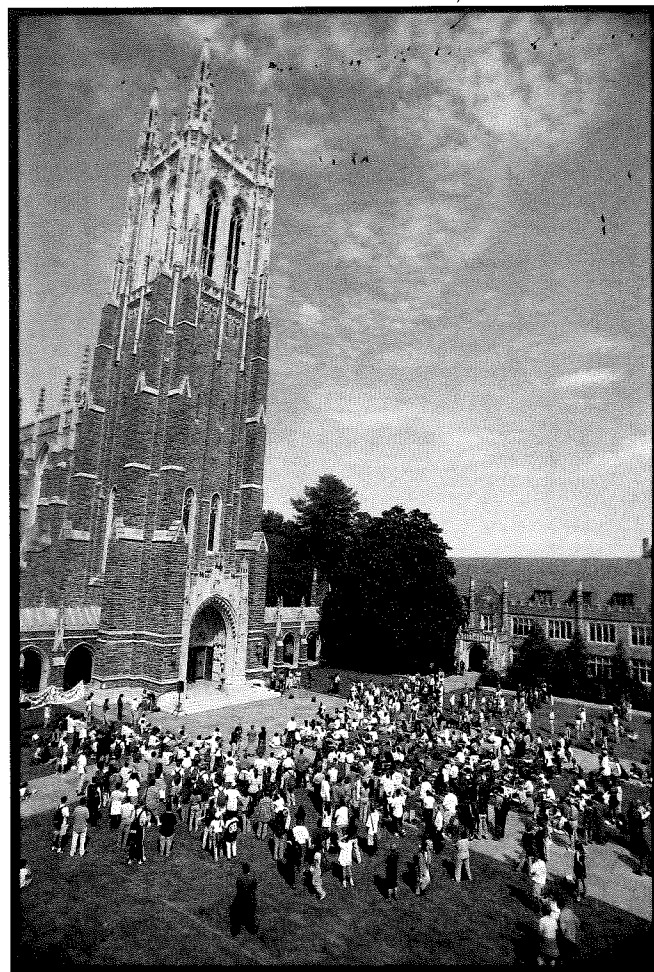
Nearly 400 students, faculty members, and administrators assembled in front of Duke Chapel in September for an open microphone forum to explore the topic of race. Prompted by several racial incidents last year, and continued concern over the campus' racial climate, the Inter-Community Council, comprised of thirteen student leaders, organized the event. The collection of speeches, dubbed "Race Day," came on the heels of two letters signed by 250 university professors petitioning for improved race relations on campus.

As keynote speaker, President Nannerl O. Keohane set the tone for the event by emphasizing that the university's climate can only change in unison with individual action. "We need to do this on every level: in large gatherings like this, to affirm our collective purpose; in smaller groups and organizations, like those who have united in the ICC to sponsor this event; and in our individual interactions." Keohane had refused to endorse an ICC petition calling for classes to be canceled on Race Day, citing conflict with the primary academic aim of the university.

Speakers vowed to focus on structural changes within the university, mentioning, in particular, issues related to residential life and the curriculum. "We have to look at the ways the university institutions and traditions have created the system we live with now," said Roberto Gonzalez, member of Desegregate Duke, a group promoting changes of university poli-

cies it believes creates obstacles to successful integration on campus.

Three task forces formed by Keohane will join in the process of examining student, faculty, and university employee concerns. One, chaired by provost John Strohbehn, will address racial issues, including the university cli-



Race Day: questioning the campus climate

mate for African-American scholars. The second will be chaired by Clint Davidson, associate vice president for human resources, to focus on workplace issues. The third task force will be a steering committee to work on follow-up and communication issues.

"Race Day provided a magnificent, albeit challenging, opening to do further work in the area of campus climate and community relations," says Janet Dickerson, vice president for student affairs. "We want to take advantage of this opportunity."

## FROM STRIP TO STAGE

Jumping from the funny pages to the center stage, the new family musical *Kudzu*, adapted from the comic strip of the same

name by Doug Marlette, is coming to Duke for its regional premiere. This is the first production in the Theater Previews at Duke series, similar to the pre-Broadway productions mounted on campus in the late Eighties and early Nineties.

*Kudzu*, a "wild coming-of-age romance," will open with previews on February 10 and 11 and run through February 22, in the Reynolds Industries Theater in the Bryan Center on West Campus. The Pulitzer Prize-winning syndicated cartoonist co-wrote the musical's script, music, and lyrics.

The cast features the members of the Red Clay Ramblers, a North Carolina string band known for its eccentric blend of Dixieland, Irish, bluegrass, and Cajun music. Tickets for the performances are available through Page Box Office, (919) 684-4444.

## IN BRIEF

Tom Butters, vice president and athletics director, will retire in June 1998. He has guided the Blue Devils' athletic programs for two decades. During his tenure, he presided over the selection of all but one of Duke's current head coaches, and the creation of the university's twelve women's intercollegiate teams. In September, President Keohane appointed a committee to conduct a nationwide search for a successor.

C.T. Woods-Powell has been named acting director of the Mary Lou Williams Center for Black Culture. She has also been appointed assistant to the provost, and will assume duties involving the recruitment of African-

American faculty. Woods-Powell has twenty years of experience in counseling, community relations, and program administration. Before coming to Duke, she was an administrative fellow at the Harvard Graduate School of Education. She earned a bachelor's degree in English from Spelman College and a master's in student personnel from North Carolina Central University.

The Fuqua School of Business received the 1997 Outstanding Educational Institution Award from the National Black M.B.A. Association. The business school was tabbed by the 4,000-member organization for its "great contributions toward encouraging African Americans to enter the field of business."

**The Collected Poems**

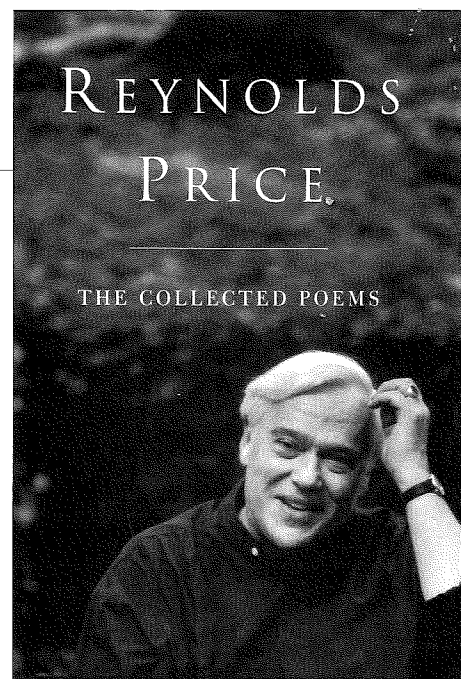
By Reynolds Price '55. New York: Scribners, 1997. 471 pp. \$37.50 cloth.

In 1982, Reynolds Price published an essay he titled "Love Across the Lines," which speaks of "a love, almost Wagnerian in intensity," of the novelist for poetry and vice-versa. As it happens, 1982 was the year when Price—already a renowned novelist—brought out his first book of poems, *Vital Provisions*, the forerunner of three volumes: *The Laws of Ice* (1986), *The Use of Fire* (1990), and (taking up the last hundred pages of *The Collected Poems*) *The Unaccountable Worth of the World* (1997). Now, with this whole rich trove gathered between one set of covers, the effect is to place Price himself within the rare company of distinguished poet-novelists, an avatar of Thomas Hardy and Robert Penn Warren.

As with Warren and Hardy, the love triangle between writer, poetry, and fiction poses a question of status: If—as seems likely—the novel is the steadfast wife of this writer's youth, poetry is his mid-life's passionate mistress. As usual, the mistress has advantages the wife can only envy. Whether spontaneous lyric or Browningsque monologue, the poem is likely always to be turned out at her most fetching for a brief, intense encounter. But luckily, there's no law against literary polygamy; there is only the question of how well one may serve the twin muses.

Heretical though it may seem—because Price has earned his world-class reputation mostly for his fiction—*The Collected Poems* may represent his finest achievement. Though it lacks the cathedral scale and design of his major novels, the poetry may (to paraphrase Robert Frost) make up in height for what it lacks in length.

A highly erudite, esthetically gifted man—like John Updike, a fine graphic artist; like Joyce Carol Oates, a passionate devotee of music—Price ranges across a vast array of cultural interests in these 500 pages, which include narrative inventions based on Greek and biblical sources, graceful tributes to favorite singers (Leontyne Price, James Taylor) and movie stars (Vivien Leigh, James Dean), and elegiac memories of other poets (Auden, Spender, Frost, Lowell). Interwoven with these "public" poems are many devoted to intensely felt private intimacies, typically involving a



parent, lover, or deceased friend, though he leavens the tone at times with affectionate poems about encounters with home-bound creatures—a heron, deer, or snake.

To appreciate his verse, the best place to begin is with the book's preface, an elegantly written account of his long engagement with the genre as both reader and writer. Here he names his poetic forebears, which include the great lyricists in English (Dickinson, Frost, Eliot, Housman, et. al.) but also voices in other languages (Rimbaud, Baudelaire, Rilke). Here also he defines his prosody, which tends to favor either pentameter or what he calls "the relentlessly powered four-stress line of Beowulf and other Anglo-Saxon survivals"—meters that he finds best suited to the story-telling thrust that carries over from his fiction to his poetry. And though he is silent on this point, many readers will add, emphatically, that another major affinity between Price's fiction and poetry is the profound evocation of character that makes many of the poems hauntingly unforgettable. Two most poignant examples call forth his parents: "A Heaven for Elizabeth Rodwell, My Mother" and "A Tomb for Will Price."

One other essential resource for understanding Price's poetry is his 1994 memoir *A Whole New Life*, which recounts his nearly fatal battle with the spinal cancer that left him paraplegic thirteen years ago. Because of this crisis, the religious faith that undergirds all of his writing assumes enlarged significance in his later work, which includes most of his poetry. Other enduring features of the

Price oeuvre are his deep filial allegiance and a powerful erotic sensibility, leading one critic to call Price's celebration of the human body the most convincing since Whitman.

A perfect gem in the erotic mode (along with "Ambrosia," "Dionysus," and "Aphrodite") is "Juncture," in which "the use of fire" appears—the title for Price's third book of poems. Playing off Milton's description of how angels make love ("Easier than Air with Air, if spirits embrace/Total they mix,") it recalls an erotic interlude of virtually metaphysical intensity:

...that cellular  
Transmigration when willing you  
And willing I made of ourselves  
One sizable brief kind holocaust  
To be, in one dim rented room,  
A speechless broad tall compound creature:  
Fertile, fragrant, unforeseen  
And soon extinct—its only future,  
The white museum of these white lines...

Among Price's many religious poems, which include vivid characterizations of the Holy Family, "Instruction," about the redemption of Judas, looms like an Everest of the Christian imagination. It and other longer poems like "Juncture" and "Jonathan's Lament for David" are Price's finest achievement; they afford him the space to develop character, theme, and narrative suspense while retaining the verbal elegance, economy, and imagery inherent in verse. But there are also countless brief lyrics here that may at random sink prehensile roots into a reader's memory. "Praise," the prefatory poem that addresses the Holy Spirit in *The Laws of Ice*, is one such marvel of compression, rendering the fiery ordeal he was then undergoing with haiku-like brevity in its middle stanza:

Holy flame  
By any name—  
Creator, Terminator,  
Hand—

Receive this praise,  
The due of days  
Of hobbled terror, healing:  
Thanks

"Thanks," like "sane" and "dream," is a frequent motif in Price's poems, commonly ap-

pearing in love poems but also, as above, in tough-minded poetry of loss. "Farewell with Photographs" makes a similarly upbeat epigram out of the ravages of time:

Time is mainly pictures,  
After a while is only pictures.  
Five years, for instance—all but  
two thousands days—  
Will resolve to a few dozen  
pictures in time:  
O which, if ten give long-range pleasure to their  
veterans,  
Thanks are due.  
Thanks then for time—  
Deep-cut pictures,  
Mainly delight.

It is a hopeless task to do justice to Price's resplendent oeuvre within the span of a brief review, but lack of space is not the final problem. In the end, his artistic power simply overwhelms the reviewer's craft. We can only say that with its near-perfect mastery of style and its deeply meditated thoughtfulness, *The Collected Poems* is a marvelous tribute to his boundless talents. If he had written nothing else, this book would assure Reynolds Price a distinguished place within the annals of contemporary American literature.

—Victor Strandberg

Strandberg is a professor of English at Duke. A version of this review appeared in the Raleigh News & Observer.

**THE FINAL TRANSITION**

Continued from page 13

that's my value system. But I wouldn't end it with 'no'; I'd try to continue the discussion in order to understand him better and help him explore the alternatives."

"I'd help him [do it]," answers another. "That's my value system."

"But if we're using a patient's value system to guide their end-of-life decisions, we're helping their decision-making process by complying with their request," says a third. "Our value system shouldn't enter into it."

A young woman shakes her head in disagreement. "We don't do everything a patient asks for just because they ask for it. If we're uncomfortable with what they want to do, we can refer them to another doctor."

Tulsky has been listening attentively, nodding as the group wrestles with the possibilities. "No physician can be asked to do something against his or her moral and religious beliefs," he concurs. "You can always refer the patient to someone else. But what's more important is that you open up a dialogue with this patient. Ask him, 'What are you afraid of? What do you want to accomplish in the time you have left?' Don't make the assumption that he's asking for death. He may think that's what he's asking for, but he may not. So you might say, 'Let's explore your wishes or

your concerns about suffering and then I can help you.' You are not saying you're going to help him die; you're simply offering to help."

Tulsky asks the residents what kinds of fears the dying patient might express, writing their answers on the board. These include pain, being alone or dependent, loss of control, becoming a financial burden, death itself, depression, and experiencing spiritual crises. Looking over the list, he notes that "with the exception of pain, none of these are physical. We can promise good pain control; that we know. But what about these other fears? They are very daunting. You can certainly encourage the family to rally around the patient. But you can also reassure the patient that you won't abandon him, that you will be there for him."

Given his life's work, Tulsky later admits that he has entertained notions of his own death. "The idealized American death is at the age of ninety after you've played four sets of tennis, had a wonderful dinner, made love to your spouse, and then you go to sleep and don't wake up. And that's not my idealized death. Mine is to die with time, maybe an illness that's not too painful, so that I could prepare myself. I'd probably want to die at home with the people I love around me, having resolved most of the things in my life." ■

**IF GARGOYLES COULD TALK**

by William E. King, Duke University Archivist

University Archivist William E. King has compiled 71 articles about the rich and varied history and origins of Duke University for this enlightening book. King sketches the periods of Duke's development, from the Union Institute and Trinity College in Randolph County in the nineteenth century, through Trinity's move to Durham at the turn of the century, to the creation of Duke University in 1924 and its rise from regional to international prestige.

If *Gargoyles Could Talk* includes previously untold information about the Duke family, forgotten presidents,

the origins of the Blue Devil, campus myths, as well as aspects of the architecture, historical personalities, and some surprising anecdotes. It's a must for alumni and anyone interested in regional history and Duke's impact on higher education, both in the state and the nation.

208 pages, with a forward by Robert Durden. \$22.50, jacketed hardcover.



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### Ask the Expert

**With the controversial release of a so-called "Reader's Edition" of James Joyce's *Ulysses*, the promise of a new edition by Joyce scholar John Kidd, and the lapse of the U.S. copyright on December 31, how likely is it that we'll see an authoritative *Ulysses*?**

The Kidd edition will be seen as "definitive" when it comes out next year. On the other hand, given the state of Joyce's supervision of the original edition, there will never be any such thing as a perfectly error-free *Ulysses*. It is a work, after all, of more than a quarter of a million words. The book was produced by French typesetters at a considerable distance from where Joyce was living in Paris. And on the typeset proofs, Joyce massively added and rewrote in his own handwriting, to the point where he enlarged the text by about one-third. Beyond that, Joyce's eyesight progressively deteriorated, so his ability to supervise proofs was seriously compromised. The first edition, then, was a nightmare of production.

I'm of the school that says that all changes in a work of art are momentous changes. In a lyric poem, a word change or two would tend to heavily influence our understanding of the text. Generally speaking, the idea of aesthetic perfection, when it is used as a standard for a text of epic length, is a false standard. There are exceptions: A legendary blooper was made by E.O. Matthiessen in his book *American Renaissance*. When he wrote about *Moby Dick*—a book almost as big as *Ulysses*—he put a

lot of weight on the oxymoronic phrase "soiled fish of the sea." Actually, the manuscript shows that Melville was a lot less clever: It reads "coiled fish of the sea."

The real issue is whether the errors cleared up by Kidd will alter the main lines of our understanding of *Ulysses*. And I will venture a guess that they will not.

—Frank Lentricchia, professor of literature, who teaches *Ulysses*



### Heard Around Campus

"We feel responsible to provide equally for men and women. This puts us much further along in gender equity."

—Athletics director Tom Butters, in the *News & Observer*, on plans to add women's varsity crew next fall and possibly softball by 2000 to comply with Title IX, after a Women's Law Center study showed that only 24 percent of Duke's athletic scholarship money went to women, who comprise 34 percent of its athletes

"I am proud that we are one of a few universities that have taken a concrete stand on unfair labor practices."

—Jim Wilkerson, director of Duke Stores operations and licensing, in *Duke Dialogue*, on establishing a policy with Collegiate Licensing Company, at the urging of a student group, that ensures merchandise using the Duke name will not be produced in "sweatshops"

"The Center for Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender Life is outraged at this blatant censoring of free speech at an institution ostensibly designed to further it. We demand an immediate accounting of actions taken by university officials in this matter. Until otherwise informed, we will view this whitewashing as a hate

crime perpetrated against all students, staff, and faculty members who identify as or support lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, and questioning persons at Duke."

—an official statement by John Howard, director of Duke's LGBT center, in response to maintenance personnel's painting over of portions of the East Campus bridge, including the name of the student group Gothic Queers, who had painted the area pink and written catch phrases in celebration of National Coming Out Week activities on campus

"The removal of these statements was an error in judgment that cannot be condoned. The exercise of free speech may make us uncomfortable at times, but the principles of free speech and open inquiry are at the very foundation of Duke University."

—Executive vice president Tallman Trask, from an official statement in response to the East Campus bridge incident



### Pop Quiz

We asked 15 undergraduates:

**Should proficiency in a foreign language be a requirement in Duke's curriculum?**

Yes: 8  
No: 7

In his annual "State of Arts and Sciences" address to the Arts and Sciences Council, Dean William H. Chafe discussed the possibility of moving "toward a simpler, more coherent, and more rigorous curriculum." Chafe wants a faculty committee to consider either having a foreign language requirement or a foreign language proficiency requirement.

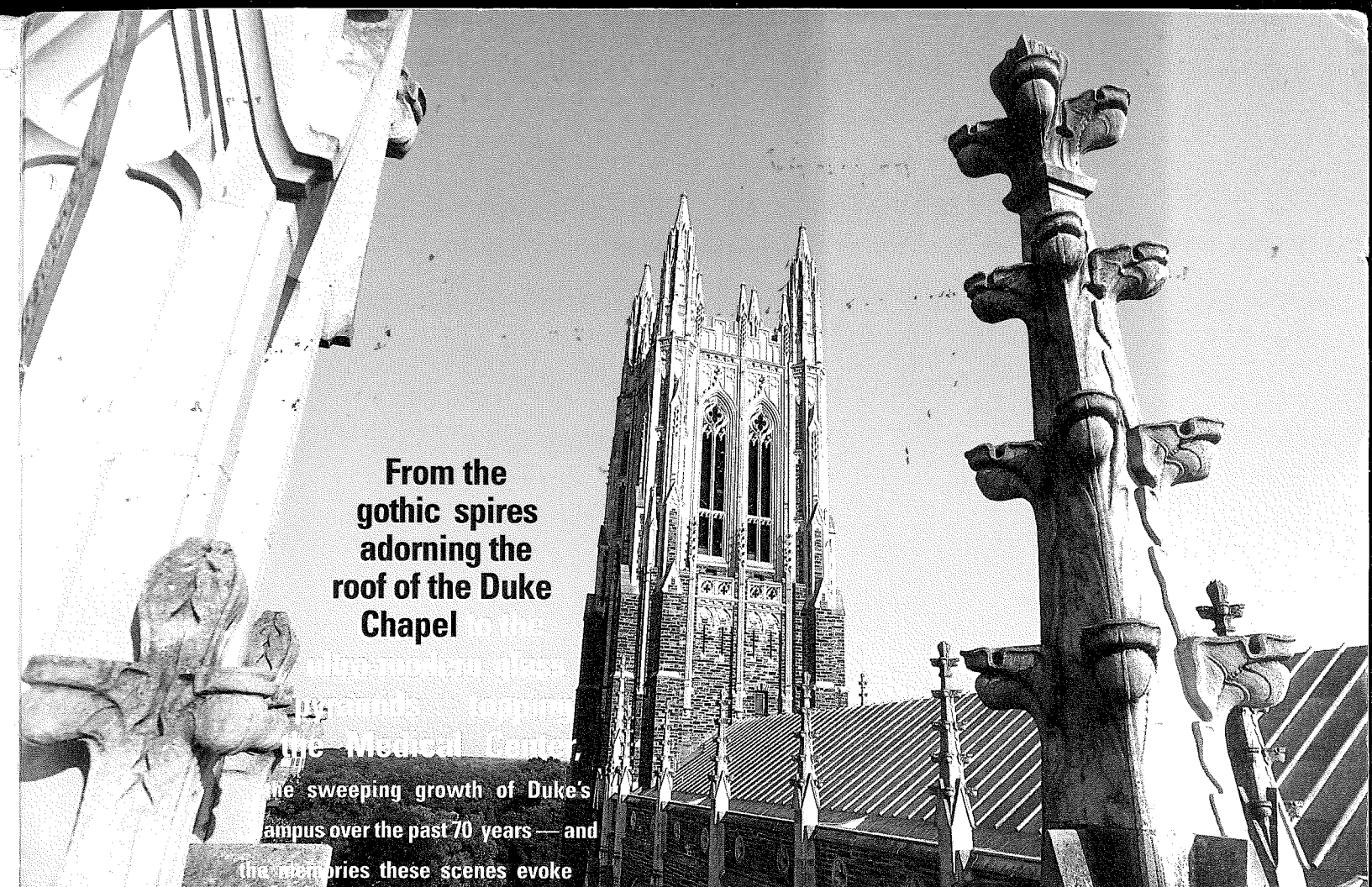
While most students agree that knowing a foreign language is beneficial to an individual, opinions are split as to whether a language should be required. Over half the students polled said knowledge of another language is a necessity in an increasingly global society. "I think that Americans are disabled in a world economy because we only speak English and we expect other people to speak our language. Students from other countries learn many languages in school and are therefore more prepared to work in a multicultural society," says first-year student Mia Fram.

However, those who disagree with a language requirement say students should not be forced to take classes that are not interesting to them. According to junior Audrey Kim, "If being proficient in a foreign language does not play a big role on personal lifestyle—if there is no necessity for it—then people should be allowed to use a limited number of classes to really explore what excites them and what they think they will use in life." Senior Natalie Lamarque says the Duke curriculum has "enough requirements for a liberal arts school. It is moving away from liberal, and more toward strict guidelines."

Junior Drew Welter cites another reason for not requiring a foreign language. "There is no other language you can learn that is as universal as English."

But senior Kanika Blue disagrees. "When we get out and leave here, we're not in a closed country. It is very open; there are lots of opportunities abroad, and the U.S. is becoming more diverse," she says. "A part of a basic liberal arts curriculum is being able to appreciate different cultures. An indicator of that is being able to speak, or at least being exposed to a foreign language."

ILLUSTRATIONS BY MARY FLOCK LEIPA



From the gothic spires adorning the roof of the Duke Chapel

to the sweeping growth of Duke's campus over the past 70 years—and the memories these scenes evoke

has been captured in the new 1998 Duke University Calendar. This beautiful full-color 15" x 12" wall calendar has arrived, giving highly organized people a chance to begin scheduling activities months in advance (and the rest of us a bunch of pretty pictures to look at while we wait for '98). Retailing for \$12, the calendar features through-the-seasons shots of the University and Medical Center campus taken by Duke's

own office of University Photography. It is available at all Duke bookstores, or by mailing or faxing the coupon below to Duke Stores.

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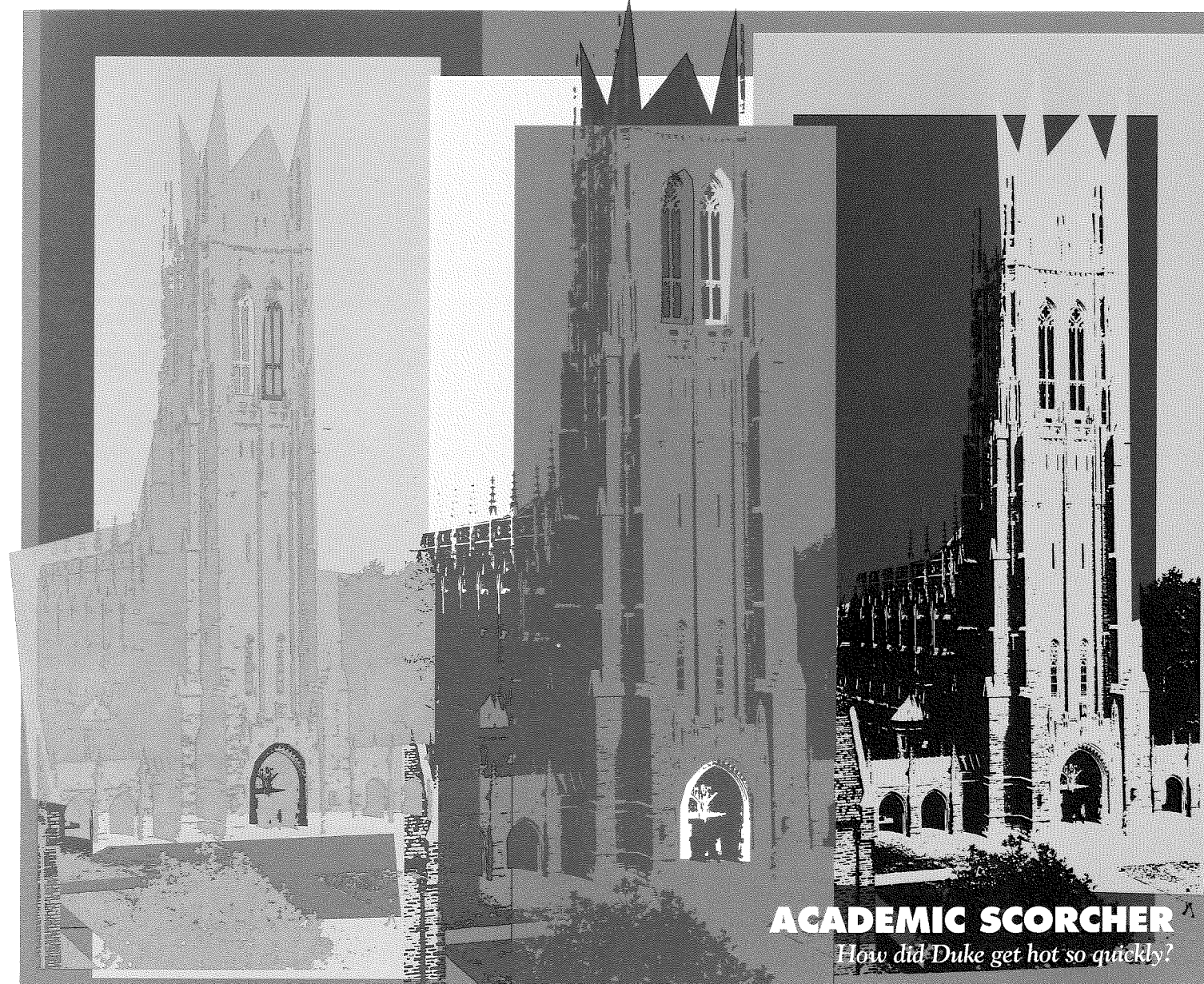
MAGAZINE

NOVEMBER - DECEMBER 1997

**WAR WOUNDS**

**EMBRACING EUTHANASIA**

**WOMEN OF THE CLOTH**

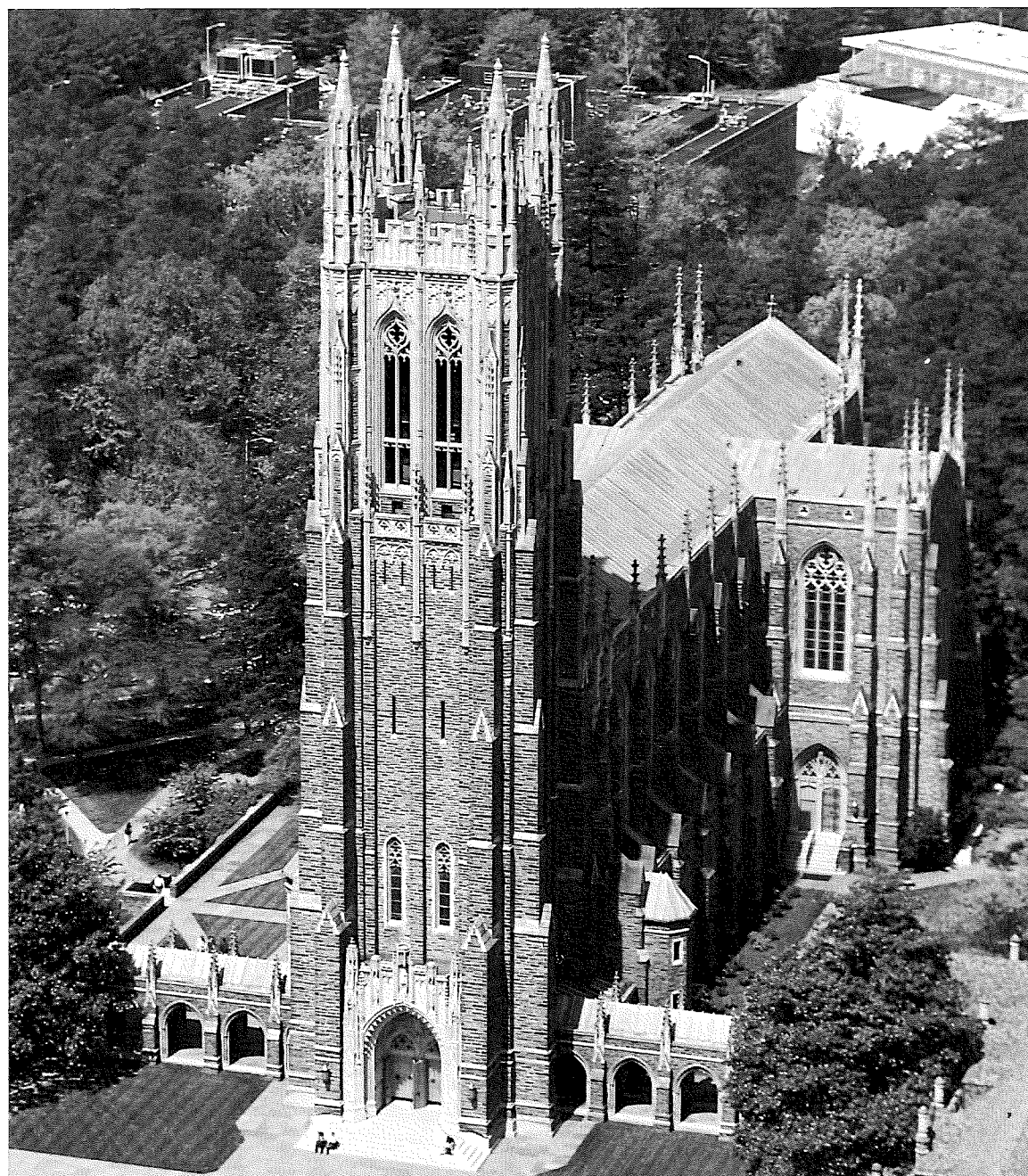


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# SOMETIMES THE HEALER NEEDS HEALING

## WAR WITHOUT END

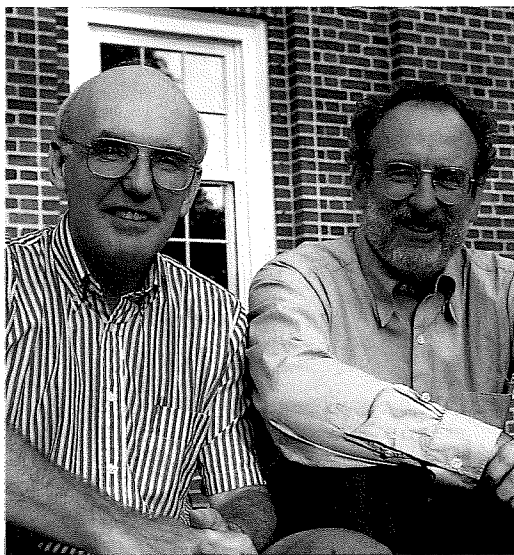
BY BOB WILSON

Though he had no way of knowing it at the time, John Parrish's year in the killing fields would upend his personal life, render him apolitical, and leave him with a burden of survivor guilt common among medical providers who went to Vietnam.

