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LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Review welcomes letters from readers and will print as many of them as space permits. Letters may be edited for brevity and clarity. Unsigned letters cannot be used, but names of the writers may be withheld on request.

The Details of Cluny

The piece, “God Is in the Details” by Denise Bolger Kovnat, about Professor David Walsh’s research and work amidst the fragments of the Abbey of Cluny, is a fine addition to my library of art and architectural history. Wonderful to know that Professor Walsh is teaching at Rochester.

One of my majors while at the University was art and art history with the late Professor Karl K. Hersey, who himself was a student of the late Kenneth J. Conant at Harvard, and which has ever since sent me along the pilgrimage roads in France, and studies in Europe and Africa, among other places abroad, always concentrating in art and architectural history.

Evelyn Buff Segal ’46
Rochester

Credit Where It Is Due

Thanks for your report on my work with fire ants (“Adams’ Raiders,” Winter/Spring 1991-92). I would like to point out, however, that much of my work is based on previous investigations by Professor Walter R. Tschinkel, of the Florida State University at Tallahassee. Walter discovered brood raiding in fire ants and has done extensive and fascinating work on this phenomenon. He should receive appropriate credit for his contributions to the study of fire-ant biology.

Eldridge Adams
Rochester

Francis Tursi

It was an hour before 1991 became 1992 when my eyes fell on an obituary in the Philadelphia Inquirer: “Francis Tursi, dead at 69.” It hit me hard. I thought he had more time, as ill as he was, and I thought I did, too—time to visit him again. As it happened, I was the last visitor he had.

Longtime professor of viola at the Eastman School, Mr. Tursi earned both a bachelor’s (1947) and a master’s (1948) while studying composition with Howard Hanson and Bernard Rogers at the school.

He wrote only one composition as it turned out—a work for viola and orchestra, which was duly performed at one of Eastman’s concerts of student works. The event that deflected his career was the retirement in 1949 of Samuel Belov, the viola teacher. On the strength of his own beautiful playing, Tursi was offered the position, which he filled with consummate skill for thirty-six years: teaching, coaching, playing, and occasionally recording.

Francis Tursi’s great skill as a teacher is reflected in his students, many of whom occupy positions of prominence in American and foreign orchestras. His playing lives on in the minds of those who have heard him and in the recordings he made of the music of Mozart, Brahms, Hindemith, Loeffler, Vaughan Williams, and Kennan.

Harrington E. (Kit) Crissey, Jr. ’66
Philadelphia

Of Books and Dr. Koller

At the Abacus Bookshop recently, I came across Of Books and Men by Louis B. Wright, who was associated with the Huntington Library in San Marino, California, and the Folger Shakespeare Library in Washington.

In the book, Wright refers to Katherine Koller, professor emeritus of English and head of the English department from 1946 to 1958, who spent many summers at Huntington. “A popular and vivacious personality, friendly and merry, she was engaged in a study of the Elizabethan attitude toward death,” he noted.

I bought the book and took it to Dr. Koller, who is now ninety and living at Kirkhaven nursing home in Rochester.

Not long after that, I found another book by the same author, Barefoot in Arcadia, with a notation that it was a signed copy: In 1974 Wright had autographed the book for Dr. Koller “with admiration and affection.”

I bought that book also and took it along to her on my next visit. I normally see her once a week (although usually not bearing a book by Louis Wright). We talk mostly about books, and the time goes very quickly.

I think she would be happy to hear from others of her many students and admirers.

Julian Kaplow ’50
Rochester

The Pest Yellowjacket

Apropos of your recent pieces on the Rochester yellowjacket and dandelion traditions, I enclose an article from The Conservationist of last summer.

Melissa Smith ’72
Cambridge, Massachusetts

Well, we have to say that from a Rochester athletic booster’s point of view, the title of the article—“Yellowjackets Are Serious Pests”—seems a bit of a put-down.

The University, of course, takes a certain modest pride in being the only school (that we know of anyhow) to claim an insect as its mascot and a weed as its emblem. But now it appears that our eponymous insect has taken a turn toward entomological terrorism.

According to the article’s author, Roger A. Morse of Cornell University, the problem derives from a new yellowjacket species, Vesupila germanica, a.k.a. “the picnic wasp,” that was accidentally introduced to the U.S. some forty years ago. Unfortunately for al fresco eaters, this aggressive wasp, says Morse, “found the North American environment agreeable” and has been flourishing ever since on the same summer diet human Yellowjackets tend to favor—hot dogs, hamburgers, potato salad, soda, and beer.

“At present we have no good method of controlling or even reducing the numbers of yellowjackets,” warns the Cornell professor. “The best defense against [them] is to avoid the places where they are active.”

Do we detect a possible parallel here with our own Yellowjackets, who have progressed from abject pushovers in their first intercollegiate match (in football, against Cornell, as it happens, which the Rochester eleven managed to lose dramatically by a score of 106 to 0) to the successful forays of our current aggressive Yellowjackets who in 1991-92 alone have carried off one national championship (men’s cross country) and one very near miss (the runner-up men’s basketball squad)? Perhaps so—Editor

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Features

Welcome Back, Moner
by Denise Bolger Kovnat
"I want to separate schooling from education," says Marjorie Siegel, founder of the new elementary education program at the Graduate School of Education and Human Development. And that, she says, means seeking after the questions rather than just the answers.

Time Lord
by Tom Rickey
Geologist Carlton Brett takes the long view of time, an experience he describes as "almost transcendent."

Interns Aren't Just Doctors Anymore
by Kathy Quinn Thomas
Some students think they have found the answer to the new graduate's eternal conundrum: "How do I get a job to get experience when they won't give me one until I get some?"

Where the Political Action Is
by Thomas Fitzpatrick
In this oddest of presidential-election years, the major parties' nominating conventions have become just about its least suspenseful aspect. Some experts say you have to go to the grass-roots level if you want to see real political action.

Bandwidth, Flame Mail, and Rick Rashid
by Jeremy Schlosberg
This high-bandwidth computer scientist is used to taking risks. After all, he came to Rochester to study computer science before the University even had any computers for him to study.
The Future University

“Our fundamental economic situation is sound, but when viewed in the light of economic pressures...in the economic climate of the nation, we are clearly in a period which can best be described as very sobering. We are not confronted with an immediate crisis, but we are some distance from a state of true equilibrium. Some of your schools are currently in deficit...still others are just in balance. And others have avoided potential deficits only by undertaking serious cost-control measures...We will have to continue to make sensible economies, adjusting our expectations to the powerful economic realities that now bear down on us.”

One of the advantages of being a university president these days is that you don’t have to write your own speeches—you can just quote from almost any other university president. I am quoting from a letter that President Neil Rudenstine sent to the Harvard community last December.

Neither President Rudenstine nor I knows exactly what the current economic and political climate of higher education will lead to in the next decade. There are various pundits who will offer predictions. In a recent article in The New York Times, Herbert Simon, the Nobel-prize economist, saw not much fundamental change: “A decade from now, we’re going to look a lot like the way we look now. Maybe a bit leaner, maybe a little poorer, maybe the elbow patches on our tweed jackets will be a little more patched, but essentially we’ll be what we are now.”

On the other hand, Professor David Kastan of Columbia University in the same news story assessed the situation as follows: “What we’re witnessing is the death of the nineteenth-century research university.” What would die, Kastan opined, was the rigid Germanic division of academic departments that characterizes our current structures.

I do not pretend to any greater insight than the next professor, president, or Nobelist, but I would like to offer some likely scenarios for how universities—and Rochester in particular—may well develop in the years ahead.

I would begin where President Rudenstine begins. Rochester does not have the resources of Harvard, but we also do not have the expansive expense base and opulent expectations of Harvard. Let us rejoice in our long history of using scarce resources effectively to establish distinction in higher education. Other institutions are suddenly discovering that they cannot be all things to all persons. Rochester has known that lesson for a long time. This University has chosen carefully; it has concentrated its financial and intellectual capital; the result has been extraordinary distinction on a frugal base.

My conclusion about Rochester is that we are a sound institution that knows how to use resource efficiently and effectively. No question that current economic factors are “sobering,” but having not lived a life of excess, we know better than most how to adjust. The encouraging figures (reported elsewhere in this magazine) from the Campaign for the ’90s, from annual giving, from admissions, and (as indicated in the last issue) from our budget discipline, bear out the fact that we are doing very well indeed in a difficult climate.

