

Fenner's dissertation, "Cebu Under the Spanish Flag," was published by the San Carlos University Press in 1985. He regularly contributed reviews to the journals *Crossroads* and *Filipinas*. But he loved teaching best. Two institutions formally recognized his excellence in the classroom—Delaware State in 1980 and DePaul in 1991. Bruce was one of the first faculty in DePaul's College of Liberal Arts and Sciences to receive the Distinguished Teaching Award after its creation in 1990. Students informally recognized his talent by flocking to his courses. He had a well-deserved following.

Bruce also devoted a lot of time and effort to academic advising. He transformed a summer job as an admissions counselor into a minor art form. A videotape of Bruce conducting a session with an incoming student was for several years shown to beginning advisors as a model of academic exactitude in consort with personal sincerity. In 1985 the National Academic Advising Association recognized Bruce's accomplishments in their field with a Certificate of Merit.

In terms of service, Fenner was a strong presence on a number of important college and university committees including Curriculum and Tenure-Promotion. He was a hard worker much respected for his sound judgments. He devoted many hours to his students. He helped them by doing everything from tutoring the failing to holding a crying towel for the lovelorn. More than a few students facing a week on short rations knew they could count on Dr. Fenner to pick up the check for a substantial lunch.

That sentiments about an illness bravely borne or calm in the face of death have become clichés is too bad. Bruce exhibited a fortitude as well as a good humor that were most impressive if not unflinching. His parents, Leonard and Theola, along with his older brother Donald survive him. His many friends both inside and outside of DePaul mourn him. His positive influence on the hundreds of people he taught is beyond calculation.

GREGORY C. KOZLOWSKI
DePaul University

MYA MAUNG (1933–1998)

Dr. Mya Maung, a professor of finance at Boston College School of Management, died December 17, 1998 of a heart attack.

A thirty-two-year member of the Finance Department at Boston College, Maung was an expert on the social, economic, and political history of Burma, his native country. His books included the recently published *The Burma Road to Capitalism: Economic Growth Versus Democracy*, and *Totalitarianism in Burma: Prospects for Economic Development*, *The Burma Road to Poverty*, and *Burma and Pakistan: A Comparative Study in Development*. He also authored articles in the *Christian Science Monitor*, *The Nation*, and *The Journal of Asian Economics* among others.

In 1991, Maung was invited by the Nobel Peace Prize committee to participate in the ceremony awarding the Nobel Peace Prize to Burmese dissident Daw Aung San Suu Kyi.

Maung, who fled his native Burma after a military coup in 1962, was a harsh critic of a Burmese dictatorship he viewed as having led a once prosperous country to

political and economic devastation. He documented the Asian country's deterioration under authoritarian rule in such books as *The Burma Road to Poverty* and *Totalitarianism in Burma*, which were based, in part, on interviews with Burmese citizens who had fled the regime. "The military rulers' relentless control of not only the life of the people but also the natural resources has been and will be the hardest problem of economic development confronting Burma," he wrote in 1993.

That year, he was among 200 international leaders invited by former President Jimmy Carter to participate in a conflict-resolution program at the Carter Center at Emory University in Atlanta, at which he called for an embargo on Burma until its military rulers ceded power to the winners of a multiparty democratic election. "There is no ethical reason to support a junta that has slaughtered thousands of innocent people," he said in an interview with the *Boston College Chronicle*.

Maung, a native of the Burmese capital of Rangoon, studied in the United States in the late 1950s before returning to Burma in 1961 as head of the economics department of the national military academy. In 1963, a year after a military coup in the country, Maung left Burma following disagreements with his superiors over what he could and could not teach under the new regime.

He never lost a passionate concern for the land he had left behind, "When you are born in a certain country, I don't think you can ever get rid of that," he said in a 1991 interview. "It stays inside you. When you start speaking about that country, you can get completely involved again. You can see through what a Western observer may not."

Maung joined Boston College as an associate professor in 1966 and was promoted to full professor in 1975. He had taught as an assistant professor of economics at South Dakota State University from 1964 to 1966, and at Kansas State Teachers College from 1963 to 1964. Maung also served as associate professor and chair for the Economics Department at the Defense Services Academy in Burma.

While on the CSOM faculty, Maung was a visiting fellow at the East-West Center in Hawaii and the Centre for International Studies of the London School of Economics and Political Science. He also served as a research associate in international development studies during 1969–71 and 1973–74 at the Tufts University Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

Maung's educational background was in economics, with a minor in political science and philosophy. He earned a bachelor's degree from the University of Rangoon in 1953 and a master's degree from the University of Michigan in 1957, and then went on to obtain a doctorate from the Catholic University of America in 1961. His dissertation was "The Genesis of Economic Development in Burma: The Plural Society."

MARK SULLIVAN
Boston College

MYRON WEINER (1931–1999)

Myron Weiner, doyen in the field of Indian political studies in North America, died at his home in Vermont on the morning of June 3, 1999, at the age of 68, the consequence of a cancerous tumor embedded in his brain that had been diagnosed after last Thanksgiving. He was buried, according to Jewish tradition, the next