*War is a central institution in human civilization, and it has a history precisely as long as civilization.*  
—Gwynne Dyer, *War*

There were five of them bunking down in Hootch 75, men as good as any this country ever sent to war, and in that summer of 1967 each was trying to come to terms with a time and a place called South Vietnam.

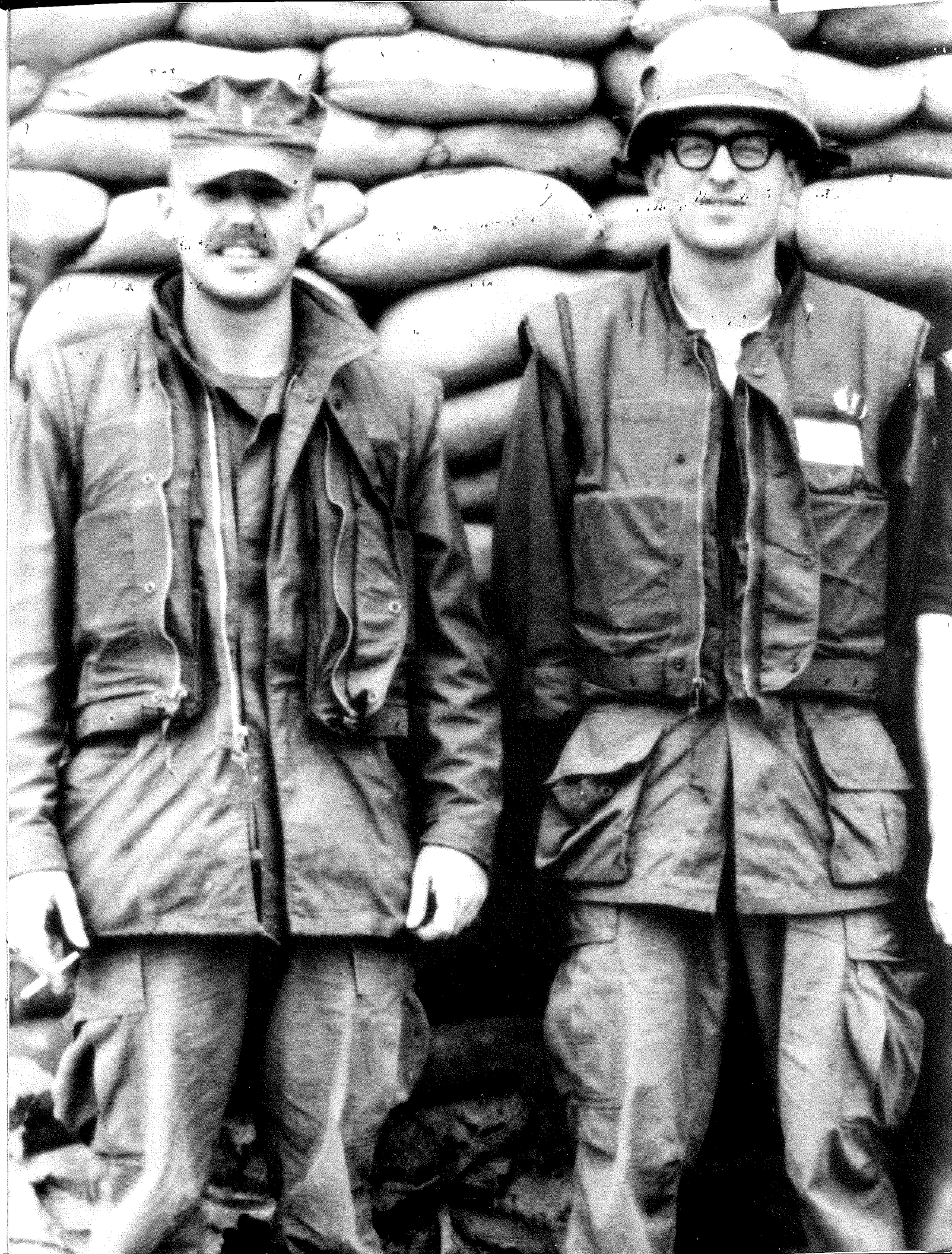
For thirteen months—Marines prided themselves on staying a month longer in-country than other branches of the U.S. military—each of the five lived amid the stench of diesel fumes and burning human waste, the gut-rattling thunder of F-4 Phantom jets, helicopters ferrying the quick and the dead,



drinking water reeking of bleach, salt tablets the size of a dime, anti-malaria pills, monsoon rains, rear-area martinets, and, somewhere in the bush beyond the perimeter, a silent enemy waiting to kill.

Hastily thrown up at a Marine Corps base near coastal Phu Bai, Hootch 75 consisted of little more than a concrete floor, a wooden superstructure, and an enormous amount of screen wire. The four naval officers and one Marine assigned to the hootch were an intelligent, thoughtful, and rather cynical lot, a cast of characters who could have walked straight into an episode of *M\*A\*S\*H*. In 1972, one of the hootchies, a Navy doctor named John Parrish '61, would publish to acclaim one of the most riv-

*War buddies: a mustachioed Alex Roland and John Parrish, the doctor in the hootch, opposite, in Vietnam, 1967; Roland and student Parrish today, at left, outside Roland's MALS classroom*





eting books sired by the war, *A Doctor's Year in Vietnam*, a cut-to-the-marrow, nonfiction novel about one man's life in the combat zone, the people he knew, and what he came to know about himself.

Barely out of Yale Medical School, Parrish knew little about Vietnam the country or Vietnam the war when he arrived at Phu Bai—few Americans did. Sensing his disorientation, the men of Hootch 75 “adopted” Parrish during a round of beer drinking at the Phu Bai officers’ club. It was a pastime among regulars to see which table could build the highest pyramid of beer cans—all empty, of course. Parrish proved his mettle by demolishing Hootch 75’s pyramid with a flying can and a roar: “Are we going to talk or are we going to drink?” Then and there, the men of Hootch 75 knew they had found their man.

One of the hootchies who took Parrish’s measure that night would figure prominently in *A Doctor's Year* and his life after the war. A composite character, the hootchie is a gung-ho Naval Academy graduate and Marine captain, Roland Ames. But that’s getting ahead of the story.

Phu Bai two years after the Marines landed in Vietnam amid flower leis, photographers, and the applause of local dignitaries was not M\*A\*S\*H; it was more like a preview of hell. The blood flowing from 3rd Division Marines, slogging through the rice paddies and green hills west of Phu Bai, was copious and real. John Parrish’s job was to patch up these wounded Marines and return them to combat.

Today, Parrish is the chief of dermatology at Harvard Medical School. Then, he was a Navy medical officer working at the Phu Bai field hospital. Though he had no way of knowing it at the time, Parrish’s year in the killing fields would upend his personal life, render him apolitical, and leave him with a burden of survivor guilt common among medical providers who went to Vietnam.

Parrish came home in 1968, finished his obligation to the Navy, and began a civilian career in dermatology that has opened professional doors for him around the world. A few years after his return from the combat zone, however, Vietnam began to creep out of the vasty deep of his dreams and into his everyday life. It was the classic manifestation of post-traumatic stress disorder, PTSD. The healer was becoming one of the wounded, too. With PTSD came nightmares of crushed, mangled, and burned bodies; Technicolor snippets of his assuring young Marines, though he knew they would be dead by morning; the depression of survivor guilt spawned by knowing that he would see the green grass of home and they would not. Trying to make sense of what was happening to him, Parrish began to correspond with his hootchie, “Roland Ames.” By 1997, their letters filled a 500-page manuscript.

*The function of the profession of arms is the ordered application of force in the resolution of a social problem.*

—General Sir John Hackett,  
*The Profession of Arms*

**O**n paper, it all seems so neat, so precise, so bloodless. In fact, war is a blood-swollen god, as Stephen Crane wrote, and soldiers are the raw material that feed him. Six months into his tour in Vietnam, John Parrish was mentally and physically exhausted from trying to salvage as much of that raw material one man could do. He had come to Vietnam as a *tabula rasa*; now he was beginning to question not only his country’s involvement in an Asian civil war, but also the very political and moral legitimacy of his government.

When Parrish returned to the States in 1968, he was a stranger in a strange land. He learned from rebuffs in San Francisco and elsewhere what others in uniform already knew: A lot of Americans had come to believe servicemen were part of the Vietnam problem, not the solution. In the view of the anti-war movement, these soldiers had alternatives to Vietnam—Canada and Sweden, among others—but they were culpable be-

cause they refused to resist an immoral war.

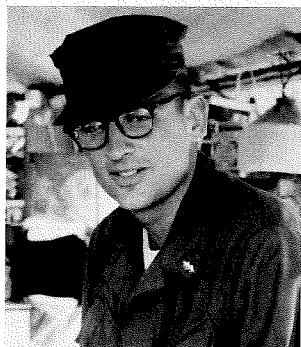
For Parrish, the Florida-born son of a Baptist minister who preached love of God and country, this was a world gone belly up. Parrish had gone to Vietnam reluctantly but with a sense of duty. His moral imperative consisted of keeping wounded Americans alive, not in torching straw huts. Though he had been there, had been in combat, had saved lives, Parrish was increasingly troubled by what he saw happening in the United States as well as by his failure to decipher the “why?” of the war.

Several top policymakers in the Johnson administration wrestled with the question. They, too, could discern no purpose in continuing a pointless war. Chief among these nascent doves was Defense Secretary Robert McNamara, whose public support of the war masked a gnawing conviction that he had helped steer the United States into a disaster. McNamara was right. He and his advisers talked arrogantly after the 1965 U.S. buildup about the proper way to preserve South Vietnam: Gradually tighten the screws until North Vietnam simply abandoned its struggle to annex the South by force. But in 1968, after the Tet Offensive shattered the Johnson administration’s confidence and eroded much of

## CASUALTIES OF WAR

**U**nlike soldiers in earlier wars, most of the 2 million Americans who served in Vietnam did not go there as members of military units. They went alone, and they came home alone. As a result, few long-term friendships seem to have survived the post-Vietnam years. Alex Roland and John Parrish are an exception.

Their correspondence, which may be adapted for a book, consists of more than 500 manuscript pages. Here are excerpts from two of their letters. The first excerpt, written by Parrish, suggests a flashback associated with his post-traumatic stress disorder:



June 4, 1995

Dear Alex,

As I write to you, my mind and feelings return to the first few days of the Tet Offensive... I know I sit in safe Boston in 1995, but I feel entirely present [in] Phu Bai in 1968.

Mixed into the sounds of the garbage truck outside my window, I hear incoming rounds just beyond the airstrip... as I debride the injured hand of a lieutenant who could not be older than twenty-one. I give the lieutenant some sterile gauze and tell him... that if the rounds get closer, he is to cover the wound with gauze and roll off the litter onto the floor... We lie on the floor without moving as several rounds land on the airstrip next to us. When quiet returns, several people head for the bunkers, but most of us continue working... With each group of shells my heart beats faster. My hands shake so... it is difficult to continue my work, but there is so much work yet to be done. We have no place to carry the wounded to safety... What bothers me most is the brains under my fingernails.

John

June 14, 1995

Dear John,

Your last letter has an edge to it, but I am thankful you are still writing... You ask again, “What is the meaning of Vietnam?” For some people, Vietnam stands for all wars. For others it stands for wars of American/capitalist/Western imperialism. For others it stands for a noble failure. For the Rambo crowd it stands for losing.

In short, [the meaning of Vietnam] depends on who you are, just as what you carried home from the war depends on the baggage you took there in the first place. Ultimately, the meaning of Vietnam is tied to the meaning of life, which each of us must discern for ourselves.

...I think you swim about in a sea of emotions. Come ashore and build a personal philosophy. Read some philosophy, just as I will read some Vietnam literature. And let’s compare progress on our respective projects.

Alex

Parrish, at left: *A Doctor's Year* in Phu Bai never ended



Air ambulance: UH-1D medevac helicopters guaranteed fast transport to a field hospital

the remaining domestic support for the war, Washington scrambled to find a face-saving exit. That would consume another seven years, 30,000 more American lives, and yet another president, Richard M. Nixon LL.D. '39.

Still to come was the massive but disappointing U.S. “incursion” into Cambodia that sparked fatal protests at several American universities, the Christmastime B-52 strikes on Hanoi, and the mining of Haiphong harbor. The Vietnam that John Parrish, “Roland Ames,” and the other tenants of Hootch 75 knew in 1968 had not reached its zenith.

*They told me later that somebody was in a spider trap to the left... I was paralyzed from the time I got hit. I knew that because the only thing I could move was my hands.*

— Danny Riels, interview, 1988

**V**ietnam in 1967-68 was a new spot on the map for kids like Danny Riels, a football letterman fresh out of high school in Petal, Mississippi. Riels, however, didn’t spend much time in-country. He was paralyzed in his first and only firefight.

If the Danny Rielses of Vietnam were the raw material of war, John Parrish was a quality-control inspector with a medical degree. His job was to repair battle-damaged Marines and send them back to work, using the military’s coldly efficient triage system. Here, the integrity of the group assumes precedence over the individual; the soldier with the best chance of

survival usually merits first call on a combat physician.

Vietnam casualties taken to a field hospital like the one in Phu Bai had a better chance of survival than in any war up to that time. Thanks to fast UH-1D medevac helicopters, no American in Vietnam was more than thirty minutes from a field hospital. When a higher level of care was needed, another medevac chopper flew casualties to a Navy hospital ship just over the horizon. From graceful white ships with names like *Repose* and *Solace*, most patients who would learn war no more went on to U.S. hospitals in Japan and, eventually, to the United States.

Parrish’s place in this process was entry-level, which meant he and other Navy physicians at Phu Bai saw in all its immediacy the worst that could be inflicted on the human body by an enemy that preferred maiming over killing. His reasoning was sound: A Marine with his legs suddenly rendered into pink mist by a Chinese-made land mine was a winning number in the lottery of combat.

The dead required nothing from the living; the near-dead required a great deal. Anti-personnel mines and booby traps were cheap, effective ways to sap a Marine unit’s strength and morale. Furthermore, the regime of Ho Chi Minh reaped a bonus with every mangled American who came home from Vietnam: more home-front opposition to the war. Maiming was Hanoi’s way of taking the war into America’s living rooms, and it worked.

*What made me and the Americanization of the Vietnam War are the same. I am the Vietnam War.*  
— John Parrish, M.D.

**O**n a pleasant July evening, thirteen graduate students in Duke’s Master of Arts in Liberal Studies (MALS) program join Parrish and history department chair Alex Roland Ph.D. ’74—the “Roland Ames” of *A Doctor's Year*—in a Carr Building seminar room. These students, ages twenty-three to fifty-seven, signed up for “The Meaning of Vietnam,” one the most unusual graduate courses ever offered by the university. From now until late August, they will search for meaning in the Vietnam War—indeed, whether the United States’ eleven-year involvement in a Third World country’s civil war has any shared meaning at all.

The course is Parrish’s idea, refined by Roland. The MALS students will not pore over military tactics and strategies. Rather, as Roland agreed to teach it, the seminar will examine the ideologies, politics, and belief systems of the 1950s and 1960s that led to the U.S. takeover of the Vietnam conflict. As the students will learn in readings, films, and class discussions, the takeover was the product of dubious, often false perceptions about the nature of the war. Perhaps the most fateful of those perceptions stemmed from the Johnson administration’s embrace of the domino theory, which held that a Communist victory in South Vietnam would soon ripple through

other former colonial states in Indochina.

Few people except historians talk about the domino theory today. But by the time John F. Kennedy took office, the theory was already looming over U.S. policy in Southeast Asia. The domino theory fundamentally misread events by holding up South Vietnam as a textbook example of monolithic Communism on the prowl. Had not the West confronted the same menace a decade earlier in South Korea?

Yes, but Vietnam was not and never would be the Korean War redux. The war in Vietnam originated in a nationalist movement dedicated to unifying North and South. In reality, the Ho Chi Minh regime privately gave little more than lip service to Marxist-Leninist doctrine.

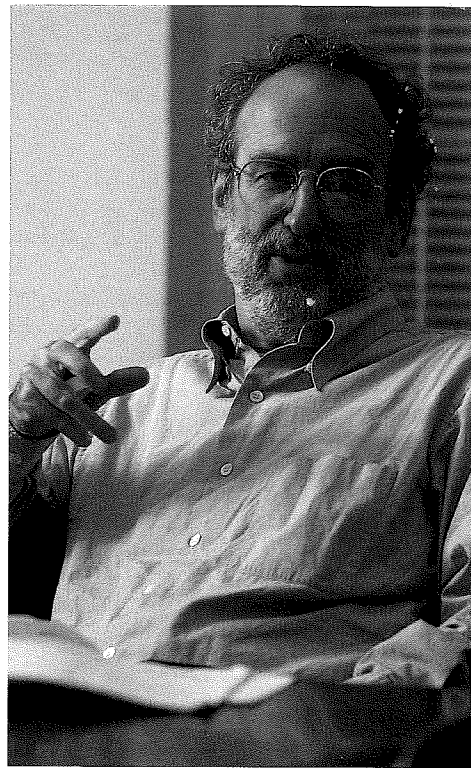
**B**y the time an orange summer sun dips below the East Campus tree line, Roland is deep into the Socratic method, at which he excels. His questions center more on how the students themselves perceive Vietnam than on the who, why, and when of the war. If the domino theory grew out of Cold War perceptions of international Communism, Roland asks, what perceptions might we as individuals have of Vietnam—and are those perceptions similarly real or imagined?

Each student, of course, “sees” a Vietnam colored by his or her beliefs and perceptions. Liberals in the class generally regard the Vietnam War as an internal nationalistic struggle that posed little or no serious threat to other Southeast Asia states and none at all to this country. Students with a more conservative bent tend to assess the war as a tentacle of international Communism that had to be cut off.

MALS student Joyce Ward, fifty-five, who operates a 1,000-acre truck farm with her husband in Bladen County, North Carolina, found herself in the middle of the ideological spectrum. “If there is an inherent meaning to the Vietnam War,” she told me, “perhaps it is that no country should ever be so arrogant...as to believe it has discovered the best and only way a people should be governed.”

No one in Ward’s immediate family went to Vietnam. Not so for Jennifer Madriaga, a history graduate student and “Navy brat” whose father served in the war zone. Although she went into the course “thinking Vietnam was a tragedy, and that viewpoint did not change,” Madriaga believes the seminar helped her find the right place for Vietnam within the larger context of the 1960s. Perhaps, she suggested, the war might be seen as a reflection of many other events—assassinations, urban riots, the civil rights and feminist revolutions—that defined a violent decade for Americans.

To assign a common meaning to the war is, Roland argues, futile. For most Americans who



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OVER KILLING.**

were there, Vietnam to this day remains a surrealistic journey into the nether reaches of the human experience. Events and people in Vietnam often were not what or who you believed. A South Vietnamese Army major might well be (and some were) in reality a colonel in the North Vietnamese army. The Vietnamese maid who swept your hootch or washed your jungle fatigues might be a Viet Cong agent (and some were) preparing a detailed map of your base for the Tet Offensive. An Army unit calling itself a “studies and observation group” might consist of volunteers going into Laos, Cambodia, or North Vietnam on commando raids. Many of these men were never seen again.

Distinguishing between the real and the

*Parrish's three Vietnams: being in-country, suffering the stress disorder, looking for answers*

unreal in Vietnam was so difficult that writer Michael Herr, one of the best war correspondents of the era, suggested in his book *Dispatches* that conventional, fact-based journalism collapsed in Vietnam. Most journalists were willing conduits for official facts because the paradigm of their craft required it. If a brigade commander said his troops had killed 145 VC on the Michelin Rubber Plantation, his claim was accepted as fact. However, such “facts” usually consisted of numbers inflated by lower-level commanders who feared their career tickets wouldn’t be punched if they failed to “produce” their quota of VC and NVA bodies. Even though everyone in the chain of command knew the body count was a work of fiction, and furthermore that they were participating in the deception, the practice dutifully assumed a life of its own. Thus was the Vietnam War reported in newspapers and on TV newscasts back home.

However Daliesque the war appeared to civilians, what the people in the belly of the beast lived with day and night was not the work of a creative imagination. In its darkest moments, life in the sandpit called Phu Bai went beyond imagination.

Parrish knows that. He is one of thousands of Vietnam veterans with PTSD, warriors who left a part of themselves on a foreign field. Some go back, looking for the patch of red laterite earth where they felt the hard thump of an AK-47 round, where a buddy “bought the farm,” where visions of life after the war were shared amid gripes about C-rations, terminally dumb second lieutenants, and Dear John letters.

Parrish has not gone back. There is no need to physically return, he says, to a place that lives within him. In a paper for Roland’s seminar, he wrote, “I captured my one-year war into my soul and have not let it go.” He really is the Vietnam War, bottled at the source.

*War, war, war. If either of you boys says ‘war’ just once again, I’ll go in the house and slam the door.*

—Scarlett O’Hara,  
*Gone With the Wind*

**S**oldiers who have yet to experience combat talk a great deal about it. Afterward, they prefer to talk about other things.

For a couple of hours on an August afternoon, however, I joined Parrish and Roland at the latter’s house in Duke Forest to talk about war as they knew it. Half-jokingly, Roland says he long ago stuffed Vietnam into his file of “learning experiences,” and today has more bad dreams about life as a Naval Academy midshipman than about his thirteen months at Phu Bai. The jocularity fades when Roland

begins to talk about the U.S. military performance in Vietnam, much of which he dismisses as almost criminally inept. Vietnam, he declares, was a struggle between a Third World foe steeped in Mao’s doctrine of protracted war and an American military whose mindset for twenty years had dwelled on defeating a Soviet invasion of Europe.

Thus, Roland’s Vietnam is one that we went into with arrogance, only to come out, as the French did, with our tail between our legs. We cannot change the past, so let’s get on with what can be changed, the present.

Parrish defines not one but three Vietnams. The first was his physical presence in-country, the only Vietnam in the past. The second Vietnam is his stress disorder. The third Vietnam is his quest for answers. Parrish does not talk much this day about what he saw and did three decades ago. What he is seeking, and what Roland has tried to help him find, is a fourth Vietnam: coming home.

I ask Parrish if he has read a classic meditation on war written by philosopher J. Glenn Gray forty years ago. It turns out Parrish had read Gray’s book, *The Warriors: Reflections on Men in Battle* and found it, as I did, immensely thought-provoking. One of Gray’s chapters bears an altogether curious and unforgettable title, “The Enduring Appeals of Battle.” What could be appealing about the worst violence that humankind inflicts upon itself? The words in the title seem contradictory. Yet, Gray knew what he was writing about; as an Army officer in World War II, he discovered in himself the strange appeal of battle. War does hold many a soldier in thrall; only in battle does he stand on the very cusp of life and death. Only as a soldier is he permitted to wield so much individual power over the fate of others.

For the rest of their lives, soldiers can recall with a fondness that astonishes civilians the thrill of power and the lure of war. What else could General Douglas MacArthur have meant when, in a moment of Freudian candor, he told his aides the Korean War was “Mars’ last gift to an old soldier?”

It is here, just before our time runs out on that August afternoon, that Parrish utters what I had begun to sense and what Roland no doubt has long known. “I am afraid,” Parrish says softly, “I will discover that I am fascinated by war.” If so, coming to terms with the enduring appeals of battle will be the first step toward home for John Parrish, just as it was for the rest of us.

*Wilson A.M. ’88, an Army officer in Vietnam in 1966-67, is the author of Landing Zones, Southern Veterans Remember Vietnam. He is editorial editor at Durham’s Herald-Sun.*

**DATE SOMEONE  
WHO KNOWS THAT  
BAUHAUS  
IS NOT AVAILABLE  
ON TAP.**

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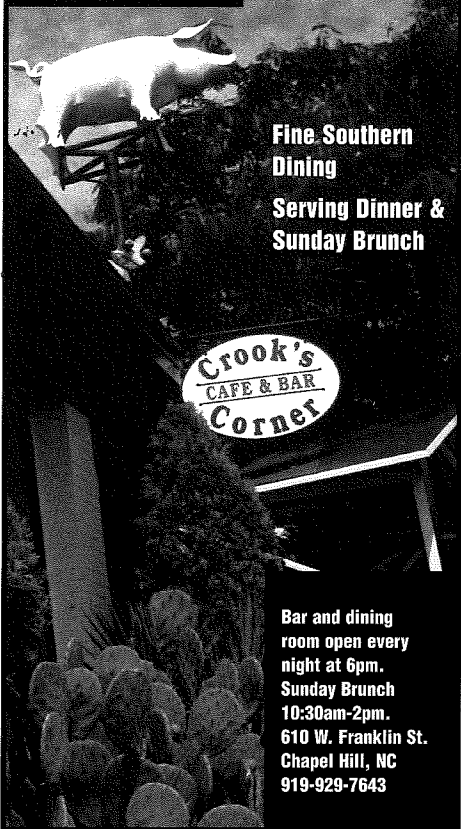
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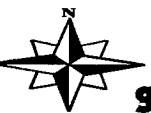
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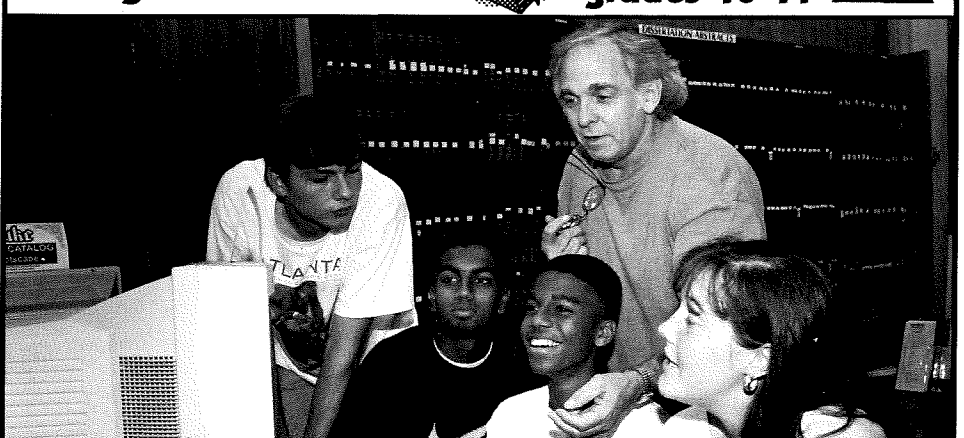
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# PREPARING FOR THE FINAL TRANSITION

ARE YOU READY TO DIE?

BY BRIDGET BOOHER

The debate over euthanasia has polarized the country in much the same way as abortion or the death penalty. But it has also opened a window onto a much larger, and many would say more important, issue: the quality of care for the dying.

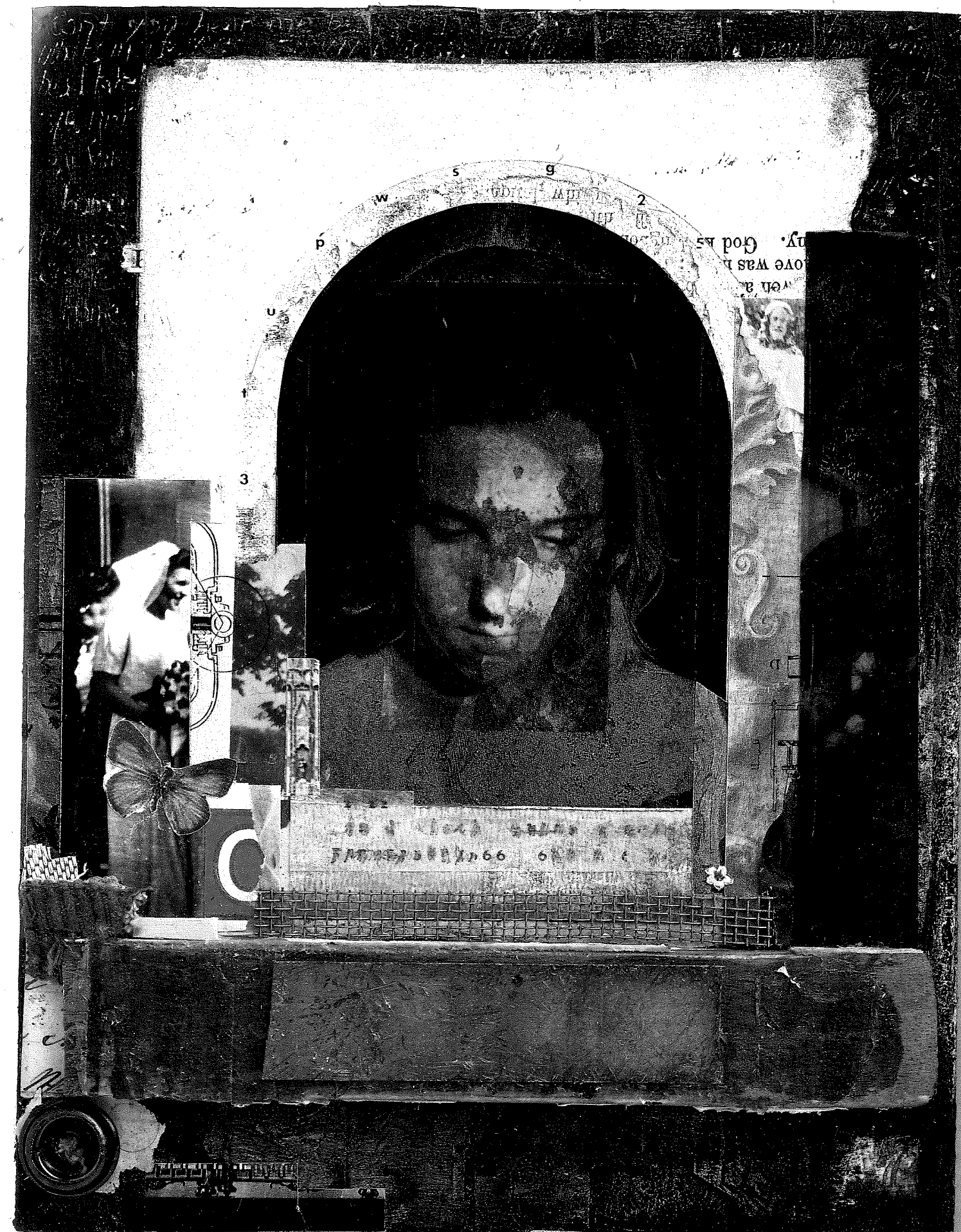
**A**s families come together this season to celebrate Hanukkah or Christmas or Kwanza, there's a topic of discussion that should—but probably won't—be broached. The subject is death, that inevitable exit we all will make. While our entrance into the world was likely a joyous occasion that required nothing from us, our deaths will demand more. Do you know how your parents want to spend their final weeks? Whether your sister would want to be kept alive on a ventilator if she had an incurable condition? What would make life not worth living anymore for you?

Unfortunately, these frank reflections often take place when it's too late, when a loved one's prognosis is poor. We hope and pray and convince ourselves that everything will be all right. But suddenly we find ourselves standing next to a grandmother or son who lies barely conscious in a hospital bed, being asked to chart a course of care-giving that ranges from wait-and-see (while racking up astronomically expensive hospital bills) to questioning whether to withdraw artificial life support (*Is there more we could do?*).

Ideally, dying should be easy. We fall asleep

and don't wake up. Or we slowly drift from consciousness into a comfortable fog that ends with a natural cessation of our hearts or lungs. The reality, however, isn't always so peaceful. We no longer die the way we used to; most of us will take our final breaths in institutions like nursing homes or hospitals rather than in our own homes. As advancements in medical technology have made it possible to prolong life, we as patients expect—in fact, demand—that all resources are made available to us, even when we're faced with a terminal disease. We die with tubes and monitors in place, technological experiments in resisting the inevitable.

