Lucky in Love

HOW TO FIND TRUE ROMANCE

WHILE EARNING YOUR DIPLOMA
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Partnership Will Help Vanderbilt Become a Leader in Gene Research

I n the category of sure signs that times are changing, we present this piece of evidence: medical students at Vanderbilt may now opt to get an M.B.A. along with their M.D. degrees. The School of Medicine and the Owen Graduate School of Management launched a new joint M.D./M.B.A. program this fall.

The joint degree program, one of only about 15 in the country, will help meet a growing demand, according to Deborah German, senior associate dean of medical education. "We believe this will be a powerful tool in the ongoing quest to expand our base of scientific knowledge and apply it to discovering new ways to combat illness, ... promises to advance the development of new therapeutic and diagnostic tools and to facilitate basic biomedical research."

Vanderbilt is the first academic institution to partner with Celda, which since then has also signed agreements with four other universities—Harvard, the University of Texas Southwestern Medical Center at Dallas, the University of Cincinnati, and Ohio State University.

"We believe this will be a powerful tool in the ongoing quest to expand our base of scientific knowledge and apply it to discovering new ways to combat illness, ... promises to advance the development of new therapeutic and diagnostic tools and to facilitate basic biomedical research."

Vanderbilt will have unprecedented access to genomic information, thanks to an agreement signed in May with Celda Genomics Corporation. Celda is putting finishing touches on a complete map of the human genome and has already completed maps of the laboratory mouse and the drosophila (fruit fly) genome. The company’s vast library of genomic information will help scientists uncover the genetic roots of disease and devise new treatments.

Celda’s databases include both sequence information and annotation—the identification of genes and description of their functions. Subscribers are able to log into Celda’s supercomputing facility, the third largest in the world, to access the databases and bioinformatics tools for viewing, browsing, and analyzing the genomic information.

Vanderbilt’s agreement with Celda will protect academic freedom, ensuring that Vanderbilt’s own inventions and discoveries have the potential to be used to further patient care and treatment.

Physicians Get Down to Business

Christopher Ambrozewicz and Sharat Kasuma are the first students to enroll in the joint degree program. They completed their third year of medical school last spring, spent the summer in clinical rotations, and now have joined the first-year class at Owen in their studies. Next June, they will resume their medical training, and then spend a final semester back at Owen. Ambrozewicz and Kasuma are expected to complete both degrees in five years, saving a year of tuition costs and time spent in school. Medical school ordinarily takes four years and the Owen School program two years.

"A lot of doctors have told me they wish they had done what I’m doing now,” says Kasuma. "Medicine isn’t a business per se, but it still takes money to get things done. I want to learn those details now before I get into my career so I can achieve good things in both clinical medicine and management.

New Major Combines Strengths in Economics and History

Beginning this fall, students interested in both economics and history may opt to take advantage of a new major that incorporates both fields.

“The Department of Economics has a number of distinguished economic historians in its faculty,” notes Ettore Infante, who was dean of the College of Arts and Science at the time the new major was approved. "In turn, the Department of History has several faculty members with scholarly interests in economics. This new major represent a means to make these faculty assets accessible, in a coherent manner, to our undergraduates."

Economics was the most popular major for graduates of the Class of 2000. (Rounding out the top five were human and organizational development, English, psychology, and biomedical engineering.) A number of students each year opt for a double major in economics and history or a major/minor combination.

"The new concentration makes an important contribution to liberal education at Vanderbilt by helping students understand the origins and organization of contemporary society,” says Matthew Ramsey, associate professor and former director of undergraduate studies in history, who first proposed the joint program. "It also provides a unique preparation for careers in business, the professions, and other fields by combining all the analytical tools of the regular economics major with history’s emphasis on clear and effective writing and on developing skills in gathering, assessing, and synthesizing information."

Ramsey says he knows of only two other similar programs, one at Emory University and another at a Canadian institution.

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William Christie, whose landmark research led to major reforms at Nasdaq, has been named dean of the Owen Graduate School of Management.

The Owen professor and associate dean for faculty development succeeds Martin Geisel, who died in February 1999. Joseph Blackburn, James A. Speyer Professor of Production Management, served as acting dean in the interim.

A 1994 paper cowritten by Christie, 44, led to a fundamental change in the way Nasdaq stocks are traded. During the past decade, Christie repeatedly has been recognized by Business Week as one of the top professors in business education and has won numerous teaching awards at Vanderbilt.

“We considered a number of outstanding candidates for this position but found none better suited to the needs of Owen today, as the nation’s business schools face the challenges of today’s dot-com economy,” says search committee chair Hans Stoll, Anne Marie and Thomas B. Walker Jr Professor of Finance. Christie is the fourth only dean of the Owen School, which opened its doors in 1989. He began his career as a financial analyst, joining Owen in 1989 after receiving a Ph.D. in finance and economics and an M.B.A. in finance from the University of Chicago, and a bachelor of commerce from Queen’s University in Kingston, Ontario. His wife, Kelly, is associate director of academic affairs at Owen.

Christie Named Dean of Owen School

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Vanderbilt’s agreement with Celda will protect academic freedom, ensuring that Vanderbilt’s own inventions and discoveries can be used to further patient care and treatment. Under the agreement, Vanderbilt can publish and present its research results, develop intellectual property on its discoveries, use Celda information in filing or prosecuting patent applications and maintaining patents, and use Celda information in filing and maintaining regulatory applications and approvals.

MUCH ADO ABOUT DENNIS

Dennis Kezar had his 15 minutes of fame and then some this summer, when People magazine named the Vanderbilt assistant professor to its list of America’s 100 Most Eligible Bachelors. Since appearing on the cover, the 21-year-old has been swarmed by e-mails from women. “They’ve sent me their measurements, their 25s, their C.V.s,” he reports. An authority on English Renaissance literature, he admits he was a snob about People Before being named to the list. Now, he jokes, “I’ve totally succumbed to narcissism.” No wonder: People On-Line says that while Kezar received less e-mail than hunky actor George Clooney, he was way up there for the Mr. Right-Next-Doors feature. Kezar says the whole thing was a prank cooked up by an “evil friend.” He adds that his colleagues in the English department have been “very patient with me during this unprofessional moment.”

Robert Taylor

we were talking about how an oboe would sound good on this record. Why don’t you go get your oboe?”

whether you realize it or not, chances are you’ve heard Bobby Taylor’s work. He’s played on movie soundtracks like the recent animated feature Prince of Egypt and the Ken Burns documentary American Revolution for public television. His credits also include work on albums from Alabama to Steve Wariner, from Wayne Newton to Jon Secada, from the Brooklyn Tabernacle Choir to Reba McEntire.

Taylor, associate professor of oboe at the Blair School of Music, celebrated his 30th anniversary at Blair this year with a March recital as part of the Blair Concert Series. His ethereal sounds have enthralled listeners far beyond Blair’s walls, making him the first-call oboe player in Nashville. Taylor has worked in just about every recording studio in town, yet his entry into the recording industry was entirely accidental.

“I went to observe a recording session in 1969, the year I accepted both a position as the symphony’s principal oboe player and a teaching position at Blair,” Taylor says. “I’d never seen a recording session, and Eberhard Ramm, who was teaching at Blair at the time, told me about it. It was in an old house at 18th and Grand called Quadraphonic Sound.

“I was standing in the control room, and the producers said, ‘So, you’re an oboe player, huh? That’s funny, on the flight from LA...”

FALL 2000

Oboist to the Stars

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Vanderbilt is officially Nashville's largest private employer. Unofficially, at least, it's also accounting for a whopping share of local construction jobs these days. Three major construction projects on campus have been keeping area builders and bulldozers busy. When the buzzing stops, Vanderbilt will be the proud home of a new children's hospital, a biological sciences building, and a state-of-the-art engineering building. Ground was broken in May for a free-standing children's hospital, designed to be one of the most family-centered in the country. The $130 million facility, expected to be completed in 2003, is at the intersection of Capers and 22nd avenues, near the Vanderbilt Clinic and across the street from the Vanderbilt Stallworth Rehabilitation Hospital.

The Monroe Carell Jr. Children's Hospital at Vanderbilt will honor Monroe Carell Jr., chairman and chief executive officer of Central Parking Corporation. Carell and his wife, Ann, are leading fund-raising efforts for the new hospital and have personally pledged $20 million of the $50 million committed. The $65 million, square-foot building will replace the current children's hospital, which is housed on three floors within Vanderbilt Hospital. It will consist of nine floors and 206 patient beds and will allow space for future growth. A second phase is planned to add about 90,000 square feet for outpatient services in the near future.

Nearby, a $96 million Biological Sciences/Medical Research Building III currently under construction will allow biomedical researchers and students to work in close proximity. Scheduled to open in 2002, the building will combine facilities for the study of genetics, neurobiology, and structural biology—disciplines which traditionally are fragmented and isolated on medical school campuses. The 350,000-square-foot building will nestle between the general library, Godchaux Hall, and Learned Hall.

“This is a new approach, a national model of synergy,” says James Stavros, chair of the Department of Biological Sciences. “It’s designed to house a community of scientists with shared interests.”