Does the fact that we are doing well now because we have known how to do well in past decades mean that the next decade will lead to Professor Simon’s scenario: a few more elbow patches but everything basically the same? I doubt it.

On the other hand, I do not think that the research university will die away. I believe strongly in the destiny of Rochester as a research university, though Professor Kastan may be on to something when he notes that the Germanic model of rigid divisions between departments may well disappear. And that may be a very good thing indeed.

It is conventional to inveigh against departmentalism in universities. I might join in that critique if I knew what model is to replace the department. Often the model is some unstructured melange of trendy problems that is configured as a degree program. That is a mistake. Departments exist because of strong methodological traditions that need to be retained.

The problem is not the existence of departments with their powerful methodologies of inquiry. But the university of the future—and certainly this University, which has chosen carefully where it concentrates—will not be, cannot afford to be, a mere collection of departments. The educational mission of the University needs to be more fundamental, more broadly sweeping, than the mission of any single department may suggest.

If the future University will not be Germanically divided, perhaps it will

(continued on page 67)
Welcome Back Moner

By Denise Bolger Kovnat

Milagros Moner, fresh-minted college graduate, is one of a hardy new crop of "home-grown, home-fed" teachers preparing for the realities of today's urban classroom.

It's story time on Wednesday morning in Mrs. Desso's first grade at School 43. Some twenty children (usually it's more like twenty-five, but this is flu season) walk, sidle, or otherwise make their way to the reading area at the front of the room.

Milagros Moner, a student-teacher from the University's Graduate School of Education and Human Development (GSEHD), reminds them as she begins the lesson, "Don't sit outside the rug. You know what happens when you sit outside the rug!"

"The alligators nip you!" answers one confirmed rug-sitter.

This class—a Rainbow Coalition of white, black, and olive-skinned children—could be found in any city school district anywhere in the country. The classroom, too, is all-American urban: built before the 1950s, with blackboards at the front and back, kid-sized chairs and formica-topped tables in the center, the familiar fluorescent lighting overhead, brightly colored cotton curtains at the windows, and construction-paper projects pinned up everywhere else. An aquarium with seven cruising goldfish bubbles quietly in the background.

Moner (pronounced moe-NARE) recites a poem—an early-childhood classic—as the children clap their hands in rhythm.

Open and shut them, Open and shut them, Open and shut them, Give a little clap! Open and shut them, Open and shut them, Open and shut them, Put them on your lap!
With everyone's hands now securely in place, Moner talks about the books they've been reading—tales of Jafta, a black South African boy, Mei Mei, a Chinese girl, and Rosa, from Mexico. She turns and strokes the hair of one child as she talks, occasionally in Spanish, of how they're going to make their own books today, illustrated with pictures of the three characters.

"And I want to emphasize that I don't expect first graders to write like grownups. We all have our own special way of writing, and Miss Moner will love whatever you write, regardless."

After a short break when everyone bolts for the bathroom, Moner hands out pencils and Crayola crayons neatly apportioned in plastic bags, one sack to each child, and the students move back to their seats. Together, children and teacher begin a session of talking, questioning, coloring, writing, and erasing (lots of this), as the students work at creating their own books about Jafta, Mei Mei, and Rosa. After fifteen minutes, all books are handed in and Moner's student-teaching is done for the day.

Afterwards, sitting in a teachers' room off a hall filled with the aroma of baking cookies, she reflects on her experiences as one of four graduate students enrolled in the spanking new elementary education program at GSEHD.

She's determined that her students know as much about Jafta, Mei Mei, and Rosa as students of thirty years ago would have known about Dick and Jane.

"My big peeve about our school systems is that they're so Eurocentric," she says. "When these children get out of school they're not going to be dealing solely with European culture."

Herself multicultural, Moner is part African-American and part Hispanic. a 1991 graduate of the College of Arts and Science (in political science) and of the honors program at Adlai Stevenson High School in the South Bronx. And like the star of the old TV show "Welcome Back, Kotter," she wants to go back home to teach.

"We're not living in a perfect society. There are problems. There are a lot of oppressed people. That's why I want to become a teacher—to make sure that my students are more well rounded. I want my African-American students and my Hispanic students to have an identity, to know their own history.

"Kids get bored unless you can relate their studies to their own experience. If they're from New York City, you don't want to ask them, 'How long would it take a horse to get from A to B?' You ask something more like, 'How long would it take a subway train?''"

The key phrase here is "whole language," a theory that runs counter to the "see Dick run" approach to reading. Whole language assumes that learning to read and write is not a rote, step-by-step exercise but rather has to do with making sense of your own world, based on your own language and experience.

Among a spate of initiatives to come out of GSEHD in recent years, the new elementary education program places concepts like whole language and school reform firmly on the bottom line. This means that, in some cases, entire courses have been moved out of the ivory tower and into real-world schools where GSEHD student-teachers are working. This way, their professors can observe them learning-by-doing in the schoolroom, and, conveniently on the same site, conduct "teaching methods" courses, sometimes with the help of the front-line veterans, practicing elementary school teachers.

Another innovation: Students take their theory courses and do their practice teaching simultaneously—rather than studying theory one semester and student-teaching the next—giving them a better chance to compare and contrast textbook theory and classroom realities.

(While the approach is fresh, it's important to note that elementary education isn't new to the University: The teacher surpluses of earlier decades led to the demise of an undergraduate major in the mid-1970s and of graduate programs in the mid-eighties.)

Ideas like those adopted in the new elementary education program are in line with the recommendations of a number of recent national studies—among them, Teachers for Our Nation's Schools (San Francisco: Jossey-Bass Publishers, 1990), written by John Goodlad, professor of education and director of the Center for Educational Renewal at the University of Washington. "No matter how grandiose is the stated mission of a university seeking to be known as world-class, teacher education is a homegrown, homefied, local enterprise that connects with nearby communities, homes, and families," he writes.
Among Goodlad's postulates for the redesign of teacher education: Schools "must provide extensive opportunities for future teachers to move beyond being students of organized knowledge to become teachers who inquire into both knowledge and its teaching."

The creators of Rochester's elementary education program heartily agree. "Most teacher-education programs start by introducing the tricks of the trade," notes David Hursh, an assistant professor at GSEHD, who works with Siegel on the elementary education program. "Traditionally, for instance, students have had to learn 'Bloom's Taxonomy,' the six levels of reasoning: something like 'recall, analysis, synthesis'—I can't even remember them all. And then everyone always asks student teachers whether or not they know them," he adds with a wry smile.

(For the Mrs. Grundys among us, Bloom's Taxonomy of Educational Objectives goes this way: recall, comprehension, application, analysis, synthesis, evaluation.)

"Do our students know Bloom's? Chances are they don't," he continues. "We do things with more complexity. We're aiming way beyond that, even to begin with."

And what is the aim? Hursh—whose work is involved also with secondary school education—talks about the kind of teaching he sees in an experimental classroom he helped create at the city's Marshall High School, in a course that applies teaching methods advanced by Nancie Atwell in her book *In the Middle: Writing, Reading, and Learning with Adolescents*.

"This is a classroom made up of students who have a reputation for being difficult," says Hursh. "Their teacher has them writing stories about their life experiences—and they're incredible stories, about sharing the family gun, about coming to the United States. What's exciting to me is that this teacher is connecting to the kids in real ways. I've heard her say to them that they're one of her best classes, that their stories are like movies, that she wants to talk to them heart to heart. And I haven't heard her raise her voice or reprimand anybody yet."

She's determined that her students know as much about Jafta, Mei Mei, and Rosa as students of thirty years ago would have known about Dick and Jane.

\*Educatio\*nal Renewal Takes Place on Campus, Too

Fundamental reform in our nation's schools probably won't happen (and perhaps shouldn't happen) without the aid and abetment of places like GSEHD. But, say the experts, if our schools of education are to help create change, they must change as well—with new courses and programs, innovative directions in faculty and student research, and an "updated" student profile that reflects the diversity of the population at large.