In the larger public arena, there's been renewed attention to death and dying in America. Most visibly, the debate over euthanasia—from the questionable tactics of retired pathologist Jack Kevorkian to this summer's two Supreme Court decisions allowing states to continue banning physician-assisted suicide—has polarized the country in much the same way as abortion or the death penalty. (While the word euthanasia is often used as a euphemism for mercy killing, its literal meaning is "good death.") The controversy has divided



ILLUSTRATIONS BY JON LEZINSKY

physicians, patients' rights groups, ethicists, economists, religious leaders, nurses, legal experts, and theologians. But it has also afforded a window onto a much larger, and many would say more important, issue: the quality of care for the dying.

"Our society in general is a very death-denying culture," says James Tulsky, assistant professor of medicine at Duke Medical Center and Durham's Veterans Affairs (VA) Medical Center. "My view is that assisted suicide may be permissible in those rare circumstances where patients are suffering so much that pain simply cannot be alleviated by the best that palliative care has to offer. But the real issue is that so many people are getting inadequate palliative care."

There are a number of reasons why this is so, none more central than the doctor-patient (and by extension, family) relationship. Physicians aren't always comfortable talking about death, although it is a natural milestone in one's life. Doctors have been trained to view death as, if not outright failure, then the least desired outcome. Given the imposing armamentarium available, there's always one more test to run or one more intervention to try. Patients share this belief that the next assortment of drugs will make a difference, or that even though very few people recover from a given procedure, they will be the exception.

"Doctors don't usually relay the negative aspects of prognosis until the very end," says Tulsky. "The treatment team is trying very hard to communicate to the family that they should maintain hope and keep focused on the bright side of things. Meanwhile, the family is getting lots of different messages. They're being told extremely technical things—that blood pressure is constant or kidney function has improved—so they hold on to these minute changes even though, in the grand scheme of things, they mean very little if the patient has multiple problems."

"What's going on in the doctor's mind," he says, "is that this patient is sicker than sick, and, if he really thought about it, the prognosis is no higher than a 30 percent survival rate. Another week goes by—no improvement—and now the prognosis is about 10 percent. But he doesn't communicate that to the family. So the day comes when the doctor goes to the family and says, 'Look, we should think about withdrawing treatment.' And the family is shocked. 'What?! But yesterday you said that kidney function was better.' So those transition periods can be very, very difficult."

Tulsky, who came to Duke in 1993, is on the leading edge of a medical education revolution. Through the Open Society Institute's landmark Project on Death in America, Tulsky was chosen as one of the inaugural Soros Faculty Scholars (funded by philanthropist

George Soros). With additional funding from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation, he is teaching medical students and residents how to grapple with the complex challenges of improving communication between doctor and patient, specifically in terms of end-of-life care.

PRIME, a primary care training program for VA residents, is a combined inpatient/outpatient rotation that lasts for three months rather than the usual one month. The team-based arrangement simulates the demands and rhythms of private practice, with an additional academic component that explores the practical and philosophical implications of practicing medicine. Tulsky says the intensive, four-year-long study will serve as a controlled trial to see how PRIME residents and their patients fare as compared to the residents (and their patients) who did not go through the PRIME curriculum.

Similarly, PRACTICE, a one-year-old innovative curriculum at Duke Medical Center,

exposes medical students to primary care training. Beginning in February, ten hours of classroom discussions will be added to students' education; topics will range from how to break bad news to eliciting patient treatment preferences, and they may also visit hospices and keep journals of their experiences. Training medical students about death and dying is now starting to become an integrated part of the curriculum for many medical schools. But as recently as 1993, an American Medical Association study found that just 26 percent of 7,048 hospital-residency programs included such a course.

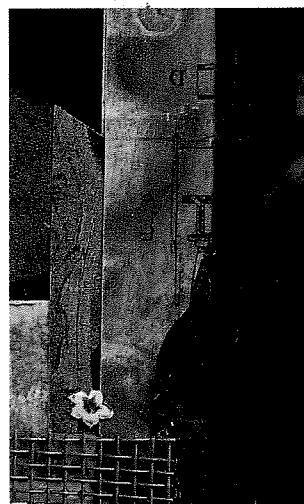
Trained as a general internist, Tulsky has spent his professional career examining the intersection of medicine and social science. As an undergraduate at Cornell, he majored in Biology and Society, an interdisciplinary program that combined biomedical science with courses on philosophy and ethics. As a medical student at the University of Illinois-Chicago, Tulsky developed an independent

## ASSISTED SUICIDE: A RIGHT OR A WRONG?

**D**o we have a constitutional right to end our own lives? That was the thrust of two cases decided by the U.S. Supreme Court this summer, and while both suits revolved around the 14th Amendment, the suits differed significantly in how they were argued. Still, in both instances the justices overturned earlier court cases that ruled in favor of physician-assisted suicide.

The first case, brought by the Seattle-based group Compassion in Dying against the state of Washington, centered on the due process clause of the 14th Amendment. If an individual has the constitutional right to make decisions about whether or not to bear children (the abortion debate), lawyers for the group argued, then having control over how one dies is a natural part of that continuum and the courts shouldn't interfere.

The second case, *Vacco vs. Quill*, centered on the equal protection clause of the 14th Amendment. A group of terminally ill patients and their physicians, including Timothy Quill (who set off a firestorm in 1992 when he wrote a medical journal article about helping a patient commit suicide), maintained that New York's ban on assisted suicide is inconsistent with a dying patient's legal right to refuse treatment or to be taken off life-support. In



other words, a policy that only allows terminally ill people to decide their fates (and only under specific circumstances) is discriminatory.

While nearly all major medical organizations oppose assisted suicide, surveys of physicians and their support staffs report that "passive euthanasia" is quietly and routinely practiced. For example, instead of treating every infection that occurs in a dying cancer patient, a physician might recommend a less aggressive course of treatment that focuses on palliative care. Slow morphine drips have helped countless patients die peaceful deaths; while the

underlying condition is what killed them, the morphine allowed the disease to take its course naturally without causing undue pain.

Despite the Supreme Court decisions, the debate surrounding assisted suicide is far from settled. For example, most surveys show that the American public is fairly evenly divided on the issue, with a slight majority in favor.

But a survey conducted by Duke psychiatrist Harold Koenig found that the population most likely to be affected by assisted suicide—elderly, frail patients—opposes it the most. As reported in the October 1996 issue of *Archives of Internal Medicine*, the twenty-month study conducted at Duke Hospital found that only 39.9 percent of patients at the geriatric evaluation and treatment clinic favored assisted suicide, as compared to 59.3 percent of those patients' relatives.

"These findings are provocative and of great concern because the frail, elderly, poorly educated, and demented members of our society have little power to influence public policy that may directly affect them," says Koenig. "If physician-assisted suicide is made legal, then this population may warrant special measures."

study in geriatrics and ethics, including a stint at the Hastings Center for Bioethics. His medical training at the University of California-San Francisco, augmented by a Robert Wood Johnson Clinical Scholars Fellowship, paired him with Bernard Lo, one of the country's leading ethicists.

**W**hat Tulsky and others have found is that doctors and patients generally talk in two different languages—medical terminology versus life experiences—which results in frequent, potentially life-altering misunderstandings. For example, a physician asks a dying patient, "Do you want us to do everything we can to save you?" That kind of phrasing, says Tulsky, gives the patient no other option but to say yes. But the communication doesn't even have to be that binary to have a negative effect. Instead of asking patients and their families to weigh, for example, the serious risks of CPR, a physician might frame the procedure in vague terms, such as "sometimes it's futile, sometimes it's traumatic." (Unlike the almost routine successes of CPR on shows like *ER* and *Chicago Hope*, the procedure carries grave risks and is usually unsuccessful—just 7 to 14 percent of hospitalized patients who undergo CPR survive to be discharged.)

In a study conducted by Tulsky, ethicist Lo, and Margaret Chesney in 1992, only 13 percent of medical residents at three teaching hospitals mentioned the patient's likelihood of survival after CPR. Less than 20 percent mentioned such adverse outcomes as neurological damage or prolonged stays in intensive care units. Remarkably, these pivotal conversations lasted a median of ten minutes, with the physician doing most of the talking.

## IT'S IMPORTANT FOR PEOPLE TO FEEL THAT THEIR LIVES HAVE BEEN IMPORTANT, THAT THE UNIQUE STORY OF ONE'S LIFE IS HEARD AND APPRECIATED.

(Perhaps not surprisingly, given the brevity and one-sided nature of these discussions, a patient's personal values and goals were addressed in just 10 percent of cases.)

Duke oncology resident Amy Abernathy has worked closely with Tulsky and shares his sensitivity to the power of communication. It's a delicate balance, she says, to deliver frank details about a patient's condition while still providing encouragement. She admits to being frustrated when patients ask how long they have to live. "I never know what to say. We try to give general ranges—on the order of weeks to months, or months to a couple of years—instead of absolute times." If they persist, she'll tell them the percentages, but with a caveat: "I'll say, 'Now listen. That's what happens to 60 percent of patients, but what makes you think you're not going to be part of the 40

percent? Because what really matters is what's going to happen to you, not what's going to happen to sixty out of a hundred patients.' You want to make sure that people have hope they'll be among the 40 percent, because study after study has shown that when people have a positive outlook, or feel they have God



patient says, 'Oh, by the way...' and that's the thing that's really bothering them. At that point, you've already used up the allotted fifteen or twenty minutes.

"What I usually do is rob Peter to pay Paul, so if I have a patient who really needs thirty or forty minutes, I try to balance that against patients who only need ten. But the point is that when you get those 'Oh, by the way...' it indicates that your communication could have been more efficient. It's extremely hard. Even though I teach this stuff, and think I'm reasonably decent at it, the time factor is just so tough."

Offering a range of medical options for ill and dying patients is crucial for mapping out day-to-day treatment plans. Yet a larger issue remains: How will a patient live out her final months or days when that time comes? If each of us can articulate a personal vision of the good life, what then do we hope for in a good death? Will there be pain? Will it be scary? Can we be in control? It's hard enough to ask ourselves these questions, much less articulate them for a physician who may only be with us for twenty-minute intervals at a time. Similarly, doctors responsible for dying patients can find it hard to make the transition from focusing on curing to caring.

Physician Keith G. Meador Th.M. '86 is an associate clinical professor of psychiatry and pastoral theology. He divides his time between supervising medical residents and students at the VA on inpatient service, and teaching pastoral care courses at the divinity school. He's seen first-hand how difficult it can be for physicians to concede that "healing" is no longer a prospect. "We're supposed to make life go on," he says. "We're not trained to be present and unafraid of suffer-

ing. That's hard for a lot of physicians. I think that's one thing the theological community has to offer the medical community. I do not think there's a split between the world of medicine and the world of theology. I think this is a place where that crossover is vital. So often when someone's dying, physicians feel like failures. But that kind of thinking distracts from being able to sit with someone, not to have to answer them, not to have an intervention, just be quiet and be with them. The idea that a doctor would sit with a patient knowing that things don't look good could be powerfully comforting."

Meador says he clearly recalls his earliest experience with death in a clinical setting. He was a medical student in a large urban hospital and a patient died of respiratory illness. "It happened in the middle of the day, in a place



where people died every day, but I felt the need for something more, for some ritual or an acknowledgment. I was one of the younger people on the medical team, so I looked to the role models around me—how are we supposed to act? So you fall in line even though you feel uncomfortable.”

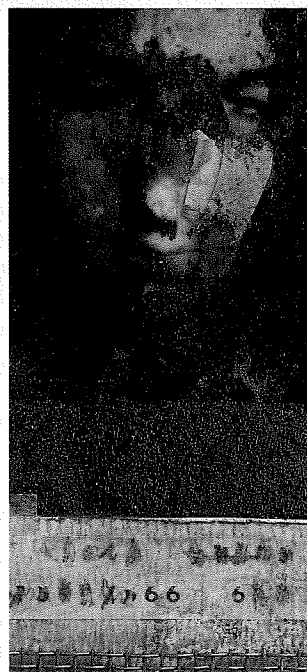
## DEATH BY DESIGN

**M**artha Henderson's first job after graduation from nursing school was working at San Francisco General Hospital. One of her patients, a frail, elderly patient with advanced arthritis, told Henderson B.S.N. '68, M.S.N. '78 that she was, essentially, ready to die. But when the woman went into cardiac arrest, Henderson and the attending physician began the customary CPR procedure. “We were pumping on this little lady's bony chest and doing resuscitation and I knew very deep down that this was not right,” recalls Henderson. “I thought, this lady is ready to die. Why don't we just let her die?”

Now a clinical assistant professor at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's School of Nursing, Henderson has committed her professional career to the practical and ethical needs of the geriatric population. Like James Tulsky, she is interested in the social and spiritual dimensions of caring for the dying, and in improving how such care is administered.

In addition to her nursing degrees, she earned a master's from Yale's divinity school and a doctorate of ministry from the Southeastern Baptist Theological Seminary. She's worked as an adult and geriatric nurse practitioner, written extensively on death and dying, been the director of outpatient and clinical services at a private retirement community, and served on hospital ethics committees. In a sense, Henderson has devoted her life to thinking about dying.

As an educator, she is skilled at leading families and individuals through the formidable task of talking about dying. She urges everyone who wants a natural death to have both advanced directives: a living will and a durable power of attorney for care (someone to act as a surrogate decision maker for your wishes in the event that you can no longer communicate). These docu-



ments are available through a hospital's patient relations department and can be notarized at a bank.

It's crucial to share copies of these documents, including specific wishes for end-of-life care, with family members and physicians. For those people who haven't yet addressed these issues, she recommends starting a family conversation with some very general, non-threatening observations. “You begin by saying something like, ‘Mother and Daddy, I really care about you and want to honor your wishes and I need some information from you. Even though I expect you to be with us for a long time, life is very unpredictable and you never know how it will unfold.’”

After this affirmation of a person's current status, says Henderson, you can then inquire about his or her health more specifically. How does your primary health-care provider think you're doing? How do you think you're doing? By building from the information people already

Yes, death is a routine occurrence, says Meador, but it's important to weigh the physical absolute with the recognition that “it happens in a very particular way for each person in their life. And I think there's a need to sort through how to honor that. Death is not something to be avoided at all costs, but to be

have, it's a logical step to ask whether and how that person imagines his or her own death. “A good opening question is, ‘What makes life worth living for you?’ And the corollary, ‘What would make life not worth living for you?’ And from there you can get more specific, including thoughts about artificial life support in the face of terminal illness, depending on the person's comfort level,” she says.

With her own patients, Henderson helps clarify the myths and fallacies surrounding the biological reality of death. For example, she's found that some people are convinced that, living out one's days on life support is preferable to having it withdrawn. “Dying of dehydration and inadequate nutrition is actually a very comfortable way to die if good nursing care is given,” she says. “When people are dying, they often lose their appetite and thirst, and endorphins (natural opiates) are released. It's a natural part of the dying process. You become less conscious and you drift away and it's very gentle. People need to be reassured that it's not a painful death, that we can promise intensive comfort care, including pain medication as needed, while this process takes place.”

Once you're able to explore the scenarios that a loved one may fear, and discuss the medical options available (preferably with thoughts from the primary provider), Henderson says it's important to bring the conversation full circle.

“You can end by saying, ‘I hope you will continue to live a long time. When your time to die comes, I will do all I can to honor your wishes.’ I tell patients that this conversation is a gift to their families because it helps them with the responsibility of end-of-life decisions for a loved one. Ultimately, an additional purpose of these conversations is to help families realize the preciousness of life now.”

honored” with regard to how the patient and his or her family lived their lives. For that kind of recognition to develop, the health care team, family members, and patient must all work toward a satisfying final chapter. (Tulsky agrees, saying that doctors should routinely ask patients—not just those who are sick, but also those who are still young and healthy—what role spirituality plays in their lives. “I find the majority of people are incredibly happy and comfortable to talk about it,” he says. “It opens up a whole new level of understanding and trust when they know I care about their religious or mental outlook. They may not come to me for their spiritual counseling, but at least they know I'm aware of that aspect of their lives.”)

Meador says he's keenly aware of how the depersonalized setting of hospitals can become counterproductive to meeting the psychological needs of the dying. It's important for people to feel that their lives have been important, he says, that the unique story of one's life is heard and appreciated. “Most of us no longer live rural lives surrounded by nature and animals and an understanding of the fullness of creation, which includes death, and an acceptance that we will die, too,” he says. “Instead, we take people out of their communities and away from a place they understand and where they belong. We make their [life] story disjointed. I've seen people who could say unequivocally that they were ready to die—not that they had the right to die or wanted to take their own lives—but were ready to die. They'd told their stories and they were with family and surrounded by people they loved, and they were tired. I grew up in rural Kentucky and the phrase you would hear is, ‘I'm ready to go.’ I think that's great; I find that very believable.”

**A**s a family physician in the Midwest, Harold Koenig M.H.S. '90 became fascinated with how his older patients dealt with the enormous medical, emotional, physical, and social problems associated with late-life illnesses. He went back to school to study a host of geriatric issues, including depression in the medically ill. Now an associate professor of psychiatry and internal medicine at Duke, he is also the director of the Center for the Study of Religion/Spirituality and Health. He says he agrees with Meador that the end of life is a wonderful opportunity for growth and fulfillment. “Many powerful things can happen during those last days and weeks of life,” he says. “What we need to do is figure out how to relieve suffering during that time so the person can work on those tasks of dying. That's absolutely essential. Even if you're dying, you're still here now, and if you have anger or resentment toward family members, or unresolved issues, you

have to come to terms with it. There's some of that in everyone's life.”

In a report published in the October issue of *The American Journal of Psychiatry*, Koenig and four colleagues (including Duke sociologist Linda George Ph.D. '75) found between 40 and 50 percent of patients at Duke Hospital over the age of sixty had significant depressive disorders. Because the study was a random sample of patients admitted for general medical services, the high prevalence of depression among this overall population has profound implications for terminal patients.

“If you have a man who has worked all his life and has been very active in his community, and suddenly he's an invalid, that has to have an effect on him,” says Koenig. “Our self-images are built upon what we do, what we accomplish, what we produce, and, suddenly, all that is gone. Now, in his mind, he's become a liability and he worries about his family having to take care of him. It's easy to see why people lose hope.”

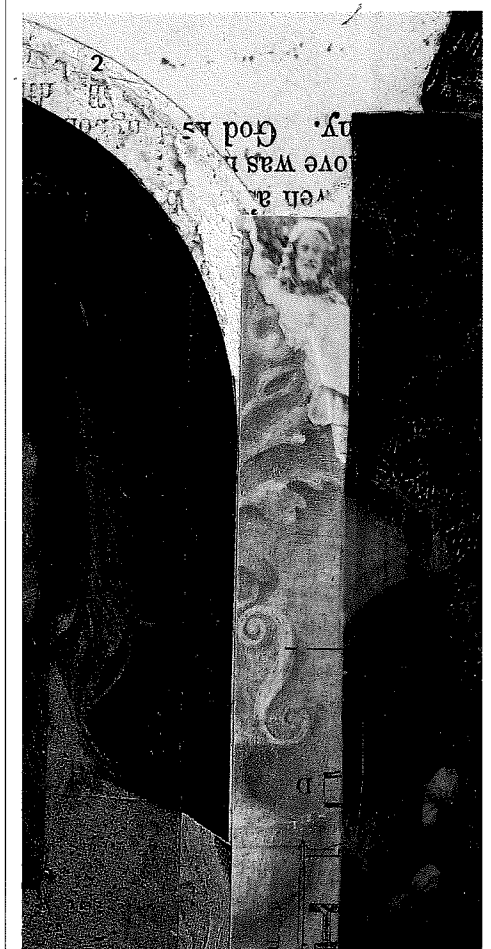
Koenig, whose research documents the positive effects of religion and spirituality on health, says that the medical field needs to do a better job of diagnosing the emotional toll of debilitating illness. “I've seen it happen again and again: When you treat these people for depression, they get better; they learn how to cope with their disability. Once you treat the depression, you try to motivate people to get more involved and engaged in life, to give of themselves. Thinking about their own problems is the worst thing they can do. I've had patients who are severely ill, but they find meaning in doing little things for other people. If you have the cognitive framework that allows you to see purpose in your life, you can tolerate almost any situation.”

## IF EACH OF US CAN ARTICULATE A PERSONAL VISION OF THE GOOD LIFE, WHAT THEN DO WE HOPE FOR IN A GOOD DEATH? WILL THERE BE PAIN? WILL IT BE SCARY? CAN WE BE IN CONTROL?

In the absence of adequate treatment, says Koenig, it's no wonder that many clinically depressed patients come to view dying as an attractive option. “I can understand why people get angry and want to take control of the situation by considering suicide,” he says. “With suicide, you often find that anger is present—anger because they feel neglected or abandoned or misunderstood. And it's so much less expensive [for a doctor] to say, ‘Go ahead,’ or, ‘Here's something that will help you.’”

Like Koenig, Harmon Smith says that calling on physicians to make those kinds of decisions sets a dangerous precedent. A professor in the divinity school and in the department of community and family medicine, Smith says that doctors should be in the business of alle-

viating pain, not hastening death. “Frankly, we don't need physicians to be killing patients. They will die in due course. Once we suspect that a physician may not be committed to our living well-being, then I think we become suspicious of every physician. And that will undermine the kind of trusting physician-



second moral maxim that both physicians and patients seem to have forgotten. “Physicians are under no obligation to offer, and patients under no duty to receive, treatments which are not beneficial. Now, that is logically as plain as the nose on one's face, but the interesting question is, what is beneficial? And that will vary from case to case. But apart from heroism and martyrdom, killing has never in Western culture been thought to be beneficial.”

Proponents of assisted suicide contend that there are instances in which death is a release from pain and protracted suffering, and that each individual should be allowed to decide his or her own destiny. Smith says such thinking runs counter to the realities of death. “I think the moral struggle has virtue. Dying is not without its tragic dimensions, but I don't know any aspect of the human condition that is without a tragic dimension. Health and happiness are among the most uneven and unequal claims any of us can make. I think if we had better acquaintance with death, nobody would ever talk about ‘death with dignity.’ Because dignity, at least as conventionally understood, seems to be the opposite of what in fact occurs when one is dying: You are deprived of all that autonomous independence you imagined you had throughout your life.”

**B**ack in the hectic atmosphere of the VA hospital, James Tulsky's medical residents confront these moral debates head-on. During a session devoted to assisted suicide, Tulsky draws from a *Journal of the American Medical Association* essay by physician Timothy Quill on communicating with dying patients. (Quill gained national

prominence in 1992 when he wrote in the *New England Journal of Medicine* of helping a patient commit suicide by prescribing barbituates and instructing her on the needed dosage.) In the JAMA essay, Quill presents the case of a sixty-seven-year-old man with inoperable lung cancer who required a fair amount of sedation to deal with pain. One night, the patient turns to his physician and says, “Doctor, I want to die. Will you help me?” Tulsky asks his students how they would respond. At first, there are a few seconds of silence, but the debate quickly gains momentum.

“If I were forced to answer him,” says one young man, “I would have to say no, because

In addition to the often-quoted phrase *Primum non nocere* (“First, do no harm”) from the Hippocratic Oath, Smith says there is a

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# GO TO THE HEAD OF THE CLASS

BY  
ROBERT J.  
BLIWISSE

## HOW DUKE GOT HOT

**IS THERE A FORMULA TO A UNIVERSITY'S RISE TO PROMINENCE? ONE ELEMENT, DATING TO TERRY SANFORD'S TENURE, WAS A POLICY JOEL FLEISHMAN DESCRIBES AS BRINGING THOSE INSIDE DUKE OUTSIDE AND THOSE OUTSIDE DUKE INSIDE.**

**A**ugust brought a milestone for the multiply-titled Terry Sanford, former North Carolina governor, former U.S. senator, former Duke president. It was his eightieth birthday. A campus celebration drew various dignitaries, including another president emeritus, H. Keith H. Brodie. Brodie reminded the crowd about a coincidence of events: The Sanford celebration came on the same day that *U.S. News & World Report* released its latest rankings. This year, the magazine showed Duke as the number-three university in the country, tied with Yale and behind only Princeton and Harvard.

Magazine rankings are hardly precise measures of educational realities. Duke isn't clearly better now than it was last year, when it

ranked a place lower. But substance and strategy—along with serendipity—have propelled Duke into becoming remarkably “hot” remarkably fast.

To a great extent, institutional reputations hinge on perceptions of personal leadership. And Duke's current president, Nannerl O. Keohane, has assumed a high profile. When in the spring of 1995 the American Society of Newspaper Editors wanted to hear about “American Higher Education in the Twenty-first Century,” Keohane was the speaker of choice. In a well-received address, she covered such themes as information technologies, student aid, federally sponsored research, and the erosion of public confidence in institutions. The gathering featured just three other

speakers: the presidents of Canada, Mexico, and the United States.

A couple of months later, *The New York Times* published a lengthy look at how universities were trying to ward off proposed cuts in federal support. The article began with an account of Keohane's meeting with Representative Richard Gephardt, the parent of a recent Duke graduate. It included a single photograph, which showed Keohane talking with Senator Mark Hatfield, chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee.

But those who follow such trends date Duke's surging reputation to Sanford's presidency, which extended from 1970 until 1985. It was a 1984 issue of *The New York Times Magazine*, after all, that ran a story on “hot colleges” and showed a Duke quadrangle scene on the cover.

Eleven years earlier, in 1973, Duke had taken out a sixteen-page advertising supplement in *The Times* to showcase “the beliefs, undertakings, and achievements” of faculty members, students, and alumni. Colorful commentary was accompanied by colorful images of Duke's idyllic campus setting. Referring to “a new period” in Duke's history, the supple-

ment said the university would draw on “the best of its past experience” and respond creatively to “the requirements of its second half-century.” Joel Fleishman, who was recruited by Sanford in 1971 to build a new public-policy center, says Sanford's senior advisers thought it was “unseemly” for the university to promote itself so blatantly. But Sanford pushed the idea forward. One signal of Duke's current standing, he adds, is how superfluous such self-advertisement would be today.

As Fleishman puts it, “There was really the sense that Terry was intent on leading Duke to new heights. Terry had a vision for Duke that was larger than the existing vision, and he was willing to experiment and get behind good ideas. And that is in fact what happened.”

What happened, in particular, was a policy that Fleishman describes as bringing those inside Duke outside and those outside Duke inside. One conspicuous effort brought groups of journalists to campus for several weeks to explore themes of their choosing. The program began in 1977 with support from *The Washington Post*; over the years it has attracted an international array of representatives from the print and electronic media. As a con-

sequence of pursuing intellectual interests, of course, the journalists would come into contact with Duke's intellectual leaders.

“There was a deliberate policy by a number of us to identify people in government, politics, the media, the practicing professions, and business and to expose them to Duke—loads of them, constantly,” Fleishman says. “At the same time, there was a conscious strategy to get Duke faculty and students off campus—to have faculty get to know leaders in the world of affairs, and to set up systematic internship programs for students with practitioner mentors. Public policy was not the only place that encouraged this; it had been happening at the medical center for some time, and it was happening increasingly at the business school and the law school. But it's the kind of thing that happens at Harvard and Yale all the time. A complete, steady, constant interchange between the university and the outside world had not happened frequently at Duke, certainly not with any degree of regularity.”

Fleishman says the goal for him was not to make Duke more widely known, but to build the nation's best public-policy analysis department. It was a theme brought out by San-



ford in his inaugural address, when he singled out Duke's responsibility to train leaders for society. "If we succeeded to some extent in doing that, that brought the ancillary benefit of public attention to the university," says Fleishman. "By virtue of creating an interchange between the university and the outside world, people found out about Duke. But we brought people here because we needed them to enrich our education."

Sanford's own visibility contributed to the university's visibility. In 1972 and again in 1976, he announced plans to run for the Democratic nomination for president; near the end of his Duke presidency, he sought the Democratic Party chairmanship. "Anybody who had been governor started with a certain amount of stature," Fleishman says. "He was widely viewed as the key education governor of the United States; he had been voted by one organization as one of the ten greatest governors in U.S. history. The combination of his independent stature and the hidden quality of Duke was just a perfect match."

"I said in my inaugural speech that we didn't want to copy any other university," Sanford says, "that our best success wouldn't be merely a carbon copy—that we wanted to be Duke University. We saw good things at some of the other universities, and we obviously were willing to steal a good idea anytime we saw it. But I always saw Duke as Duke. And in fact, I didn't like at all the slogan that Duke was the Harvard of the South. I thought we had a far better undergraduate student body than Harvard had. I thought we ran our total university better than Harvard, because we ran as a single place rather than little duchies."

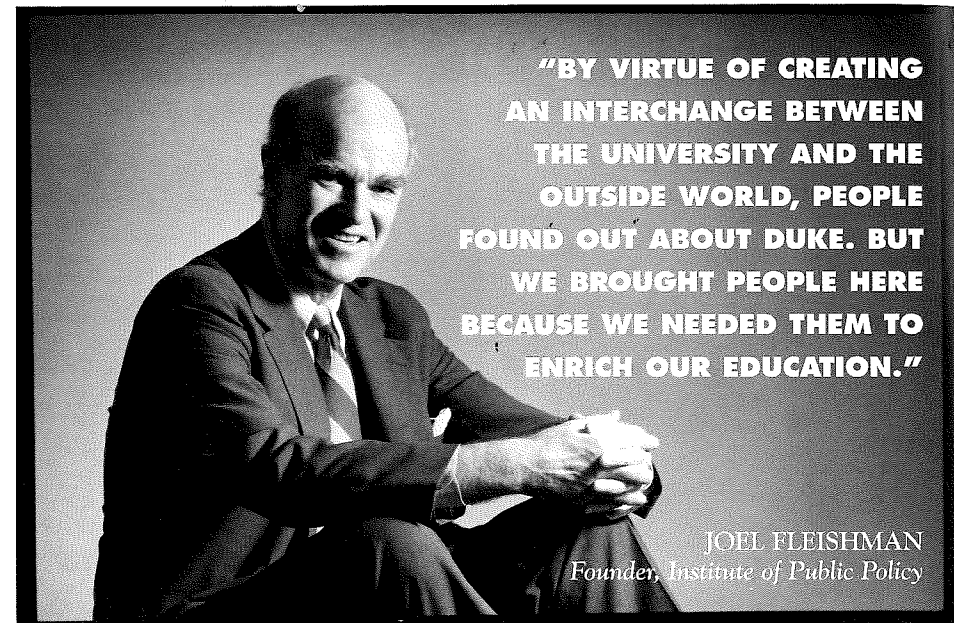
It's a good thing that Duke has been true to itself and hasn't succumbed to Ivy imitation, says Robert Rosenzweig, past president of the Association of American Universities (AAU). "Duke was for many years the most distinguished university in the South. And, like Stanford, it has broken out of its regional base. But turning around a university is like turning around a supertanker. Most of its faculty have tenure, it has a donor base that has certain expectations about the place, it has financial limitations apart from that, and so it's hard to make fundamental changes. I'm not sure you want institutions to do that very often; you want them to be better at what they're doing, to judiciously add in areas in which they have genuine strength. What it comes down to is not so much reinvention as sensible planning."

"Duke ought to be proud of what it has accomplished," says Rosenzweig, who for many years was the vice president for public affairs at Stanford. "But *U.S. News & World Report* is not the measure of that. Any student who chooses to go to Duke because it's third this year rather than fifth—well, if you could

tease that information out of the application, I say you should reject that student."

Duke's director of undergraduate admissions, Christoph Guttentag, isn't a rankings enthusiast himself—but he is quick to buy into the sensible-planning theme. "In our publications and elsewhere, we have focused our message more clearly on the personality of the school, trying to make the abstract concrete." A big

But his contribution to campus dynamics extended far beyond promoting a more powerful student government. At a time of uproar over Vietnam and civil rights, students responded warmly to his gestures—ranging from his pushing forward plans for a university center to his arranging bus transport to a march on Washington. "I'd say that we mildly encouraged dissent; we certainly didn't restrain



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JOEL FLEISHMAN  
Founder, Institute of Public Policy

part of the message, he says, is that Duke's relative youth gives the campus a "dynamism" and "vibrancy" less evident among its peer schools.

"We are certainly reaching out to more areas of the country, and we are taking demographic data into account: The three largest demographic-growth states are California, Texas, and Florida, and we're putting significant resources into those areas. And we are doing different activities—recruiting jointly with other colleges to an extent that we haven't in the past, using computer technology like the World Wide Web, tracking what activities are most efficient and most effective. I think recruitment in general has become more thoughtful and more focused and more planned and less seat-of-the-pants."

Guttentag also points to a basic admissions formula: Satisfied undergraduates attract potential undergraduates. From 1985 until 1993, the alumni office ran an exiting-Duke survey. Recent graduates ranked the "overall Duke experience" at 8 or better on a ten-point scale; 91 to 96 percent said they would choose Duke again.