The building also differs from conventional research buildings by incorporating classrooms where undergraduate biology students will learn in proximity to internationally renowned researchers seeking cures for cancer and other diseases. “Undergraduates will see how scientists live and observe their passion for their work,” says Lee Limbird, associate vice chancellor for research at VUMC. “And questions from young undergraduates will be fresh for faculty.”

Meanwhile, the School of Engineering breaking ground in May on a new engineering project, its first major bricks-and-mortar project in more than 25 years. The $28 million project, scheduled for completion in late 2001, includes demolition of the central wing of the main engineering building and its replacement by an entirely new teaching and research facility. Two remaining wings of the building will be totally renovated.

Currently, the School of Engineering is spread around a number of locations on campus. The new construction will give the school a central focus for the first time. The facility will feature a number of new amenities, including wireless computer networking, a three-story atrium, two large computer classrooms, a 120-person multimedia classroom, study areas, and rooms for student organizations.

Other major building projects currently in progress include the Law School's $22 million expansion and renovation project and a $17 million expansion of the Blair School of Music.

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New Center Treats Obesity, Malnutrition

It’s no secret that we as a nation are getting more zaftig, and medical science has met with limited success in its effort to help Americans win the battle of the bulge. Vanderbilt health care providers hope that a new clinic bringing together dietitians, nurses, pharmacists and Ph.D. researchers will assist patients who suffer from obesity as well as malnutrition.

The Center for Human Nutrition, a 4,000-square-foot clinic, opened this summer. The center houses a High Risk Obesity Clinic, offering comprehensive evaluation and treatment for obese patients, and a Malnutrition Clinic, providing intensive nutritional care for undernourished patients whose problems can include a variety of diseases and health complications.

“We are offering a full-service facility with the most comprehensive level of nutrition care available in this region,” says Gordon Jensen, associate professor of medicine and director of the Vanderbilt Center for Human Nutrition. “Patients will have access to highly qualified health professionals in a user-friendly environment designed for this express purpose.”

The center draws on collaborative expertise from other centers throughout the Medical Center, including those of the Dayani Center, Diabetes Center, Cancer Center, Clinical Nutrition Research Unit, Stollworth Rehabilitation Hospital, General Clinical Research Unit, and the Geriatric Research and Education Center.

High Risk Obesity Clinic patients have access to clinical research trials that bring cutting-edge interventions to obesity management. The Malnutrition Clinic offers help for patients suffering from such complications as inflammatory bowel disease, malabsorption, and bowel obstruction.

“The center will also conduct educational programming including lectures, seminars, interviews, conferences, and fieldwork that feature leading researchers from member institutions and represent work ranging from computer science to health issues to sociology to poverty. “By using the ResearchChannel to reach viewers, institutions contribute to the development of a national dialogue and an increased public understanding of our research activities and participate in establishing a recognized channel to turn to for research information,” says Amy Phylippson, executive director of the ResearchChannel, who works at the University of Washington.

Economist’s Work Is Part Of Mexican Constitution

Many academics aspire to see their work in ground-breaking research journals or to speak at prestigious conferences, but few have experienced the thrill of seeing their work become part of a country’s constitution.

That’s what happened with the Foster-Greer-Thorbecke measure, a poverty measure developed in part by James Foster, a professor of economics at Vanderbilt and director of the Graduate Program in Economic Development. Foster’s formula, which measures how income is distributed below the poverty line, recently became part of the Mexican Constitution and is used to determine allocation of approximately $1.6 billion in welfare funding.

In 1984, Foster published a paper with coauthors Eric Thorbecke and Joel Greer of Cornell University titled “A Class of Decomposable Poverty Measures” in Econometrica, a leading economics journal. The article “developed a very simple, intuitive way of evaluating poverty which takes into account the depth and distribution of poverty—not just its prevalence,” Foster explains.

Since its publication, the FGT measure, as it is called, has been adopted as the standard poverty measure by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank. Most recently, it became part of Chapter V, Article 34 of the Mexican Constitution.

Foster’s poverty measure, however, has not been adopted widely at home. “Here in the United States, we measure poverty by counting people who are poor and expressing that figure as a percentage of the total population,” Foster says. “Consequently, the U.S. poverty figures reveal little about how poor the poor really are.” According to Foster, the relative strength of the FGT is that it allows researchers to discover how many poor are falling far below the poverty line and how many are hovering close to it.

Vanderbilt Searches for Depression Genes

A network of international researchers is set to begin the largest study ever conducted to search for genes that cause major depression. The study, coordinated by Vanderbilt’s Program in Human Genetics in collaboration with the pharmaceutical companies Glaxo Wellcome, could lead to development of new drugs to prevent or treat the disease.

Major or unipolar depression affects about 12 percent of the population in the Western world at some point, making it the leading cause of disability worldwide. Although about 70 percent of patients respond to treatment with antidepressants, up to 75 percent of them experience recurrent depressions within ten years. A high proportion of sufferers remain undiagnosed and untreated.

Although some candidate genes for depression have been identified, none has been confirmed.”Understanding the genetic basis of unipolar depression will give us new targets to help design new, improved medicines to deal with this disease,” says Jonathan L. Haines, professor of molecular physiology and biophysics and director of the Program in Human Genetics.

The new study will recruit a minimum of 1,200 families in which at least two individuals have been characterized as clinically depressed. Clinical histories and DNA data will be collected from eligible families at multiple centers, including Washington University, the University of Pennsylvania, Duke University, University of Arizona, and Vanderbilt University.

Health Sciences. Additional sites are expected to join the effort. Vanderbilt investigators will analyze all of the data collected at study centers, looking for links between genetic markers and clinical depression. Spots in the genome that are found to be linked to depression then act as signposts, pointing the way to the actual genes that play a role in the disease.

Study Finds St. John’s Wort Lacking

St. John’s wart, a popular herbal extract, is used regularly by roughly seven million American adults, according to one survey. It’s cheap, it causes relatively few side effects, and it’s available without a prescription. “But so far, so good. But St. John’s wort is not the panacea some herbal supplement manufacturers would have consumers believe,” that’s the finding in a large-scale study led by Vanderbilt psychiatrist Richard Shelton, who concluded that the popular herb is not effective in relieving moderate to severe depression.

The study involved 201 patients at Vanderbilt and ten other U.S. medical centers. Patients with moderate to severe depression were randomly assigned to receive a standard extract of St. John’s wort or a placebo. After eight weeks, 28 percent of patients receiving St. John’s wort felt better. But so did 20 percent of those on the placebo. The difference between the two groups, Shelton maintained, was not statistically significant.

He has called for additional controlled studies and says he is optimistic that another major study conducted by the National Institutes of Health would reinforce his group’s conclusions. At least five percent of people with severe, untreated depression ultimately will commit suicide, he points out. “You begin to see why it’s so critical to establish the effectiveness of a particular treatment.”

All Research, All the Time

Here’s a revolutionary concept: harnessing the power of television and the Internet for something besides tabletop shows and teen chat rooms.

Vanderbilt has joined forces with a group of other top universities, research organizations, and corporate research centers to establish the ResearchChannel, the nation’s first round-the-clock research television and Internet channel.

Other participants include Duke University, Stanford University, Princeton University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the University of Washington, National Institutes of Health, National Institute of Standards and Technology, GTE, IBM Corporation, and Sony Electronics.

In February, the ResearchChannel started transmitting its programming on broadcast satellite channel 400 on EchoStar’s Dish 500 Network, which has an audience of more than 3.4 million. Webcast versions of the material are also available at the ResearchChannel Web site, researchchannel.com. The group is exploring other possible distribution channels as well.

“As Internet and broadcast technologies converge, Vanderbilt will have many more ways to convey our research and intellectual activity directly to the public,” says Michael J. Schoenfeld, vice chancellor for public affairs.

ResearchChannel programming includes lectures, seminars, interviews, conferences, and fieldwork that feature leading researchers from member institutions and represent work ranging from computer science to health issues to sociology to poverty.

“By using the ResearchChannel to reach viewers, institutions contribute to the development of a national dialogue and an increased public understanding of our research activities and participate in establishing a recognized channel to turn to for research information,” says Amy Phylippson, executive director of the ResearchChannel, who works at the University of Washington.

STATUS CONSCIOUS

Forget the organizational chart—in today’s chaotic start-up environment, who really holds the power in a company? David Owens, associate professor of organization studies at the Owen Graduate School of Management, looked at the informal hierarchy in an organization and how it applies to the flat, egalitarian structure of start-ups. Status may be granted to those who possess the most technical expertise, for example, rather than just those with the highest titles. Owens immersed himself in a medium-sized research and development lab for one year, attending meetings and studying employee dynamics. “What I found is that the informal structure is as important as the formal structure, and can be understood just as methodically,” he says. “Leaders of an organization should draw a map of the informal structure and compare it to the formal structure to discover where there are overlaps and where the important work really gets done.”