Already well along with its own updating, GSEHD has embarked on a number of ventures—in addition to the elementary education program—in recent years. A sampling:

- An undergraduate major (it can also be taken as a minor), slated to open up this fall, in "Education and Society." This degree program, administered with the College of Arts and Science, is directed both at future teachers and at potential educational administrators, social workers, and human resources professionals—and indeed at just about any student who seeks to understand more about the growing importance of education in modern society.
- A Master of Arts in Teaching (M.A.T.) degree offered jointly with the College of Arts and Science, for those who seek graduate degrees both in their individual disciplines and in teaching.
- The Adjunct Instructors in Teacher Education program, or AITE, a joint venture of the school of education and the Rochester City School District, which brings to campus "master teachers" from city schools who can serve as mentors in their particular subjects.
- 3/2 Programs offered, in conjunction with the College of Arts and Science, in three areas of specialization: for potential researchers in psychological development, for school guidance counselors, and for elementary education teachers. (In "3/2" programs, students earn both bachelor's and master's degrees in five years total, rather than the usual six or more.)
- The Catholic School Administrators Program, providing an overview in educational administration for students who plan to become administrators in Catholic elementary and secondary schools.
- A new scholarship program offered by GSEHD and SUNY Brockport, for outstanding students in the field of educational administration.
Hursh looks like the sixties-vintage reformer that he is—full beard, casual dress (cords and a sweater), and a quiet, relaxed manner that belies his high energy level. He has been politically involved in school reform for twenty years and has worked with some 150 student-teachers over the past decade. Currently, he’s on a city school-board subcommittee on teaching values in the schools. He’s active in designing a “school within a school” at Marshall High. For eight years he ran his own “progressive” school and taught elementary school there.

Marjorie Siegel—founder of the elementary education program and an assistant professor at GSEHD—has an equally energized resume. With a doctorate from Indiana University (concentrating on reading education), she also has four years on the front lines as an elementary school teacher. She’s been a consultant to school districts in the Rochester area, in Salt Lake City, and in Indianapolis, among a number of other communities, and her list of national committee work and professional service runs on to some four tightly spaced pages. Her most recent article is “Toward a New Integration of Reading in Mathematics Instruction,” a collaboration with Raffaella Borasi, an associate professor at GSEHD. (The article appears in the spring 1992 issue of the journal FOCUS on Learning Problems in Mathematics.)

Speaking in her office in Lattimore Hall—a room brimming with books, files, papers, and the occasional surprise volume like More Fun with Dick and Jane (“That one? It’s a satire,” she is quick to explain)—Siegel shows little patience with the three traditional “R”s.

“I’m saying that I want to educate people who can work in schools that don’t yet exist. Now that’s a tall order. It means cultivating in them an inquiring perspective, an openness to learning.”

On that point, nearly all the experts—from Secretary of Education Lamar Alexander to Deputy Secretary (and former Xerox chairman) David Kearns ’52 to Rochester Teachers Association President Adam Urbanski ’69, ’75G—are in agreement. To quote Urbanski, both teaching and schools today are “largely hostile to the process of learning.” Deputy Secretary of Education Kearns concurs, writing in his book...
Winning the Brain Race, "We cannot have a world-class economy with dropout rates that average 25 percent. That they approach 50 percent in our cities is a national disgrace. The truism bears repeating: Tomorrow's work force must be better educated than ever before."

GSEHD's elementary education program begins to address these concerns by reshaping the training of those who teach the youngest of students, those in grades kindergarten through six. (As Urbanski says, "It seems to me that the younger the age of the student, the more challenging—to use a euphemism—it is.") The program confers an M.S. and teacher certification after students have completed thirty-six hours of coursework (most courses are defined as three hours), including six hours of student-teaching and a master's essay or comprehensive exam.

Courses are taught by members of GSEHD's "Teaching and Curriculum" faculty, led by David Hursh. These professors—all young, motivated, and, for the most part, as yet untenured—have a clear-cut agenda.

As GSEHD Dean Philip Wexler explains, "We're trying to use the teacher-education process as a channel for changing the schools. We want to see research brought to the forefront in educating new teachers—so that research informs teaching and teaching informs research." (A few of the channels his faculty are cutting with their research—for instance, the teaching of math as a subjective, rather than a purely objective discipline—are summarized on page 8.)

Hurst: "Most teacher education starts by introducing the tricks of the trade, like teaching 'Bloom's Taxonomy.' We do things with more complexity. We're aiming way beyond that, even to begin with."

It's important to note, however, that GSEHD's efforts at reforming schools go beyond teacher training and faculty research into the realm of shaping and increasing the pool of available teachers. Of the four students currently enrolled in the elementary education program—Java Henry '91, Milagros Moner '91, April Silvers '89, and Krista Swope Stone '88—all are on full-tuition scholarships.

Moner and Henry are among fourteen students supported by the school's Fifth Year in Teaching and Counseling Program, designed to place more highly qualified black, Hispanic, and Native American teachers in urban classrooms. For this group, even room and board costs are free, covered through scholarships or through loans that are forgiven after the first year of teaching in an urban school.

Silvers and Stone are among six "Max and Dora Cohen Fellows" for 1991-92. This program, made possible by a $500,000 gift from the late Saul Z. Cohen '49, a New York City labor lawyer, and his wife, Amy Scheuer Cohen, was established to increase the number of well-educated college graduates who enter teaching.

"The school of education has a real signature, I think," says Harold Wechsler, a professor of higher education who recently joined Rochester after four years with the National Education Association (NEA) in Washington, D.C., the largest teachers' union in the country.

"Rochester lays emphasis on identifying talented prospective teachers—minority teachers in particular—and getting them into the pool. That was something the NEA was pressing hard for when I was in Washington. And here you have a school that's really try-
'Messing Around' in the Schools

In his 1990 study, Teachers for Our Nation's Schools, educational reformer John Goodlad recalls a conversation with a university president of his acquaintance. Regarding changes at his school of education, the president commented, "It's been moving in the right direction."

"But are you satisfied?" Goodlad asked.

"Well," the president responded, "I wish our faculty members were mess ing around more in the schools."

A look at the research projects of some of the faculty in the Teaching and Curriculum group at GSEHD would seem to indicate that at Rochester, at least, this idea of sleeves-rolled-up involvement in local schools has taken firm hold.

Here's a glance at the work of a few of the professors who are teaching Rochester's teachers-in-training:

- Assistant Professor Warren Crichlow, now completing his doctoral dissertation at the school of education, is investigating why black youths either do or do not succeed in high school. He divides these students into three groups: the "minority subculture of achievement," those who truly succeed; the "ambivalent youth culture," those who manage to stay in school long enough to "get the piece of paper"; and the dropouts, defined as the "structurally disaffected."

What links them is that "they all want to be somebody and school does not let them be somebody," says Crichlow, sitting in his Lattimore Hall office—a space decorated with photos and quotes of black leaders and backed by a window-full of highly successful geraniums. His goals: "I'm not as interested in changing large systems as I am in changing environments. My work involves searching for the appropriate mix of teachers and resources, so that schools are oriented toward the needs of the kids."

- Assistant Professor Sharon Carver conducts her research in the inner-city Charlotte Middle School, working with eighth graders who are viewed as low achievers. Her 130 students—divided into five classes that rotate among a series of teachers in math, science, English, social studies, reading, and writing—design their own interdisciplinary curriculum ("After all, the world isn't separated into disciplines," she points out). One recent study unit dealt with recycling, another with the history of Rochester.

In Carver's research model, "the teacher becomes more of a coach, facilitator, mentor" while students create essays and oral presentations with the aid of interactive programs on their classroom's fifteen Macintosh computers. Her preliminary results? "We know that these kids are more motivated now, that they do more work, that they're more on task. And we do know that they come to school more than they used to." Comments one of her students, "It's like working, but it's a funner kind of work."

- Associate Professor Raffaella Borasi wrestles with the tough question of how to teach math—which she asserts is a creative, humanistic discipline—to secondary-school students.

A few years back, Borasi published an article in Arithmetic Teacher suggesting that teachers have their students rank the athletic prowess of different nations by counting Olympic medals. What appears to be a straightforward exercise, she points out, becomes a study in subjectivity when you consider that the ranking can be done in more than one way. For example: making a straightforward count, that is, rating countries simply by the number of medals won; using a system that assigns different weights to the gold, silver, and bronze medals; or following a model that also weighs such factors as population size, the financial support given athletes, and whether the Olympic events involve individual or team performances.

"We usually think of math as totally unambiguous," Borasi comments. "But I'm emphasizing inquiry more than problem-solving, asking questions that are much more open-ended, all-encompassing, and self-generated. We rarely think of processes like ordering, valuing, and judging as math problems—but they're very close."

In general, how does Rochester's program compare with efforts across the country? In his post as senior associate at the Center for Educational Renewal at the University of Washington, Richard Clark enjoys a researcher's-eye view of the nation's 1,300 elementary education programs.