Student satisfaction may be one legacy of the Sanford years. Sanford's calming and caring manner won over formerly disaffected students to his leadership—and to their university. "I think that one of the things that we did right was to involve the students in their own lives at the university," Sanford recalls.

it. In fact, I said to the parents that I would have been ashamed of Duke students if they hadn't protested the Vietnam War."

"Terry Sanford's natural gregariousness and his political skills really did result in a presidency that was student-focused," says Fleishman. "There was just an enormous affection for him that continued all during his administration. And that good will was translated to the peers of those students and to the people they would run into all over the country."

What's more relevant than a rise in rankings is "a different level of recruitment" for Duke, according to Guttentag. Duke is generating more applications from prospective students—13,367 this year compared with 5,340 for the class that entered with Terry Sanford in the fall of 1969. It is drawing students from a wider area: Seventeen percent of this year's freshman class comes from the West and Southwest, compared with barely 5 percent in 1969. (The top five states represented in the current class also point to Duke's drawing power across a wide swath of the country. They are North Carolina, New York, California, Florida, and Pennsylvania.)

And Duke is enrolling students with better credentials: More than 1,300 of those who applied to the university this year were ranked first in their high school class. Among the matriculants who came with high-school class rankings, 74 percent in Arts and Sciences

and 77 percent in Engineering graduated in the top 5 percent. In 1969, Duke didn't even break out the top 5 percent in reporting rankings for freshmen: About two-thirds graduated in the top tenth of their high school class. Although it drew about 200 fewer applicants this year than the previous year, Duke had 200 more applicants whose combined SAT scores exceeded 1400—meaning that even when the pool isn't growing larger, it's growing stronger.

While it once saw schools like Emory and Vanderbilt as its competition, Duke is competing against the Ivies, Stanford, and other top-tier universities for accepted students. "More students who are considering Duke are also considering the other top half-dozen schools in the country," Guttentag says. "In the past, our competition was predominantly, though not exclusively, regional Southern schools. Now that competition includes the most visible, the most selective, the most prestigious schools in the country."

Among Duke's admitted students, the application overlapping is greatest with Harvard, Princeton, Yale, and Stanford. Five years ago, 636 Harvard applicants were admitted to Duke; this year the number was 943. (Guttentag points out that those numbers understate the overlapping, since they hinge on surveys completed by accepted students—including those who decide to matriculate elsewhere and never respond to Duke.) Duke still loses most of its admitted students who are also admitted to one or more of those schools; the same is true in the competition with Brown, another school with which Duke shares a large number of overlaps. But Duke pretty much splits the difference or wins out for students against other Ivies—Dartmouth, the University of Pennsylvania, Cornell, and Columbia.

Says Guttentag: "We're drawing more of their applicants into the applicant pool. Students who used to not consider us are now considering us. That's a reflection of the increased recognition of the quality of a Duke education. But it's easier to bring someone into the pool than to matriculate them. It's a different level of commitment. And the competition with top schools in the country is fierce. We still have our work cut out for us."

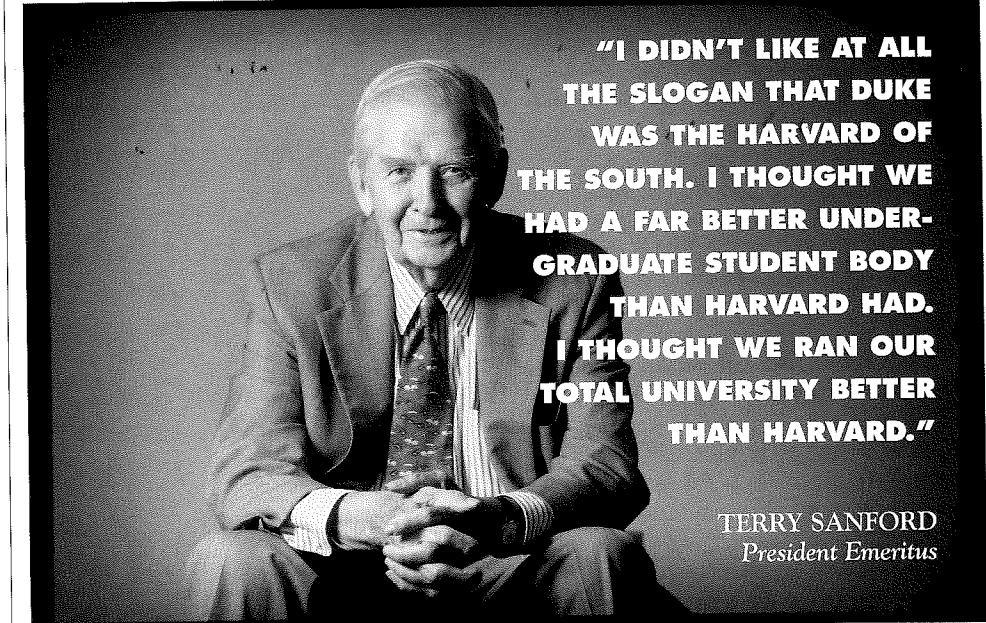
If Duke finds itself in such company, the Stanford model—and in particular, the Stanford relationship with Silicon Valley—may suggest one reason. When he came to Duke as provost in 1983, Phillip Griffiths told the trustees that "Duke is a very good university with the opportunity to become a great one." (In 1991, Griffiths left Duke to take over as director of the Institute for Advanced Study in Princeton.) He said his specific goal was "to strengthen Duke's position as the leading private teaching and research univer-

sity in the Southeast and improve its national position among such universities. In a word, Duke must play a role in the South as Stanford has in the West."

"If you look back at what happened to Stanford during the late 1950s and 1960s, that was a period where what is now Silicon Valley was just beginning to open up," he says. "Stanford was a very creative institution in taking

It was harder in the Sixties to move somebody out of the Northeast or from the San Francisco Bay Area to North Carolina. But later, it was seen as a place that had employment opportunities for spouses, that had an active intellectual community."

Griffiths' term as provost coincided with a large number of high-profile faculty appointments. With an energetic recruitment ef-



**"I DIDN'T LIKE AT ALL THE SLOGAN THAT DUKE WAS THE HARVARD OF THE SOUTH. I THOUGHT WE HAD A FAR BETTER UNDERGRADUATE STUDENT BODY THAN HARVARD HAD. I THOUGHT WE RAN OUR TOTAL UNIVERSITY BETTER THAN HARVARD."**

TERRY SANFORD  
President Emeritus

advantage of that particular geographical location. And one has the sense that the external environment here in North Carolina was somewhat similar, with the development of the Research Triangle as a partnership between the state government, the business community, and the universities. That sort of vision was something Duke could help develop and strengthen and take advantage of. The growth in high-tech industries here, especially biomedical and pharmaceutical, but also microelectronics and other areas—all of this created an external climate that was very favorable for Duke."

Institutions like the Microelectronics Center of North Carolina, the North Carolina Biotechnology Center, the National Institute of Statistical Sciences, and the National Humanities Center have served up opportunities for collaborative work, consultancies, and even joint appointments. With their computerized links, the libraries of Duke, the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and North Carolina State University effectively form one of the largest universities libraries in the country.

But beyond such links, Griffiths says the sheer economic vitality of the Southeast has worked as an inducement for potential faculty members. "One way of looking at it is that the ability to attract faculty to this region was much greater than it had been in earlier years.

fort, Griffiths focused on the area that Terry Sanford had targeted early in his presidency. (Sanford once declared, "I've tried to acknowledge in the allocation of all resources that the most important thing Duke can do is to build a faculty ever increasing in excellence.") He also was acknowledging an assumption of Robert Rosenzweig of the AAU. "Reputation consists of the distinction of the faculty," Rosenzweig says. "If you don't have that, you don't have anything, and if you have that, you can do a lot with it. Making visible and important faculty hires does two things. Immediately, it gets you visibility within the discipline and the larger academic community. And having first-rate people attracts other first-rate people."

The media focused the greatest attention on faculty hires in English and literature. In a 1988 cover story—"The Battle of the Books"—*The New York Times Magazine* put such Duke faculty members as Frank Lentricchia, Jane Tompkins, Barbara Herrnstein Smith, and Stanley Fish front-and-center in the "lit.crit" trends of the time. "Canon revision is in full swing down at Duke, where students lounge on the manicured quad of the imitation-Cotswold campus and the magnolias blossom in the spring," reported the magazine. "In the Duke catalogue, the English department lists, besides the usual offerings in Chaucer and Shakespeare, courses in Ameri-



can popular culture; advertising and society; television, technology, and culture."

A 1991 article in *The Washington Post Education Review* declared in a headline: "A Controversial English Department Deserves High Marks for Teaching." The article was by Nina King, editor of *Washington Post Book World*, who had spent a month at Duke as a visiting journalist. King observed that "the proof of the pudding is in the pedagogy," and by that criterion "Duke should be blessing its stars and superstars." But she noted that an *Atlantic Monthly* cover story had castigated prominent members of the English department for "radical skepticism," and that a *New Republic* story had portrayed then-department chair Fish as "a kind of would-be Nietzschean Superman."

As Brodie, the president at the time, recalls the literary-canon debates, "In the end, people didn't really remember what the argument was about. Indeed, it was at times somewhat difficult for us to determine what the argument was about. But the public recognized the visibility of Duke faculty members. And that, in the end, proved to be a positive."

Griffiths says the faculty hiring was broad-based. In fact, he says, more resources were put into the sciences than the humanities. "The idea was that if you made available to the faculty the opportunity to do something special, to bring in some very well-known colleagues or to put in place an interdisciplinary center, then people would come forward with good proposals. Mathematics underwent enormous change and is now a first-rate department, and that's the case as well in social-science disciplines like economics and political science. English and other humanities departments were struggling to make a critical mass in their graduate programs. The English department had an enormous number of retirements, and so it was a good time to make a bunch of appointments at once."

Part of his effort, says Griffiths, was to move Duke away from a model—the Dartmouth model, he calls it—that had centered on the undergraduate and professional schools to the neglect of the graduate school. As he told the trustees shortly after he became provost, "A principal barrier to recruiting faculty of the desired level of excellence is the size and quality of Duke's graduate student body. It is simply a fact that the best faculty want and require the stimulation of good graduate students." He proceeded to document a frustrating attempt to recruit a distinguished professor from an Ivy League school—and to describe a recent ranking of graduate programs as showing Duke performing only "moderately well."

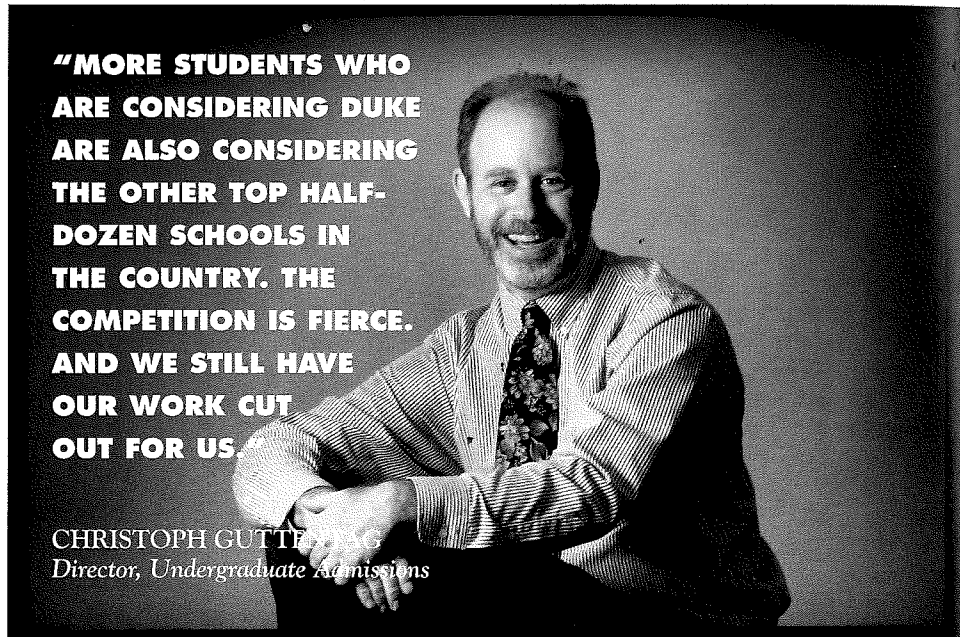
"My feeling was that the Dartmouth model had many strong points," he says. "But to be a really major university, you needed to be strong across-the-board, including your graduate programs in arts and sciences and engi-

neering. And the faculty who are going to be intellectual leaders in their areas are going to be attracted to places where there are strong graduate programs."

In 1992, the National Research Council conducted its once-a-decade survey of graduate faculty across the scholarly spectrum. The survey showed that Duke has eight Ph.D. programs ranked in the top ten (actually, all with

nal affairs, including fund-raising, straightened out. And we introduced many, new initiatives, for the right academic reasons." Those initiatives—enhancing the educational fabric of Brown in areas like public education, public service, and international education—"carried the concurrent value of being very public," he says.

As Duke found with its reinvented English



rankings of five or better), and eighteen in the top twenty. In the survey from 1982, Duke had placed just three departments in the top ten, and just eight in the top twenty.

If Stanford and the Silicon Valley provided a model for Duke, there's another school that has paralleled Duke's path to "hotness." Brown University for years had a less than lustrous position (and the smallest endowment) in the Ivy League. But by 1980, Brown led the Ivy League in application numbers—"the first time anyone but Harvard had done that," notes its longtime vice president for public affairs, Robert Reichley. Brown traces the emergence of the second of what he calls "the two Browns" to the late Sixties. The university underwent a curricular revolution that, as Reichley observes, based much of its philosophy on the Brown curriculum a century earlier; at the same time, it remained immune from the violent student strife that afflicted its peer schools. When Stanford's then-president spoke in Providence, he was asked to explain Brown's sudden rise. The response, as Reichley recalls it, was, "This place is a magnet for independent students who want a role in planning their educations."

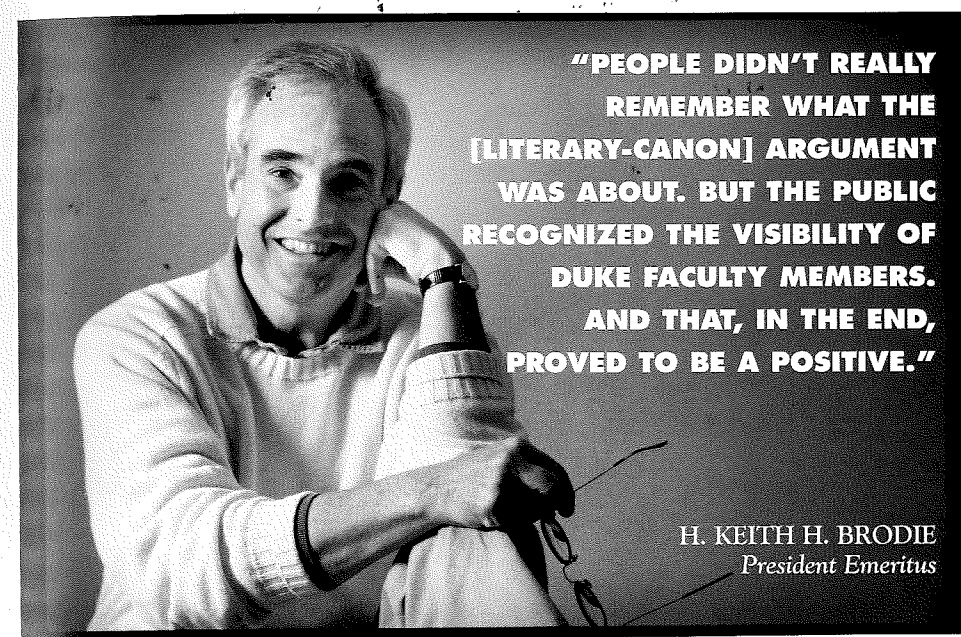
According to Reichley, "Our greatest problem was not explaining student protests—everyone had that—but getting rid of a tag in the media: 'financially troubled Brown.' We improved our management and got our exter-

department, a rise in reputation has meant more media attention to Brown. But Reichley notes that even some of Brown's most unpleasant time in the spotlight—as when two of its students were charged with prostitution—illuminated the university's educational distinctiveness. "Good public relations is first and foremost good policy. Too many schools talk about getting good public relations when they mean good publicity. But you can't simply go out and declare you're good. Policy has to come before public relations. If the policy isn't there, the public-relations side is dead."

Brown's example suggests an essential ingredient behind a rise in reputation: money. For its part, Duke had decided to expand the faculty, improve faculty salaries, and increase student financial aid in the Eighties. During Brodie's presidency, the university embarked on a two-tiered tuition plan. The formula fixed tuition increases at roughly the Consumer Price Index plus two percentage points for returning students; it charged students entering in 1988 and thereafter \$1,000 more than returning students. "It was very important if for no other reason than our faculty, when I came into the job, were grossly underpaid," says Brodie.

Among comparable universities, Duke had seen its faculty salaries slip to fourteenth, according to American Association of University Professors rankings; in time that rank-

ing improved to eighth. (The AAUP's comparisons don't factor in cost-of-living differences.) While Duke was making high-profile senior faculty appointments and adding endowed chairs, the student-faculty ratio in arts and sciences improved to 11-to-1 from 13-to-1. Funds for financial aid increased to \$30 million from \$13 million annually, and the percentage of the undergraduate student body



on need-based aid increased to more than 40 percent in 1993 from 20 percent in 1985.

Terry Sanford says the interrelationship between reputation and resources is unmistakable. "I used to laughingly say that our problem was that we never had an alumnus die of old age. Consequently, we really didn't have a body of financial supporters like the older universities had," he says. "It's nice to have a good reputation. It's especially nice to have a good reputation if it promotes faculty expansion and student development. To me, that is what Duke's national standing would do."

But financing such ambitions was hardly easy. Joel Fleishman headed Duke's first-ever comprehensive campaign for arts, sciences, and engineering endowment. Six years into the campaign, in 1988, Fleishman told Duke's trustees that the effort "has been the hardest job I've ever had.... And I'm not so much referring to the long hours, or to the endless travel and arm-twisting required. The hardest part of all has been persuading the Duke community—and I mean faculty and trustees as well as students and alumni—that the campaign could in fact be a success."

That effort was essential to Duke's continued viability, Fleishman says. Over a period of twenty years, endowment income had gone from defraying 60 percent to about 10 percent of the university's budget. When Sanford assumed the presidency, Duke was bringing in

\$700,000 in annual giving from alumni. Some prep schools at the time, Fleishman says, had \$8- to \$10-million annual giving totals. "Duke didn't deliberately maintain relationships with alumni. That was my biggest problem. Alumni were turned off by the university because the university hadn't paid any attention to them—it simply sent them out into the world and said goodbye."

Sanford, says Fleishman, worked to project a different attitude. The endowment campaign eventually raised \$221 million; it created an additional forty-three professorships, fifty-seven graduate fellowship endowment funds, and 180 new undergraduate scholarship funds.

If it takes money to produce educational excellence, and the resulting visibility, what contribution does success in sports make? Reflecting on his Stanford seasoning, Robert Rosenzweig isn't very keen on the significance of athletic reputation to greater reputation. "Athletic success attracts supporters of athletics; it's not obvious to me that it does a whole lot more than that." He adds that neither football nor basketball at Stanford is "a threat to win a national championship."

Duke has long harbored championship aims, at least in basketball. Brodie says that before his assuming the chancellorship of Duke, he had never been to a football or basketball game, and that he had never even read the sports pages during his school and college years. Still, "Coach K became the most valuable Duke ambassador on the university's roster of stars," he writes in *Keeping an Open Door*, a recent book of his collected speeches. Brodie specifically credits basketball success—certainly including Duke's two national championships, in 1991 and 1992—with increased media attention, along with increases in student applications, attendance at alumni

events, and alumni giving. He also mentions the basketball-inspired financial windfall from TV rights and T-shirt sales.

Tom Butters, the university's director of athletics since 1977, is uncomfortable drawing such tight correlations. Says Butters, who will retire at the end of this academic year, "Anytime a portion of your university is stretched across the newspapers from coast to coast in a favorable light, whether you're winning football games or basketball games, that can be—and I emphasize can be—very good. But it can only be that if you're doing all of the other things, it seems to me, that universities are charged to do. We are an educational institution. Athletics is a part of that, a fraction of that program."

To Mike Krzyzewski, the men's basketball coach, it's important to keep the public perception of Duke basketball—and his own public perception—in perspective. "I'm more visible than anybody here just because I am on television so much. But you don't want to confuse visibility with importance. Even people who are running programs here at Duke, they don't get the visibility, and they're much more important than we are—all the research people who are working to improve lives and to save lives. But if we use our visibility properly, we can enhance the interests of the really important people."

"When we went to those seven Final Fours in nine years, it mirrored the explosion of college basketball in the media market. We got more recognition than some teams in the past. And because we were a presence there almost every year, we were almost branded a success in college basketball."

The media pay attention to Duke players because they've tended to win games, but also, Krzyzewski insists, because they don't "cut corners" academically. "If you get to a certain point where you're getting all this notoriety, even if you lose in the Final Four or in the championship game, how you handle that loss sometimes means more than winning. I think Duke is about keeping things in perspective and keeping things balanced. When people think of Duke, they think of success, and they also think of character."

"For a basketball player here, what I'm looking for is first of all somebody who understands the value of an education. Certainly, they have to have a high degree of basketball talent. But I don't want anyone who's skewed toward just basketball, because they probably wouldn't make it here. As good as our basketball program might be, our school is better. It's exciting to see Laettner hit great shots, it's exciting to watch Grant Hill play with grace, it's exciting to watch Bobby Hurley play with daring. But why did they choose Duke? In interviews, it's those kids saying that they love being at Duke, that they love being a student



at Duke, not just an athlete at Duke. I think that it's not just the games but some of the interviews with these youngsters—print, television, radio—that have gone a long way to create a positive image for Duke.”

Among the signs of the reach of Duke basketball, Krzyzewski says, are the thousands of requests for autographs and the personal letters that come his way. “Thousands is not an

quality of Duke's applicant pool has remained high even as the pool itself has expanded. So the university is not seeing expressions of interest from marginal candidates whose chief quality is basketball worship. And it's not at all clear to what extent basketball-inspired visibility has contributed to Duke application activity. There is one notable peaking in that activity: For the freshman class that entered

capital campaign wrap-up report, Fleishman told the trustees that Duke must look to doubling its endowment base every eight or ten years, and that it needs to augment the endowment four- or five-fold to be competitive with the very top universities. At the same time, universities nationally are feeling public and parental pressure to rein in tuition charges. So even as Duke looks to advance in reputation rankings, it may not want to advance in tuition rankings.

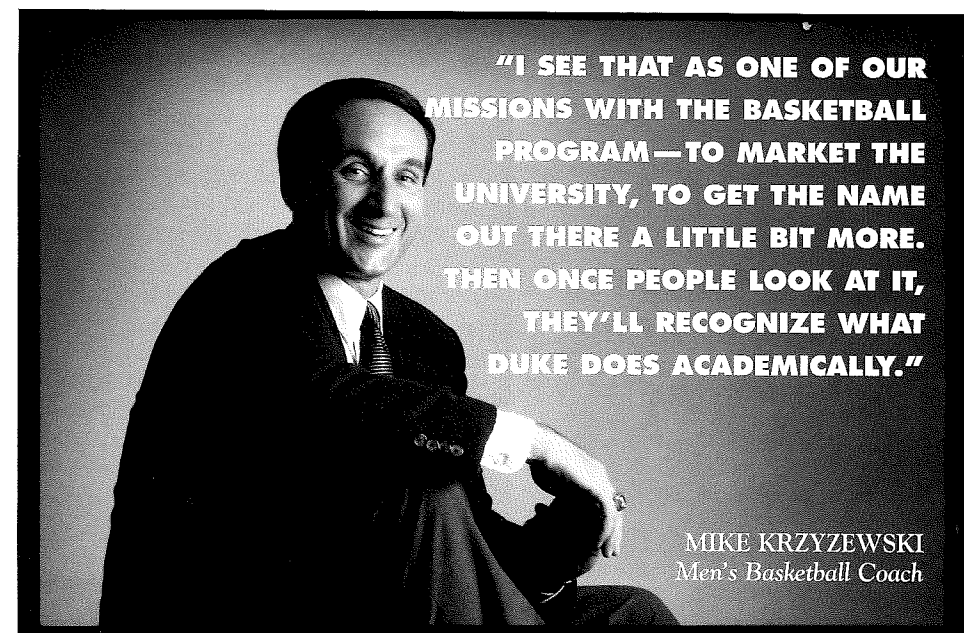
In the view of President Emeritus Brodie, the job remains—as one trustee said to him when he became president—to bring the Duke reality in line with the elevated public perception. “We still may have an over-inflated perception of Duke that we need to address, not by bringing that perception down but by stepping up to the level of that perception. And that gets translated into what we do for our undergraduates.”

Many of the schools that Duke regards as its peers emphasize small-group instruction, tutorials, or thesis projects in the junior and senior years, he says. They also draw their educational and residential sides closer together. “I used to chastise our students for wanting to come here and then trying to do as little as possible and sort of get out the door with a diploma in hand,” says Brodie. “Now we're seeing more students who are aggressively interested in getting an education and demanding the attention of the faculty.” Duke doesn't have the faculty numbers to support one-on-one mentoring, he says. But motivated students are going to press their educational expectations on the university.

In a larger sense, what Duke needs to be doing is constantly scrutinizing its institutional culture, constantly reinventing parts of itself, says Phillip Griffiths, the former provost. “It's always harder to maintain your position when you're higher up. It requires leadership and it requires resources. I think those two factors are obvious. What's less obvious is that it requires some process for change.”

“If you're winning, the temptation is to keep doing things just the same way you've always been doing them,” he says. “So there needs to be built into the institution, into the financial planning of the institution, some process that facilitates change.” Why should Duke not have the flexibility to try out an interdisciplinary program for five years, he asks, and see if it takes or not? “One thing that I was never able to do here is to have the financial ability to experiment in a new area or in a new program without making a commitment to it.

“The intellectual market doesn't force change in academic institutions in the same way that the ordinary market does in companies. But you won't stay on top unless you're constantly changing.”



**“I SEE THAT AS ONE OF OUR MISSIONS WITH THE BASKETBALL PROGRAM—TO MARKET THE UNIVERSITY, TO GET THE NAME OUT THERE A LITTLE BIT MORE. THEN ONCE PEOPLE LOOK AT IT, THEY’LL RECOGNIZE WHAT DUKE DOES ACADEMICALLY.”**

MIKE KRZYZEWSKI  
Men's Basketball Coach

exaggeration; that's what we deal with. If we are number one in a particular year or if we win a national championship or make the Final Four, then you multiply that number several times. To have that kind of response, you know you're touching something out there in a lot of people.”

Krzyzewski says his program has worked hard to use such a public platform to communicate a bigger story about Duke. “The fact is that we're on television twenty-five to thirty times a year. That exposure for a two-hour period for every game—I don't know how you measure that. We probably have more air time than first-run episodes of *ER*. People pay a lot of money to get a thirty-second spot, a sixty-second spot, on one of those television series. For the Final Four, the money that is spent for advertising is immense. Well, here we have free advertising for Duke. And if we are in an event like the Final Four, where 50 million people might be watching worldwide, other aspects of the university can be shown through that medium.

“I see that as one of our missions with the basketball program—to market the university, to get the name out there a little bit more. Then once people look at it, they'll recognize what Duke does academically.”

It seems the public has come to learn what Duke does—and demands—academically. According to Duke admissions officials, the

in 1985, 12,679 applied. The following spring, Duke played in its first Final Four under Krzyzewski. And that fall, application numbers soared—to 15,120. But even with a couple of national championships, year-to-year totals have changed just incrementally since then.

Basketball hasn't just served as a vehicle for national visibility; it has also helped define student life at Duke—and so presumably has boosted those student satisfaction rankings. This fall's “midnight madness”—the first official team practice—filled Cameron Indoor Stadium with frenzied student fans, along with the ESPN broadcast team.

“I think basketball has become an integral part of what this university is doing,” Krzyzewski says. “By no means is it the most important, or even one of the top five things. But it is much easier for everybody to identify with it. When you have a great, multifaceted university, there's not necessarily one rallying point, one cry that can bring everybody together. I think basketball has helped serve that purpose. Cameron is probably the biggest collection of Duke people in a really intense, unified atmosphere.”

Whether or not Duke continues its winning ways in basketball—and whether or not it holds to its number-three *U.S. News & World Report* ranking—it's not likely to slip in national visibility. But visibility doesn't come without quality; and quality costs. In his 1992

# DUKE

## ALUMNI REGISTER



Spring spruce-up: DUMAA volunteers and the New York Junior League revived the P.S. No. 2 playground in Chinatown; front row, Nick Tsilibes, brother of DUMAA president Chrys Tsilibes '87, center, and Erica Berg '96; back row, Duke mom and NYJL member Susan Stahly, Bob Brown B.S.E. '54, Ginny Goad M.B.A. '93, Jeremy Stamelman '96, and Dan Napoli '96.

## POWER CLUBS

**B**ig-city blues? It's time you searched out a comfortable cohort by making a Duke alumni club connection. Most have websites and newsletters, and all provide a diverse range of activities to match the excitement of urban living.

In New York City, there's DUMAA (Duke University Metropolitan Alumni Association), a longstanding club rich in community service and cultural offerings. Last fall, DUMAA played host to members of the Boys Town Upward Bound program when the Blue Devils played West Point. For the last three years, DUMAA has been a partner with Boys Harbor, the Harlem-based community organization founded by Anthony Duke in 1937. Its Upward Bound program was established to help underserved youths gain admission to college by guiding them through the pre-college academic and admissions process; several have been admitted to Duke.

Each fall, the Duke Club of Boston pairs with other Atlantic Coast Conference alumni clubs in Boston to offer a party tent for the annual Head of the Charles Regatta. In October, the club arranged a special evening for viewing the Picasso exhibit at the Museum of Fine Arts and a day-long seminar, “Generations: Learning from Women's Lives,” sponsored by Duke's Women's Studies, at the Hotel Le Meridien; Women's Studies chair Jean O'Barr and the head of Duke's libraries, David Ferrero, joined historians Doris Kearns Goodwin and Sucheta Mazumdar on the podium. Sally Burks Schmalz '87 is the club's president.

Whether you're inside or outside the Beltway, the Duke Club of Washington's schedule covers the waterfront in variety, literally, from the Chesapeake to the Tidal Basin. A “Welcome to D.C.” happy hour at Tony & Joe's and an Old Rag Mountain hike targeted young alumni new to the area. Club members sailed aboard Annapolis' newest schooner, *Imagine*, in October with the Annapolis Learning Annex. Also in October, DCW members met Duke's new divinity dean, L. Gregory Jones

M.Div. '85, Ph.D. '88, at an evening reception; attended a pre-theater reception and saw a performance of *Rent* at the National Theatre; and toured Hillwood, the former home of Marjorie Merriweather Post, before it undergoes a two-year renovation project. Nelson Jackson '53 is the DCW president.

In Chicago, the Cubs are the stars of summer, and the Duke Club of Chicago recently raised them to rooftop levels—for game viewing, that is, playing against the Dodgers last June. There's no better way to watch the Cubbies than from the outfield on a roof with unlimited hamburgers, hot dogs, brats, chips, desserts, beer, wine, and soft drinks, according to Scott Dickes '91, who helped organize the event. For those preferring inside events, the-

## CHECK IT OUT

The Duke Alumni Association's website:  
[www.adm.duke.edu/alumni/homepage/](http://www.adm.duke.edu/alumni/homepage/)

Get connected to a wealth of information:

Reunion schedules

Member benefits

Career services

Lifelong learning and travel opportunities

Club events calendar and local club contacts

Duke merchandise

Duke Magazine

**DUKE CLUB WEBSITES:**  
Duke Club of Southern California  
[www.duke-so-cal.com/](http://www.duke-so-cal.com/)  
Duke Club of Northern California  
[www.dncn.com/](http://www.dncn.com/)  
Duke Club of DC  
[www.dcw.org](http://www.dcw.org)  
Duke Club of Jacksonville, Florida  
[www.benchmarkstrategies.com/dukeclub/](http://www.benchmarkstrategies.com/dukeclub/)  
Duke Club of Boston  
[www.xensei.com/users/duke](http://www.xensei.com/users/duke)  
Duke Magazine  
[www.adm.duke.edu/alumni](http://www.adm.duke.edu/alumni)



ater is the ticket, with a block of them for *Forever Plaid* at the Royal George Theater in June and a gala event next spring for the Chicago premiere of *Show Boat*. Heather Howe '88 is the club's president.