NURSING INSTRUCTOR DELIVERS

Nursing instructor Elisabeth Howard received in May the 2000 Excellence in Teaching Award from the American College of Nurse Midwives Foundation. Howard was among 26 individuals selected to receive the inaugural award, which honors educators who teach midwifery, and serve as role models for midwifery students. A nurse midwife for nine years and at Vanderbilt for six, Howard helped establish the nurse midwifery program at the School of Nursing as well as the year-old midwifery practice at Vanderbilt Hospital. She was unanimously nominated for the award by her colleagues who agree that Howard “sets high standards for her courses but gives us a lot of individual attention. She’s a great mentor.”
New Baseball Stadium Becoming Reality

After 74 years Vanderbilt will soon have a new home for its baseball team. Plans were unvelled in July for a new stadium to be built at the same site as the old field. McGugin Field has been home to Vanderbilt baseball since 1926 when it moved from Curry Field.

Engineers will need to recongig the playing field to accommodate the new complex. The right field scoreboard and the outfield fence will move a bit eastward, and a 35-foot high fence will be built in left field by Memorial Gymnasium—Vanderbilt’s version of Fenway Park’s “Green Monster” in Boston.

“This is an exciting time for Vanderbilt baseball,” says Coach Roy Meshbose. “The new stadium will be a tremendous boost for our program in many important ways. It will definitely help our recruiting. We play in a league where our competition has great facilities.”

The new stadium, being built with private contributions, has a $5 million price tag and will have the look and feel of an old-time baseball park. It is not expected to be completed fully by next season, but the field and dugouts will be ready by the season opener. Eventually the stadium will have about 2,000 chair-back seats and a modern press box.

Players Share African Roots

From Africa to Nashville, Sam Lekwauwa and Darius Coulibaly traveled different routes to the same destination: Vanderbilt University and Commodore basketball.

More than their love of the game connects the two; they also share roots in West Africa. Lekwauwa was born in Abiriba, Nigeria, and Coulibaly hails from Korhogo, Ivory Coast. Lekwauwa moved to the United States with his parents and sisters when he was six years old. He had begun kindergarten at age three and signed with Vanderbilt when he was 16. He has grown almost four inches since coming a Commodore two years ago, and the junior guard now stands 6-feet-9-inches.

Coulibaly, a 7-foot-1 senior center, moved to the United States in 1994 when he was a sophomore in high school. He had begun kindergarten at age three and signed with Vanderbilt when he was 16. He has grown almost four inches since becoming a Commodore two years ago, and the junior guard now stands 6-feet-9-inches.

Lekwauwa, on the other hand, wanted to play ball since a friend gave him a basketball when he was in the third grade. Last season he averaged 5.1 points and 2.9 rebounds per game in a reserve role, and Coulibaly accounted for 29 blocked shots coming off the bench. In addition to the lure of playing basketball at a high collegiate level, both student-athletes were drawn by Vanderbilt’s strong academics. “It was the best offer I got out of high school,” says Coulibaly, “good academics, good basketball.” A double major in human area and organizational development and German, he speaks five languages: French, German, English, and two tribal languages.

“Academics always come first,” agrees Lekwauwa. “Coach and my parents have always stressed that.” A computer engineering major, Lekwauwa comes from an academic family. His grandmother was a teacher in Nigeria. His mother studied psychology at Columbia University, and his father has a Ph.D. in engineering.

“We know the new stadium will be much more comfortable for the fans, so we think our attendance will increase,” Mewbohus says. “And the addition of a modern press box should increase our visibility in the media.”

More than 60 percent of needed funds has been committed. A “seat campaign” is currently under way to raise additional contributions. Fans who want to secure their seat location are encouraged to contact Chris Wyrick, director of athletics development, at 615/343-3109.

Freitag Guides Women’s Golfers

The women’s golf program is in the capable hands of newcomer Martha Freitag. She joined the Vanderbilt staff during the summer after three highly successful seasons as an assistant at the University of Texas, the Big 12 Conference runner-up in 1999 and ninth-place team in the NCAA tournament.

Freitag previously was head coach at Boise State and served as a teaching professional with the Jim McLean Golf Academy in Foster City, California. She also was a member of the LPGA Tour from 1994 to 1996, finishing as one of the tour’s top 150 players. During that time, Freitag served as assistant women’s golf coach at Stanford, her alma mater.

“I’m so excited about this opportunity,” Freitag says. “Nashville and Vanderbilt are a tremendous combination. I’m attracted to Vanderbilt for its academic reputation and golf potential. I love working with student-athletes who want to compete and excel in the classroom and on the golf course. I think golf can be one of Vanderbilt’s premier sports.”

Freitag noted the enthusiasm of athletics director Todd Turner, former NCAA Division I Golf Committee chair; the progress made by former coach Page Dunlap during her two years; and new Chancellor E. Gordon Gee as key reasons for her decision to come to Vanderbilt.

“Martha Freitag is an ideal fit to continue the progress we’ve made with our women’s golf program,” Turner says. “Her experience and expertise at the highest levels of the sport, her enthusiasm and work ethic, and her appreciation of the well-rounded student-athlete will be assets as our program improves.”

Freitag, the former Martha Richards, was graduated from Stanford in 1993 after a brilliant two-sport career. She was an All-America golfer in 1993 and in 1996 and was named to the Pac-10 Conference All-Decade team.

She also was a member of Stanford’s 1990 national championship basketball team after being named the Most Outstanding Player at the 1988 high school basketball tournament.

Lacrosse Players Named to Academic Squad

Vanderbilt lacrosse defenders Becky Kehl and Meredith Shuey were named to the Intercollegiate Women’s Lacrosse Coaches’ Association Division I Academic Squad.

Kehl, BS ’00, from Boyertown, Pennsylvania, was graduated magna cum laude with majors in elementary education and special education. One of the Commodores’ top defenders, she recorded 40 caused turnovers, 36 ground balls, and 30 draw controls, while tallying 12 goals.

Shuey, BS ’00, from Baltimore, Maryland, was graduated magna cum laude with a double major in human and organizational development and fine arts. She had 41 ground balls, 36 caused turnovers, 22 draw controls, scored two goals, and finished with three points while starting all 16 games for the Commodores.

The Vanderbilt lacrosse team finished this past season with a 6-6 record, which is the best under third-year coach Cathy Swezey and ties for the best mark in school history. The Commodores were just one win away from making the school’s first appearance in the NCAA tournament.

June Stewart Retires

Vanderbilt and college athletics bid farewell to a leading voice and role model when longtime assistant June Stewart retired June 30.

A pioneer for women in college athletics, Stewart joined the Vanderbilt women’s tennis sta-ff in 1973 as a secretary in the sports information office and rose through the ranks to become sports information director for women’s sports in 1979. In 1990 she was named women’s sports programs director and then promoted to associate athletics director for future revenue sports—all sports except football and men’s basketball. In 1991 she became the first female president of the College Sports Information Directors of America (CoSIDA), which is the first female inducted into the CoSIDA Hall of Fame in 1997, and this year she was honored by the organization with its Lifetime Achievement Award.

Stewart served on several powerful national committees including the NCAA’s women’s basketball committee and the Southeastern Conference’s executive committee and is an officer with the Tennessee Sports Hall of Fame.

Stewart plans to remain in the Nashville area and travel with her husband, Bill. She says Wrigley Field, home of her beloved Chicago Cubs, will be a frequent travel destination.

Lacrosse Players Named to Academic Squad

Sophomore tennis player Sarah Riske was named to the National Collegiate Clay Court Championships on June 10. Riske, who played the majority of last year at the No. 2 position in singles, was second in the Southern Intercollegiate Women’s Tennis Championships.

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One day after their entrepreneurship class, Vicki pulled Bruce aside with a proposition. With Bruce’s brains and her creativity, she suggested, “why not team up and get an ‘A’?”

“I thought, what’s wrong with her that she doesn’t think I’m coming up with an unforgettable first date—to the inaugural ball for Tennessee Governor Lamar Alexander, BA ’62. After that, they began dating steadily.

It took considerable convincing on the part of mutual friend Joe Davis, BA ’41, before Elizabeth agreed to go out with Risley. When she did, she learned that Risley dressed for business success because he was working his way through college, juggling classes with a job at a bank.

How else to explain the chance meeting of Bruce’s father and Vicki’s? The Courtship Dance

Not long before her 1937 graduation from Vanderbilt, Ken and Frances McIntyre take a stroll in her hometown of Lewisburg, Tennessee, where “everybody thought I was interested in Ken because his father was FDQ’s appointments secretary,” Frances says. “That wasn’t it. He was fun and smart.” At left, they celebrate their 50th wedding anniversary on April 19, 1989, two years before Ken’s death. “The first time he kissed me goodbye was at the sorority house,” Frances recalls. “I was one step above him, and I had to bow my head to meet him. After that he always wore up and down best I’d kissed him first.”

For Ermita Dixie Metoyer, BA’90, who met her husband, Noel Simons Heyman, at a recent wedding in San Diego, “how to find true romance while earning your diploma” b y G a y N e l l e D o l l

It can happen at a sorority dance where something sparks and quickly catches fire—as it did for Ken and Frances Murrey McIntyre. Within hours of their introduction that September evening in 1936, he predicted they would marry.

Bruce and Vicki Heyman met their first week of freshman year, and Vicki and Bruce were in their freshman year. “I was out with a group on fraternity row one night, not knowing what we were doing because we were freshmen,” Katie recalls. “We ran into Matt and a group of friends who were hanging out. We ended up going to the Towers for ice cream.”