"I've just returned from a meeting of the American Association of Colleges of Teacher Education," he says over the phone from his home in Bellevue. "And every one of those colleges is trying to some extent to do just what Rochester is now doing.
In reality, there can be a gap between intention and implementation, which isn’t unusual in education. But I think the chances are that Rochester can make an extremely good program of the size it’s talking about—it’s a very reasonable goal when you’re working with that small a program.

“The bigger question is, what kind of approach will dominate in teacher education nationally if other schools are pumping out ill-prepared people? In that case, I come up with terms like ‘cautiously optimistic.’”

In the end, after all the policy papers are written and the research papers published, after the children return to school in the fall and the teachers finish planning their lessons, learning comes down to teachers connecting with students, sparking the curiosity that lies in us all.

In our popular culture, we revere teachers like Anne Sullivan, Jaime Escalante, Mr. Chips, John Keating (even the “awesome” Master Splinter, whose very words cause the Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles to fall silent—for once).

But do we know why?

“There is a lot of disagreement in the educational profession about what constitutes good teaching,” Professor Siegel says bluntly. Still, while we may not know what makes for good teaching, we know it when we see it, as the saying goes—and as Siegel herself points out in a recent presentation. She quotes Michael Rose, associate director of writing programs at UCLA, writing of his favorite high school teacher in his book Lives on the Boundary.

“Mr. MacFarland had a master’s degree from Columbia and decided, at 26, to find a little school and teach his heart out. ... He was a beatnik who was born too late. His teeth were stained, he tucked his sorry tie in between the third and fourth button of his shirt, and his pants were chronically wrinkled. At first, we couldn’t believe this guy, thought he slept in his car. But within no time, he had us so startled with work that we didn’t much worry about where he slept or if he slept at all. We wrote three or four essays a month. We read a book every two to three weeks, starting with the Iliad and ending up with Hemingway. He gave us a quiz on the reading every other day. ...”

Rose concludes, “MacFarland had hooked me.” Which is what all great teachers do: With a nudge here, a poke and a prod there, they lead us to the light of our own discoveries—and then, if we’re lucky, they keep us coming back for more.

Denise Bolger Kovnat suspects that many elementary school children would agree with her first grader, Jacob, who says that his favorite subjects are “recess and math.”
By Tom Rickey

Ever since he scooped up his first fossil at age ten, Carlton Brett has been enthusiastically poking about in the 4.5 billion years represented by what he calls "deep time." What he has been uncovering lately is evidence that, when it comes to the evolution of species, maybe Darwin didn't get it quite right.

If he had the time for it, Carlton Brett—one of this world’s truly dedicated fossil fanciers—knows precisely how he’d go about creating the perfect specimen for his studies:

First, he’d select as his future fossil a living organism—preferably, for greater durability, one that has some hard parts to it (bones or a shell or some such). Then he’d bury it, instantaneously, in an oxygen-free environment; a blob of resin or an oozing tar pit would do nicely, anything to keep out interfering bacteria and other agents of decay.

And then he’d just stand by and let the eons pass.

The kind of time this Rochester professor needs to complete his recipe for fossil formation is what he calls "deep time," a concept unique to long-term thinkers like Brett and his fellow geologists.

Perhaps the best way to get your arms around that kind of temporal vastness is with the familiar gridiron analogy: Try picturing yourself on the fifty-yard line at Fauver Stadium, unfurling a scroll of parchment representing the history of the earth on a scale of one millimeter to each 100,000 years. If you had started your unrolling at center field, you’d be into touchdown territory by the time you got to the end of the document—with all of recorded human history filling less than the last millimeter. (Indeed, to pin it down a bit more: It was just in the last tenth of the last millimeter that the most recent Ice Age retreated from the glacial moraine that is now the site the stadium stands on.)

Ever since he scooped up his first fossil at the age of ten, Carl Brett has been enthusiastically poking about in the 4.5 (or so) billion years represented by that fifty-yard span of parchment. What he has been uncovering lately is increasingly convincing evidence that, when it comes to the evolution of species, maybe Darwin didn't get it quite right.

The point at which Brett differs from Darwin is the rate at which evolution proceeds.

Traditional Darwinism holds that evolution is a gradual, steady, ongoing process. What Brett's findings suggest is that, to the contrary, whole communities of organisms have frequently remained virtually unchanged over periods extending for millions of years.

Species will last for millions of years; then a majority will die out during a relatively short period. Darwin implied that competition causes organisms to change constantly and gradually. This is precisely what we do not see."
These findings square well with the recent Darwinian revision advanced by paleontologists Stephen Jay Gould of Harvard and Niles Eldredge of the American Museum of Natural History. By studying the skeletons of various organisms, Gould and Eldredge have hypothesized that the evolution of individual species occurs very slowly most of the time, but that every once in a while something happens to break the balance—and then evolution takes a sudden leap forward. Their theory, called "punctuated equilibrium," has been given weight by geological evidence that earth history is dotted by a number of major extinction events (for instance, the disaster that wiped out the dinosaurs) which quickly change the evolutionary landscape.

Brett's work goes a bit further. Instead of concentrating on the geological history of just one or two species, his team studies hundreds of species and their interactions over millions of years. The team's conclusion: Not only did specific groups of organisms exist virtually unaltered throughout these long spans, almost everything else did too.

"Entire ecosystems appear to remain stable and practically locked up for very long periods," notes Brett. "Almost nothing changes for a long while — and then, when something drastic enough happens in the environment, everything changes."

Adherents of the punctuated-equilibrium theory tend to focus on the events that break the stability. During a period of stability, says Brett, about 90 percent of species will survive with hardly any changes. But each time that stability is interrupted even briefly, about two-thirds of the species disappear. He has found that the survivors which squeak through are usually joined by new species that evolved from older species, or by newcomers to the area.

"Species will last for millions of years; then a majority will die out during a relatively short period. Darwin implied that competition keeps getting keener, and that causes organisms to change constantly, and gradually. This is precisely what we do not see. You can argue over very slight differences in a trilobite's eye, or about an extra bump on its back, but most of what you see indicates nothing but stability. "Communities may show minor fluctuations over just a few years of study—and therefore it may appear impossible that they could stay relatively stable for thousands or even millions of years. But by just studying them for a few years, you may be getting a very myopic view. Perhaps what you're seeing are just random oscillations that have little net effect. "You may have to look at organisms over thousands or millions of years to really see what is going on."

Brett's own geological history goes back to his childhood, to 1961, the year his family moved to the fossil-rich Buffalo area, and, right in his own backyard, young Carl discovered his first specimen.

"I distinctly recall the thrill of turning up that slab of crumbling brown sandstone, seeing for the first time the impression of an ancient shell, and thinking, 'This really is an amazing thing.'"

So hooked was he that by the time he got to high school, his teachers were asking him to teach the portion of the earth-science classes that covered fossils. In his senior year, Brett's lecture-demonstration on trilobites captured first prize in the New York State science congress, beating out even the budding hackers who had built their own computers.

Predictably, from that point Brett went on to further studies in geology/paleontology at college (SUNY at Buffalo) and grad school (Michigan), and to a string of further honors.
Buried Treasure

The thing about ancient treasures like this one is that you could be standing right on it and never know the difference.

Sometimes it takes the know-how of amateur fossil hunters like Anita and Jim Nardi to recognize the extraordinary find that is lurking inside an ordinary slab of rock.

The Nardis, mother and son, were poking around on a site near Rochester a couple of years ago when they happened on the undistinguished slab containing this perfectly preserved trilobite. All that was visible to hint at something better within was one thin black line on the broken edge of the slab. But the Nardis, with a knowledgeable nose for fossils, recognized the line as the edge of a trilobite, an extinct cousin of today's crabs, lobsters, and other crustaceans.

The Nardis passed along their find to the University's Department of Geological Sciences, which handed it over to technician Gerry Kloc for the delicate task of freeing the encased fossil by chipping away (with a tiny pneumatic hammer and a mini-sandblaster) at the surrounding stone.

The six-and-one-half-inch specimen of the genus *Arctinurus* turned out to be one of the best-preserved trilobites ever found. Now, after intensive study by geology professor Carlton Brett and graduate student Wendy Taylor, the Nardi trilobite is on its way to the Smithsonian Institution, where it will be placed on permanent display.

This unlucky arthropod (or lucky, perhaps, considering its fossilized immortality) was crawling along the bottom of the tropical sea that covered the Rochester area 425 million years ago, when it was buried quickly, probably during a storm. The suddenness of the burial is what helped to preserve it—by keeping away bacteria and other agents of decay.