Continuing westward, the Dodgers and *Rent* appear to be popular attractions for club schedules. The Duke Club of Southern California watched the Dodgers battle the Phillies in July, and sponsored a pre-theater dinner at Tesoro Trattoria before walking three blocks to the Ahmanson Theater for a performance of the Tony Award-winning record-breaker *Rent*. Wine tastings, a trip to the zoo, and whale watching are some future club events still in the decision stages. Eva Herbst Davis '87 is the club's president.

Club connections can be made for newcomers to most any U.S. city. Internationally, there are club contacts in Argentina, Costa Rica, England, France, Hong Kong, Japan, Jordan, Korea, Singapore, Thailand, and Switzerland. A list of club contacts and locations is available on the Duke Alumni Association website (see CHECK IT OUT, page 21); via e-mail from Bert Fisher '80, director of alumni clubs, at bert.fisher@duke.edu or from George Dorfman '85, clubs coordinator, at george.dorfman@duke.edu; by mail at Duke Clubs, Alumni Affairs, 614 Chapel Drive, Durham, N.C. 27708; or by calling (800) FOR-DUKE or (919) 684-5114.

## PERIPATETIC PRESIDENT

**F**all found President Nannerl O. Keohane on the road to meet alumni at various club events.

On October 14, she spoke at a luncheon held at the Grand Hyatt by the Duke Club of Atlanta. The club's president is Ann Elliott '88. In early November, she went westward for a reception at the Silicon Valley Capital Club in San Jose, sponsored by the Duke Club of Northern California. Mike Casey '87 is the club's president.

On December 10, the Duke Club of Puget Sound sponsored a presidential reception and private showing of Leonardo Da Vinci's *Codex Leicester* at the Seattle Art Museum. Michele Sales '78 is the club's president. Also in December, Keohane was guest speaker at a luncheon in Orange County, California, sponsored by the Duke Club of Southern California. Eva Herbst Davis '87 is the club's president.

In the spring of 1998, Keohane makes her second presidential foray abroad, tentatively scheduled to speak to alumni in London in February. Details will be available at a later date in these pages, on the Duke Alumni Association website, or by contacting the clubs office at Alumni Affairs.

## CHARLES A. DUKES AWARD FOR OUTSTANDING VOLUNTEER SERVICE



Corley



Garda



Gassner

**N**ine alumni were selected to receive Charles A. Dukes Awards for Outstanding Volunteer Service to the university for 1996-97. Established in 1983, the awards honor the late Dukes '29, who was director of Alumni Affairs from 1944 to 1963. Recipients are selected by the Duke Alumni Association's Awards and Recognition Committee and the Annual Fund's Executive Committee.

**Charles B. Corley Jr.** B.S.E. '49, who lives in Houston, Texas, worked for the Exxon Corporation and its affiliates for thirty-eight years in engineering and management positions. "His service and devotion to the school as a class agent now stands at seventeen years," says David Dittmann, assistant director of development at the engineering school, "and he is already planning for the fiftieth reunion."

Corley, who served on Duke's Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee from 1986 to 1995, says his volunteer work "is a pleasure. It allows me to keep in touch with classmates and the school," and offers him, he says, a chance to contribute to the university's many financial needs, "including aid for some of the extraordinarily talented students attracted to Duke."

**Robert A. Garda** B.S.E. '61, who lives in Nashville, Tennessee, retired in 1994 as director and senior partner at McKinsey & Company. In 1994-95, he was interim president and CEO for Aladdin Industries. He has served on the Dean's Council for the engineering school since 1988, is a past member of the Duke Alumni Association, and is a former member of the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee.

Garda recently stepped down after five years as chair of the Fuqua School of Business's board of visitors, where he has been a member since 1977. He was instrumental in the campaign to honor retiring Fuqua Dean Thomas Keller, which raised \$16 million for the Keller Cen-

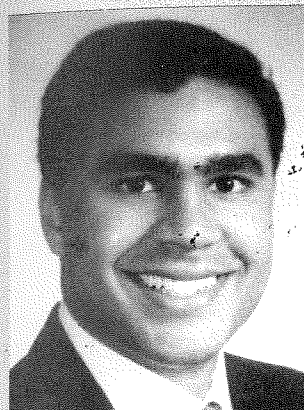
ter. "Volunteerism," he says, "is the fourth leg — after family, faith, and career — in achieving a fulfilling life."

**Cecelia Gassner** B.S.E. '94, who lives in Pasadena, California, recently earned her law degree at Boston University and is an associate at the Los Angeles law firm Wood, Smith, Henning & Berman. As a student, she was a member of the Dukes and Duchesses and a class gift agent. After graduation, she immediately signed on to interview prospective students through Boston's Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee.

In 1995, she became president of the Duke Club of Boston, which experienced huge growth in membership and participation during her tenure. Besides her community service activities with the Boston club, she made a connection with its membership and raised money for the Reggie Lewis Foundation in support of inner-city schools. She also initiated a financial and real-estate seminar, tapping alumni and local experts, and helped create the Duke Club of Boston's homepage on the Internet. "I carry deep pride for having gone to Duke," she says, "and volunteering for the university helps me keep in touch with the school, alumni, and with my community."

**Charles V. Ghoorah** '91, J.D. '94, A.M. '94, who lives in Washington, D.C., is an associate at the law firm Williams & Connolly. As class president from 1988 to 1991, he was a student member of the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors. He has been the Class of 1991's Annual Fund co-chair and a member of its executive committee since 1991. He has chaired his class' reunion planning committee and co-chaired its reunion gift effort.

Ghoorah is a lifetime member of the Duke Alumni Association and an active member of the Duke Club of Washington. For the Annual Fund this past year, he hosted a Young Alumni



Ghoorah



Reece



Reece

Breakfast for President Nannerl O. Keohane. "Duke has opened so many doors for me," he says. "Volunteering is my way of 'giving back.'"

**Edward M. Reece** B.S.E. '68, who lives in Boca Raton, Florida, recently retired as manager of the Florida office of Heery International, an architecture and engineering firm. From 1987 to 1996, he was president of Reece Yamada & Associates, Architects. Since 1993, he has been a member of the Dean's Council at the engineering school and has chaired its development committee since 1995. He has also been an engineering class agent, a member of the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee since 1983, and served on the board of directors of the Duke Club of Tampa from 1991 to 1995.

Reece is also a member of the William Preston Few Society and the Founders' Society, and a lifetime member of the Duke Alumni Association. "In order to sustain and enhance the university's stature," he says, "it is important that we as alumni respond by contributing our time and talents."

**Nora Lea Rogers Reece** '67 lives in Boca Raton with her husband, Edward, whom she

met at Duke; both of their children attended Duke. She was president of Consultant Management Services from 1983 to 1994 and now president of The Carrick Group, a management and investment consulting firm.

An Annual Fund volunteer since 1974, she is a member of Trinity College's board of visitors. She has worked with her class' twentieth and twenty-fifth reunion committees, and she recently chaired its thirtieth reunion leadership gift committee, personally sponsoring a five-year class challenge. Her efforts led to a President's Award to the Class of 1967 for the largest reunion gift.

Since 1983, Reece has been a member of the Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee and the Duke Club of Tampa's board of directors. In addition to membership in the William Preston Few Society and the Founders' Society, she is founder of the Reece Family Student Services Endowment. "Since I went to Duke on a full scholarship/aid package," she says, "I have wanted to ensure that other young people could have the same opportunity."

**Sheryl C. Sauter** '97, who lives in Port Washington, New York, is project director for Strategic Insights, Inc. As a student, she served on

the Annual Fund's executive committee, volunteered with the senior class gift effort, and was a member of the campus service group Dukes and Duchesses. She was also a student representative on the trustees' academic affairs committee and co-chaired the 1996 Homecoming planning committee. In the summer of 1995, she was a resident adviser for the Pre-college Program for advanced, rising high-school seniors and, in summer 1996, was a resident adviser in England for Duke's Talent Identification Program.

Conducting campus tours became Sauter's specialty and she developed a remarkable knowledge of the campus. "Early in my undergraduate career," she says, "I discovered a deep interest in Duke's history. I was especially fascinated by the lives of those who had devoted themselves to creating and supporting this institution. I found this commitment to Duke inspirational and have worked to emulate this concept of service to Duke in my own life."

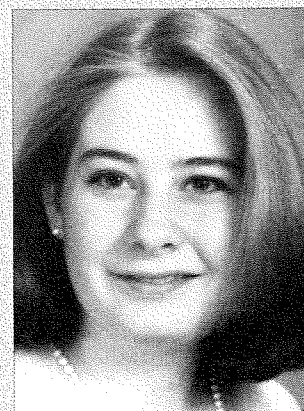
**John L. Sherrill** '50, who lives in Greenville, South Carolina, retired in 1991 as vice president of Abney Mills. "I began working for the Duke 'Loyalty Fund' in 1953," he says, "and have been involved almost every year since then." President of the Class of 1950 from 1975 to 1990, he was its chief class agent for twenty years.

Sherrill was president of the Duke Alumni Association in 1977-78 and national chair of the Washington Duke Club since 1995. He has been a member of the Annual Fund's executive committee since 1989, serving on its leadership gifts subcommittee for the past two years.

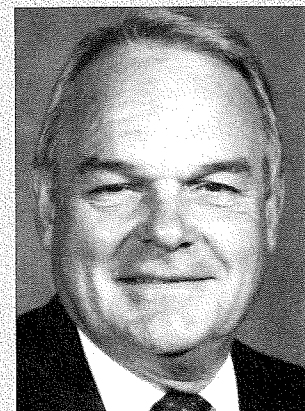
**Susan Payor Wilkerson** '83, who lives in Decatur, Georgia, is a partner in the Atlanta law firm Troutman Sanders. Active in Annual Fund efforts and reunions planning, she has been a member of her local Alumni Admissions Advisory Committee since 1990 and its chair since 1995.

The Atlanta AAAC that Wilkerson oversees has nearly 100 members who provide interviews for an applicant pool of more than 350. She has repeatedly had above a 75 percent return rate on interview forms. She is also responsible for accepted-student receptions each April and seeing that Duke is represented at high school college fairs.

"I volunteer for Duke as thanks for the lifelong friends and love of learning that Duke gave me," she says. "Best of all, I see Duke's future in the wide-eyed high school students I interview."



Sauter

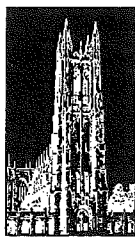


Sherrill



Wilkerson



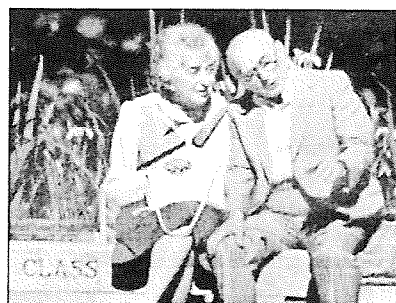


## Is Duke in your will?

Traditionally, bequests have been a significant source of Duke's financial support. Your bequest to Duke will help to ensure Duke's continued strength and academic excellence.

High federal estate tax rates significantly lower the cost of making a bequest to Duke.

Join more than 1,500 other Duke alumni and friends as a member of the *Heritage Society*, an honorary circle of University alumni and friends who have planned an estate gift to Duke.



Please contact:  
**Michael C. Sholtz, J.D., Director**  
Office of Planned Giving  
Duke University  
3100 Tower Blvd.  
Suite 205  
Durham, NC 27707  
(919) 419-5070  
(919) 684-2123

## CLASS NOTES

WRITE: Class Notes Editor, *Duke Magazine*,  
614 Chapel Dr., Durham, N.C. 27708-0570

FAX: (919) 684-6022 (typed only, please)

E-MAIL: dukemag@duke.edu

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: Alumni Records,  
614 Chapel Dr. Annex, Durham, N.C. 27708-0613.  
Please include mailing label. Or e-mail address  
changes to: bluedevil@duke.edu

**NOTICE: Because of the volume of class note material we receive and the long lead time required for typesetting, design, and printing, your submission may not appear for two to three issues. Alumni are urged to include spouses' names in marriage and birth announcements. We do not record engagements.**

## 30s, 40s & 50s

**Jerome S. Menaker** '37 retired simultaneously from private practice and the faculty of the University of Kansas School of Medicine. A volunteer at the Mid-American All Indian Center and at inner-city clinics, he lives in Wichita.

**Henry S. Wentz** '41 is the author of *Patients Are a Virtue: Practicing Medicine in the Pennsylvania Amish Country*, published by Masthof Press. The book is a collection of adventures that occurred in rural Lancaster County, Pa., between 1943 and 1988. Before he retired in 1988, he was a family physician and taught family medicine in the family practice residency program at Lancaster General Hospital. He lives in Lancaster.

**J. Robert Regan Jr.** '49, M.Div. '52, a retired United Methodist minister, is president of the non-profit Va. United Methodist Housing Development Corp., an organization dedicated to providing affordable housing for handicapped individuals. He lives in Locust Grove, Va.

**Carroll A. Weinberg** '49, who earned his M.A. in speech and audiology and his M.D. at the University of Virginia, is a psychiatrist and psychoanalyst in private practice. He received the 1997 Human Relations Award from the American Jewish Committee. He is also vice president of the committee's Philadelphia chapter and co-chair of the Interreligious and Foreign Affairs Committee. He lives in Wynnewood, Pa.

**Abraham I. Gordon** J.D. '54 was elected to Rotary International's board of directors, where he will help develop policies and establish priorities for the global organization of 1.2-million volunteers. He is an attorney and partner in the law firm Gordon & Scalo. He lives in Fairfield, Conn.

**Samuel H. Barnes** Ph.D. '57 represented Duke in September at the inauguration of the president of the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. He lives in Washington, D.C.

**Kathleen Thomas Buckner** B.S.N. '57 won a gold medal at the U.S. National Senior Olympics. She had rounds of 78 and 79 in golf, beating out 57 other women in her division. She lives in Oceanside, Calif.

**Nathan A. Ridgeway** M.D. '57, an attending staff member and associate residency program director at Wellmont-Holston Valley Hospital and Medical Center, is chief of the division of general internal medicine at East Tennessee State University. He received the

Dean's Distinguished Teaching Award in Clinical Science during the James H. Quillen College of Medicine Honors Convocation Program. He was one of the key individuals in establishing the University Physicians' Practice Group in Kingsport, Tenn.

**Carolyn Coné Weaver** '59 represented Duke in October at the inauguration of the president of North Carolina's Fayetteville Technical Community College.

## 60s

**Peter L. Rapuzzi** '61 is group vice president of structured export finance for the Export-Import Bank of the United States in Washington, D.C. He spent 35 years with Chase Manhattan Bank.

**Margaret Ann Harrell** '62, who earned her master's in comparative British and American literature from Columbia University, published her three-volume book, *Love in Transition*, in Romania in 1996.

**Sue Blackwood Rainey** '62, a historian of American graphic arts, received the annual Charles C. Eldredge Prize, awarded by the National Museum of American Art of the Smithsonian Institution. The award recognizes a recent publication on the history of American art for its originality, excellence of research and writing, and significance for professional and public audiences. Her book, *Creating 'Picturesque America': Monument to the Natural and Cultural Landscape*, is published by Vanderbilt University Press. She lives in Charlottesville, Va.

**Letitia Smith Swaine** '64 and her husband, William, opened an Integral Yoga Center in northeastern Pennsylvania. They live in Drums, Pa.

**Susan Rackelman Pierce** '65, a fiber artist, displayed a collection of quilts and stitched collages titled "Cutting the Ties" at the Gudelsky Gallery of the Maryland College of Art and Design. She lives in Rockville, Md.

**Philip Lader** '66 is serving in London, England, as U.S. ambassador to the Court of St. James. He had served in the Clinton administration as head of the Small Business Administration and as White House deputy chief of staff. He is a former member of the Duke Alumni Association's board of directors.

**Jacquelyn Bowman Campbell** B.S.N. '68 is an advocate for victims of domestic abuse and an Anna D. Wolf Endowed professor and director of the doctoral program at Johns Hopkins University's nursing school. She received the Distinguished Scholar Award during the University of Rochester's Ph.D. commencement ceremony in May. She lives in Baltimore.

**Larry C. Ethridge** '68, secretary and general counsel for AAA Kentucky, is also vice chair of the American Bar Association's section on state and local government law, and co-chair of the steering committee for the ABA Model Procurement Code Revision Project. He lives in Louisville.

**Pender M. McCarter** '68, an associate communications director for the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers in Washington, D.C., was awarded accreditation by the Public Relations Society of America (PRSA). He also chairs the PRSA's association section, and he participated in the 14th International PR Association World Congress in Helsinki and a post-Congress tour to St. Petersburg, where he met with his Russian colleagues.

## SOUL WORK

**P**ublishing is all about chance: the writer taking a chance that talent will be recognized, the editor taking a chance that an acquisition will be marketable, the reader taking a chance that a book will be memorable.

Appropriately, Trish Carr Hagood's first project as publisher is devoted to "chance." "Chance" is part of a book series called *Oxymoron*; every year, Hagood's New York-based *Oxymoron* will issue another book devoted to a single theme.

The inaugural effort has a playful look to it—in its odd rectangle shape, and certainly in its vibrant typographical effects. With 5,000 copies printed, Hagood '65 is taking a chance that readers will "pay for quality," in her words, at \$50 per book (reduced to \$29.95 in a holiday discount).

Folio, a publishing-industry trade magazine, acknowledged that quality in October: It gave *Oxymoron* its "Ozzie" award for design excellence.

After graduating from Duke, Hagood went to New York University for her Ph.D. in comparative literature. In 1989, she earned a master's degree in early childhood education from Bank Street College.

"At that time, I had already begun my search for 'soul work,' something I really wanted to do that wasn't predicated on money," she says. "Of course, I have a secret desire to prove that the arts can make money, since I see more hope for their endurance if they can, in fact, do that. There must be a way."

One way, she hopes, is through *Oxymoron*. Hagood developed the idea for the book series



Variations on a theme: Hagood's mega-book marries the literary and the graphic arts

just over three years ago—"while petting my dog, Maggie," she says. "It seemed the perfect combination for me—literature and the arts—since I had taken up painting in the last ten years." The production would include provocative ideas in a striking visual accompaniment.

"I have always loved children's books for their combination of text and art, and, without knowing it consciously, I think I reproduced a facsimile," she says. She was also reflecting her passion for illuminated manuscripts. That had been her specialty in medieval literature.

The *Oxymoron* volume on chance features essays on the mathematics of probability, what quantum physics tells us about causation and chance, Buddhism's resistance to logic, and Protestantism's equation of good luck with God's grace. There are literary musings on chaos as a theme in Shakespeare, Dostoevsky's preoccupation with losing, Poe's concern with random trajectories, and Don DeLillo's *White Noise* as a portrayal of a society steeped in technological uncertainty. There are dialogues, poems, short stories, and photography spreads about chance encounters, random choices, and gambling addiction. (Hagood

contributed two illustrations: "Wheel of Darkness" and "Wheel of Light.") There is even a presentation of fortunes from fortune cookies. "Perhaps even our greatest geniuses," observes one contributor, "will never fully understand God's seemingly random methods."

The project has a range of Duke connections, beginning with editorial consultant Melissa Malouf, associate professor of the practice of English. Diskin Clay, a classics professor, traces the origins of the Greek Tyche and the Roman Fortuna—both "powerful divinities, too powerful for any mere human to calculate or manipulate." He quotes Pericles, the Athenian statesman, as warning the Athenian assembly that "There is often no more logic in the course of events than there is in the plans of men, and this is why we blame our luck when things don't turn out the way we expect."

In another contribution, Duke English professor Julie Tetel '72, an author of romance novels, muses about looking for love. Romance studies professor Marcel Tetel, Hagood's French instructor when she was a Duke student, considers Montaigne's efforts to reconcile fortune, faith, and reason. The piece on Poe was



crafted by another Romance studies professor, David Bell.

(*Oxymoronically* or not, the print-oriented group maintains a website: [www.oxymoron.com](http://www.oxymoron.com).)

Hagood's other association—"the money-making company," as she puts it—is Oxbridge Communications. Oxbridge publishes the *Standard Periodical Directory*, the *Directory of Magazines*, the *Directory of Newsletters*, and the *Catalog Directory*.

She began running Oxbridge in 1975; three years later she bought the company. In 1988, her husband, Louis Hagood B.S.C.E. '65, took over. That's when she began her search for a different kind of project.

A self-described iconoclast, Hagood says she will keep *Oxymoron's* focus on words and images that engage the imagination—and that break at least some of the rules. "I want people to be changed by reading it. That should be the goal of any writer or artist."

—Robert J. Blivis

## MINI-PROFILE

**Judith Pfau Cochran** A.M. '69, Ph.D. '74 is a professor of French language and literature at Denison University in Granville, Ohio. She has taught at Ohio State, Kent State, and Youngstown State universities. She is a past chair of Denison's modern languages department.

**Harry Edward DeMik** '69, M.Ed. '73 was appointed university registrar of Florida Atlantic University. He was deputy university registrar at Duke. A 28-year veteran of its registrar's office, he was responsible for the implementation of numerous innovations, such as an on-line student records systems, student e-mail accounts, the Duke Card, and the Automated Computer Enrollment System (ACES).

**M. Miles "Sonny" Matthews** '69, senior management counsel at the U.S. Department of Justice in Washington, D.C., works in information technology services management and procurement. He and his wife, Patti, and their four children live in Mt. Vernon, Va.

MARRIAGES: **Elizabeth Bowers** '67 to Nathaniel R. Justice on May 17. Residence: Black Mountain, N.C.

BIRTHS: Third child and son to **Caroline Reid Sorell** '68 and Michael Sorell on Nov. 4, 1996. Named John Nathan Breedlove...Fourth child and son to **M. Miles "Sonny" Matthews** '69 and Patti Matthews on March 3, 1996. Named Kyle Edward.

## 70s

**Terry R. Black** J.D. '70 is president and a senior partner in the law firm Campbell, Black, Carnine, Hedin, Ballard & McDonald in Mt. Vernon, Ill. His area is business transactions, with an emphasis on energy-producing companies.

**J. Keith Kennedy** '70, M.Div. '74 is a senior public policy adviser in the Washington office of the law firm Baker, Donelson, Bearman & Caldwell. He was in the U.S. Senate as staff director of the Committee on Appropriations for Sen. Mark Hatfield. He and his wife, Patricia, and their children live in Arlington, Va.

**Ellen Hammerlund Peach** B.S.N. '71 was ordained an elder in the Pacific Northwest Annual Conference of the United Methodist Church. She completed seminary studies at the Saint Paul School of Theology in Kansas City, Mo. She was appointed to a bi-vocational ministry in the Kansas East Conference, focusing on rural church mission work and urban immigrant health care. She and her husband, David Reese, live in Admire, Kan.

**Milton R. Scarborough** Ph.D. '72 was named to an endowed professorship at Centre College in Danville, Ky., where he teaches philosophy and religion.

**Robert Bruce Brower** B.S.M.E. '73 is the manager of business systems at Black & Veatch, an international engineering, procurement, and construction company. He and his wife, Susan, live in Overland Park, Kan.

**Linda Barlow Ferreri** '73, who earned a master's in accounting and a doctorate in business administration at Case Western Reserve University, is an associate professor of business administration at Peace College in Raleigh.

**Michael George Williamson** '73 is president of the law firm Maguire, Voorhis & Wells. A past chair of the business law section of the Florida Bar, he now serves as Florida State chair of the Fellows of the American Bar Foundation. He lives in Orlando.

**Ken Shifrin** '74 is the Halstead Scholar in music and the recipient of the British Academy of the



# MINI-PROFILE

Humanities Research Scholarship at Oxford University, where he is completing his Ph.D. in musicology. He was in the first trombone chair with the Israel Philharmonic, the Stuttgart Radio Orchestra, and, most recently, the City of Birmingham Symphony Orchestra in Birmingham, England.

**Stephen C. Baker** '75 was elected to the board of directors of the law firm Stradley, Ronon, Stevens & Young. He specializes in commercial litigation and heads the firm's insurance practice group. He lives in Radnor, Pa.

**Paul W. Gwozdz** B.S.E. '75, M.S.E.E. '76, who earned his M.D. at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, is a resident in family practice at UMDNJ in New Brunswick, N.J. He is also a registered professional engineer and holds a second M.S. degree in computer science from N.J. Institute of Technology. He was technical manager for AT&T Bell Labs. He lives in Denville, N.J.

**Richard Wagoner Jr.** '75 was appointed to a three-year term on the board of visitors for the Fuqua School of Business. Named president of General Motors' North American Operations in 1994, he is a member of GM's President's Council and chairman of the NAO Strategy Board.

**Susan Benson Westfall** '75 writes that she lives in Bristol, Va., on an 11-acre farm with eight horses, seven cats, two dogs, two children, and one husband.

**Patricia Goodson** '76 is a concert pianist living in Prague. Her latest CD for Albany Records, *Strange Attractors: New American Music for Piano*, includes compositions by **Martin Herman** '76 and Duke associate professor of music Stephen Jaffe. In its review, *Czech Radio* described her playing as "technically masterful, her artistry and her variety of touch, admirable." She will be performing at the American Academy in Rome next season.

**William Breedlove Martin** '76 teaches English at Armstrong Atlantic State University in Savannah, Ga. He has written two novels, *Every Unhappy Family* and *Short Lease*, scheduled for publication next spring.

**Carl Tandatnick** '77 had a month-long one-man show, "Blood and Virus," of his art work and gave a lecture at the University of Miami's New Gallery in September and October. A physician in private practice, he lives in Punta Gorda, Fla.

**Richard W. Graber** '78, who earned his law degree at Boston University, is a shareholder and a member of the business organizations department in the law firm Reinhart, Boerner, Van Deuren, Norris & Rieselbach. He is serving an interim term on the board of trustees at the Medical College of Wisconsin Inc. He lives in Shorewood, Wis.

**Lisa E. Heimann** '79 works with severely emotionally and behaviorally disordered junior and senior high school students in Atlanta.

**William Steven Johnson** Ph.D. '79, a professor of materials science and engineering at Georgia Tech in Atlanta, received the 1997 American Society for Testing and Materials' Award of Merit. He was recognized for "exceptional leadership and outstanding technical contributions in the area of metal matrix composites."

**MARRIAGES:** **Pamela B. Lemmons** '79 to Patrick Murphy on May 3. Residence: Albuquerque.

**BIRTHS:** Second child and son to **Anne Turpin Cody** '76 and Claude C. Cody IV on March 13. Named Braxton Turpin...Fourth child and third son to **Laurie Lou Elliott** '79 and Mark L. Elliott on June 3. Named Philip Reid...First son and second child to **Susan Feldsted Halman** B.S.N. '79 and Mark Halman on December 23, 1996. Named David Thomas...

## SPACE COMMANDER

**M**ost Fourth of July celebrations are marked by eye-pleasing explosions of color and light. But none are as breathtaking as the one spent by Commander Charles E. Brady Jr. M.D. '75 roughly 200 miles above the Earth. As Duke's first astronaut, Brady passed a particularly memorable Independence Day witnessing not one, but two fireworks displays from space—one courtesy of pyrotechnic festivities across the United States, and the other a natural lightning storm illuminating most of Australia.

"Going up for the first time is nothing you can prepare yourself for. It's almost like you're expecting a high school basketball gymnasium and, all of a sudden, you're walking right into Cameron," he explains. "The experience humbles man right down to the cellular level."

The STS-78 mission aboard the Space Shuttle *Columbia*—the twentieth launch of the nation's first shuttle—centered on scientific research. The overall goal was to test human physiological adaptability in space, prefiguring the possibility of extended stays outside the Earth's atmosphere.

Brady himself was charged with supervising flight experiments that measured astronaut metabolism, muscle physiology, and bone calcium count. He administered the majority of the sampling experiments with the crew—himself, four other Americans, a Canadian, and a Frenchman—as test patients. "I guess it was sort of payback for doing 'bad things' to patients all those years in med school."

His sports medicine background—as one-



Duke's first astronaut: Brady, who spent 18 days aboard the Space Shuttle *Columbia*

time team physician at Iowa State and at UNC-Chapel Hill—proved beneficial aboard the shuttle. The bulk of his preparation for the launch, however, came from outside his specialized field. Having survived NASA's rigorous two-year battery of groundwork, called "cross-training"—simulation exercises, and courses in flight instruction and in-flight engineering—Brady spent another twenty-four months preparing specifically for his eighteen-day mission.

"It was like drinking out of a fire hydrant," he says. "Just trying to take in that deluge of information made me feel like I was back in grad school again." Well-equipped by his years of training, Brady also acted as flight engineer for the shuttle's re-entry over Papua New Guinea.

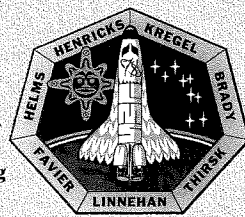
While in elementary school, he was strongly impressed by several conscientious teachers

immense laboratory platform designed to accommodate a community of research scientists. The undertaking, spearheaded by the United States with cooperation from four major partners—Japan, Russia, Canada, and the European Space Agency—has its first in a series of launches scheduled for next year.

Despite present preoccupation with the state of the hobbled Russian MIR space station, Brady maintains that the coming decade will likely usher in an era of extraterrestrial colonization. He points out that the Russian station was originally built as a military staging platform during the Cold War and was never intended to last the fifteen years it has. Newly-engineered stations, on the other hand, will evolve in tandem with the development of cutting-edge space age technologies already being researched above the Earth's atmosphere.

While issues of space station safety trouble NASA officials, Brady argues that the relative risk pales in comparison to the potential gains of human expansion within the solar system. "The next time a rocketship leaves for the Moon, it won't be going just to come right back. I'm confident that we will see lunar colonies, as well as human mapping of Mars, within the next ten to twelve years."

—Brian Henderson '98



Third son to **Lisa E. Heimann** '79 on March 3, 1995. Named Jacob Jones...A son and second child to **Andrew Hemmendinger** B.S.E. '79 and Ida B. Haugland on Nov. 2, 1996. Named Lars Alexander.

## 80s

**Mark Steven Calvert** '80, J.D. '83 is an adjunct professor at Campbell University's Norman Adrian Wiggins School of Law in Buies Creek, N.C. He teaches an upper-level course in real property planning.

**Hugh Bailey Morris** M.D. '81 is chief of orthopaedic surgery at Florida Hospital in Orlando. He practices with the Jewett Orthopaedic Clinic in Winter Park, Fla., where he specializes in joint reconstruction and sports medicine. He and his wife, Susan, and their daughter live in Winter Park.

**Rita Arlene Sheffey** Ph.D. '82, who earned her law degree at Boston College, is counsel on the litigation-antitrust and alternative dispute resolution team for the Atlanta office of the law firm Hunton & Williams. Her practice focuses on environmental litigation in federal and state courts. She received the firm's 1996 *Pro Bono Publico* award for her leadership in developing the office's *pro bono* practice. She also directs the firm's Southside Legal Center, the cornerstone of its community service outreach. She lives in Atlanta.

**Roderic L. Mullen** '83, M.Div. '86, pastor of Haw River United Methodist Church, is the author of *The New Testament Text of Cyril of Jerusalem*, published by Scholars Press. He lives in Haw River, N.C.

**David Lawrence Trautman** '83 is president and CEO of First-Knox National Bank, based in Mount Vernon, Ohio.

**Julia Myers O'Brien** M.Div. '84, Ph.D. '88 is a professor of the Old Testament at Lancaster Theological Seminary. A former teacher at Meredith College in Raleigh, she is the author of three books and numerous articles, is a frequent lecturer and preacher, and contributes to scholarly journals.

**Michael J. Schoenfeld** '84 is vice chancellor for media relations at Vanderbilt University and serves as chief communications strategist. He was senior vice president for policy and public affairs at the Corporation for Public Broadcasting in Washington, D.C. He is a member of *Duke Magazine's* Editorial Advisory Board. He and his wife, **Elizabeth Temple Schoenfeld** '84, and their daughter live in Nashville, Tenn.

**Grant Russell Simons** '85, M.D. '90, who completed a fellowship in cardiology and cardiac electrophysiology at Duke in July, has joined Cardiology Associates, P.C., a group practice based in Washington, D.C., and in Annapolis. He and his wife, Sunisa, and their children live in Annapolis.