The culmination of a relationship that began the first week of their freshman year was nervous about going our separate ways for the summer. I didn’t want to dump me,” Katie confesses. But by October, Matt and Katie were an item, dating only each other from then on.

Once, for about fifteen minutes, they broke up. “At the end of our freshman year I was nervous about going our separate ways for the summer. I didn’t want to dump me,” Katie confesses. But by October, Matt and Katie were an item, dating only each other from then on.

Not that it was exactly love at first sight. “I had a little crush on one of his friends,” Katie confesses. But by October, Matt and Katie were an item, dating only each other from then on.

Bruce didn’t take the bait. It didn’t help when Vicki worked to bring about Bruce’s defeat in his bid for student body president, by a handfull of votes. “Vicki supported the person I lost to,” Bruce recalls. “I’ve always said I lost that election because of my wife.”

The Courtship Dance

Nearly 15,500 of Vanderbilt’s 107,000 living alumni have spouses who also attended Vanderbilt. Most of them met while students—like Katie Halloran, BS’98, and Matt Buesching, BA’98. When they marry next summer after Matt completes law school at Vanderbilt, it will be the culmination of a relationship that began the first week of their freshman year. “I was out with a group on fraternity row one night, not knowing what we were doing because we were freshmen,” Katie recalls. “We ran into Matt and a group of friends who were hanging out. We ended up going to the Towers for ice cream.”

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Vanderbilt students burns brightly for the rest of their lives. That was certainly the case with the McIntyres. “We were married almost 52 years before Ken died,” Frances McIntyre, BA’37, says. “And when we got married, he never even wanted me to put my pocketbook between us.”

Readers who have no stomach for sentimentality should leave the room now, before things get downright schmaltzy. For the rest of us, this is a story about Vanderbilt students who fell in love and stayed together.

When we asked alumni to tell us about meeting their mates at Vanderbilt, retirees and newlyweds alike poured their hearts out in handwritten letters. When we telephoned others whose marriages we’d heard about, doctors and lawyers and teachers cheerfully dropped what they were doing to reminisce about courtship and marriage.

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The Heymans might have gotten together much sooner if they’d had a friend playing the role of Cupid, the way Risley and Elizabeth Surles Lawrence, BA ’41/BA ’40, did. Elizabeth arrived at Vanderbilt in 1938 to study business administration, eager to meet cute boys after transferring from a Georgia women’s college. “I thought I had died and gone to heaven,” she remembers. Looking around her first class, Elizabeth was delighted to see so many handsome fellows—and one she was sure she wouldn’t want to date. “Every day he wore a coat and tie, looking like a stuffed shirt.”

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When we walked down the aisle they played the wedding march, and my uncle said, "They ought to be playing "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." I could have killed him.

Elizabeth and Risley Lawrence married in 1942, right after they shipped overseas. "The second time I sent him off to the Pacific..."

Couples like the Lawrences say they make a conscious effort not to take the degree of togetherness and the notion of having one's space into..." says Virginia Faison Perry, "Looking back, it seems as if maybe we could have waited, but at the time it seemed urgent. Our parents were shocked by the whole thing. They thought it was crazy. We..."

"He was used to going to country club dances," Frances explains. "When he got to Vanderbilt, there were five boys to every girl. Any girl who was halfway cute had all the dates she wanted. Ken wasn't used to stag lines."

Ermita Metoyer felt certain Edward was going to propose during a trip to Jamaica following their graduation in 1990. "We were in Ocho Rios and I thought, this is going to be it. It's perfect. He's... The Mom Factor and Other Obstacles

Wayne and Amanda Griffin Hyatt, BA'69, BS'69, are resplendent for Kappa Alpha's Old South Ball in the early 1960s. "Social life in those days in large measure revolved around the fratelines and sororities," Wayne says. They met on the first week of Amanda's freshman year, but, maintains Wayne, Amanda played hard to get. "She was a typical Vanderbilt young lady. I had to work at it, and I had some help. I used every tool available." Pictured below on a trip to Honduras earlier this year, the Hyatts have been married for 37 years. "Amanda is my best friend, she's my wife, she's my lover, she's my critic," Wayne says."

"When we walked down the aisle they played the wedding march, and my uncle said, 'They ought to be playing "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight." I could have killed him.'" Elizabeth and Risley Lawrence married in 1942, right after Risley completed a naval officers training program. She followed him from one naval assignment to the next until he shipped overseas. "The second time I sent him off to the Pacific, I felt like he wouldn't come back," Elizabeth remembers. "For two hours I rode a ferry that knew his ship would pass, and stood waving goodbye, wearing my little yellow coat."

Fortunately, Elizabeth's prematurity was flayed. "Risley's ear drums were blown out when his ship was hit, but he made it. A lot of men were lost."

"Marriage is a commitment of togetherness," he asserts. "I'm never happier than when I get to go somewhere with Elizabeth. I'm always at a loss if I go somewhere without her."

The degree of togetherness and the notion of having one's space is perhaps the biggest generational difference alumni couples exhibit. "We give each other space," says Virginia Faison Perry, "and the Cork"
n the preface to his novel *The Portrait of a Lady*, American author Henry James compares fiction to a house with a “million windows of dissimilar shapes and sizes that hang all together over the spreading field of the human scene.” From this multitude of apertures, writers residing within the house of fiction may observe the landscape of the human condition from incalculable angles and avoid the myopic perspective James describes as the “sameness of report.”

The 46 contemporary literary artists who convened at Vanderbilt University in April proved that the architectural metaphor from James’s novel published in 1881 is relevant also for the contemporary literary landscape. “The house of southern literature is in the process of remodeling,” explained novelist Lee Smith in her keynote address at the Millennial Gathering of Writers of the New South. “We need so many more rooms that brand new wings are shooting out in every direction from the main house.”

Among the architects of the main house of southern letters were Vanderbilt alumni and Fugitive poets John Crowe Ransom, BA ’09; Donald Davidson, BA ’17, MA ’22; and Robert Penn Warren, BA ’25, who shared a common geographical origin, educational background, religious sensibility, and interest in regional writing. Initially, the Fugitives were interested in their own study and writing of lyric poetry, and while reading and criticizing each other’s work, they came to agree on the primacy of form in literary interpretation. As proponents of the New Criticism, they helped to revolutionize the teaching of literature by ushering in the most influential critical perspective of the early 20th century—a method that turned English courses away from biographical and historical analyses and toward more technical criticism. Encouraging readers to approach a work of literature as an edifice of words—a verbal arrangement that could be mined for denotative and connotative values—these poets and critics undeniably helped succeeding generations of college students become careful, attentive readers.

In addition to their interest in poetry, Ransom, Davidson, Tate, and Warren also were concerned about the economic, political, social, and cultural pressures on the agrarian South and the widespread sense of alienation that was beginning to define the 20th century. Framing their thoughts around the conflict between agrarianism and industrialism, the four Fugitive poets were among the contributors to *I’ll Take My Stand*, the Agrarian manifesto that advocated a South characterized by a “moral, social, and economic autonomy” that opposed the prevalent industrial ideal.

But the landscape of both the region and its literature has altered and expanded dramatically in the eight decades since the Fugitives laid the cornerstone for the main house. When poet Kate Daniels, associate professor of English and director of the Millennial Gathering, began teaching at Vanderbilt in 1995, she was astonished upon discovering the minor presence contemporary southern literature, particularly the genre poetry, had in the University. A former student of Peter Taylor, A ’40, Daniels was equally amazed that the Fugitives and Agrarians remained virtually deified and unexamined. Because Vanderbilt provides a nexus for the history and practice of southern literature, she believed the University should observe the 150th anniversary of the Agrarian movement by renewing its relationship with the region’s literary tradition and by celebrating the diversity of expression.

“The face of contemporary southern literature is very different from the original image portrayed in the early 20th century when the 16 Fugitive poets and Nobel Laureate William Faulkner provided the most visible face of the South’s literature,” says Daniels. “There are many faces now—African American as well as white; women writing side by side with men; working class, middle class, and planter class; urban and rural—and the voices emanate from the margins, as well as from the center, from the city and from the country.”

**A REGION IN TRANSITION**

When *I’ll Take My Stand* was published in 1930, the South was two-thirds rural, and 60 percent of southerners were farmers or farm workers. Today, the region is two-thirds urban, and farmers account for only 2 percent of the workforce where migrant workers have replaced tenant farmers. The viability of rural life comes increasingly into question when half of the new jobs in America are being created in the South, and 9 out of 10 of these employment opportunities are found in Texas, Florida, and such metropolitan areas as North Carolina’s Research Triangle Park.

With the southern birthrate falling below the national average, immigration will define the South’s population. Sociologists project that the non-white populations of Texas and Florida will exceed 50
percent in the next decade, and their prediction proves accurate, a new answer will be given to the question, “Who represents the minority?”