Now its fossilized remains have provided a unique snapshot of, among other things, the interactions among ancient organisms. Attached to the trilobite's back are fossil shellfish known as brachiopods, which, we now know, were in the habit of attaching themselves to a trilobite's hard shell, getting both a free ride and a varied food supply. Also piggybacking along were several tiny organisms known as bryozoans.

In the layer of mud just above the trilobite, Kloc has uncovered three well-preserved crinoids, animals commonly called sea lilies. The crinoids—one of them representing a new species—were buried during a slightly later geologic event, perhaps a storm, a few decades or centuries later.

A combination of circumstances has made the Rochester area one of the world's best sites for fossils of the Ordovician, Silurian, and Devonian time periods 500 to 350 million years ago.

During this time Rochester was part of a continent known as Laurentia, encompassing most of present-day North America and situated slightly south of the equator (the phenomenon known as continental drift later brought North America to its present position). To the east rose the then mighty Taconic mountains, the Himalayas of their time. They sloped gently down toward the subtropical seas that covered Rochester, and shed the muddy sediments of a layer known as the Rochester Shale (the first rock unit to be named after a geographical area in North America).

Living creatures trapped in those sediments eventually became fossils. They are accessible now because the whole area was uplifted and the rocks were tilted south when the Appalachian mountains were forming some 250 million years ago. Since then extensive erosion has worn away a mile or two of the earth's top layers, revealing once-buried older beds.

Today we know that fossils are the actual body remains of an organism (such as a clam shell), or traces of the organism's activity (such as the trails left by worms as they burrowed through the earth). But it has been only since recent times, geologically speaking, that people have understood the true nature of these petrified remains. Back in the Middle Ages it was thought that they were objects that had grown inside rocks, perhaps as a result of mystical projections from the stars. Fossils were seen as a possible cure for a variety of ailments and were widely sold by apothecaries.

Leonardo da Vinci was among the first to propose that fossils were relics of once-living organisms, but most people rejected the notion (after all, hadn't he also suggested that man could fly?). The real breakthrough, says Carl Brett, came in the 1600s from Nicolaus Steno, known to earth scientists as "the father of sedimentary geology." Steno documented that fossils were parts of once-living creatures buried in sediments that had been deposited in layers. It was not until the late 1700s that scientists, beginning with Georges Cuvier, recognized the extinction of ancient organisms.

"Many fossils are more intricate and beautiful than any gem," says Brett. "But their real beauty is that they were once alive and provide us with a record of ancient environments. Fossils are our documents of evolution."
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("best undergraduate scientific research," "best student publication," "best graduate-student paper").

He joined the Rochester faculty in 1978, straight out of Michigan, and began making a name for himself with his studies of fossil preservation as it relates to the events (e.g., large storms, climatic change) that punctuate geologic time, a field known as event stratigraphy. "Carl Brett," says Robert Linsley, Whitnall Professor of Paleontology at Colgate, "is the premier field paleontologist in the country. He practically reinvented event stratigraphy."

In 1990 Brett was made a full professor; he had just turned thirty-nine. That same year he received another of his honors, the Paleontological Society's Schuchert medal, given annually to an outstanding paleontologist in the country under forty.

"Carl's combination of broad research interests and extensive field experience is powerful," declares colleague Curt Teichert, who nominated him for the award. "He's also one of the best teachers in geology I've ever come across. And," he goes on, "he publishes extensively together with his students, which is very important in the life of a beginning geologist."

Research and teaching seem naturally to go hand in hand for Brett: Whenever he's in the field doing research, he tends to have some students along, and when he's in the classroom, the material under discussion is likely to be something he has found for himself.

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"Fossils are not rare," he says. "You just have to look for them."

Brett and students in the field: "Fossils are not rare," he says. "You just have to look for them."
students. But one day last summer found him leading a group of fifth- through-seventh graders along the gorges and waterfalls of the Genesee River. Scrambling up outcrops, rock hammer in hand, with three dozen youngsters in close pursuit, all of them excited about the possibility of finding a shark’s tooth or a dinosaur bone, provided what Brett labels “a new teaching experience.”

“Fossils are not rare,” he tells the neophyte rock hounds as they head into a particularly fossil-rich area. “You just have to look for them.”

Rocks resembling rippled potato chips catch one youngster’s eye. Brett explains that this formation once lay on the floor of the sea, and the ripples are evidence of waves going back and forth. Another child finds a rock covered with what look like little Cheerios. The professor identifies the pseudo cereal as a cross section of the stems of crinoids, sea lilies that grew on the ocean bottom 420 million years ago.

The session ends with no dinosaur bones discovered, but no one seems to mind. Then it’s back to the River Campus and the second floor of Hutchison Hall, where Brett does his on-campus teaching and lab work as one of the seven faculty members in the Department of Geological Sciences.

“Our program has come a long way,” he says. “The downfall of the oil business in the early eighties caused a decline in geology students across the country, but we held our own, and now the numbers are picking up.” Indeed. Currently, the department has enrolled over fifty undergraduate majors, roughly twice as many as can be claimed by most larger geology departments. The prospect of study with the Rochester faculty has proved attractive to graduate students also: This year there were ten applicants for every available space.

At a recent national meeting of several hundred paleontologists and students, roughly one-fifth of the presentations were by scholars who are either now, or have been recently, affiliated with the University. “We’re small, but we have an influence that is disproportionate to our size,” allows Brett, whose syllabus for teaching historical geology has been picked up by other departments around the country.

The skill and the zest that Brett brings to his teaching have not gone unnoticed, or unrewarded. In 1987, the undergraduates picked him for their Student Association Award honoring outstanding teachers. And at this year’s Commencement he was singled out for the University’s $1,000 Curtis Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching.

(In a small touch of irony, he notes, he was informed of the latter honor one year to the day after he had taken to the Eastman Quadrangle with a bullhorn encouraging students in their protest against a proposal, later defeated, that threatened several graduate programs, including geology.

“So then this spring, when I get a phone call from the provost, for a minute I think, uh-oh, they’ve decided it’s time to get rid of this rabble rouser. Instead the provost starts congratulating me and telling me I won the Curtis Award.”

Looking back on his career from this latest outcropping of success, Brett takes the long view, with obvious satisfaction:

“We geologists in a sense are ‘time lords,’” he says. “To grasp the vastness of time and the immensity of the processes that took place in shaping the earth is both humbling and stimulating — an almost transcendental experience. It is an unending source of mystery and fascination for me.”

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Sometimes you might find him perched on a Finger Lakes hillside as night falls around him, still studying fossils by twilight; sometimes knee deep in a cornfield talking to one of the upstate farmers who let him freely roam their land.

Tom Rickey last wrote for Rochester Review about the aggressive colonialism of the fire ant.
It used to be that you got through college by dish-washing, cashiering, or working in the library—which didn’t do much for your resume when you got out. Now students have found a better way to get ready for the shock of meeting up with the real world.

By Kathy Quinn Thomas

It is one of those dreary late-winter afternoons that bring joy only to the polar bears. Two of them, the Seneca Park Zoo’s newest acquisitions, are horsing around with a beach ball in their shallow wading pool. Across the park, warming herself in the little brown bungalow that serves the zoo as its library, Helena Marcus '92 wonders about the animals’ future. How long before zoo exhibits like these are the only great white bears left in this world? Marcus tends to think a lot about questions like that; when she graduates she wants to make a career in wildlife conservation.

This afternoon she has stopped by the library to talk with Tracy Stockwell, zoo education director, about a program Marcus is developing for young zoo visitors—one that will show them the need and the means for protecting endangered species. A biology/geology major on campus, Marcus is spending much of her time at the zoo this semester as an intern, earning four credit hours toward the requirements for her biology degree. Stockwell is acting as her mentor.

Clicking the mechanism of her ballpoint pen with her thumb, Marcus listens carefully as Stockwell starts explaining the sugar-coating principle in zoo education. “The main reason people come here is to have fun.”
aren't just doctors anymore

Stockwell tells her. “So fun always has to be a key element in our programs.” The trick, she explains, is to find a way to encase your weighty message in an entertaining package. Marcus herself doesn’t need any sugar coating to foster her commitment. Although she stopped off on the way here to enjoy the adolescent antics of the two bears, the half-smile of concentration now on her face makes it plain that she really prefers talking with Stockwell about her research. Totally absorbed, Marcus appears to have the makings of a woman who enjoys what she’s doing with her life.