**Mari Sugahara Lathrop** '86, who graduated from MIT's Sloan School of Management in 1993, is a vice president with the fixed income management group of Loomis Sayles Co. She and her husband, John, live in Boston.

**Kenneth Alonzo Murphy** '86, J.D. '89, a commercial litigator with the law firm Miller, Alfano & Raspani in Philadelphia, received the "Men Making a Difference" Award from the American Cities Foundation.

**Thomas J. Pontes** '86 is a vice president in the commercial workstation development group at Fleet Financial Group in Providence, R.I. He and his wife, Jane, and their children live in Cumberland, R.I.

**John Morse Elliott Storey** M.S.C.E. '86, a member of the engineering technology division of the Department of Energy's Oak Ridge National Labora-

tory in Tennessee, received an award for technical accomplishment and team involvement in the Partnership for a New Generation of Vehicles. The award was presented by Vice President Al Gore at the White House. He and his wife, Susan, and their children live in Oak Ridge.

**Jane Scott Cantus** '87, who earned her M.B.A. at the University of Virginia's Darden School of Business, is a principal of Korn/Ferry International in Washington, D.C., where she is a member of the advanced technology and financial services specialty groups. She was with Bechtel Financing Services, Inc. She is also pursuing a law degree at George Washington University. In 1988, she was named one of the Outstanding Young Women of America.

**Lori Koenigsberg Holleran** '87, who earned her master's in social work at the University of Pennsylvania, is pursuing a Ph.D. at the Arizona State University School of Social Work. She works as a chemical dependency therapist at Charter Hospital. She and her husband, John, and their child live in Phoenix.

**Erik Norris Johnson** '87, a Navy lieutenant, completed a four-month deployment to the western Pacific Ocean aboard the aircraft carrier *USS Independence*.

**Daniel Gookin Karslake** '87 is director of development, stewardship, and communications for the Riverside Church in New York City. He and his partner, Russ Anderson, live in Manhattan. His Internet address is dkars@ibm.net.

**Lidia Comini Turzai** '87 is a pediatrician at Pittsburgh Pediatrics Associates. She and her husband, **Michael Coyne Turzai** J.D. '87, live in Bradford Woods, Pa.

**Marc Daniel Carpenter** '88 is the founder of Purity Reformed Fellowship, a Calvinistic Christian assembly in Sudbury, Vt. He and his wife, **Rebecca Eugena Sebastian Carpenter** '89, and their four children, live in Vermont.

**Sonja Hospel Leonard** '88, the president of Computer Dynamics, and her husband, Graham, publish *Kids' Web World*, a newsletter she describes as "the ultimate parents' guide to the Internet for kids." She is also the author of *The College Student's Guide to the Internet* and a supplement for high school juniors and seniors, *Using Computers and the Internet to Conduct Your College Search*. She and her husband and their child live in Mason, Ohio. Their Internet address is 100550.563@compuserve.com

**John A. MacLeod II** B.S.E. '88, '89 is a director of finance for John Hancock Financial Services in Boston. He and his wife, Sarah, live in Wellesley, Mass.

**Lance Rowland Moritz** '88, a Navy lieutenant, completed shore duty at the Caribbean Regional Operations Center at NAS Key West, Fla. He will attend the department-head course in Newport, R.I. He and his wife, Michelle, live in Newport.

**David Bruce Petty** '88 is a tax consultant with Arthur Andersen in Washington, D.C. He and his wife, Kata, returned from a trip to Tanzania, where they climbed the summit of Mt. Kilimanjaro on Christmas Day.

**Thomas William Polaski** A.M. '88, Ph.D. '91, associate professor of mathematics at Winthrop University, received the Outstanding Junior Professor Award, which recognizes "inspired teaching, excellence in research or creative activity, and dedication to the welfare of students."

**Peter Michael Rubin** '88 formed the law firm Slutkin & Rubin with **Andrew George Slutkin** J.D. '91 in Baltimore, Md. The firm engages in all aspects of complex civil and criminal litigation.

**Laurence Blumenthal** '89, seeking ordination from the Union of Messianic Jewish Congregations, is pursuing a second master's degree in religious studies. An assistant rabbi in West Hartford, Conn., he travels frequently to Japan and Eastern Asia, where he teaches about the Jewish background of Christianity.

**Michele Marie Foy Burdick** '89, who earned her master's degree in social work from the University of Georgia, is a licensed master social worker. She is director of the Day Program and Social Club at Community Friendship, Inc., a private, nonprofit, psychosocial rehabilitation facility for mentally ill adults. She and her husband, Greg, live in Atlanta.

**Danny Ferry** '89, former Duke basketball star and NBA player for the Cleveland Cavaliers, received the Distinguished All-Met Award, given annually to a former All-Met who has achieved success in professional or collegiate athletics or in a non-sports role. He is involved with the DeMetha boys basketball program.

**Deborah Eve Hilowitz Lowen** '89, who completed her residency in pediatrics, began a fellowship in child abuse and neglect prevention. She and her husband, **Peter Douglas Lowen** B.S.E. '88, and their son live in Providence, R.I.

**Gary Israel Shapiro** '89, who practices family medicine in Mt. Laurel, N.J., received the Parke Davis-American Academy of Family Practice Teacher Development Award. He lives in Marlton, N.J.

**MARRIAGES:** **Steven Douglas Hodskins** '80 to Liza Lowndes Gookin on May 3. Residence: Arlington, Va....**Richard Frank Silver** '83 to Laurie R. Hall on June 7....**Katherine Anne MacKinnon** '84 to Gerald A. Hansell on May 31. Residence: Chicago....**Mari Jean Sugahara** '86 to John Edward Lathrop in November 1996. Residence: Boston....**Lidia Comini** '87 to **Michael Coyne Turzai** J.D. '87 on May 3. Residence: Bradford Woods, Pa....**John A. MacLeod II** B.S.E. '88, '89 to Sarah C. Castle on April 12. Residence: Wellesley, Mass....**Lance Rowland Moritz** '88 to Michelle Renee Kaiser on May 7. Residence: Newport, R.I....**Michele Marie Foy** '89 to Greg Burdick on March 22. Residence: Atlanta.

**BIRTHS:** First child and daughter to **Hugh Bailey Morris** M.D. '81 and Susan Morris on Feb. 9. Named Alexandra Price...Third child and daughter to **Genevieve Ruderman Besser** '82 and Jochen Besser on April 2, 1996. Named Cornelia...First son to **Jill Bayer Ciporin** '84 and Daniel Theo Ciporin on Dec. 13, 1996. Named Peter Bayer...Second child and son to **Catherine Thompson Rockermann** '84 and Brian Rockermann on June 27. Named Christian Thompson...First child and daughter to **Melinda Lee Moseley** '85 and Jeffrey Bowie on April 10. Named Samantha AnneMaree...Third child and second daughter to **Kimberly Marshall Glynn** '86 and **Sean William Patrick Glynn** '86 on April 28. Named Katherine Margaret...Second child and son to **James Derrick Quattlebaum** '86 and Lisa Jones Quattlebaum on June 23. Named Henry Drennan...A daughter to **Chris Brice** '87, A.M. '92 and Sarah Brice on June 4. Named Lillian Trebein...A daughter to **James David Dryfoos** '87 and **Reagan Rexrode Dryfoos** '87 on June 27. Named Delaney Hope...First child and son to **Lori Koenigsberg Holleran** '87 and John T. Holleran Jr. on April 9. Named Blake Dylan...Second child and son to **Martha "Martie" Dresser Irons** '87 and James Edwin "Ted" Irons on April 14. Named Scott Patton...A son to **Walter Strang "Chip" Peake** '87, J.D. '90 and Deirdre Peake on May 28. Named Elijah Bossert...Fourth child and second daughter to **Marc Daniel Carpenter** '88 and **Rebecca Eugena Sebastian Carpenter** '89 on April 19.



# 1998

DUKE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

## Educational Adventures

### Gardens Past & Present:

#### The Legacy of Ellen Biddle Shipman

MARCH 27 - 29

SARAH P. DUKE GARDENS, DURHAM, NC  
\$145 - \$270 PER PERSON

Come and experience the legacy of Ellen Shipman, the landscape architect who designed the heart and soul of the Duke Gardens. Hear from garden experts and tour examples of her work.

### Healthy Mind, Healthy Body:

#### The Mind-Body-Spirit Connection

MAY 1 - 3, DUKE UNIVERSITY  
APPROX. \$300 PER PERSON

The shortest path to healing the body may be through the mind. Duke physicians will update you on the latest research and techniques for making the mind an ally in healing.

### Dolphins & Our Changing Environment

DUKE MARINE LAB ALUMNI COLLEGE  
MAY OR JUNE, BEAUFORT, NORTH CAROLINA  
APPROX. \$325 PER PERSON

Come explore the beautiful coast of North Carolina and learn first-hand about the fascinating world of dolphins and other marine mammals.

### 19th Annual Duke Writers' Workshop

JUNE 7 - 11, SALTER PATH, NC  
APPROX. \$495 PER PERSON

An intensive week of writing, reading, and manuscript development offering beginning and advanced instruction in fiction, poetry, and non-fiction, led by acclaimed authors.

### Duke Technical Writers' Workshop

JULY 31 - AUGUST 3, SALTER PATH, NC  
APPROX. \$495 PER PERSON

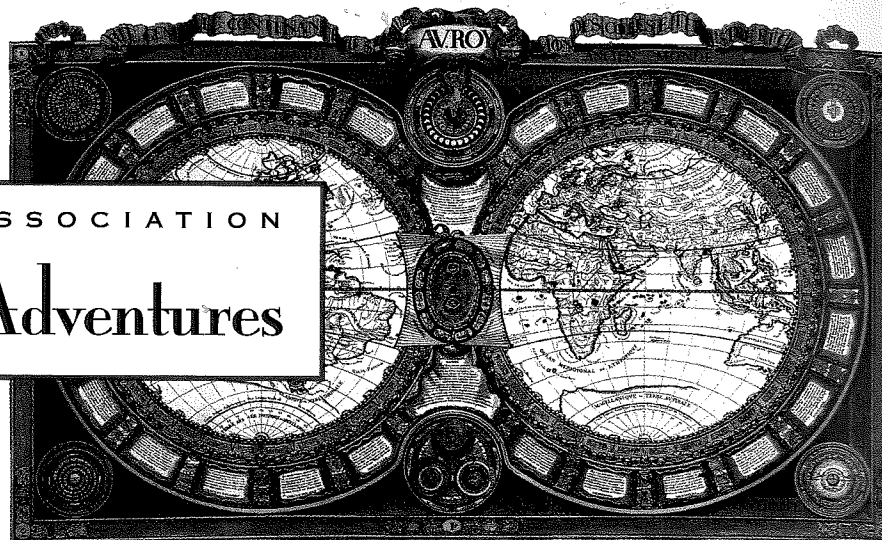
Technical writers and editors from a range of fields are invited to push their writing to a new level as we concentrate on the quality and clarity of language and syntax.

### Accessing Your Creativity:

#### A Workshop and Retreat for Women

AUGUST 4 - 7, SALTER PATH, NC  
APPROX. \$495 PER PERSON

Learn to evoke and celebrate your creative spirit in this supportive, structured workshop for women.



### Creative Writing Workshop for Health Professionals

AUGUST 25 - 28, SALTER PATH, NC  
APPROX. \$595 PER PERSON

In the ancient tradition of physician poets, begin to access and express the insights that make the healing arts a wellspring of human experience. Daily workshops will cover poetry, essay, fiction and memoir.

### Alumni College of Tuscany

CORTONA, ITALY  
MAY 20 - 28  
\$2,195 PER PERSON

Immerse yourself in the culture of a typical Tuscan village, with seminars on Italian life and culture and excursions to significant sites.



### The World of the Vikings and the Norsemen: A Family Adventure

JUNE 25 - JULY 10  
APPROX. \$3,095 PER PERSON

Scandinavia and the Baltic offer an enchanting destination for families, capturing the rich pageantry and lore of Vikings, czars, and kings.

### Alumni College in Burgundy

TOURNUS, FRANCE  
JULY 1 - 9  
\$2,295 PER PERSON

Step back in time and immerse yourself in the culture of a typical small French town in the heart of the medieval and historical land called Burgundy.

### The Oxford Experience

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD, ENGLAND  
SEPTEMBER 6 - 19  
APPROX. \$2900 PER PERSON

Immerse yourself in centuries-old traditions of learning and community. Study in small groups with Oxford faculty and explore the English countryside. Rediscover what it is to be a student again.

### Alumni College of Ireland

COUNTY CLARE, IRELAND  
SEPTEMBER 23 - OCTOBER 1  
\$2,095 PER PERSON

From awesome seaside vistas to Celtic history, this pleasant mix of seminars and excursions will expose you to the history and culture of the Emerald Isle.

### Duke Directions

SEPTEMBER 18 AND NOVEMBER 6  
DURHAM, NC

Rediscover the true "Duke experience" — the classroom experience! Return to Duke for a day of stimulating classes designed for alumni and taught by top Duke faculty.

### Summer Youth Camps and Weekend Workshops

MARCH, JUNE - AUGUST  
DURHAM AND SALTER PATH, NC

Camps in art, writing, drama, and science are offered for youth in grades 5-11. Weekend workshops are offered in creative writing and writing the college essay.

### Trans-Panama Canal Cruise

JANUARY 10 - 21  
APPROX. \$2,895 PER PERSON

From Acapulco to Barbados, the *Crystal Harmony* Trans-Canal adventure will take you to Mexico, Costa Rica, the Panama Canal, and the Caribbean.

### Canary Islands Cruise

FEBRUARY 22 - MARCH 6  
APPROX. \$2,995 PER PERSON

Cruise aboard the *M.S. Black Prince* from the white cliffs of Dover to the "floating garden" of Funchal, Madeira. Visit four of the Canary Islands.

### Antarctica

FEBRUARY 15 - 27  
APPROX. \$7,295 PER PERSON

Tour the Antarctic continent with stops in the Shetland Islands and Cape Horn. The ecology of Antarctica is explored in depth, guided by naturalists.

### Austrian Winter Escapade

MARCH 4 - 11  
APPROX. \$1,145 PER PERSON

Spend a week in the winter paradise of the Austrian Alps. Explore Salzburg and its majestic environs.

### Wines of the World

APRIL 23 - MAY 3  
APPROX. \$3,995 PER PERSON

Spend seven days in Bordeaux visiting famous wineries accompanied by a noted oenologist. Explore the Basque region and the coastal city of Biarritz.

### Wings Over the Kalahari

MAY 8 - 21  
APPROX. \$6,495 PER PERSON

A 14-day safari to South Africa, Namibia, Zimbabwe, and Botswana, with a two-night stay at Chobe National Park. Then fly to Cape Town for three nights.

### Cruise the Face of Europe

JUNE 1 - 17  
\$4,745 PER PERSON FROM NEWARK OR  
\$4,845 PER PERSON FROM ATLANTA.

For 17 days we sail the Rhine, the Main, Danube Canal, and the Danube itself. From Budapest to Amsterdam.

### Northern Lights Cruise

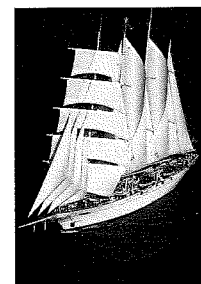
JUNE 20 - JULY 3  
\$4,995 PER PERSON

Discover the legendary beauty of Europe's northerly latitudes to Denmark and Norway. Visit the Shetland Islands and Scotland.

### Mediterranean Adventure

JULY 17 - 25  
\$2,995 PER PERSON

Discover Cannes, Portofino, and St. Tropez, as well as some lesser known jewels — Calvi, Bonifacio, Costa Smeralda, and Portoferraio. Seven nights on the *Star Flyer*.



### Alaskan Wilderness

VOYAGE OF THE GLACIERS  
JULY 19 - 31  
\$2,995 PER PERSON

An Inside Passage cruise aboard the four-star deluxe *Crown Majesty* and the *Midnight Sun Express*. Two days in Denali, with calls at Juneau, Skagway, Sitka, and Ketchikan.

### Waterways of Russia

AUGUST 18 - 30  
\$3,795 PER PERSON

Spend two nights in Moscow, visit the Kremlin and Red Square before embarking on a cruise to charming villages and the magnificent city of St. Petersburg.

### Danube to the Black Sea

AUGUST 26 - SEPTEMBER 8  
\$3,590 PER PERSON

Our 14-day classic itinerary from the Danube to the Black Sea takes you from Austria to Hungary, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Romania, and Turkey. Then to Istanbul for two nights. Vienna is a two-night option.

### Spiritual Siam: The Traditions of Thailand

SEPTEMBER 11 - 21  
\$3,795 PER PERSON

Spend four nights in Bangkok, then to Chiang Mai for three nights. See the Golden Triangle, where the borders of Laos, Myanmar (Burma), and Thailand meet.

### From the Bosphorus to the Sea of Ulysses

SEPTEMBER 26 - OCTOBER 8  
\$4,695 PER PERSON

A cruise of Turkey and the Greek Isles and stays in Istanbul and Athens. The centerpiece is a seven-night cruise aboard Radisson Seven Seas Cruises' *Song of Flower*.

### Côtes du Rhone Passage

OCTOBER 14 - 27  
\$3,495 PER PERSON FROM NEW YORK OR  
\$3,595 PER PERSON FROM ATLANTA

Paris, the "City of Light," the TGV (world's fastest passenger train), Cannes, Provence, and Burgundy.

### Heritage of Northern Italy

OCTOBER 20 - NOVEMBER 2  
\$3,900 PER PERSON

We are pleased to offer a journey through Northern Italy. See Venice and Lake Como, as well as visits to Bergamo, Verona, Mantua, Vicenza, Bassano del Grappa, Padua, and Parma.

### Around the World by Supersonic Concorde

FALL 1998  
\$55,800 PER PERSON

Our ultimate 24-day Around the World journey: two nights in Kona, Hawaii; three nights in Queenstown, New Zealand; in Sydney, Australia; in the Masai Mara, Kenya; and in London, England.

### Yuletide in Bavaria:

OLD WORLD CHRISTMAS MARKETS  
DECEMBER 7 - 14  
\$2,495 PER PERSON

Surround yourself in the winter wonderland of the Bavarian Alps. Three nights in Bad Reichenhall and the musical city of Salzburg, Austria.

### Duke Great Teachers Video Series

Courses from five outstanding faculty.



### Information Request Form

For detailed brochures on these programs listed below, please return this form, appropriately marked, to:  
Duke Educational Adventures  
614 Chapel Drive, Durham, NC 27708  
or fax to: (919) 684-6022

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DUKE CLASS \_\_\_\_\_

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CITY \_\_\_\_\_

STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

### Alumni Colleges

- ☐ Gardens Past and Present
- ☐ Healthy Mind, Healthy Body
- ☐ Dolphins and Our Environment

### Summer Academy

- ☐ Duke Writers' Workshop
- ☐ Technical Writers' Workshop
- ☐ Accessing Your Creativity
- ☐ Creative Writing for Healthcare Professionals

### Alumni Colleges Abroad

- ☐ Alumni College of Tuscany
- ☐ The World of the Vikings and the Norsemen
- ☐ Alumni College in Burgundy

- ☐ The Oxford Experience
- ☐ Alumni College of Ireland

### Other Programs

- ☐ Duke Directions
- ☐ Summer Youth Camps & Weekend Workshops

### Duke Travel

- ☐ Trans-Panama Canal Cruise
- ☐ Canary Islands Cruise
- ☐ Antarctica
- ☐ Austrian Winter Escapade
- ☐ Wines of the World
- ☐ Wings Over the Kalahari
- ☐ Cruise the Face of Europe
- ☐ Northern Lights Cruise
- ☐ Mediterranean Adventure
- ☐ Alaskan Wilderness: Voyage of the Glaciers

- ☐ Waterways of Russia
- ☐ Danube to the Black Sea
- ☐ Spiritual Siam: The Traditions of Thailand

- ☐ From the Bosphorus to the Sea of Ulysses

- ☐ Côtes du Rhone Passage
- ☐ Heritage of Northern Italy
- ☐ Around the World by Supersonic Concorde

- ☐ Yuletide in Bavaria: Old World Christmas Markets

### Video

- ☐ Duke Great Teachers



Named Geneva Ruth...First child and son to **Peter Douglas Lowen** B.S.E. '88 and **Deborah Eve Hilowitz Lowen** '89 in July 1996. Named Simon Andrew...Second child and first son to **Christopher Mark McDermott** B.S.E. '88 and **Margaret Ann "Peggy" McDermott** B.S.E. '88 on May 11. Named Matthew Colin...First child and son to **Adair Draughn Freeman Parr** '88 and Ted Parr on Nov. 11, 1996. Named Richard Tyler...Second child and daughter to **Cynthia Regal Balchunas** '89 and George Balchunas on Oct. 4, 1996. Named Anna Cosima...Second child and first son to **Lori Diehm Holcombe** '89 and John Holcombe on Feb. 23. Named Christian Leland...A son to **David Paul Mitchell** '89 and Jenny Mitchell on April 22. Named Matthew David...First child and daughter to **Richard Paul Turk** '89 and Becky Turk on May 2. Named Kathryn Mae.

## 90s

**Torsten Berger** B.S.E. '90 is pursuing a Ph.D. in computer science from the University of California at Riverside. After graduation, he plans to move to Boston with his wife, Jamie.

**Gregory Lynn Hallford** B.S.E. '90 earned his M.B.A. at The Darden School at the University of Virginia.

**Stefanie Lynn Moss** '90, who earned her M.B.A. at UNC-Chapel Hill, is senior manager of membership rewards for American Express in New York.

**John Christopher Oeltjen** '90 earned his Ph.D. degree in molecular and human genetics at the Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston.

**Christopher Keith Polk** '90, who is pursuing a Ph.D. in finance at the University of Chicago's business school, received the State Farm Companies Foundation Doctoral Dissertation Award, designed to stimulate research and knowledge in business and insurance and to increase the number of qualified professors of insurance and business.

**Joseph Philip "Jeep" Wedding III** B.S.E. '90, an Air Force captain, is executive officer to the Commander, 16th Air Force, Aviano Air Base, Italy.

**Angela Yang** '90 is assistant production manager for Mattell, Inc., based in El Segundo, Calif.

**Edward James Arnold** '91 was promoted to Air Force captain and is pursuing a master's in nursing through the AFIT scholarship program. He is an assistant nurse manager at the 35th Medical Group in Misawa, Japan. He and his wife, **Karen Kartye Arnold** '90, live in Misawa.

**Jonathan Erik Burford** '91, a Marine first lieutenant, was designated a Naval Aviator and presented with the "Wings of Gold," marking the culmination of months of flight training with Training Squadron Seven, Naval Air Station, Meridian, Miss.

**Matthew Peter Janopaul** '91 is pursuing his M.B.A. at the University of Chicago's business school. He was a portfolio manager and analyst at Brookside Capital in San Francisco.

**Benjamin F. Johnson IV** '91, who graduated from the University of Michigan's law school in 1996, is an associate at the Atlanta office of Hunton & Williams. He specializes in environmental and intellectual property law and general commercial litigation.

**Jennifer Irene Rudinger** '91, who graduated from the Ohio State University's law school in June, is executive director of the Alaska Civil Liberties Union

in Anchorage. The AKCLU is an affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), a nonprofit civil rights organization.

**Andrew George Slutkin** J.D. '91 formed the law firm Slutkin & Rubin with **Peter Michael Rubin** '88 in Baltimore, Md. The firm engages in all aspects of complex civil and criminal litigation.

**Elizabeth Hauser Ash** '92 manages, with her husband, Phillip, a training project, funded by the U.S. Agency for International Development, for Ukrainians, Moldovans, and Belorussians. The couple lives in Kyiv, Ukraine.

**Mark Christian Bieniarz** '92, who earned his M.D. at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, is a resident in obstetrics and gynecology at Wilford Hall Air Force Medical Center/Brooke Army Medical Center.

**Michael Shane Butler** '92, who is pursuing a Ph.D. in classics at Columbia University in New York, was awarded a two-year fellowship at the American Academy in Rome. He and his partner, artist James Thacker, will live at the Academy until July 1999.

**Shilpa Reddy Cherukupally** '92, who earned her M.D. at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, is a resident in otolaryngology at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary.

**Ruben K. Chuquimia** '92 joined the corporate department of the law firm Gallop, Johnson & Neuman in St. Louis, Mo. He specializes in general business and securities law. He was a judicial law clerk in the U.S. Department of Justice Honors Program. He lives in St. Louis.

**David Carl Fuquea** A.M. '92, a Marine major, is on a six-month deployment to the Mediterranean Sea aboard the ships of the USS *Kearsarge* Amphibious Ready Group with the 22nd Marine Expeditionary Unit.

**Traci Nicole Giles** '92, who earned her M.D. at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey, is a resident at Mountainside Family Practice Associates in Montclair, N.J.

**Angela Howell Winter** '92 is a senior technical writer and Web designer for Wall Data Inc., a Seattle-based software company. She and her husband, Brent, live in Atlanta.

**George Dallas Brickhouse** '93, a Navy lieutenant, completed a six-month deployment to the Mediterranean Sea aboard the guided missile destroyer USS *Ramage*.

**Sheila Chuang** B.S.E. '93, who earned her M.D. at Baylor College of Medicine in Houston, is a resident in internal medicine at the University of Michigan Hospitals in Ann Arbor.

**Donna Lynne Fowler-Marchant** M.Div. '93, Th.M. '95 is pastor for Antioch and Corinth United Methodist churches in Four Oaks, N.C.

**James Frederick Johnston** '93, who earned his J.D. with honors at the University of Florida's law school, is an associate in the law firm Zimmerman, Shuffield, Kiser & Sutcliffe in Orlando, where he practices workers' compensation law.

**Joseph Edmondson Schafstall** B.S.E. '93, who earned his M.B.A. at The Darden School at the University of Virginia, works with Clark Realty Capital in Bethesda, Md.

**Jason Schultz** '93 is a first-year student at the Boalt Hall Law School at the University of California, Berkeley.

**Seth Raymond Zalkin** '93, who earned his J.D. at the University of Pennsylvania law school, is a corporate associate with the law firm Paul, Weiss, Rifkind, Wharton & Garrison in New York City. He

specializes in mergers and acquisitions.

**Craig Stephen Arneson** '94, a Navy lieutenant j.g., completed an eight-day port visit to Palma de Mallorca, Spain, while on a six-month deployment to the Mediterranean Sea aboard the USS *John F. Kennedy*.

**Thomas Moultrie Beshere III** '94, who graduated from the University of Virginia's law school, has begun a clerkship with the U.S. District Court for South Carolina. He lives in Charleston.

**Douglas Merle Brown** B.S.E. '94, an Air Force first lieutenant, is chief of natural resources and budget officer for the Environmental Flight 56th Civil Engineer Squadron at Luke Air Force Base in Arizona, where he supervises environmental analyses for repair and construction projects.

**William Frederick Dietz** '94, who earned his J.D. in May at Washington University in St. Louis, received the American Bar Association Section of Urban, State, and Local Government Law Prize for the highest grade in the State and Local Government course. He was inducted into the Order of the Coif for academic excellence within the top 10 percent of the graduating class.

**Felicia Annette Henderson** '94 graduated cum laude from Harvard Law School, where she was editor of the *Harvard Women's Law Journal*. She works for the law firm Debevoise & Plimpton in New York.

**Grant Hill** '94, former Duke basketball star and current NBA star for the Detroit Pistons, is vice chairman of the board of directors of the 1999 Special Olympics World Summer Games. The World Games, which will be held in the cities of the Research Triangle in the summer of 1999, will host athletes and their coaches from 150 countries.

**Paul Hudson** '94 is clerking for a federal judge in San Diego. He and his wife, Kathleen, will begin working for law firms in Washington, D.C., in the fall of 1998.

**Ronald Allan Amio Lapid** '94, who earned his J.D. in May at Washington University in St. Louis, received the Judge Myron D. Mills Administrative Law Award for the best paper on an administrative law topic.

**Alexandra Parente Orban** '94 is pursuing her Ph.D. in organizational psychology at the Rutgers University Graduate School of Applied and Professional Psychology. She and her husband, George M. Miller IV, live in Hackettstown, N.J.

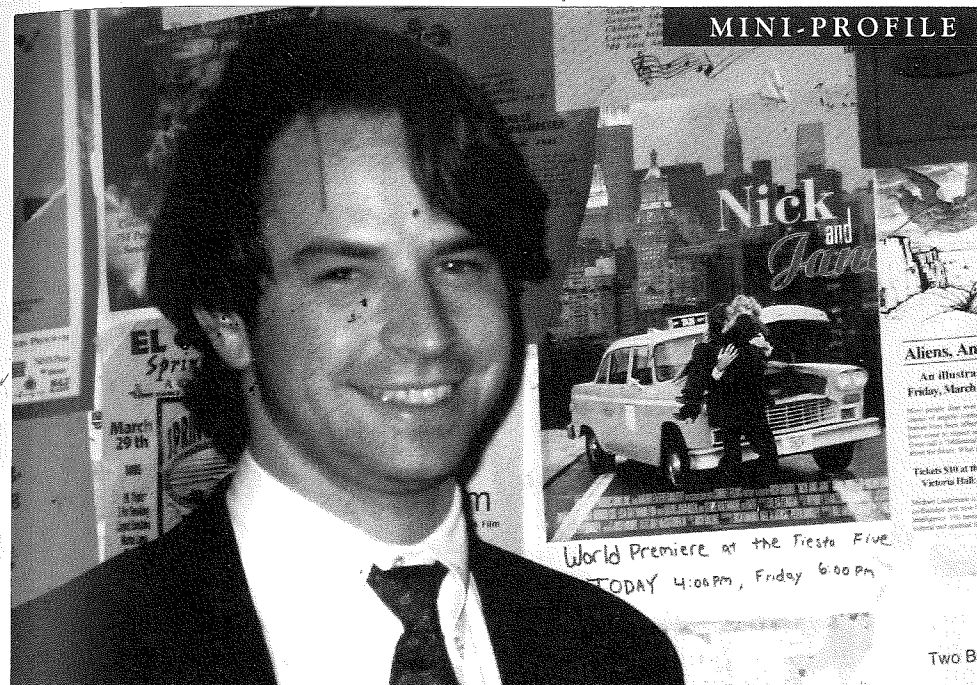
**David Nantz Royster** '94, who earned his J.D. in May at Washington University in St. Louis, received the Charles Wendell Carnahan Award for the highest grade in the Conflict of Laws course. He also received the F. Hodge O'Neal Corporate Law Prize for the highest grade in Corporations, and he was inducted into the Order of the Coif for academic excellence within the top 10 percent of the graduating class.

**Christina Hua-Chiang Wang** '94, a third-year law student at Washington University's law school, worked as a summer associate at Pfizer Inc., in New York City.

**Robert Reid Bailey** B.S.E. '95, who earned his M.S.M.E. from Georgia Tech and is pursuing his Ph.D. in engineering, received a fellowship sponsored by the U.S. Department of Energy for three years of graduate work. He also qualified with his brother, Russell, as the top double rapids-racing canoe on the U.S. Wildwater Team.

**Janet Chin Chiang** '95 is pursuing an M.P.H. degree in infectious diseases at the University of California, Berkeley's School of Public Health. She is interested in virology, specifically in the area of HIV and AIDS research.

**Sarah Caitlin MacDougall** '96 works for the public relations department of Total Sports, an inte-



From stability to fragility: former attorney, now film producer McCutchen

## MAKING MOVIES

So much for following your childhood dream. "In school, I always thought I was going to be a vet," recalls Bill McCutchen '86, M.B.A./J.D. '90. As an adult, he may not be tending to any sick pets, but he certainly has ended up working among animals: McCutchen is a movie producer.

The president of his own production company, Prophecy Pictures, McCutchen purchases and develops film scripts, shepherding them through to studio distribution deals and theater engagements. His latest project, the romantic comedy *Nick and Jane*, was released earlier this fall.

It's a far cry from his undergraduate syllabus: He started college at Brown, where he quickly fell into the routing of a pre-med. "All I remember about Brown was going to lunch and studying," he says. A one-semester exchange at Duke during his junior year soon extended to a full transfer. "I liked it so much that I thought, Why go back?"

McCutchen's main

interest soon switched to finance, resulting in dual business and law degrees. Entertainment law classes with David Lange cultivated his love for movies, which remained mostly untapped as a New York corporate lawyer. So, in his spare time, he took seminars in every aspect of filmmaking, eventually traveling to Utah for Robert Redford's Sundance producers conference in 1991, where he optioned the rights to his first script.