The course syllabus, Lowe remembers, began with William Byrd’s extraordinary social and moral stew was created that revealed the oral-favor of the reissuance of *I’ll Take My Stand*. Lowe committed an act indicative of the “flaming liberal” period of his undergraduate years—although he continued to wear the conservative uniform of chinos, button-down Oxford cloth shirts, and Westeum. Taking his class note-book, the English major crossed out the course name “English 212” and inscribed “Conservatism 212.”

As evidence of the more catholic current governing southern studies, Lowe offers the emerging courses, anthologies, and critical studies that reflect the new canon while honoring every writer who physically leaves the South, such as Louisiana-born poet Yusef Komunyakaa, recipient of the 1994 Pulitzer Prize and professor at Princeton University, continues to carry the psychological terrain of place that develops as one internalizes the myths and stories of the landscape. “In poetry, there is no topic that is taboo, and in the greater South, the landscape and the word made flesh, the South has been woven into my bones,” says the native of Bogalusa.

Coming of age in the South of the ’50s, Komunyakaa discerned the contradiction of the landscape’s natural beauty and the social terrors surrounding him. “I learned about the naming of things, about the naming of the world, how to see the confusion inside a question and shake it till the insides let go. Home also instructed me in ways to embrace mystery and beauty.”

“Nobody is trash, nobody is dispensable, and I can’t imagine how a writer who viewed her characters as such could be able to write about them with emotional honesty and integrity. Maybe they could approach these characters with a sense of detached irony—a high-falutin’ way of saying they could just sit back and laugh at them without giving a damn about what it feels like to be them—but to my mind, one of the highest purposes of art and of life is to connect us with other human beings, to help us understand our differences with empathy, and to embrace what we have in common, our shared yearnings, fears, and joys.”

—Elizabeth Dewberry, BS ’83, novelist

“It is easy to make up characters who live in double-wide mobile homes, wear beehive hairdos and fixed caps, never put a foot on the end of a participle, have sex with their cousins, voted for George Wallace; who squint and spit whenever an out-of-towner uses a polysyllabic word; who aspire only to own a bass boat, store a Yankkee, have sex with their cousins again, burn a cross, eat something fried, speak in tongues, do anything but rebel, be a guest on a daytime talk show, and make the next payment on a satellite dish that points toward Venus and picks up 456 separate channels on a clear day. What is difficult is to take the poor, the uneducated, the superstitious back, the redneck, the ‘trailer-trash’, and make them real human beings, with hopes and dreams and aspirations as real and valid and as worthy of our far consideration as any Cheeverian...”

—Michael Kreyling, southern studies scholar and professor of English, Vanderbilt University
As for me, I’m along to perform one of the final acts of mothering for my firstborn. I expect this slow unraveling of the apron strings to be painful, but I don’t have the psychological strength to cut them quickly by putting him on a plane, as my parents did with me. And so I helped him pack, and shopped for sheets and a shower basket and a bedside lamp and all manner of necessities for the well-appointed freshman. And I will help him unpack and make his bed and inspect his make Believe for flaws, and be driven away by my husband and son, and cry. And I will worry, just like other mothers; and he’ll survive, just like other sons.

Finally, on the Friday morning of move-in weekend, we leave for Nashville at last. By this point in the trip, the freshman has completely zoned out on us and spends the entire five-hour drive with his head phone on, listening to music. I feel an almost giddy sense of anticipation, looking forward to seeing the college, yet dreading the step after that.

The weather is marvelous—not too warm for August, and fortunately not raining. We check into the hotel after a cursory cruise around the periphery of the campus—which looks green and lush despite the dry summer—and call the new roommate’s parents, with whom we have planned to have dinner. They’re from Texas, my home state, so I already feel warm and friendly toward them, but it is a little nervous at being surrounded with “grits” as he calls us, and makes the whole family crazy by practicing his worst southern accent au naturel and referring to the roommate’s mother (whose name is Patty) as “the sugar queen.”

But we have a couple of hours to kill, so we do what I always do when faced with such circumstances: we go shopping. Our Jeep couldn’t come close to holding all that is apparently vital to existence at college these days, so a trip to Wal-Mart was already on the agenda. I remember 1965, when I left home for Vanderbilt, and I know I took all I needed in a couple of suitcases. But kids seem to have much broader needs now, and I am probably forgetting some things my parents may have mailed to me. A couple of hours later, fully loaded, we head back to the hotel and dress for dinner. The roommate turns out to be just great, and his parents were as pleasant and fun as you would expect, being from Texas. The evening is a great success.

Move-in day, by contrast, is madness. My freshman is in Lupton, the same dorm where I lived my sophomore year. In the old days, Lupton was part of the women’s quadrangle; now every student is assigned a roommate. In the old days, it still had only two elevators, which isn’t a problem if all 250-plus residents are trying to move in at once, accompanied by at least one family member each, and enough boxes to fill a football field. (I should note here that the move-in process is made immeasurably easier by a small army of helpful upperclassmen volunteers in color-coded T-shirts, depending on their specialty: technology, administration, or brawn.)

Naturally, the room we are seeking is on the top floor. Getting all that gear up six flights of stairs is exhausting (the wait for the elevators is a good 15 minutes), even with the boys and a couple of helpers and energetic volunteers. But transporting the boxes is only the start. I take a couple of rather amusing photos of our two families trying to figure out where to stand amid the boxes, beds, and desks.

Somehow in all the shifting and unpacking and negotiating the best layout to accommodate two beds, two desks, two computers with printers, a mini-refrigerator, a microwave oven, and a stereo (some kids have TVs, too!), I turn to my son and say, jokingly, “I bet you’ll be glad when we’re out of here.” He fixes those calm, blue eyes on me with the most soulful expression, and says quietly, “More than you know, Mom.”

And then it happens—so quickly, I am struck by a sense of what is very near panic. One minute, we’re hanging around his new dorm room, checking to see that the computer works, noting the many items we still have to buy and send him, and making sure he knows where to find his towels, his soap, and all the other necessities I have neatly put away for him. Suddenly, she is in the doorway, introducing herself as his supervisor, Vanderbilt’s equivalent of camp counselor. He and eight other freshmen have a date with her for dinner—the baptismal event in his college career. He has showered and changed while I was tiding up the room, so he’s ready to go, and is out the door with no more than a “Bye, Mom.” I feel a great whoosh in my side, a feeling so strong I almost look down to see the gaping hole; a piece of me has just walked away. And that’s when I know he’s gone. Although we won’t really say good-bye until the next morning, my bird has left the nest.

We have dinner at the hotel that night—the remaining three of us—and though we have done the same on many other nights, we all feel different. The next day, we go by the dorm for a last look at his stuff, and I’m suddenly flooded with emotions. I kiss the door and passersby, saying, “Work hard and be smart”—my trademark send-off for every other school morning of his life—and we’re off.

It’s dusk when we reach the Blue Ridge Mountains. Bathed in their trademark blue-grey haze, they are for me the demarcation point for the trip from North to South. So beautiful, so quiet, the stillness broken only by the sounds of Barenaked Ladies—my son’s favorite rock group—on the car stereo. It makes for an interesting contrast.

This trip, whose main purpose is to deliver my newly minted high school graduate into the next phase of his education, has been a study in contrasts. My husband, of course, is the driving force—and not just behind the wheel. For him, the trip has a secret agenda: to find a piece of mountain property in North or South Carolina. In pursuit of this goal, he has tackled three or four days onto the front of the trip as a “family vacation.”

For my freshman, these three or four days constitute the torture of Tantalus—so close and yet so far. As we pass through eastern Tennessee on the way south, I can tell that all he really wants is to turn right and head straight for Nashville, where his new life begins. Boredom fights with anxiety and excited anticipation; he’s not worried about the scholastic aspect, just the people: new roommate, new friends, new classrooms. All those southern people, with their funny accents and different customs. So he spends those precious days participating halfheartedly in any family activity we insist on scheduling, and in the off-hours, strumming his guitar or watching television.

For my number two son as well, the trip is torture, but unrelenting from start to finish. This journey—first to the mountains, then to college—has been planned without consultation or consideration of his interests. But he’s an optimist, and so has managed to make lemonade out of these lemons. From our basement bookshelf he unearthed two books, one of Games for the Superintelligent and another on World War II trivia, both of which he uses in the car to keep the atmosphere lively. But his 16-year-old state of mind is apparent when, as we climb the steps to a 100-year-old inn I’ve found to spend the night in, he turns to his father and says in a quiet aside, “So, not that I’m complaining, but why are we here?”

Not surprisingly, one of the great benefits of the trip to Nashville is that my high school junior saw how cool college could be, how cute the girls are, and what fun it is to live in a dorm. So he’s now completely focused—well, maybe not completely—on getting into a good school himself. We spent almost the whole 15-hour drive back to New Jersey talking about different types of schools, some good ones he might like to see and where they are, what subjects he might enjoy, and what he’d like to be when he grows up. The challenge now is to put together a list of schools that fit his needs and wants, narrow it down to a reasonable number, and go visit them. And so it starts all over again.

Lee Stokes Hilton, BA ’69, and her son Will, Class of 2003
Architecture is an empty vessel into which we pour meaning. Buildings look the way they do because of what we expect them to contain. And buildings contain not mere functions, but aspirations as well.