Enriching her education is the immediate goal of this future conservationist. And that’s what she says she is getting from her internship. “Back on campus the biology department focuses on pure research,” she says. The zoo experience is giving her the chance to expand on that by delving into practical applications of that research.

She points to the array of zoo library books and magazines piled on the formica table in front of her; it’s her “suggested reading” for the project. She does much of it at night, in bed, after her other coursework is done: “This is my kind of recreational reading.”

To complete her semester-long project, Marcus will also digest as much as she can of Conservation Biology, her 600-page textbook, make a formal presentation of her conservation-education program, and prepare a report on what she has learned.

“Helena’s our guinea pig,” says Stockwell. Marcus’s unpaid internship is an experiment for the zoo, one that she and Stockwell hope will lead the way for other student volunteers who can similarly expand the zoo’s budget-strapped programs.

Marcus is as happy as Stockwell over the way it is turning out. Internships, she declares, are “definitely great for students who want to find out what’s important.”

Another internship booster is Emily Newton, director of the University’s Center for Work and Career Development. Whether the work is paid (carrying a stipend but no credit) or unpaid (vice versa; the way University internships work, you get one or the other, but not both), Newton says the primary goal for undergraduate interns is the same—to gain experience. “Work gives your studies shape and purpose,” she says. And for some students, an internship “is their first exposure to the real world out there.” (“Real world” is a phrase that tends to pop up frequently when people talk about internships.)

“When kids are about this big,” Newton says, holding her hand three feet from the floor, “people start asking them, ‘What are you going to be when you grow up?’ And they say a doctor or a lawyer or a nurse, just so you’ll stop bugging them. Nobody says, ‘I think I’ll be an administrator of a health-care program.’ Yet so many more of us wind up doing those other things than the doctoring or the lawyering. We’re letting students put career choices in a context, to see what other people do for a living, to realize that a liberal arts degree is an enabling thing.”

Liberal arts student Georgina Argibay ’92 already has made her career choice. A psychology major with a minor in Spanish (she is a native of Venezuela), Argibay is an intern at WXXI, the local PBS affiliate. She works with

“Ivan Ramos, associate producer of the Spanish-language television program ¿Que Pasa?”

“At first I didn’t know where I wanted to go with my life,” Argibay says as she logs in news footage in one of WXXI’s new editing rooms. She talks over the drone of BBC-type British voices narrating international news stories on firestorms in Yugoslavia and the Gorbachevs in Bonn.

“I had worked in the psych department and knew I didn’t want to pursue that field directly. But I’m a senior; I need to make decisions. Every career is difficult, I thought, so why not pursue something I really enjoy? So I just
The Answer to the Conundrum

"How do I get a job to get experience when they won't give me one if I don't have any?"

Numbers of college students at Rochester and across the country believe they have found the answer to that one: internships—part-time and summer-vacation jobs for which the payoff lies in solid, professional experience and an attractive resume to submit to prospective employers at diploma time.

Internships come generally in two varieties—unpaid "academic internships," for which the participant receives academic credit, and noncredit internships, for which the student receives a stipend. In these financially strapped times, says Emily Newton, director of the University's Center for Work and Career Development, a lot of the emphasis has shifted to the latter version. "In order to attract the energetic, intelligent, enthusiastic students we want, we need to give them good aid programs to help them out," she says. Rochester, she adds, is well along on developing "extremely active, state-of-the-art" paid-internship opportunities.

Centerpiece of that enterprise is "Reach for Rochester," a program run by the University's Center for Academic Support, which helps students plan their credit-bearing internships. Working with Ramos, she is learning about all facets of television production, from writing and editing to filming and public relations. Along with her duties at the station, she will meet biweekly with a faculty member, submit a report on her work, and make an oral presentation to an intermediate Spanish class.

She works an average of twenty hours a week at the studio and carries a full load of courses on campus. "I'm not into the party scene," she says. "I don't go out much during the week. I have too much work to do."

"That's where I want to be some day," she says as she walks by the gray-cinder-block room. "This is where the set goes on Fridays," she says. Friday is the day the show is taped—the culmination of all the bits and pieces of work she does during the days preceding the show.

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"But I'm a senior; I need to decide. So I thought, why not pursue something I really enjoy—like the TV field. That's something I might be good at." Next step: a graduate degree in communications.

"At first I didn't know where I wanted to go with my life," says WXXI-TV intern Argibay. "But I'm a senior; I need to decide. So I thought, why not pursue something I really enjoy—like the TV field. That's something I might be good at." Next step: a graduate degree in communications.

said, well, the TV field, that's something I might be good at." Argibay has applied to graduate schools for a communications degree. But while waiting to hear from Syracuse, Boston University, and the others, she looked for a credit-bearing internship to confirm that this is the field she really wants to get into.

Argibay found the job on her own, after getting some tips from a counselor in the River Campus Center for Academic Support, which helps students plan their credit-bearing internships. Working with Ramos, she is learning about all facets of television production, from writing and editing to filming and public relations. Along with her duties at the station, she will meet biweekly with a faculty member, submit a report on her work, and make an oral presentation to an intermediate Spanish class.

She walks through the television studio, clipboard in hand, and points to a spot midway on the floor of the gray-cinder-block room. "This is where the set goes on Fridays," she says. Friday is the day the show is taped—the culmination of all the bits and pieces of work she does during the days preceding the show.

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Hugh Chen '92, an economics major with a philosophy minor, has been working at Shearson Lehman since last August. He performs a variety of tasks, says Gallosa, "from some of the routine and mundane to very sophisticated analysis." This means that, along with
lot better than I could have done at the sub shop where I used to work.”

Chen doesn’t get college credit for his internship. But it provides him with another valuable commodity — money. Although traditional part-time jobs in fast-food restaurants and supermarkets seldom offer the kinds of work experience an undergraduate can parlay into a career, they do pay the bills. At Shearson, Chen gets both.

“I was working about twenty hours a week at Rubino’s sub shop in Midtown Plaza,” he says of his life before Shearson. “But that wasn’t what I wanted.” He was considering a career in the investment field and hoped to find an off-campus job that would help him get there. “I kept going back to the student-employment bulletin board in Meliora Hall until I found an internship I liked.” Now he’s paying his own living expenses and is saving for a summer cross-country trip.

The emergence of career-related internships as an alternative to the supermarkets and sub shops is a recent development, says Gallea. “When I got out of college I didn’t have any business experience at all for my resume,” he recalls. “I washed dishes to get through school.”

Gary Hayes ’69 also remembers those days. “I worked in the coffee shop at Strong Memorial Hospital when I was an engineering student, and I didn’t learn a whole lot there about industry,” he says. “I did go out looking in the community for career-related work but I never found any. These students have an opportunity to meet managers and to learn how they think.”

Now general supervisor with Delco Chassis Division of General Motors, Hayes wrote the original proposal for the student-internship program Delco adopted in 1985. This semester, Delco has six engineering interns.

The concept of internships used to fall on deaf ears, Hayes says, because companies weren’t interested in part-time employees. “But in the 1980s you began to see a change in business attitudes toward part-time and flex-time people” — in part, he says, because they are cost-effective for the companies.

Hayes lobbied for the Delco internship program because, as he puts it, “As a Rochester alumnus, I’ve always been proud of its outstanding engineering school. I knew that any candidates applying for the internship program here would have the capability to learn, to contribute, and, ultimately, to become good potential employees.

“Students who have gone through an internship are head and shoulders above their counterparts. They’ve been out in the industrial world and they know what it’s like.”

One of his current crop is Kevin Simpson, a senior majoring in electrical engineering. As Simpson leads a visitor on a tour through his work area at Delco, a nearby machine is chomping out gold-colored metal chunks and spitting them into a bin, actions reminiscent of Charlie Chaplin’s

Psych major Georgina Argibay found her own internship at WXXI-TV, assisting producer Ivan Ramos.
Modern Times. "The atmosphere does make you appreciate school more," he jokes. "When you're at work, you appreciate school, and when you're at school you appreciate work.

"The most significant thing I've learned is that when you study a problem at school, you take your book and your notes, and you solve it yourself." Whereas, he goes on, "in the workplace, no person is an island.

"In school, you just basically learn the physics and the theory. But in the workplace, you actually apply them—and that's when you find out about all the variables."