"Near the end of '92, I thought, I have to try this full time," he says. "I was gravitating toward it too much." With trepidation, McCutchen left his cushy legal post. "My mom and dad thought I was crazy. For literally two years, they were like, 'You had a good job at the law firm. Why don't you go back?' They've finally come around to realize that I'm actually doing this."

Even McCutchen himself was a little worried during his first production, the 1994 thriller *Handgun*, made when he was working with the independent

production company The Shooting Gallery. Four days into shooting, the film's lead actor, who was visibly unable to handle the role, was fired. "I was like, 'Great. What a great start to my movie career! The movie's gone down the drain after four days!'" he recalls.

The production was saved when former *Hair* star Treat Williams stepped into the part. After at year at The Shooting Gallery, McCutchen decided to leave, seeking more professional independence. Then, in a typical example of Hollywood unpredictability, one of the company's next productions was Billy Bob Thornton's drama *Sling Blade*, which went on to win an Academy Award for best original screenplay. "In hindsight, I don't know if it was the right decision," McCutchen admits, "but I don't regret it now."

For *Nick and Jane*, the story of a New York businesswoman who invents a fiancé to irk her cheating boyfriend, McCutchen's duties ran the gamut, from script-tweaking to fund-raising. "I

added characters, changed dialogue, watched almost every casting session, and basically had final say on who the actors would be."

Once his independent film was finished and sold, he was dealt a final blow: A big studio, Twentieth Century Fox, released *Picture Perfect*, a romantic comedy with a plot similar to *Nick and Jane* but with bigger stars, in August. "I was pretty upset," McCutchen says. "The storyline is extremely similar."

Despite the setback, he's still optimistic about his film. "I've watched it a thousand times and I still like it," says McCutchen, who's just finished post-production on his next project, *Brass Ring*, a drama starring former New Kid on the Block Donnie Wahlberg.

Even with all the frustrations inherent in showbiz, McCutchen is determined to persevere. "My focus is to make the best movies I can," he says. "That's my goal." Spoken like a committed Hollywood player.

—Dave Karger '95

grated sports publishing company in Raleigh.

**Thomas Matthew Pashley** M.B.A. '96 is director of business development for the Pinehurst Resort and Country Club in Pinehurst, N.C. He is responsible for marketing and promoting the U.S. Open Championship to be held on Pinehurst's Course No. 2 in June 1999.

**MARRIAGES:** **Torsten Berger** B.S.E. '90 to Jamie Anderson on June 3. Residence: Boston...**Stefanie Lynn Moss** '90 to David Paul Faris on May 10. Residence: New York City...**Sally Roberts Redding** '91 to James Charles Hanchett on June 7 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Vienna, Va...**Jody Beth Goldberg** '92 to **Henry Edward Seibert** '92 on June 21...**Angela M. Howell** '92 to Brent Winter on Oct. 4, 1996. Residence: Atlanta...**Thomas John Noonan** M.D. '92 to Pamela Dawn Harrell on May 10 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Durham...**Sheryl Ann Watkins** J.D. '92 to Michael R. Wilbon on April 19. Residence: Fairfax, Va...**Kama Kramer** '93, M.E.M. '97 to **E. Robert Thieler** M.S. '93, Ph.D. '97 on April 19. Residence: Woods Hole, Mass...**Melinda Sue Mische** '93 to **Robert Gardner Storrs** '94 on April 26...**Donna Christine Reece** '93 to Jeffrey Harold Childress on June 7 in Duke Chapel. Residence: Durham...**Paul Hudson** '94 to Kathleen Gordon on Aug. 10. Residence: San Diego...**Jeffrey Scott Laufenberg** '94 to Anne Camille Sherman on July 5. Residence: Chicago...**Lee Anne McGee** M.B.A. '94 to **Jonathan Clay Oxford** M.B.A. '94 on July 19. Residence: London, England...**Alexandra Parente Orban** '94 to George M. Miller IV on Jan. 4. Residence: Hackettstown, N.J.

**BIRTHS:** First child and son to **Amy Beth Chappell** J.D. '91 and **Andrew George Slutkin** J.D. '91 on Jan. 24, 1996. Named Jared Aaron...First child and son to **Julie Srodes Selwood** '91 and **Michael Justin Selwood** '91 on April 3. Named Christopher William...First child and daughter to **Robert Craig Scherer** '94 on Feb. 8. Named Sydney Therese.

## DEATHS

**James E. Ashe** '21 of Asheville, N.C., in May.

**Blanche Johnson Powers** '24 of Roxboro, N.C., on May 31. She was a former teacher in Lowes Grove, Durham, Edenton, and Roxboro, and a school guidance counselor before she retired. On her 92nd birthday, she was inducted into the Order of the Long Leaf Pine by Gov. Jim Hunt. She is survived by a sister, **Mamie Johnson Fanning** '24.

**Theodore R. Jenkins** '27, A.M. '32, M.Div. '33 of Kannapolis, N.C., on May 26.

**Thomas Oliver Gentry** '29, M.Ed. '42, of Raleigh, on June 16. He worked with the N.C. public schools as a teacher and principal for 40 years. After he retired, he continued to teach as a substitute for 20 years. He also served on the board of directors for Piedmont Community College. He is survived by a son, **Staley M. Gentry** '63; a daughter; a brother; four sisters; six grandchildren; and two great-grandchildren.

**Irene Suther Bost** '30 of Concord, N.C., on June 1, 1996.

**Harry F. Gudger** '30 of Candler, N.C., on July 1. A World War II Army veteran, he worked with American Enka Corp., and was active in the Democratic Party. He is survived by his wife, Trula, and a son, **William D. Gudger** '69.

**Samuel B. Underwood, Jr.** '31 of Greenville, N.C., on Feb. 24, of cancer. A practicing attorney, he



was president of the N.C. Bar Association and the Greenville Rotary Club. He was also chair of the board of trustees of Sheppard Memorial Library, chair of the Pitt County United Way, and a trustee of Louisburg College. He is survived by a daughter, two grandchildren, and two cousins, **G. Elvin Small III** '74 and **Anita Lister Small Oldham** '80, M.R.E. '83.

**Verne E. Bartlett** '32 of Weaverville, N.C. He is survived by his wife, Helen.

**Maxine Watkins Speller** '32 on May 5. She was vice president and art director of Robert Speller & Sons, Publishers, as well as a costume and lingerie designer. She was listed in *Who's Who of American Women*. She is survived by her husband, Robert, two sons, three grandchildren, and six great-grandchildren.

**John V. Darwin** '33 of Gastonia, N.C., on June 10. He taught school and worked for a textile company in McColl, S.C., before moving to Gastonia to join Akers Motor Lines as an accountant. He retired from Firestone Textiles as general manager in 1976. He was president of the Gastonia Kiwanis Club. He is survived by his wife, Edith; two sons, including **John Robert Darwin** '70; a brother; four grandchildren; six stepchildren; 14 step grandchildren; and six step great-grandchildren.

**Carl Raymond Lundgren** '33, LL.B. '38 of New Haven, Conn., on Dec. 25, 1996, of pneumonia. He had worked for the U.S. government in Washington, D.C. He is survived by a brother and a sister.

**Robert Henry Ricks** '33 of Ft. Myers, Fla., on March 9. At Duke, he was a member of Phi Delta Theta fraternity. He is survived by his wife, Ethel.

**Kenneth C. Kates** A.M. '34, Ph.D. '37 of Vero Beach, Fla., on Jan. 26. During World War II, he served in the Army Medical Service Corps in New Guinea. A parasitologist, he retired from the Department of Agriculture in 1979. He is survived by his wife, Florida, a son, a daughter, three stepchildren, and 10 grandchildren.

**Alton Blakeslee** '35 of Port Washington, N.Y., on May 11, of cancer. As science editor of The Associated Press, he won writing awards from the American Association for the Advancement of Science and the Lasker Foundation. He also received the George Polk Award in 1952 and was the author of two books on medical research. He was past president of the National Association of Science Writers and a co-founder and president of the American Tentative Society, an organization that honors scientists for research confirming the tentative nature of knowledge. He is survived by his wife, Virginia, a son, and three grandchildren.

**Harold Barker Kernodle** '36, M.D. '39 of Burlington, N.C., on March 15. A World War II veteran and physician, he had a general surgery and orthopedics practice for 36 years. He was a co-founder of Kernodle Clinic in 1949 and a past president of the sixth district of the N.C. Medical Society. He is survived by three sons, including **Harold Barker Kernodle Jr.** M.D. '69; four brothers, **Charles Edward Kernodle Jr.** M.D. '42, **George Wallace Kernodle** M.D. '44, **Dwight T. Kernodle** M.D. '47, and **Donald Reid Kernodle** M.D. '53; a sister; three grandchildren; and a daughter-in-law, **Lucy Hendrick Kernodle** B.S.N. '69.

**Clara Raven** '36 of Detroit, on May 2, 1994, of cancer. She was one of the first five women commissioned by the U.S. Army Medical Corps during World War II and the first female physician to attain the rank of colonel. She was the only female student in her freshman class at Duke Medical School and earned her M.D. degree from Northwestern University Medical School as one of four female students. She attended the war crimes trial in Nuremberg, Germany, and

served in Hiroshima, Japan, as a member of the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission. In 1962, she received the Northwestern Alumni Merit Award. She is survived by a sister and two brothers.

**George Enslen Patterson Jr.** '37 of Moultrie, Ga., on May 13. At Duke, he was a member of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity and manager of the football team. A World War II veteran, he was awarded a Silver Star. He was a banker for 40 years, including president of the Bank of Palm Beach, president of the former Liberty National Bank and Trust Co. (now Suntrust), chairman of Liberty National's board, and president of Atlantic Bank in Savannah. He is survived by a daughter and two brothers.

**Herbert J. Upchurch** '37 of West Columbia, S.C., on May 24. At Duke, he was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, Red Friars, Omicron Delta Kappa, and Kappa Alpha fraternity. A World War II veteran, he was president of the North Augusta Banking Co. and retired as vice chairman of Bankers Trust. He is survived by his wife, **Nancy Seeman Upchurch** '38; a son, **Herbert Jackson Upchurch Jr.** '65; a daughter; and three grandchildren.

**Dorothy Huffman Goldberg** '38 of North Conway, N.H., on May 1. She is survived by her husband, **Robert A. Goldberg** '40, J.D. '49.

**Thomas I. McCord** '38 of Palm Coast, Fla., on May 14, of cancer. He is survived by his wife, Elizabeth.

**Marvin H. Pope** '38, A.M. '39 of Austin, Texas. An Air Force veteran of World War II, he earned his Ph.D. at Yale University, where he later joined the faculty as a professor of Semitic languages. A noted Biblical translator and author of several scholarly works, he won the National Religious Book Award for a 1977 commentary on the Old Testament "Song of Songs." In 1988, Yale Divinity School established a scholarship in his honor.

**Hamilton L. Bishop** '39 of Nanuet, N.Y., in April 1996.

**John G. Carpenter** '39 of Saratoga Springs, N.Y., on April 15.

**Margaret Kirk Gilliland** '39 of Jacksonville, Fla., on May 21, 1996.

**Janis Pridgen Goad** '39 of Raleigh, on May 31. She was active in civic affairs, golf, and garden clubs. She is survived by her husband, Thomas, a son, and three grandchildren.

**Hilliard Frances Hardin** '39, A.M. '49, Ph.D. '53 of Little Rock, Ark., on Jan. 17, of a heart attack. She was a Navy veteran of World War II. Before earning her Ph.D., she was sent to Japan by the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission to study the after-effects of the atomic bombings. She worked at Duke Medical Center as a research associate and clinical mycologist and instructor before going to the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta as chief of its mycology training unit. In 1968, she became director of clinical microbiology at John L. McClellan Veterans Hospital in Little Rock. A past president of her American Business Women's Association (ABWA) chapter, she was elected the 1988 Arkansas Woman of the Year by her chapter and named one of the top 10 businesswomen in the United States by the ABWA. She is survived by a brother, **James C. Hardin** B.S.M.E. '37; a nephew, **James C. Hardin III** '74; and four nieces, including **Barbara Proctor Smith** '63 and **Addria Proctor Capps** '61.

**Charles E. Hooten** '39 of Fredericksburg, Va., in October 1995. He is survived by his wife, Barbara.

**Waite W. Howard Jr.** '40 of Kinston, N.C., on June 11. He had retired after 28 years from First Citizens Bank and Trust Co. He is survived by his wife,

Edith, a son, two daughters, four sisters, seven grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

**John Sharpe Jordan** '40, M.Div. '43 of Charlotte, on April 26. He was a pastor in 10 churches in the Western N.C. Conference of the United Methodist Church and was appointed to the staff of the Conference Council of Ministries. He is survived by his wife, Mildred, a son, a daughter, and six grandchildren.

**Robert F. Neuburger** '40 of Annandale, N.J.

**Katherine Herring Highsmith Holoman** '43 of Raleigh, on May 23, of cancer. She was president of the Raleigh Junior Woman's Club, president of the Woman's Club of Raleigh, president of the N.C. Federation of Woman's Clubs, and president of the N.C. Council of Women's Organizations, and chaired the Wake County Bicentennial Committee in 1976. She was voted Wake County Woman of the Year in 1966. At Edenton Street United Methodist Church, she was president of the United Methodist Women and chaired the administrative board. She is survived by her husband, Kern; four sons, including **D. Kern Holoman** '69 and his wife, **Elizabeth Rock Holoman** '69; a sister; and seven grandchildren.

**E. Stuart Smith** '43 of North Attleboro, Mass., on April 25. A captain in the Marine Corps, he worked as a corporate executive, serving as vice president of the Fram Corp. in East Providence, R.I., and executive vice president of Hindley Manufacturing Co. in Cumberland, R.I. He was also the author of several works, including *Herschel P. Cullpepper*, a book of children's stories. He is survived by his wife, **Dorothy Morgan Smith** '43; two sons; a daughter; and four grandchildren.

**Robert W. Dawson** '44 of Asheville, N.C., on April 30, 1996. He is survived by his wife, Patrisha.

**Martha Baity Elliott** R.N. '44 of South Bend, Ind., on Jan. 15, of cancer. She is survived by her husband, Daniel.

**Mae Atkinson Olmstead** '44 of Lilesville, N.C., in October 1996.

**Withers Goodwyn Peebles, Jr.** '44 of Decatur, Ala., on Dec. 11, 1996.

**Robert Leonard Sheldon** '44 of Jamesburg, N.J., on April 21. A former mayor of Roselle Park, he practiced law for 35 years before retiring. He was named Man of the Year in 1963 by the Roselle Park chapter of UNICO International. He was state chairman for the 1963 Sister Elizabeth Kenny Fund Appeal, affiliated with the March of Dimes; deputy director of the motor vehicles department; and deputy attorney general for the State of New Jersey. He is survived by his wife, Marie; two sons; and a brother, **Murray B. Sheldon Jr.** M.D. '45.

**Herman Amasa Smith** '44, J.D. '52 of Greensboro, on May 31. At Duke, he played football for Coach Wallace Wade, received honorable mention as an All-American end, and played in the Rose Bowl. A World War II veteran and North Carolina's first U.S. Magistrate Judge, he was a primary architect of the middle district's local rules of practice and procedure, which became a model for similar rules later adopted by federal courts around the nation. He was also the principal drafter of the legislation creating North Carolina's Inmate Grievance Commission. In 1982, he retired from the bench and became "of counsel" to the law firm Osteen, Adams, Tilley, and Walker. He was a photographer for the North Carolina Zoo and a recipient of the N.C. Zoological Society's Volunteer of the Year Award. He also received the Guilford Native American Association's Award for Volunteer of the Year. He was president of the Greensboro Bar Association, the Guilford County Young Republicans Club, and the Duke alumni club of Greensboro. He is

survived by his wife, Tommie Lou, whom he married at sunrise on June 11, 1948, atop Duke Chapel.

**Morrow Wright** '44 of Cincinnati, on Nov. 28, 1996. He is survived by his wife, Betty.

**John Richard Emlet** M.D. '45 of Milton, Fla., on May 11. A surgeon, he retired after 30 years at the Medical Center Clinic in Pensacola, Fla. He is survived by his wife, **Ruth Slocumb Emlet** B.S.N. '44, R.N. '44; two daughters, including **Patricia Winslow Emlet** '74; and two sons, including **Richard Bond Emlet** '77.

**Albert C. Zahn** M.D. '45 of Fall River Mills, Calif., on May 16, 1995. He is survived by his wife, Winifred, and three daughters.

**Robert Augur Beer** '46 of Potomac, Md., on April 11, of pneumonia. A World War II veteran, he was a retired mortgage broker and former president of the Ivor B. Clark Co. He also founded the Potomac Polo Club. He is survived by his wife, Kathleen, three children, and three grandchildren.

**Edgar Bowen Huckabee** '46 of Durham, on June 11. A World War II veteran, he retired after 40 years in management with Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co. He is survived by his wife, Betsy; a daughter; a son; a brother, **Robert C. Huckabee** '47; and three grandchildren.

**John Rogers Muse** '46 of Charlotte, on Jan. 14, of complications from heart trouble. A World War II veteran, he briefly played professional baseball. He had retired from Du Pont after 40 years. He is survived by his wife, Marguerite, a son, a daughter, a brother, three sisters, and four grandchildren.

**Lawrence J. Bergard** '47 of Highland Park, Ill., on June 27. A World War II veteran and a certified public accountant, he was the owner of Genii Lamps, a portable light manufacturing company in Chicago. After retiring, he worked for Lord & Taylor. He is survived by his wife, Judith, a son, a daughter, a brother, and three grandchildren.

**Betty Jane Swartz Cottle** B.S.N. '47, R.N. '47 of Wooster, Ohio, on May 17. She was a volunteer nurse for the Red Cross Bloodmobile, Wooster Community Hospital Auxiliary, and at West View Manor Nursing Home. She is survived by her husband, **Ralph I. Cottle Jr.** M.D. '46; a son; a daughter; and two grandchildren.

**Everett J. Doyle** '47 of New Hyde Park, N.Y., on April 15, 1995.

**John R. Harvey** '47 of Henderson, Nev., on Feb. 19, 1996, of cancer. Before he retired in 1986, he worked for Exxon Corp. as senior tax accountant in the New York City office. At Duke, he was a member of Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity. He is survived by his wife, Marion, a son, a daughter, and two grandchildren.

**Mary Nancye Stewart** '47 of Hollywood, Fla., on March 5, 1996, of emphysema and congestive heart disease. She earned her law degree at the University of South Carolina and retired from Equifax. She is survived by a brother.

**Kathryn Steele Thrasher** '49 of Atlanta, on Nov. 23, 1996.

**William Hoyle Mitchell** '50 of Durham, on May 13, of complications from diabetes. A World War II veteran, he retired as a certified public accountant. He was a deacon at First Baptist Church and former president of the Tobaccoland Kiwanis Club. He is survived by his wife, **Joyce Herndon Mitchell** '51; two sons, including **William Hoyle Mitchell Jr.** '77; a daughter; and five grandchildren.

**Henry C. Tager** '51 of Greensboro, on March 21, of heart failure. A World War II veteran, he was founder

## MALIGNING A SIGNING

The beauty of Duke Chapel's stained glass windows is in sharp contrast to the ugly tale told by their true creator, an artist who only wanted his work recognized. The gist of the story comes from a chance conversation with a chapel visitor, a phone call, and a follow-up letter received by Howard C. Wilkinson, university chaplain and director of religious activity from 1958 to 1972.

The chapel's windows, attributed to G. Owen Bonawit, comprise nearly 900 biblical figures and scenes represented by more than a million pieces of stained glass. There are 301 larger-than-life figures. The largest window is seventeen and a half feet by thirty-eight feet; the smallest is fourteen by twenty inches. The glass, both imported and domestic, varies in thickness from one-eighth to three-sixteenths of an inch.

In the overall plan, the clerestory windows of the nave follow the Old Testament, the medalion windows

along the aisle depict the New Testament, the narthex windows are devoted to women, and the grand transept and great altar windows have figures of both men and women from the Old and New Testaments.

In 1963, Wilkinson was surprised to learn from a conversation with a visitor to the chapel that the windows were actually the



The writing on the window: taking credit led to animosity between the artist and the overseer

work of the visitor's roommate, Second Charles Jaekle. A phone call to Jaekle provided the proof, and a sad tale of artistic temperament.

Here is Wilkinson's written recollection: "The story that he gave me over the phone, in a relaxed conversation, was that I would find his name in a clerestory window which portrays Noah.

In the second window from the east end on the south side, one may view the following names: G. Bonawit, Designer; S. Charles Jaekle, Designer; Hugh Doherty, Craftsman; built these windows, N.Y., 1930-33.

"Mr. Bonawit had secured the sub-contract to provide the windows. He turned to Jaekle to do the work, after telling him what

the general plan for the windows should be. He then prepared to depart for Europe, to seek other contracts. Before he left, Jaekle asked that he might put his own name in small letters, underneath Bonawit's name. Bonawit angrily denied the request—and left for Europe.

"Mr. Bonawit did not return until the windows were all in place. He left at once for Durham to inspect 'his' windows. When he saw the names in the clerestory window, he returned to New York and called Jaekle into his office. Angriily, he told him that he was fired. Jaekle complained that this was an injustice, but that he was at least entitled to his drawings. Bonawit told him to return the next day and he would have them. [The next day] Bonawit showed Jaekle a huge pile of shredded paper in the middle of the floor. 'There are your drawings,' said Bonawit."

Wilkinson asked Jaekle to record this in a letter, which he finally received. Though the deed was hurtful, he knew his work surpassed Bonawit's actions: "It is the only church in the whole world that has every important

incident in the Bible recorded in stained glass," he wrote. "The designing of the windows for posterity was the most rewarding and thrilling experience of my life."

—from materials provided by University Archives



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and president of The Hub Ltd. He is survived by his wife, Peggy; a daughter; three sons; a brother, **Milton L. Tager** B.S.C.E. '50; and two grandchildren.

**John R. Lewis** J.D. '52 of Yakima, Wash. He was an attorney.

**Ray Francis McArthur** '52 of Rancho Bernardo, Calif., on March 12. A World War II veteran, he was a professor of gerontology at the University of Michigan's School of Public Health. He is survived by his wife, Eleanor, three daughters, a sister, two stepchildren, and eight grandchildren.

**Claude P. Ledes** '54 of Memphis, on April 26, 1995.

**Kenneth H. MacQueen** '54 of St. Louis, on May 3. He is survived by his wife, Jan, and a son, **James Henry MacQueen** '84.

**Charles Franklin Pennigar** B.D. '56 of Sherrills Ford, N.C., on April 7. He served as a pastor in 15 churches in the Western North Carolina Conference of the United Methodist Church. He is survived by his wife, Ellen, a son, and two daughters.

**Michael Feidelson** '61 of Armonk, N.Y., on Aug. 27, after a short illness. He was president of MRP Management Corp. He was a member of Duke's Founders' Society and the James B. Duke Society. He is survived by his wife, Babs; two sons, including **Robert S. Feidelson Jr.** '86; three grandchildren; a sister; and a brother.

**David Peter Schorr Jr.** M.A.T. '62 of Chapel Hill, on May 26. A World War II veteran, he retired from the U.S. Army as brigadier general after 28 years of service. He was awarded the Silver Star, Legion of Merit with Oak Leaf Cluster, Bronze Star, and Combat Infantryman's Badge. He also taught math at Duke for seven years. He is survived by his wife, Mary, a daughter, a son, seven grandchildren, nine great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

**Thomas Cameron MacCaugherty** '65 of Ashland City, Tenn., on May 16. He retired as lieutenant colonel of the Army Reserves Medical Corps. He earned his M.D. at UNC-Chapel Hill and was an associate professor of anesthesiology at Vanderbilt University Medical Center.

**Dexter Lee Jeffords** '66, M.D. '70 of Hilton Head, S.C., on May 2, of pancreatic cancer. A U.S. Navy veteran, he was a urologist and chief of surgery at Hilton Head Medical Center and Clinics. At Duke, he was a member of Sigma Chi fraternity. He is survived by his wife, Deborah, his mother, two daughters, three sons, and a sister.

**Donald Dale Herzberg** '68 of Springfield, Va., on Oct. 19, 1996, of a heart attack. He is survived by his wife, **Sharon Kalmbach Herzberg** '68.

**Barbara Frischer Brooks** '80 of New York, N.Y., on Jan. 13, of cancer. She is survived by her husband, Barry, and two daughters.

**Michael Don Farr** J.D. '83 of San Francisco, on Jan. 17, of smoke inhalation. He was an attorney. He is survived by his father, two sons, a daughter, a brother, and two sisters.

**Kathleen Lynn Stoney** '96 of San Francisco, on March 15, of cancer. At Duke, she was a member of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority and a volunteer at both Duke and UNC-Chapel Hill hospitals. She was pursuing a career in nursing at St. Louis University. She is survived by her parents, a sister, and three brothers.

**Economist Bronfenbrenner**  
Noted economist and professor emeritus of economics at Duke **Martin Bronfenbrenner** died June 2 at his Durham home.

A William R. Kenan Jr. professor emeritus of eco-

nomics, he was best known for his contributions to macroeconomics, international trade, the theory of income distribution, and comparative economics, and for his expertise on the Japanese economy.

He graduated from Washington University in St. Louis and earned his Ph.D. in economics from the University of Chicago in 1939. After teaching at Roosevelt University, he spent two years at the U.S. Treasury in Washington. He then joined the Federal Reserve Bank as a financial economist, a position to which he returned following three years in the Navy as a Japanese language student and officer.

Before he became the first Kenan Professor at Duke, he taught at the University of Wisconsin, Michigan State University, the University of Minnesota, and Carnegie Mellon University, where he chaired the economics department. He held a Fulbright appointment in Japan and visiting appointments at the Center for Advanced Study in Behavioral Sciences at Stanford, the University of Sussex, and the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, vice president of the American Economic Association, and president of both the Southern Economic Association and the History of Economics Society. In January 1997, he was named a Distinguished Fellow of the American Economics Association.

He published some 250 articles and five books. Fluent in Japanese, he also published a volume of fiction, *Tomiooka Stories*, based on his experience as a language officer in occupied Japan.

In 1984, the Martin Bronfenbrenner Graduate Fellowship was established in his honor at Duke. For the next six years, he was professor of international economics at Aoyama Gakuin University in Tokyo, returning to Durham in 1991.

He is survived by his wife, Teruko Okuaki, a son, a daughter, and a grandson.

### Librarian Harrison

The director of the Woman's College Library at Duke for twenty-nine years, **Evelyn Harrison** '30 died June 17 in Williamston, North Carolina. She was 88.

She attended Lewisburg College for two years, then transferred to the Woman's College at Duke, where she earned her undergraduate degree. She earned a library science degree at the University of Illinois and returned to Durham. She began as a member of the support staff in the order department of the Woman's College library and, when she retired in 1978, she was its director. In all, she worked in Duke's library system for forty-eight years.

### Church Historian Henry

Noted American church historian and Duke Divinity School professor emeritus **Stuart Clark Henry** Ph.D. '55 died June 28.

Educated at Davidson College, Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, and at Duke, he began his career as a parish minister in Natchez, Mississippi. Thirteen years later, he left to join the religion department at Southern Methodist University. After nine years, he joined the Duke faculty, where he taught for thirty-five years before retiring in 1985.

Henry was the author of two biographies and numerous journal articles focusing on the American Christian church. He was a member of Phi Beta Kappa and Eta Sigma Phi honorary societies, and a member and officer of the American Society of Church History. He composed an opera, *Lost Eden*, that was produced at Duke Chapel in 1982.

In 1975, he was honored by the Class of 1975 with an endowed library fund, and in 1986 two former students established in his name a scholarship fund at the divinity school for Presbyterian students.

He is survived by his sister, a niece, and two nephews.

Please limit letters to 300 words, and include full name, address, and class year. We reserve the right to edit for length and clarity. Our Internet address is: [dukemag@duke.edu](mailto:dukemag@duke.edu).

## WHERE ARE THEY?

Editors:

I am a graduate of the Class of 1947 Duke nursing school. My husband, Frank, received his bachelor's and master's at Duke in 1948 and 1949.

We always look forward to reading the class notes in the *Duke Magazine*, but to our horror, we discovered that we no longer exist! I refer to the classes prior to the Fifties, Sixties, and Seventies in the July-August issue. What happened? No notes at all for us old folks of the Forties (and before).

Personally, we're alive, well, and kicking. We even play golf several times a week, and do seminars on assertiveness training and stress management to large groups, so my mind is still active, too.

Please do not leave our classes of the Twenties, Thirties, and Forties out again.

Jean Bundy Scott R.N. '47  
Floyd, Virginia

We also regret that earlier classes don't always appear. Some must think that only job changes, marriages, or births constitute class-note-worthiness. A special anniversary, an award-winning essay, a performance in a local theater group, recognition for community service—all are items alumni can share with their classmates. We hope your letter will prompt our older—and probably more active—graduates to send us their news.

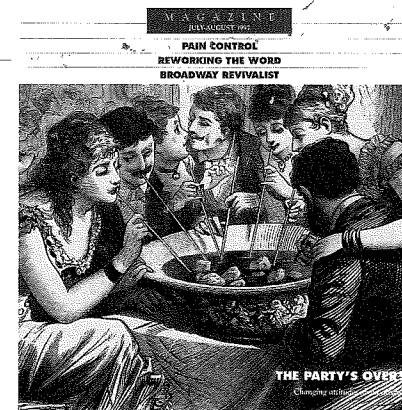
## GOLDEN MIEN

Editors:

In the article "A Move Toward Moderation" [July-August 1997], the picture on page 16 is captioned Cafe Society: at Hartman's, 1936. Some of those pictured, Ray Hawes, Don O'Brien, and Peter Maas, were eight years old in 1936. The ages of the girls are a secret to

## FORUM

# DUKE



this day. It seems more likely that the picture was snapped in 1948 or 1949.

More important is that, in actuality, you could not have selected five individuals more qualified to symbolize moderation. Apparently, the paparazzi caught Don [center] blinking his eyes. Pete is raising what appears to be a glass of beer, but I doubt that beer was ever quaffed. Ray was never obstreperous.

Indeed, all were the life of the party, but moderate to the core, and certainly not examples of the "wretched excesses of the past."

George Y. Bliss '51  
Port Jefferson, New York

Thank you, and others, for catching this captioning error, for which we apologize. The picture is from the 1948 Chanticleer. All photos in the story were chosen for their historical value; we did not intend to imply that those depicted were representative of the negative aspects of "social" drinking.

## TURNING POINT

Editors:

I just finished reading the article "Curiosity and the Camel" in your July-August issue and wanted to note that Frank Smullin could not have died in 1978 because I took one of my most memorable classes at Duke from him in 1982. This course, "Structures," was co-taught by Smullin, an artist; Steve Wainwright, a zoologist; and George Pearsall, an engineer. It was a truly interdisciplinary experience which forced the participating students and faculty to look at the world around them in new ways.

Hearing of Frank Smullin's death [Novem-

ber 1983] sparked a moment of reflection as to how influential that course was for me. Thinking back on it now, I continue to see that class as a turning point that led me first to a master's in design, then to a doctorate in psychology, and to my current career researching and teaching about issues in three-dimensional form.

This course and the faculty who put it together are testimony to the fact that some of the most exciting intellectual adventures are found in the nooks and crannies between mainstream academic disciplines. We should celebrate those teachers and students willing to explore those regions.

Eric N. Wiebe '82  
Raleigh, North Carolina

## GOOD TIMING

Editors:

I just finished re-reading the article about John Marans '79 and his play, *Old Wicked Songs*, in the March-April issue. I will be playing the role of Stephen in the Minneapolis premiere of the work in September. At the time of my audition, I had no idea of his Duke connection, nor that we had studied singing with the same voice teacher.

I thought the story was comprehensive and well written. The interview aspects were particularly helpful as I begin the process of discovering this character. The timing of publication couldn't have been better. Thanks!

Peter Vitale '86  
[pvitale149@aol.com](mailto:pvitale149@aol.com)

## WHITE'S LEGACY

Editors:

The "Gazette" article [July-August 1997] about Dick White's retirement as dean of Arts and Sciences brought back a couple of strong memories from the fall of 1963. Lloyd Dunn '65 and I were Dr. White's first two students (small class!) in his first "Plant Anatomy" course.



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DEADLINES: November 15 (January-February issue), January 15 (March-April issue), March 15 (May-June issue), May 15 (July-August issue), July 15 (September-October issue), September 15 (November-December issue). Please specify issues in which ad should appear.