The academic campus holds meanings beyond the architecture of its individual structures. Thomas Jefferson’s belief in mind over matter—in the power of rationality to subdue chaos—is expressed on the grounds of his University of Virginia in Charlottesville no less than on the hilltop called Monticello. In the United States we have been front-loading the campus plan with ideological significance ever since.

In Nashville are two formerly unallied campuses resting side by side—Peabody College and Vanderbilt University—that convey two very different architectural messages while at the same time representing the same institution. And I know of no better way to explain the Peabody campus than by verbally crossing 21st Avenue to the Vanderbilt campus. For the wandering and sometimes confusing paths of Vanderbilt illuminate, by way of contrast, the clarity and order that is Peabody.

A Celebration of Nature
The Vanderbilt campus is a place for insiders, for people who already know their way. As a stranger to Vanderbilt in 1985, I needed a map and explicit instructions to find my way through the campus. Once across 21st Avenue, however, I needed nothing but the words “continue straight ahead to the lawn, then turn right and it’s at the top of the hill” to locate the Social Religious Building (now known as the Faye and Joe Wyatt Center for Education). As the inset 1897 map of Vanderbilt by Granberry Jackson illustrates, the plan determined that the campus would function in this way from the beginning. Architectural historians would describe the Vanderbilt campus as an example of the Romantic or organic ethos, with few right angles and lots of curves. And the architecture is primarily medieval in inspiration, with uneven roof lines and textured facades characterizing such early buildings as Kirkland Hall and the Old Gym.

The informal and Romantic plan appeared in America in the second half of the 19th century, first in cemeteries and slightly later in suburbs, with their curving tree-lined streets and cul-de-sacs. We call this plan “organic” because the intention was to celebrate the irregular shapes and textures of nature at a time when industrialism was replacing nature with roads and factories, right angles, and machines. The buildings of this vintage are medieval rather than classical in inspiration because the Victorians felt this style of architecture was more organic in outline.

A Celebration of Rationality
The Peabody campus operates from an entirely different perspective on what is the best human environment. Peabody is a place any outsider can quickly and easily comprehend. Its plan and its architecture celebrate the obviously manmade: a world of right angles and symmetrical facades, of straight allées of trees and smooth rectangular lawns.

This is the more ancient language of classicism, a language of calm and order designed to encourage people to think clear thoughts and believe in the perfectibility of mankind. It was the language of Thomas Jefferson, who believed that the architectural style of the Greeks and Romans could be used to tame the wilderness of his Virginia.

In the Peabody plan, the buildings grouped along the central axis define the central mission of the college—teaching and learning, library, and administration—with the space for communal gathering, where all were to come together in social and religious equality, holding pride of place at the crest. The

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This is the more ancient language of classicism, a language of calm and order designed to encourage people to think clear thoughts and believe in the perfectibility of mankind. It was the language of Thomas Jefferson, who believed that the architectural style of the Greeks and Romans could be used to tame the wilderness of his Virginia.

In the Peabody plan, the buildings grouped along the central axis define the central mission of the college—teaching and learning, library, and administration—with the space for communal gathering, where all were to come together in social and religious equality, holding pride of place at the crest. The
buildings for residence and eating are grouped around the secondary axes because, while necessary, they do not define the primary purpose of Peabody. The Peabody plan celebrates rationality as the highest of human virtues.

The Kirkland and Payne Philosophies

The money might have come from similar impulses, but the Vanderbilt and Peabody campus plans and their architectural styles reflect the distinct educational philosophies and missions of their institutions. Vanderbilt evolved into a place for insiders because James H. Kirkland, the Vanderbilt chancellor who really shaped the character of the University, was an educational conservative, a man who believed in a certain degree of intellectual and social elitism.

Bruce Payne, the president who oversaw the planning of the Peabody campus, was an educational egalitarian. Payne believed strongly in education for the masses, for social outsiders as well as insiders, and wanted to use the latest in progressive techniques to provide that education.

Payne came to Peabody from the University of Virginia in 1912 and wanted to create in Nashville the same kind of college environment Jefferson had created in Charlottesville. To do so Payne hired the New York firm of Ludlow and Peabody and the eminent landscape architect Warner Manning to design an “academical village” like Jefferson’s.

The University of Virginia plan is simpler than Peabody’s. Jefferson grouped his buildings along a single axis and assigned primacy to the library’s rotunda. The two-story structures contained a series of departments, with professors living in the pavilions marked by columned facades and the students living in rooms that flanked the central green. Each pavilion reflected a different classical order—Doric and Ionic, Corinthian and Tuscan—so students could study the classical styles, the only styles Jefferson thought worth studying, in three dimensions.

The Campus as a City

By the turn of the 20th century, when the Peabody campus was planned, the “academical village” had evolved into the ideal of urban planning derived from the Ecole des Beaux-Arts and known in this country as the “City Beautiful” movement.

The 1893 Columbian Exposition in Chicago—with its hierarchy of primary and secondary axes, its strong sightlines, and monumental buildings—had demonstrated to America these principles of city planning. Fragments of the City Beautiful survive today in such cities as San Francisco, but we find the most complete manifestations at colleges and universities, where a controlling discipline is more easily achieved because there is a single property owner.

Vanderbilt administrators, inspired by City Beautiful theory, hired a series of nationally known planners and designers to make rational order from their organic campus. But plans for the Vanderbilt campus by Richard Morris Hunt (1902), the architect of the Peabody family house, and George Kessler (1905), the designer of the City Beautiful plan for the St. Louis World’s Fair, as well as the 1920s Day and Kauder plan, faced practical challenges that hindered implementation.

Vanderbilt’s first new buildings on the Peabody campus were the Industrial Arts (Mayborn Hall) and Home Economics buildings, both of which opened in 1914. The Social Religious Building (Watt Center) followed in 1915, and soon after the Jesup Psychological Laboratory. All were designed by Ludlow and Peabody. The Carnegie endowment, which paid to construct Nashville’s old downtown library as well as still-standing branch libraries in north and east Nashville, funded the Peabody Library at that time. At that time, no southern state had free public schools, and as the states moved to establish them, they needed teachers to teach in them. The Peabody Fund was to provide the help necessary to train those teachers.

The Peabody message gains greater strength and greater distinction from its proximity to the Vanderbilt campus, with all its organic complexities. The campuses of Peabody and Vanderbilt illustrate this tension in one place, and simultaneously.

Vanderbilt and Peabody

Vanderbilt and Peabody College were the result of northern philanthropy in the post-Civil War South—Yankee gestures on the part of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York and George Peabody of Massachusetts to help heal a devastated land by means of education. In 1873 the Com- modore gave $1 million to realize Bishop Mc-Tyeire’s vision of a central southern university to rival such northern institutions as Harvard and Yale. In 1867 George Peabody established the Peabody Education Fund with an eventual endowment of $2 million to fund teachers in the South. At that time, no southern state had free public schools, and as the states moved to establish them, they needed teachers to teach in them. The Peabody Fund was to provide the help necessary to train those teachers.

Architecture is not merely a range of styles, but a way of perceiving the world and using minds as unique as each blade of grass on the lawn. A walk across the Peabody campus tells teacher and student alike that they have arrived in a place where they can...
ly true for people familiar with the restoration movement of the 20th century. The Isherwood Century: Essays on the Life and Work of Henry Lee Isherwood by David Edwin Harrell Jr., PhD '75, MA '77, and foreword by Armistead Maupin, 279 pp., plus black and white photographs, drawings, bibliography, and index, University of Wisconsin Press, $34.95 hardcover

Although Isherwood's works are primarily housed in the Public Library in Winchester, Tennessee, listed Christopher Isherwood's novel A Single Man among the institution's acquisitions, patrons who wish to read the book must travel to the non-circulating Stack shelves because homosexuality could never locate the slender volume on the shelf. The librarian believed the theme of Isherwood's 1964 semi-autobiographical novel to be a subject too hot to attend a college associated with the Churches of Christ, thus leaving behind his association with the Christian Church.

The book's first life-changing choice was made in 1926. At the time of his baptism in 1922, the American restoration movement was entering its third generation, and the division between the two streams of Christian scholarship and the institutional Church of Christ was fairly well defined. Having been baptized at a Christian Church, Isherwood chose to attend a college associated with the Churches of Christ, thus leaving behind his association with the Christian Church.

Sometimes reminiscent of Little House on the Prairie, reads Victor Judge...

ONE MAN'S FAITH

The Churches of Christ in the 20th Century: Homer Hay- ley's Personal Journey of Faith by David Edwin Harrell Jr., PhD '75, MA '77, and foreword by University of Alabama Press, 352 pp., $34.95 hardcover

Sometimes reminiscent of Little House on the Prairie with its stories of one-room schoolhouses, trips across the western plains in a covered wagon, and tales of the Old West, The Churches of Christ in the 20th Century: Homer Hayley's Personal Journey of Faith reads like a well-written memoir. Hayley, a writer, public servant, and colleague with Churches of Christ, is especially true for people familiar with the restoration movement of the 20th century.
Three Alumni Elected to Board of Trust

Joe Roby
John Loomis
Daniel Barnhardt

Joe L. Roby, BA’51; John R. Loomis, BA’51; and Daniel Barnhardt, BA’00; were elected to the Vanderbilt University Board of Trust during its spring meeting in April.