Marilou Eusebio '92 is a mechanical engineering major who's on her second internship with GM. In the summer of '90 she held a full-time job at Harrison Radiator in Lockport, New York. Now back in school, she is managing to carve out twenty hours a week to work at Delco. "It's a big help, the best part-time job you'll find anywhere," she declares. The down side, she admits, is that rather than going home to Philadelphia for vacations and holidays, she stays in Rochester to work. "I do get homesick a lot."

Eusebio has assisted engineers in bringing in and testing new tooling, helped find solutions to manufacturing problems, and got experience dealing with vendors. Now she knows she wants to be a manufacturing engineer or a manufacturing supervisor when she finishes school.

"Even if you graduate not knowing what you want to do when you grow up—if down the road you are better able to connect, that's what we want," the Career Center's Emily Newton says. "Rochester students are intelligent and accomplished—they're great kids. And they have to know how to express that to an employer."

Maybe they should take lessons from Douglass Buier '92. An embodiment of the ingenuity of a Duddy Kravitz melded with the work ethic of a Cotton Mather, Buier is already on his third internship—a paying job at Gleason Works in Rochester—after having earlier unearthed research-
assistant positions in data and computer work with the Monroe County historian and with a firm in Chicago. “How did I find this job at Gleason? I took the Rochester Business Journal directory that lists local companies, and I started calling manufacturers to find out whether they had internships in the field I wanted to go into. At Gleason I called someone in Human Resources, and he said, ‘This internship just crossed my desk; send us your resume.’

“Sometimes I think, ‘What am I doing? I’m at work and everyone else I know is off somewhere having fun, and I’m shut up inside this plant.’ But resume builders mean a lot when you get out. I know companies think very highly of this school, but they also want business experience.”

Does he have advice for other students embarking on internships? You bet. First, he says, “you’ve got to take it seriously.” And then you have to make yourself a real part of the team, which, among other things, includes “going to all the company picnics and parties and hobnobbing with everyone. They like to see that.”

Students who take advantage of these experiences are special, Newton says. Their grade-point averages are “off the charts.” They’re highly motivated, with the skills to balance studies, work, and, yes, social life.

“It’s not just that young people with a work history get better jobs when they graduate—although they do. But that’s not the only reason we encourage them to take internships. Work is a broadening part of your education; it’s an important part of the Rochester experience.”

Buier, with three internships under his own belt, goes one step further: “I think colleges should force students to go out and do internships. I think they ought to make it mandatory.”

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Kathy Quinn Thomas is editor of “Class Notes” and assistant editor of Currents, the University newspaper.

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Japanese Culture, Up Close and Personal

By Sean Brenner ’93

Perhaps the next time President Bush goes on a trade mission to Japan he should invite Dana Troetel ’93—not Lee Iacocca—to accompany him. Although Troetel is no expert on international trade, she did learn a few things about Japanese culture during a recent internship in that country which might have served the president’s cause better than the Iacocca bluster.

For one thing, says Troetel, the Japanese have a very different concept of politeness from ours. So what might seem to Americans like normal “assertive” behavior can seem downright brash to the Japanese. “When the president went to Japan with all of those business leaders, he put the Japanese on the spot. They aren’t people who react very well to confrontation,” she says.

She adds that the unwillingness of the Japanese to use the word “no” is another example of how the two cultures misunderstand each other. But, warns Troetel, just because the Japanese prefer not to say “no” doesn’t mean that they don’t mean “no.” “If the Japanese say ‘yes,’ then they mean ‘yes.’ But when they say ‘maybe,’ they may mean ‘no.’ I suspect that their ‘maybe’ to Bush’s trade proposals may really have been a ‘no.’”

A double major in history and Japanese language who is eyeing a career in international business, Troetel gained her first-hand knowledge of Japanese culture while interning last summer at the Tokyo-based Eisai Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd. Her work in Eisai’s international relations department included editing, filing, and a modest amount of translating (“very difficult, but a lot of fun”). In addition to her office work, her employer asked her to write a research paper—in English—on the history of pharmacy in Japan.

Troetel learned right away that Japanese business is “very different.” For example, she notes, “no one, except maybe for presidents and vice presidents, has an individual office. A department head’s desk faces everyone else’s in the room. And where your desk is placed in relation to the manager’s represents your standing in the department.”

The strict order in Japanese companies is emblematic of the entire society, she says. “It’s a way of doing things. The whole country moves in sync. It’s safe, it’s polite—from the way they line up for trains to the way they wait for elevators.”

Although Troetel refuses to fan the sparks now flying between Japan and the United States by speculating on which country’s workers are superior, she does advise fellow Americans to bear in mind that “although Japan has a beautiful culture, it’s very different from ours. People tend to forget how different. As westernized as Japan is, it’s still Japan.”

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A junior majoring in political science, Brenner wrote this article for the University’s Currents newspaper while completing an internship in the Office of Public Relations.
National party conventions: Those once-great arenas of high drama (and occasional low comedy) are fast becoming political dinosaurs. Where has all the hoopla gone?

In the middle of July over four thousand Democrats will pack Madison Square Garden, fill the air with balloons and oratorical bubbles, and eventually settle down to nominating their candidate for president of the United States. Less than a month later, thousands of Republicans will crowd into Houston's Astrodome to do the same. Millions of citizens will follow the doings and maneuverings of the national conventions of the two great political parties—and more than a few will wonder if they aren't witnessing a couple of charades.
What is the point of these national conventions, after all, if three-fourths of the delegates have already been chosen and wrapped up for individual candidates by state primaries and caucuses? And when was the last time the nomination of either party was at all in doubt when convention time finally rolled around?

Some might argue that the 1976 Republican convention in Kansas City was held in some suspense by the rivalry of incumbent Gerald Ford and challenger Ronald Reagan, but other political chroniclers would insist that the last seriously contested convention occurred a score of years earlier in Chicago when Estes Kefauver and Adlai Stevenson vied for the Democratic nod.

Whichever is true (and whatever may be the oddities of this year's campaign), it's odds-on that the reader of these pages will know full well who the party nominees are before the opening gavels fall in Manhattan and Houston. As Rochester political scientist Richard F enno says, "the party conventions are now really the official recorders of the results of the state primaries and caucuses." That almost certainly means first-ballot victories for front runners.

If 1992 proves to be an exception, the anguished howls and gnashings of teeth you will hear will belong to Democratic National Chair Ron Brown and his Republican counterpart Richard Bond. They will hope for "a spirited exchange of views over the platform," and "a healthy and vigorous contest for the nomination," all right—for the other guy's convention. For themselves, a nice, placid, uneventful week out of the D.C. Beltway would be just fine.

Unity is boring; it makes for lousy TV. The networks, cottoning to that fact, have cut way back on their coverage of the convention over the years,
leaving only CNN and C-SPAN to keep the gavel-to-gavel watch. But Brown and Bond have no doubt read Rochester professors Harold Stanley and Richard Niemi's *Vital Statistics on American Politics*. If you persist in complaining about the tedium of watching "unified" conventions, they would point you to statistical table 3-10 in Stanley and Niemi to see what happened to parties that kept it interesting.

In 1976 the Reaganauts pursued Gerald Ford through the primary season, forced Nelson Rockefeller off the ticket, and raucously won concessions on the platform. A good show, but the convention ended with Ford fifteen points behind Jimmy Carter. Even if Ford had not pardoned Nixon and freed Eastern Europe from Soviet control twenty years ahead of time, his convention had turned him into an also-ran.

Four years later, Carter chased Ted Kennedy all over the Madison Square Garden platform trying for that unity handshake. Carter had begun 1980 twenty-nine points ahead of Ronald Reagan; by the time the Democratic convention was over, they were in a dead heat—from which point Carter continued to slip.

No, Brown and Bond would much prefer their Democrats and Republicans this summer not so much to nominate presidential candidates as to decorously crown them. The Democratic pep band having tooted its last rendition of "Happy Days Are Here Again," the country-and-western stars having endorsed the Republican candidate with a wave of Stetsons and strums of Fender guitars, the Ritual is completed for the rank-and-filers. They must go home—back to Michigan and Arizona, back to Lafourche Parish and the University's home county of Monroe—to face the local political music. Not a few of them will look back on what they have done in New York and Houston and wonder, "Is this any way to nominate a presidential candidate?"

The fate of the top of the ticket, along with their partisan hopes and fears, is now in the hands of the nominees' campaign staffs—the media consultants, pollsters, databasers, and fundraisers who have been in place since early winter in New Hampshire. These have the whip hand now, and although the party chairs have relinquished all power to the candidate-centered campaigns, they will certainly feel relief that the primaries are at last over.