The good memory is of a great teacher who influenced both of us to be botany majors and enter careers in science. I also remember that we were in that class when JFK was shot, an event that sobered our moods and activities for quite a few weeks.

Teddy Reyling Devereux '66, A.M. '71  
devereux@nichs.nih.gov

The letter writer heads the Molecular Toxicology Group in the Laboratory of Molecular Carcinogenesis at the National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences in Research Triangle Park.

## GRADE FULL

Editors:

I am a student from Belgium visiting the States, and I found your article "Where Are the C's of Yesteryear?" [May-June 1997] very revealing. I am very interested in the differences between the grading psychology in the States and in Europe, particularly since U.S. universities vary from substandard to outstanding.

I discussed this subject with a number of American students; they tell me that a substantial number of professors are soft on grading because they need to get good student evaluations, which translate to popularity, which translates to salary increases. This, of course, doesn't apply to "star" professors whose classes are always full and are immune to such "bribing," as it is beyond their professional dignity.

This evaluation business is appealing and at the same time appalling to me. It is unacademic, and it is possible only in America, where business manners (the customer is always right) prevail.

Jan Zvolksy  
Davidson, North Carolina

## WINS OF THE FATHERS

Editors:

I enjoyed the mini-profile on Mary Ellen Jones '59 A.M. '59, author of *John Jakes: A Critical Companion* ["Capturing a Life, July-August 1997]. In her book, she quotes Jakes on his financial motive for writing: "We had four children.... Virtually everything that I made from my writing went into their college education."

It's true. *The Kent Family Chronicles* paid for my tuition in 1975-79.

J. Michael Jakes B.S.E. '79  
Washington, D.C.

## RESEARCH

# GOING FOR THE SILVER

## TOO MANY WINNERS

BY MICHAEL GOLDSTEIN

SINCE SO FEW ACHIEVE  
THE SUPERSTAR STATUS  
OF LIFE AT THE TOP,  
A DUKE SOCIAL SCIENTIST  
RECOMMENDS WE STRIVE  
FOR THE MIDDLE;  
THE NATION'S ECONOMY  
AND SOCIETY WILL BE  
THE BETTER FOR IT.

Determining worth: the Maharajah of Alwar, India, helped balance economic disparity by giving away his weight in silver



Philip Cook, acting chair of Duke's Sanford Institute of Public Policy and current ITT public policy professor, has done ground-breaking social science research on sex (how government funding affects abortion rates) and drugs (the impact of crack on youth violence; whether consumption taxes prevent alcohol-related deaths). So in 1995, when he published *The Winner-Take-All Society* with co-author Robert Frank, it made sense that Cook would tackle, among other things, rock and roll.

"The reward structure common in entertainment and sports, where thousands compete for a handful of big prizes at the top, has now permeated many sectors of the economy," he and Frank write. Cook contends that such a system presents a problem: Namely, that our nation is worse off if too many people compete in such "longshot" fields, like singing, and that more and more professions like law, bond trading, and dentistry now behave like these "superstar markets."

If 1,000 people aspire to pop careers, for example, one will become Whitney Houston and earn \$10 million a year while 999 will end up waiting tables for \$20,000 a year. According to the Cook argument, if those same 1,000 people took more "normal" but less spectacular careers as \$50,000-per-year building managers and teachers and airline mechanics and nurses, the economy and society would be much better off. (To put a number on it, the "boring" people would earn \$50-million to the \$30-

million total of Whitney-and-the-waiters.)

Cook does not agree with the popular mantra that such entertainers aren't worth the money, an argument usually voiced by an indignant public when athletes sign multimillion-dollar contracts. Nobody is worth that much money, we say. But they are worth the money in a purely economic sense. "The San Francisco Giants offered Barry Bonds a \$43,750,000 contract," Cook writes, "not because team owner Peter Magowan was stupid, but because Bonds' presence helped fill the stands and land a more lucrative TV contract." (This was back in the old days of 1992, when a top baseball player couldn't get much more than \$40 million.)

*The Winner-Take-All Society* is a new way of explaining America's growing income inequality and, as such, it's gotten a great deal of attention from the likes of ABC's *World News Tonight*, *The Newshour with Jim Lehrer* on PBS, and *Washington Post* columnist David Broder. Accolades came from all over the world: *Business Week* wrote, "Frank and Cook break new ground by linking the win-at-all-costs mentality to economic and cultural problems," while *The Observer* (of London) called it "One of the most influential books of recent times."

The success surprised Cook. "I felt this wouldn't be much different than anything else I'd written, that is to say, sunk without a trace," he says with a laugh. "But we had good timing. There were a lot of stories on wage inequality and record corporate profits, and economists were not coming through with



crisp explanations. Then President Clinton started using the phrase 'winner take all' in all his speeches—we still haven't figured out why—and the bully pulpit lends a lot of free publicity."

Cook, who, like Clinton, is fifty-one, waves to a shelf, where there are editions of his book in Portuguese, Korean, and Mandarin (with a cover illustration showing a bowl, the Eastern tradition of communal eating, with giant silverware in it, representing the greedy Western capitalist who takes more than his fair share). "The success is relative," he says. "People say they saw you on TV and if you're rude enough to ask 'What did I say?' they scratch their heads."

Cook and Frank got the notion for *The Winner-Take-All Society* from, of all things, sweatshirts. "We had the impression in the late Eighties that many students on campus would wear their Duke and Cornell sweatshirts around, and this seemed to be a benefit perceived by students. When we went to school, no one would wear that stuff. But now it had become a powerful signal that you had survived a very special process."

Why has the book struck a chord? Polls show that while the overall economy is cruising along, there seems to be a crisis of confidence, usually related to growing income inequality and job insecurity. Culprits? Economists and pundits have offered several: the rise of technology, the decline of manufacturing, a culture of excuse, immigration, lousy schools, or the global economy.

Cook and Frank, a Cornell economist, came up with a wholly different spin. "Winner-take-all markets have increased the disparity between the rich and poor," the pair writes. "They have lured some of our most talented citizens into socially unproductive, sometimes even destructive tasks. In an economy that already invests too little in the future, they have fostered wasteful patterns of investment and consumption." To put it closer to home, too many would-be teachers and scientists stare at the wall of Duke's Career Service Center and see only lucrative listings for Goldman Sachs.

Some commentators say that it's unjust for those at the top of superstar markets to earn such astronomical sums. Others shoot back that giant salaries are simply the free market at work, and therefore disturbing it would breed inefficiency—a theory with which Cook and Frank disagree. "We wanted to point out that instead of a conflict between efficiency and justice, they actually go together," Cook says. "The dogma is the great tradeoff, but it's not. Too much concentration at the high end of the income distribution hurts the economy."

In other words, liberals and conservatives both have it wrong. The problem with the economy isn't greedy executives who take too much of the profits. They're worth the money. It's

actually the also-rans who hurt American productivity. "By themselves, the superstar salaries have contributed little to rising inequality," Cook and Frank write. "The really important new source of inequality has been the escalating earnings of the near rich—the salespeople, administrators, accountants, physicians, and millions of other minor league superstars who dominate the smaller niche markets of everyday life." Superstar fields suffer from overentry. "They tend to attract too many of the best and brightest," says Cook. "The bottom line is that the rewards are out of proportion to utility."

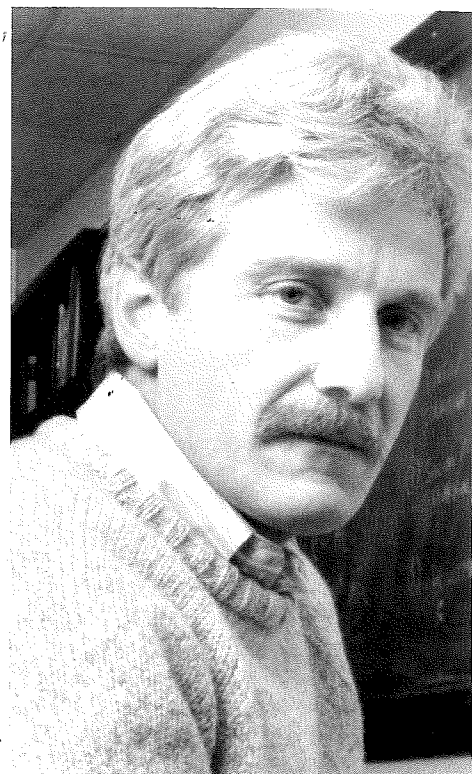
The book could be called supply-side economics turned on its head. Supply side says lower taxes, let the rich become richer, and their spending will drive the economy for the rest of us. Cook says economic reality is the opposite: The lure of lavish prizes in so many professions distorts the economy. Therefore, they argue, we need a more progressive tax system (the rich pay more). "We cannot expect an invisible hand to mitigate the economic and social ills that spring from winner-take-all markets," he writes. "Higher taxes on the top prizes would curb overcrowding in [these] markets."

It's a boring solution, but seemingly the only one on the horizon, which may be why the issue of wealth distribution wasn't an issue in the presidential campaign after Pat Buchanan dropped out—neither Bob Dole nor Clinton had any bright ideas. Former Secretary of Labor Robert Reich has pushed enormous investment in training. Cook replies, "That wouldn't affect income distribution at the top. Earners making over \$100,000 have doubled in the last decade, controlling for inflation. Training won't get at that issue." In fields like litigation, Cook endorses more specific solutions, like tort reform.

**B**ut why do we need solutions now? Hasn't it always been that the best get the most? Yes, but there used to be a close correlation between how much better you were and how much more you were paid. "I like to use the ballad of John Henry, the steel-driving man," Cook says. "He was the strongest man, the best with a hammer—let's say 10 percent better than the next best guy," and he got paid 10 percent more. (Cook, like all economists, loves to quantify everything; the book, however, is free from jargon and exceptionally readable, by social-science standards.)

Today, Cook is saying, John Henry would be the Michael Jordan of steel drivers, endorsing some brand of hammer for Sears, competing against an engine on some ESPN2 TV special, and not a giant who earned \$1.10 a day

instead of a buck. The economic point is that a tiny edge in today's economy is worth a huge additional premium. Imagine you're shopping for a brain surgeon to remove a baseball-sized



Cautionary Cook: finding economic dangers in the lure of lavish prizes

mass from your head. Wouldn't you pay twice as much for a surgeon who was considered to be even 10 percent better than the others?

"We're not proposing any radical changes in basic economics," Cook says. "But we're basically saying, if you're trying to understand the distribution of earnings, the human-capital story only takes you so far. It omits context. If you grow twice as many crops as your neighbor, you make twice as much. But that metaphor doesn't work well in intellectual markets. One real celebrity isn't the same thing at all as two minor celebs."

Naturally, the Frank-Cook theory has come under some fire. Few argue with the basic premise of Cook's work; the much more controversial question is how much it matters. Some economists, like John Kenneth Galbraith, have argued "Not much." After all, the impact of winner-take-all markets is mitigated by the fact that people will only beat their head against the wall for so long. If you audition for Juilliard and fail, perhaps you'll practice and try again next year. But then you'll move on to a more "normal" career. Cook would reply that many career decisions are "sticky." If too many people go through medical school, it's hard to reverse that investment. They're stuck (one reason that the government is now paying some schools to take fewer students).

A *New York Times* review called the book "a major contribution to the debate about the causes and consequences of inequality in America," but cited it as "a one-size-fits-all explanation" where "many readers will find some of their remedies worse than the disease." *The Financial Times* points out that Cook and Frank sometimes avoid an underlying cause—that the proliferation of U.S. lawyers, for example, has to do with a national culture of litigiousness. Sherwin Rosen, the economist who invented the concept of superstar markets, further wonders who can "plausibly estimate how many lawyers are too many?" If no one can, he queries, how could intervention be efficient?

Another attack came from the *Southern Economic Journal*. "Salary is not the only important factor in choosing a career, and national income is not the only measure of social welfare," it argues. "Is it correct to label it 'socially wasteful' for someone to play basketball on high-school and college teams, with the hope of reaching the NBA? Perhaps that person enjoys playing basketball. Frank and Cook characterize an activity as socially wasteful if it does not immediately increase tangible goods output in an economy."

Asked about the "newness" of the application of superstar theory—Do more people

**"IF YOU GROW TWICE AS MANY CROPS AS YOUR NEIGHBOR, YOU MAKE TWICE AS MUCH. BUT THAT METAPHOR DOESN'T WORK WELL IN INTELLECTUAL MARKETS. ONE REAL CELEBRITY ISN'T THE SAME THING AT ALL AS TWO MINOR CELEBS."**

want to become athletes because they can earn unbelievably huge salaries instead of just plain huge?—Cook replies, magnitude matters. "Part of the attraction is the celebrity as defined by money, where we judge people by how enormous their earnings are. With lotteries where one week the jackpot hits \$100 million, for example, people come in from out of state to play; where for only \$5 million, still an extraordinary amount of money, they don't. So there is sensitivity to giant numbers.

Though it's true a high-school boy turned down \$1.9 million from the Yankees so he could pursue college. But maybe if they'd offered him \$5 million...."

The winner is not necessarily the best. "In chess or sprinting, the best are the winners, but if you're talking about complicated competitions, externalities come into play," Cook says. "Beta video, the qwerty keyboard, Microsoft Windows—if you look at the evolution of a species, you see gerry-rigged arrangements. History matters. An early advantage is magnified."

**C**ook's own history began on a farm near Buffalo. He attended the University of Michigan, a family school, then went to Berkeley on a National Science Foundation fellowship. "It was the last couple of years of tumult of that era, pretty exciting times," Cook recalls. Asked whether he was an observer or participant, he replies, "Primarily an observer, but there were no observers. We were a generation with little respect for the old way. We'd wake up in our apartment, look out, and the National Guard had arrived; we took our baby and headed for the hills. Or you'd be in a lecture on some technical issue and outside there was a ROTC demonstration, with tear gas flying back and forth, screams and shouts, and a professor telling you that you had to stay if you cared about your education. Of course, we all fled."

In 1973, Cook arrived at Duke with his Ph.D., becoming one of the first faculty hires of the new public-policy graduate program devised by Joel Fleishman. He and his wife, Judy Walmsley Cook Ph.D. '79, a clinical psychologist, have two children. He is a popular professor in the department, the sort who puts the "scientist" back into social scientist. That is, he examines an issue, makes a hypothesis, tests it, and lets the evidence point the way. If the conclusion doesn't square with the prevailing ideology, so be it. Every social scientist claims to do this; in reality, some are driven by ideology.

Cook's current research will probably prove to be controversial. One study examines how the availability of state funding affects abortion rates. "North Carolina had a nice little natural experiment, a period where an appropriation was inadequate and there were a few months where there was effectively no public money for abortion," he says. "There was a remarkable drop in the number of procedures statewide, about a third, and we're still looking into exactly what happened."

He's worked on a number of contentious issues. He studied lotteries and pointed out the now widely-known fact that they're re-

gressive—poorer, less educated people tend to play more. He found that dropout rates among African Americans are no higher than those of whites, when controlled for family circumstances—they don't cut more classes, miss more school days, or have parents who meet less often with teachers. And his study of death-penalty cases found that it's twice as expensive to convict and sentence a murderer to death than to impose twenty years to life in prison. "Common sense says it's cheaper to supply a few jolts of electricity than to shell out the equivalent of tuition at Harvard for incarceration for the next twenty years. But when all the costs are weighed, just the opposite is true." The death penalty is more expensive, he says, because of the constitutional protections that invariably stretch out the judicial process.

The bulk of what he does, though, has to do with violent crime. "In the late 1980s, violent crime shot up, quintupling in five years. Now we've seen a drop back down, very suddenly, like measles. The usual explanation of the root causes of crime—poverty and so forth—doesn't explain the volatility. There was very little change in poverty during that period. There was some sequence of events that brought kids into marketing crack, leading very dangerous lives, having money to buy guns. Then the contagion comes, where killing became fashionable, or perhaps it was just the infusion of guns into the neighborhood. It's all kind of murky."

Cook's studies of gun control have been cited nationwide. He says now that, while not much has been accomplished with assault weapons—"too many loopholes, and they're not really the problem numbers-wise"—the Brady Law is making a difference, though not in the way anticipated. Gun sellers, Cook says, have been halved in number. Meanwhile, the cultural trends are pushing down gun demand. Cook recently released a study showing the percentage of gun owners dropping from 50 percent in 1970s to 40 percent now. "I'm interested in how people behave with their guns. One way to economize is, if you're afraid the police will confiscate it, don't carry it with you, don't brandish it, store it more carefully. It's not just whether you have a gun, but what you do with it."

Why so much interest in guns, gambling, drugs? The decidedly low-key Cook laughs at a smart-aleck suggestion of repressed desire. He recalls a faculty dinner. "The provost was honoring [religion professor] Stanley Hauerwas and me; we got our chairs on the same night. The provost said, 'Isn't it great Duke is so diverse? Here we have a professor of virtue, and one of vice.'"

Goldstein '91 is a freelance writer living in Boston.



# IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF LEWIS AND CLARK



RETRACING HISTORY

BY ALEX GREENWOOD

TAKING THEIR INSPIRATION FROM A BOOK, THEY TESTED THEIR UNDAUNTED COURAGE ON A WESTWARD TRAIL BLAZED TWO CENTURIES BEFORE.

COURTESY OF THE MONTANA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

I had come up with the perfect plan for a one-of-a-kind summer vacation, but when I called to invite my old high school friend Alex, he was dubious.

"Let me get this straight," Alex said. "You just read this amazing book about the Lewis and Clark expedition?"

"Yes. It's called *Undaunted Courage*, by Stephen Ambrose."

"And it turns out Lewis was the same age as us when he did the expedition?"

"That's right. He was twenty-nine years old and going through some of the same struggles you and I are going through," I said.

"Like being caught in a dead-end job?"

"Well, actually he was an aide to President Jefferson. But here's the deal: Lewis was young and cocky; he'd always been certain he would make his mark on the world; and he managed to get the best training available in biology, medicine, and outdoorsmanship. But then he finds himself at age twenty-nine, with all that training and opportunity, and he has no idea when, how, or if he's going to be famous at all. Doesn't that strike a chord with you?"

"Sure, whatever. So now you have this spir-

itual connection with a guy who lived 200 years ago, and you want to spend your entire summer vacation—our vacation—cooped up in a rent-a-car, retracing the expedition?"

"That's right. We'll fly from San Francisco to Kansas City, then drive up the Missouri River, cross the Continental Divide, down the Columbia River to the Pacific, and then drive home. We'll see everything Lewis saw, at the same time of year, at the same age he was."

On the other end of the phone line, I just knew Alex was shaking his head and wearing one of his big, sly grins. "You know, it actually sounds like an interesting trip. Who else should we invite?"

Four weeks later, on August 27, we found ourselves driving through a desolate Montana badland, on an empty road that paralleled the Missouri River. Alex and I had been joined by two other high school friends, Eric and Kris. Eric, Alex, Kris, and I had always meant to remain inseparable. But late nights at work or in grad school had made it difficult to stay in touch. We had begun to feel comfortable in wingtip shoes and neckties. How fitting, we thought, that a book like *Undaunted Courage*, which cele-

brates the friendship of Lewis and Clark, had brought us back together.

Three of us—Eric, Alex, and I—had flown to Kansas City to retrace the first leg of the expedition; and already we had sampled some vintage Americana. In Kansas City, we chanced upon the Heritage Jazz Festival, held down in the city's historic jazz district at 18th and Vine. From there, we drove north along the Missouri. In Omaha, we explored the old riverfront produce markets, and we met some local women's rights activists who were selling T-shirts that read: "Oh my God! I'm a feminist living in Nebraska! Now what do I do?"

North of Omaha, we came upon two teenagers whose truck had broken down, and we gave them rides back to their public-housing project on the Winnebago Indian Reservation. Heading northwest, we passed through Iowa, South Dakota, and endless miles of wheat fields. Finally, on the steps of the art-deco state capital in Bismark, North Dakota, we met up with Kris, who had flown out from New York. Our expedition force was now complete.

The four of us were now heading due west from Williston, North Dakota, across into Montana. On our left, we could catch glimpses of the wide, blue-gray Missouri as it cut silently

and powerfully "through vast yellow-green plains. A clear, summer sky spread out above us. Not far from here, in 1805, Lewis and Clark had stayed in an Indian village that marked the edge of known territory for European Americans. There they met a fifteen-year-old Shoshone girl named Sacagawea, enlisted her as a translator, then set off into one of the last unmapped parts of the world.

What Lewis and Clark did next would achieve one of the great visions of Thomas Jefferson, and it would mark a turning point in U.S. history. Over the period 1804-06, they

would lead a small troop of soldiers from St. Louis to the Pacific and back. By finding a land-route to the Pacific, they would open the way for America to claim the land, resources, and trade routes of the West, thereby allowing the U.S. to grow into a major industrial power. Along the way, Lewis would also make some impressive scientific discoveries, including more than 120 new animal species, from the prairie dog to the bighorn sheep.

Looking out the car window, I imagined Lewis and Clark sailing their boat up this very part of the Missouri in 1805. What would they find? There were rumors of a bear larger than any yet encountered by Western man. There were the recently discovered bones of the woolly mammoth, which some scientists guessed might still roam this land. Everything here was new, and for Lewis and Clark, this terrain would soon present the ultimate test of their strength and abilities.

Montana was not quite so treacherous for us, but we found it new and exciting just the same. On our way west, we visited a replica of the dome-shaped Mandan Indian huts Lewis encountered when he passed through here. We toured a fur-trading fort from the 1820s (an early beneficiary of Lewis' exploration). We trespassed to explore a dilapidated, sod-roofed homestead that seemed to have been abandoned in the 1930s. Using *Undaunted Courage* as our guide, we drove on dirt backroads to find key points along the expedition route and search for traces of Lewis.

From reading Ambrose's portrayal of Lewis, I imagined a man who possessed many of my own strengths and weaknesses. Lewis was optimistic and moody, gallant and petty, visionary and self-absorbed. He was able to shape his mind and body into sharp instru-

ments of singular purpose, or let himself sink into periods of paralysis and self-hatred. Yet Lewis was able to overcome his character to accomplish a truly epic journey. Perhaps, like Lewis, I was destined to accomplish some great undertaking.

I can't believe you ran out of gas."

Eric glared at me, the offending driver, as he sized up our situation: out of gas, sun setting fast, stuck on a barren highway in northern Montana. In desperation, Kris suggested I try the ignition one more time: Our

The journey begins: the author, at right, and fellow travelers Alex and Eric



WE HAD ALWAYS MEANT TO REMAIN INSEPARABLE. HOW FITTING THAT A BOOK THAT CELEBRATES THE FRIENDSHIP OF LEWIS AND CLARK HAD BROUGHT US BACK TOGETHER.

engine might still contain a trace of gas vapor that, having cooled down, might provide enough drops of gasoline to restart the car. Sure enough, the engine revived and we were off.

The road before us made grand, snakelike turns, sloping from a high plain down to the Missouri. Our car glided down the highway, all the way to a small town by the river, limped into a gas station parking lot, then died again—eleven miles after running out of gas.

We had landed in the town of Fort Benton, Montana, which is precisely the kind of place that will pull you into its orbit if you ever find yourself out of luck, out of gas, with absolutely no physical right to proceed any farther. From the start, were taken in by the charm

and eccentricity of this place. We decided to spend the night.

After dinner, we walked along a street that had been called, since the 1860s, the "Bloodiest Block in the West." There, you can see remnants of old saloons with names like "The Extradition" and "Lilly's Squaw Dance." We picked a bar and went in. There was one terse moment when Alex, a slight-figured man with an avant-garde haircut, marched purposefully through a group of very large, tough-looking men, seated himself at the corner piano, and began playing Beethoven's *Moonlight Sonata*. But several beers later, we were deep in friendly conversation with nearly everyone at the bar.

"So what do you guys do?" asked a rough-cut, middle-aged woman in a flannel shirt and cowboy boots.

"Corporate lawyer," said Kris. "City government official," said I.

"Computer engineer," said Eric. "Ugh," said the woman. "That's three strikes, fellas. How about you?"

Alex grinned and said, "An architect."

"Oh yeah? What kind of buildings you design?"

"Well, right now I'm designing a mansion for this billionaire in Malaysia. He wants his house to be an exact replica of a sixteenth-century Italian villa, only it has to have a mosque and a subterranean carport for his eight Ferraris." Alex rolled his eyes back. "Oh, and then of course there's the 100-foot waterslide..."

Next morning, we strolled over to the town square. There, in the middle of Fort Benton's civic plaza, stood a heroic-sized bronze statue of a sheep dog. At his front paws was the inscription "SHEP THE DOG—Forever Faithful."

And here is the story of Shep the dog:

Back in 1936, some town officials found the body of a nameless, destitute shepherd who had passed away in the fields. They placed his body in a casket and shipped it away by train. Soon afterwards, people began to notice a strange occurrence: Whenever a train pulled into the Fort Benton station, a sheepdog suddenly appeared who would watch all the passengers get off. One of the train conductors figured out that this dog had belonged to the shepherd, had watched his master get loaded onto the train, and now was faithfully waiting for his master's return. As the word spread about this dog, the people of Fort Benton



adopted him and named him Shep. Every day, every time the train whistle blew, Shep would come look for his master.

For five and a half years, Shep met every train that came to Fort Benton. In January 1942, with his legs and reflexes crippled by old age, Shep was unable to dodge an incoming train. He slipped on the icy tracks, was hit by the engine, and was killed instantly. Two days later, hundreds of town folk came out to bury this dog they had all come to love.

**W**ith Fort Benton forty miles behind us, we came to the Great Falls of the Missouri. When Lewis and Clark arrived here in June 1805, it took them five weeks to haul their boats past these treacherous waterfalls. Today, the once-wild falls are tamed by an ugly hydroelectric dam. Here, I asked Kris what impressed him most about Ambrose's book.

"Oh, I was awed by reading about how young Lewis and Clark were when they accomplished the journey. There's something mythic about their journey—it celebrates the sense of adventure that I think is in all of us."



"Yeah," I replied, looking out at the dam. "It makes me wonder what chance people have today to fulfill that sense of adventure."

"Oh, I think there's still the possibility for adventure. When I get back from this vacation, I'm starting a new job that will focus more on technology and the Internet. And reading *Undaunted Courage* helped push me into making the career change. In a way, I think the Internet is, for us, what the western frontier was for Lewis' generation. There's a lot of unexplored territory out there, and I want to help explore it."

We drove on to a place where the Missouri River enters a massive gorge, with 1,200-foot sheer cliffs on either side. Lewis had called

this gorge the "Gates of the Rocky Mountains." We cajoled our way onto a boat tour that had been chartered by the Rotary Club of Helena, Montana. As our boat trudged upriver, we saw bald eagles, mountain goats, and other marvels of nature. But what was beautiful for us, for Lewis must have been a grim awakening, as he realized the full extent of the Rocky Mountains.

Lewis knew there was a lot depending on his ability to reach the Pacific. If he succeeded, his journey would help the U.S. claim the entire west of North America—before the European powers could surround the young, fragile Union. Lewis also knew his mentor, Thomas Jefferson, had risked much of his political fate on the Louisiana Purchase. But how could he cut a trail through these gigantic, rocky towers?

Here again, I felt a strange kinship with Lewis. Like Lewis, I had been sent out to discover the world by my own gray-haired mentor—my U.S. history professor from Duke, Professor I.B. Holley. More than anyone else outside my family, Professor Holley had given me a sense of my own possibilities. After grad-

expedition route. Heading south from Butte, Montana, we drove past the area where Sacagawea reunited with her home tribe, the Shoshone, from whom she had been kidnapped at age ten. Then, some 100 yards from the Idaho border, we found the headwaters of the Missouri River; and we stood with one foot on either side of the rivulet, just as one of Lewis' soldiers had done on August 12, 1805. From there, we trekked across the Continental Divide at Lemhi Pass. Then we traced the Salmon River north to Missoula, where we spent the night.

From Missoula, we headed west across the rugged Bitterroot Mountains. We drove along a high dirt road overlooking Highway 12, which probably is the route that Lewis and Clark, close to starvation, used as they searched desperately for a way out of this frozen high country. Here it was that I realized why Ambrose might have chosen the title of his book *Undaunted Courage*, and why Ambrose's telling of this epic had affected me so much.

My generation is collectively turning thirty, the age when we're supposed to make our mark on the world. But look around in society to-

**WE SAW BALD EAGLES,  
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uating from Duke, the first part of my journey had been easy: a series of short-term jobs and grad school. But now I had hit a wall that seemed as impassable and baffling as the Rocky Mountains. I was too old for more internships. It was time to roll up my sleeves and make my contribution. But how? In the back of my conscience, I could feel Professor Holley's stern, pious gaze (perhaps as Lewis had felt Jefferson's) urging me on.

Next morning, we woke up early to say goodbye to Kris, who had to leave our trip early to fly back to Manhattan. Eric, Alex, and I packed up our rental car and continued on.

Over the next day, August 29, we traveled to some of the most dramatic points along the

day, and sometimes it's hard to keep one's optimism. Many of my friends are still living at home, seemingly aimless. We've learned to become electronic voyeurs through television and the Internet. After all, being a spectator is much safer than participating in real life. We indulge in cynical orgies of self-hatred. We cheer on Howard Stern, Beavis and Butt-head, and all the other mass-media anti-heroes who revel in exposing the most grotesque aspects of American culture.

But Meriwether Lewis was different. His story reminds us why America is called "the land of opportunity." It isn't just because our land and democracy provide opportunities for those who would take them. It also is because

## IF IT WEREN'T FOR OUR ROLLING HILLS AND FAIRWAYS, GUESTS MIGHT NEVER GO OUTSIDE.



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we Americans are a people who create opportunity, through a peculiar blend of genius, relentless optimism, discipline, and utter stupidity that is unique to our culture. Lewis was going to get to the Pacific and back, and if the mountains turned out to be twice as high as he thought, the rivers twice as dangerous, the grizzly bears twice as big, it simply did not change what he was going to do.

**T**he red glow of wildfire loomed on the foothills to our right, about 400 yards from the road. It was nearly sundown and

we were speeding west toward Lewiston, Idaho, having come down from the Bitterroots.

"Christ," muttered Eric. "That fire must cover 5,000 acres!"

"10,000—easy," I replied. "Hang on, I'm going to get past it before it jumps over the highway."

We raced past a thick rope of flames that was inching toward the edge of the road, leaving charred earth behind it. Soon we had to slow down: A line of fire trucks was parked by the roadside, making a stand here along Highway 12. Would they close the highway in front

of us? After several miles, we passed out of the fire zone and left the fire fighters behind us, wishing them well.

The next day, we entered Washington state and drove along the Columbia River, heading west. "The Pacific's getting closer, guys," I announced. "I can't believe how much territory we've covered and we're still not there yet."

"It was good for me to see this part of the country," Alex said. "As an architect, I've been thinking a lot about the way people should live, what kinds of homes we should be building. I think I've been locked into one way of thinking because I live in a crowded place like the Bay Area. It's good to see how vast this country is, and to realize there are other ways of building communities that don't try to pack the most people possible into a high-density area."

"I agree," I said. "When we started this trip, I knew I'd enjoy spending time with you guys and seeing the countryside, but I was surprised by how much fun the people and the little towns would be. How about you, Eric?"

"It was definitely a good thing for me to make a connection with all those people we met. Most of the time, I only see and talk to people who share my social and economic background; basically, we're all elitist, upper-middle-class technocrats who live in Silicon Valley. This may sound corny, but I think it helps to make me a better American when I'm forced to talk with other Americans who fall out of my own socioeconomic niche."

After many hours of driving, we came to the vicinity of Fort Clatsop, near the mouth of the Columbia, where Lewis and Clark finally reached the Pacific. We drove anxiously to the spot, wondering what our first glimpse of the Pacific would feel like. After nearly 3,000 miles of driving, we finally saw the beach, and we ran over to wade in the sea. To the west, the waters stretched out to infinity. It was a glorious site!

**T**hree weeks later, I was back at the office. The time I had spent with my friends, all our shared experiences, seemed to have evaporated. The only thing that seemed eternal was my work; all the rest was fleeting. The day was going badly and I felt the back of my neck tense up as the phone rang for umpteenth time.

But then I smiled. It was Kris on the other end of the line, with a proposal: "So Alex, what do you think about backpacking through China next summer?"

*Greenwood '89 is project manager in the City of Oakland's Economic Development Office. Over the past year, he has had an ongoing correspondence with Un daunted Courage author Stephen Ambrose.*

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