President and chief executive officer of Donaldson, Lufkin & Jenrette, Roby was graduated cum laude and was commissioned as an ensign in the U.S. Navy. From 1963 to 1965, he served in the Pacific Fleet as a line officer and earned the rank of lieutenant before entering Harvard Business School to pursue his M.B.A. Roby is director of Advanced Micro Devices and Sybron International as well as a trustee of Carnegie Hall, the Central Park Conservancy, and the Allen-Stevenson School in New York City.

As outgoing president of the Vanderbilt Alumni Association, Loomis succeeds John W. Johnson, BE’68, as the young alumni trustee. Barnhardt received a Keystone Award for his commitment to enhancing student life at the University, and he also earned the Bryant Award for his outstanding contributions to the Student Senate. As executive treasurer for the Student Government Association, Barnhardt helped restructure the activity fee allocation process. During his undergraduate years, he also was one of two student members for the Committee on Liberal Undergraduate Education.


down south

From 12,000 miles of flight round, Atlanta alumni heard a classic fish tale about a giant trout when they gathered at the Fernbank Museum of Natural History in June for an evening of marine and an Ernest Hemingway double feature. An Atlanta premiere of five-story BA’80 script, these Alabamians were transported imaginatively from Michigan to Italy and from Pamplona to Key West as they watched a doubletale about the novelists’ life and The Old Man and the Sea, the 2000 Oscar winner for best animated short film retold on 10,000 glass balls by Russian artist-director Alexander Petrov. During July, alumni from the Peach State could be heard cheering from Turner Field when the Atlanta Braves defeated the New York Mets, 1-0. Jackson-ville alumni held their organizational meeting in 2000-01 at the American Cine.

VANDY AMONG THE RUINS

Thirty-one travelers joined a Vanderbilt Alumni Association trip in June for a 12-day Irish Folklife Tour. Among the many stops were the remains of an Iron Age (500 B.C.-A.D. 500) Celtic fort in County Kerry. The trip to Ireland was one of four scheduled in 2000. Alumni travelers also toured Costa Rica in April, Greece in early June, and Kenya in August.

The Yachtsman Caribbean: Jewels of the Lesser Antilles

January 6-13 with Sheila Smith McKay, assistant professor of English

Musical Odyssey in Central Europe

June 4-14 with Michael Alec Rose, associate professor of composition for the Blair School of Music

“The Beauty Way”—A Survey of Arts in Santa Fe and Taos

July 16-22 with Vivien Fryd, associate professor of fine arts

Alumni College in Sorrento, Italy

July 23-31 with Luigi Monga, professor of French and Italian

Alumni College in Provence, France

October 23-31 with Hervé Allet, assistant professor of French and director of the Vanderbilt-in-France Program

For details, contact

Alumni Travel

Vanderbilt University

117 Alumni Hall

Nashville, Tennessee 37240

Phone: 615/322-2929

E-mail: alumni@vanderbilt.edu

Web site: www.vanderbilt.edu/alumni

An Educational Odyssey with the Vanderbilt Alumni Association

New Chancellor Visits Alumni Clubs

Reunion 2001 Planned for June 1-2


The executive committee of the Vanderbilt Alumni Board and a reunion task force agreed to change the reunion dates from Memorial Day weekend to June 1-2 after discussing ways to enhance reunion festivities. By scheduling events a week later in the spring, reuniting alumni can avoid conflicts with family commitments planned around a traditional holiday or with obligations to attend other graduation ceremonies occurring near the end of May.

During Reunion 2000, 2,500 alumni and friends reunited on campus and committed $16.5 million in gifts and five-year pledges.

In Vandy’s Backyard

Before departing for Rhodes, resi-dents in the Class of 2004 were given official send-off drinks at parties hosted by 31 Vanderbilt alumni clubs. Freshmen taking from the South were feted at events in Atlanta, Baton Rouge, Birmingham, Chattanooga, Jackson, Lex-ington, Louisville, New Orleans, Orlando, Palm Beach/Broward County, Tampa, and Tokyo. Older alumni in Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Kansas City, New Jersey, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, and Wash-ington, D.C., wished new students a prosperous fall semester. Van-derbilt club members in Arizona, Austin, Dallas, Denver, Houston, Los Angeles, Oklahoma City, San Antonio, and San Francisco sent the warmest wishes to their clubs in City with best wishes for the next four years.

John Loomis
Daniel Barnhardt

Chicago alumni may have been anticipating Old Man Winter’s next visit to the Windy City when they gathered in June for libations and a food tasting...
Richard and William Riley

Life in small town America isn’t what it used to be. Wal-Mart has gobbed up the local five and dime, the pharmacist who once owned his own drugstore now works for a national chain, and the privately owned hospital is now in the hands of people paid higher wages to work in a setting away from the eras of managed care.

For Meridian, Mississippi, population 42,000, the forces of change have wrought much good, thanks to the civic-mindedness of two brothers faced with a difficult decision. Richard F. Riley, ’46, ’48, and his brother, William G. Riley, ’43, ’47, were reared in Meridian, sons of the first-training-resident physicians in the state. Dr. G. F. Riley: a charter member of the American Academy of Pediatrics, he opened the first specialty hospital in Mississippi in 1930. Two decades later, following his graduation from Vanderbilt Medical School, his sons moved back to Meridian to establish their practices. Richard in surgery and William in pediatrics.

The junior Rileys served on the board of the F.G. Riley Foundation Hospital for the first 30 years of its life, from 1950 to the late ’70s (that hospital, like so many around the country, was struggling with issues like managed care and capital and found ways to maintain the hospital). The brothers sold the hospital in February 1989—a bitter-sweet closure to their medical heritage.

But that’s not the end of the story. After paying off the bond indebtedness, the Rileys used the proceeds to establish the Riley Foundation, a charitable trust and foundation that distributes grants to the arts, education, and counselors in the Meridian and Lauderdale County school systems. The Riley Foundation also has made a mark on what was once a stagnant local economy, by giving $10 million to revitalize downtown Meridian.

Richard Riley feels he has much to be proud of—not only what the Riley Foundation has been able to accomplish, but his Vanderbilt education. “I am extreme-ly proud of having degrees from Vanderbilt, those degrees have contributed to my success, and Vanderbilt’s place in the top echelon of our nation’s schools continually gives me all the more valu-able,” he says.

“We felt strongly that we wanted to give back to the community that had made the hospital successful,” he adds. “With the foundation, through our father’s legacy, we’re able to continue to impact the lives in this community.”


On June 1–2, the Riley Foundation hosted a reunion at the Sheraton Hotel. Attendees included (seated, from left) Richard Riley, ’46, ’48, and William Riley, ’43, ’47, and (standing) Robert Deen Jr., JD’50, and I.A. Rosenbaum, ’42.

Robert Cress, BA, was reelect-ed chairman of the Riley基地. He has continued to do the work with at-risk teenagers, and approximately $3.5 million over three years to provide nurses, librarians, and counselors in the Meridian and Lauderdale County school systems. The Riley Foundation also has made a mark on what was once a stagnant local economy, by giving $10 million to revitalize downtown Meridian.
made a significant contribution in the field of alcohol and drug abuse prevention and treatment. — Hans C. von Bayern, PhD, chancellor professor of psychiatry at Wake Forest University School of Medicine and professor of psychology at Wake Forest University's School of Education and Professional Psychology.

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The average American child sees 8,000 murders and 10,000 other acts of violence on television before reaching high school. Movie caricatures add to those numbers. But does this exposure actually contribute to violent behavior among children and teens? Some observers blame those images, but psychologist John Andrew Murray, BA ’90, says those guys have their red lights too tight.

Murray, a self-proclaim youth-culture critic, is writer, director, and producer of a documentary video titled “Think About It: Understanding the Impact of TV/Movie Violence,” distributed by Active Partners Publishers. The messages of the video, which comes with a curriculum guide, is the systematic way in which Murray believes media violence can contribute to a loss of conscience, loss of compassion for others, exaggerated fears about danger in the world, a removal of inhibition to commit violent acts, and worst of all, desensitization to violence—real or fictitious.

“When a character is well developed in a film or television program, you feel genuine remorse when that character dies, ” says Murray. “But when random deaths are simply part of the plot and the action, there’s no feeling for these people. After they see this over and over, you become desensitized.”

The video combines informative, analytical commentary from media violence scholars, interviews with high-profile authors, screenwriters, actors, directors, and others. Author and syndicated columnist Chuck Coughlin, for example, reminds viewers that Adolph Hitler once said he wanted “to raise a generation devoid of conscience” and was able to engineer the Holocaust through a calculated desensitization process. America’s influence on the influence of television and movies, warns Colson, is slowly allowing that very “generation devoid of conscience” to arise after all.

“We are witnessing the death of conscience,” he says.

John Andrew Murray

MEDIA VIOLENCE ACTIVIST

APPLAUSE, APPLAUSE

Alumna Kate Nelson Thomson, BA ’89, and Palm Crawford Elliott, BA ’84, bask in the glow of recognition at the American Women in Radio and Television’s 25th annual Gracie Allen Awards presentation, held April 17 at the Hudson Theatre on Broadway in New York City. Both women won Gracie awards for their work in television—Thomson for writing and producing a public affairs program for ABC-TV’s “20/20” newsmagazine program, and Elliott for outstanding individual achievement in a local market for a series on Ambassadors for Children’s mission in Seoul, a correspondent and reporter for WTNW-TV, the CBS affiliate in Indianapolis. At the presentations, Thomson (Jeff) and Elliot recognized each other from their Vanderbilt days.

Ponte Vedra Beach, Florida, announces born on September 28, 1999, in South Korea. Kimberly is an attorney with the Social Security Administration in Minneapolis.

Henry Mark Ball, BA, married Barbara Danielle Crum on February 26, 2000. They live in Brentwood, Tennessee. Diana Fetta, a namesee vice president at Midwest Research, an investment research firmin Cleveland, Ohio.

VANDERBILT MAGAZINE

VANDERBILT MAGAZINE
Vanderbilt Magazine, Fall 2000

MILLION DOLLAR SCHOLAR

Million-dollar scholarships are a fact of life for the nation’s top high schools. But what can give the students the competitive edge? Martin Davis, Vanderbilt’s assistant director for financial aid, explains that one of the things that sets Vanderbilt apart is its focus on a comprehensive approach to admissions and financial aid.

High school athletic training

Martin Davis, Vanderbilt’s assistant director for financial aid, explains that one of the things that sets Vanderbilt apart is its focus on a comprehensive approach to admissions and financial aid.

Vanderbilt has announced plans to reignite its teaching post at Rossville Christian Academy in Collierville, Tennessee.

ich, Massachusetts, where she is finishing a master's degree in genetic counseling.

Amanda S. Atton, BA, married Anthony Shaw, BE, on May 30, 2000. He works for General Motors in Detroit, and she works for Ketchum, a public relations firm.

Barry Lancaster, BA, was awarded the D.M.D. degree from the University of Kentucky College of Dentistry and accepted a position as a pediatric dentistry resident at the University of Tennessee at Memphis.


Angela Elizabeth Helms, BS, was awarded the D.M.D. degree from the University of Kentucky College of Dentistry and accepted a position as a pediatric dentistry resident at the University of Tennessee at Memphis.

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Michael J. Alexander, BA, was awarded a full fellowship to the University of Michigan in October 1999, and plans to specialize in the Medieval Venetian empire. Edward C. Eich, BS, was awarded a position as a product manager for an Internet startup company.

Vanderbilt University's Guide to America's Top 50 Law Firms offers an inside look at the legal profession and provides insights into the career paths of some of the nation's top law firm associates. The guide features profiles of leading law firms and their partners, as well as information on compensation, benefits, and professional development opportunities. It also includes a directory of law schools and a list of key contacts within each firm.

WONDER WOMAN

Medical school at Vanderbilt ought to be enough of a challenge for anyone, but Hillary Anne Petersen, 27, faced some additional obstacles. In fact, she is the first M.D. degree to graduate last May. Three years ago, as a medical student, Petersen diagnosed her own case of Cushing's disease, which is caused by an adenoma in the pituitary gland and can produce very high levels of cortisol that, left untreated, the substance stimulates growth of tumors. Petersen herself was the first in her family of brain surgery, Petersen began her general surgery rotation. A few months later, she ran in two marathons. And following a successful retirement from the pituitary gland, the next stop on her career was to compete not only in a third marathon, but also in the grueling Ironman California Triathlon in May, finishing with a time of 9:19:41. Petersen then began her internship in emergency medicine in Little Rock, Arkansas. “I’ve never been busier,” she said, “but I can be determined.”

DEATHS


William E. Miller, BA, of Bethesda, Maryland, November 20, 1999.


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Lucky in Love continued from page 13

stop learning at some point, but Chris never
has.”

Finding something that will endure once the initial passions of love is crucial to making a marriage endure, Professor Fis-
cher says. “It’s not that they’re gonna’ be maybe a year or maybe two, maybe a week. In successful relationships there’s a transition from passion
love into companionship love. People who have been married for 50 or 60 years who are taking a pragmatic view toward love and
marriage. There’s a lifetime of trying to realize complimented love with the reality of living with someone day in and day out.”

James and Kathleen Keeford Steidl, both ML75, met as graduate students in Peabody’s former library science program. An
amateur photographer, she was snapping pho-
tos of Peabody buildings one day when he happened by. She offered to take his photo-
graph. He told her about his darkroom and in-
vited her to his apartment. “It was amazing how fast we became to each other,” Kathleen said.

All that, of course, was more than 25 years ago. What makes their relationship unique?

“He comes from a large sociable Catholic family, and I come from a fairly non-religious, her-
ritage family,” Chris says. “He’s her only big
cat.”

He caters to me a lot. We really care about each other, and we almost never fight about any-
thing. Whatever the issue is, it’s usually more important to us of the other, and the other says ok.

Wayne Hyatt, BA ’65, JD ’68, was a junior when he met his future wife, Amanda Griffin Hyatt, BA ’67, MA ’74, during her fourth week of freshman year. “I remembered vividly,” she says.

“I was sitting on the wall at Alumni Hall, and she came in to have her ID card made. We courted from September until January and then got married. It’s been the two of us for as long as I can remember,” James said. “The kids are my best friend, she’s my wife.”

“s love, she’s my best critic,” Wayne

adds. “She is the one person for me and a vital
part of everything I have done since we got together.”

It’s a marriage built on support and innumerous articles. Nothing has ever gone to a printer that she hasn’t edited, criti-
tiqued, and advised on. We’re a team, and that
team started at Vanderbilt.”

Currently serving as president of the Alumni Association Board of Directors, Wayne at-
tended his 35th class reunion last spring. “A
number of couples there met while at Van-
derbilt,” he says. “We take great pride in point-
ing to other couples in the same boat.”

Raymond and Margery Luck Martin, MD, BS/BA ’44/BBA ’46, of Jackson, Mississippi, need
go no farther than their own family to get
inspiration. Two of their children, Betsy Luck Martin Ditto, BA ’69, and Raymond Martin III, BA ’72, found their spouses at Vanderbilt. Two grand-
children, John Kane Ditto, BA ’93, and Margery Hunt Ditto Van Meter, BA ’95, are also Van-
derbilt graduates, and John found his spouse the same place as his father and grandfather.

Two more regional marriages, Martin and
Dotty Katherine Martin, will gradu-
ate from Vanderbilt in 2001.

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Where the ’Dores Are

More than 106,586 men and women are united by their Vanderbilt experience, including all undergraduate, graduate, and professional students. The University has current mailing addresses for approximately 94,430 of these alumni. The map below depicts their numbers by state.

Southern Literature continued from page 17

After Elizabeth Spencer, MA ’43, read her short story “Cousins” to a group of Smith’s student writers from North Carolina State University, one of the undergraduates was moved to tears, but her emotional response was not a reaction to Spencer’s prose.

“I’ll never be a southern writer,” she lamented, “I don’t even know my cousins!”

The despondent student explained to Smith that she had been reared in a military home and suddenly felt displaced without a sense of the past or family. When asked where she had spent her childhood, the aspiring writer tearfully confessed to her teacher, “In the mall of Fayetteville, North Carolina, sneaking cigarettes and sipping Coca-Cola.”

Smith, however, saw no reason for her student to despair. “I told her she was lucky. A writer cannot pick her material any more than she can pick her parents; her material is given to her by the circumstances of her birth and how she first hears language. Far better for her to start out from that mall in Fayetteville—in hand with no cousins to hold her back—and venture forth into the new South.”

But Smith also offered the undergraduate the following advice: “As soon as you begin to write about the scenes in the mall, you will lose them in a way. You’ll put yourself in exile by the very act of writing, and if you leave the South, you’ll feel guilty about leaving, and for the rest your life, you’ll write in part to expunge this guilt. Back home they will be embarrassed and wished you had married a surgeon, but mostly they won’t mention it.”

The challenge for the next generation of southern writers, Smith told her, is to find new images for what already exists and to mythologize them in her work. “The columned, shuttered house in Natchez already is trite and the mean cousins and fragile aunts are trite. As writers, we can never go home again; the best we can do is to try and find some common ground between the past and the present and proceed from there.”

And perhaps Welty would give the prospective resident of the remodeled house the same wisdom she offered in 1956 when she wrote, “The challenge to writers today, I think, is not to disown any part of our heritage. Whatever our theme in writing, it is old and tired. Whatever our place, it has been visited by the stranger, it will never be new again. It is only the vision that can be new; but that is enough.”
A L U M N I  A S S O C I A T I O N  B O A R D  O F  D I R E C T O R S

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a Pop QUIZ
From Your Alma Mater

1. The estimated total expense for a Vanderbilt undergraduate student last year (including tuition, housing, meals, supplies, and personal expenses) was
   A) $23,550   B) $28,550   C) $33,550

2. What percentage of Vanderbilt students receives some form of financial aid?
   A) 25 percent   B) 55 percent   C) 80 percent

3. It’s only the megagifts that keep Vanderbilt going. My contribution doesn’t matter.
   A) True   B) False

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