By then it may already be too late for one of the nominees. All statistical evidence indicates that the longer the primary season drags on, and the more hotly contested the race is for the nomination, the less chance the eventual candidate has of winning in November. "You don't win a long series of presidential primaries," says Fenno, Rochester's William E. Kenan Professor of Political Science, "you survive them. They're a cross between a steeplechase and a marathon, and the winner is the one who alone manages to stagger across the finish line."

Bleeding from hundreds of rhetorical cuts of members of his own party, bespattered by the mud of negative TV ads, every flaw, major and minor, exposed by relentless media attention, the nominee is anointed by the bemused party and offered up to the electorate—usually as a ritual sacrifice. If the opposing party has been lucky or smart enough to close off real opposition to its nominee early on in the primary season, it's invariably game over by September.

Not only can a nominee be critically damaged by a seven-month savaging from his own kind, resentments so stirred up cannot easily be put aside for the general election. This year, Ron Brown tried very hard to make Bill Clinton the Democratic nominee even before the New Hampshire primary, predicting that the Arkansas governor would have it wrapped up by mid-March. It was not that the party chair necessarily loved Clinton more, but that he loved internecine conflict less. "The sooner we can devote 100 percent of our attention to George Bush, the better off we'll be," he said on February 5, and he is not the only political professional looking with increasing distaste at long drawn-out primary struggles for the nomination.

"Our party has confused 'democracy' with a suicide pact," says Fran Weisberg '75, who, until she was recently called to Albany to work on the state level, had been the chair of the Monroe County Democratic Committee for the past four years. "Sixty primaries and caucuses put awesome pressure on candidates. They always start out pledging politeness, but the time comes when money starts to run out, the polls don't move, the press starts to write you off, and desperation takes hold. The temptation to start bashing is intense.

"I'm not suggesting a return to the era when party bosses picked presidential candidates, but I can't help wishing that the national parties were stronger and more centralized, and had a real voice in selecting candidates who have a chance to win," she says.

In her party, the McGovern Rules coming out of the convention of 1972 effectively banned party and elected officials from the process of selection. The number of primaries burgeoned from a handful to a slew and became the necessary stops on the way to Pennsylvania Avenue. Recently, the Democrats have attempted to reinstate some "peer review" of candidates by creating the "super delegate" slots at the convention for governors, members of Congress, and other elected officials. But these so far have had only a token significance.

Primary results are still dominant, and the political professionals' criticism still pertains. The momentum a dark horse candidate can generate from victories in small states like New Hampshire is often enough to propel him inexorably toward the nomination.
no matter how unelectable he turns out to be.

And far from being "democratic," the pols will maintain, primaries attract the extremists and true believers from both parties, the single-issue zealots, and those bedazzled by the personal style of a candidate. Throw into this mix the variable voting regulations from state to state, some of which allow, for example, Democrats and Republicans to cross over and "help" select the opposition party's nominee. Primary voters, the argument goes, are atypical of the rank-and-file adherents of either party, and unreflective of the concerns of the majority of American voters.

"Primaries are healthy," says Steven Minarik '82, since March the chair of Monroe County Republicans. "They toughen up your candidate for the general election." But there is no doubt in his mind that they go on too long and soak up too much money.

The other factor to be considered by Minarik and the GOP, who have had the president to re-elect most of the time for the past twenty years, is what primaries do to incumbents. Ford and Carter found out that presidential decisions inevitably tick off some of your supporters. Primaries give the disaffected in your own party a chance to register displeasure, give you a bloody nose or two, and hamstring you for the fall campaign. George Bush's struggles with Pat Buchanan throughout the winter and spring of '92 constitute only the latest example of a president forced to endure an early referendum on his leadership.

There has lately been much talk about limiting the number of primaries, grouping them in regions, or even holding a single national primary, but so far only the "Super Tuesday" concept has taken hold, and the results have not been what the founders intended.

The notion of scheduling fourteen southern and border state primaries on the same day was the brainstorm of southern Democrats, who wanted to increase the influence of the south in the nomination, reduce the impact of New Hampshire and Iowa, and, in the words of Rochester political science professor Harold Stanley, "nominate a candidate southern Democrats could politically afford to be seen with in public."

Southern Republicans also saw a great opportunity in the debut of Super Tuesday in 1988. They thought they could lure disaffected Democrats to switch parties, increase Republican turnout, and use the publicity to raise party registration and further weaken the Democratic hold on the south.

As Stanley's studies of Super Tuesday point out, very little of that materialized. However, the event did solidify support around one candidate—George Bush—which was not exactly what Dixie Dems had in mind. The centrist candidate envisioned by the planners, someone like Sam Nunn or Chuck Robb, never ran, and instead the southern primaries scattered their approval to three candidates: Michael Dukakis, who hammered hard in Texas and Florida; Al Gore, who styled himself a "raging moderate" to scoop up delegates; and Jesse Jackson, who, as Stanley understates it, "may not have registered on the mental map" of the architects of Super Tuesday.

There are over 150 media markets in the south, and that meant for the candidates an abrupt shift to wholesale politics from the retail style of New Hampshire and Iowa. It was "Tarmac, Debates, Ads," as lathered candidates hopped from one airport to another, tossed barbs and slogans at opponents in television studios, and saturated Dixie with commercials. The well-heeled survived, and the New Englander Dukakis, by concentrating on Florida and Texas, was able not only to collect delegates, but to suggest to pundits that his candidacy had legs outside of his own region (he wound up carrying not a single southern state).

Super Tuesday clarified the Democratic race in 1988 by winnowing out one or two candidates; it complicated matters by allowing three candidates to plausibly claim "victory." If the scheme had succeeded, however, would it not have created another regional candidate who seized the nomination before the voters of the industrial midwestern states, much less New York and California, had a chance to weigh in? What is the trade-off for democracy if Louisiana bestows the nomination rather than New Hampshire or Iowa?

Since the national parties can exert little control over the nominating process (even their very existence has become a political issue—Jimmy Carter was only the first to run successfully against his own political party), primary campaigns create independent franchises, which for the winner carries over into the general election. Because of the enormous expense of contending in primaries, these franchises need a constant infusion of what California's Jesse Unruh called "the mother's milk of politics."

Money must be there to prime the pump—it is the wise candidate who rattles the tin cup a full year in advance—but that's only the beginning. Voters may think that candidates are vying for their hearts and minds, but they are also contending for a certain percentage of the vote—between 20 and 30 percent—which allows them to remain eligible for federal matching funds. A candidate can survive, prolonging his campaign beyond the limits of reality and common sense, as long as he keeps eking out the magic fraction of the vote. It matters not that 60 to 70 percent of voters regularly reject him.

Rochester political scientist Lynda Powell has studied the effects of federal campaign-finance laws since 1974, those reforms which, simply put, were aimed at "eliminating the influence of fat cats over candidates."

Under current regulations, an individual may give only $1,000 to a campaign, and smaller contributions are
The Parties on Campus

That the just-concluded presidential primary season attracted the attention of college students in large numbers is not surprising. Primaries require short bursts of intense energy, the ability to get by with little sleep, and swirl by with head-turning excitement. What is remarkable is the trend on the River Campus toward the long-term, heavily invested commitment to party politics.

Diana Gru '93, a political science major from Needham, Massachusetts, is the president of Rochester's College Democrats, having co-founded the club in 1990. She and Justin Blake, a classmate from Manhattan who served a term as regional New York State president of the CD's, found little Democratic activity on campus two years ago and resolved to do something about it.

Her family is not especially partisan, and neither was she before coming to Rochester. "As a freshman, I attended a lot of meetings of single-interest groups concerned about the environment, women's rights, labor issues, things like that," says Gru, "but I came to believe that party politics could launch a multi-front attack on all these issues. The best way to bring about progressive change is to elect Democrats who are backed by progressive coalitions. I want to help make new law in this country."

Dan Berk '93 wants to make laws as well, but there are more than a few he would like to repeal. "I believe in the power of the individual to change things, and I suppose I'm really more of a libertarian than a classic Republican can on most issues - I'm pro-choice, for example."

The political science/philosophy major from New York City, who is co-president of the College Republicans, was reared in a very political, and very left-wing, family.

"My grandparents supported Henry Wallace in 1948, and while my father over the years gradually moved to the center and became a Hubert Humphrey-style Democrat, I started reading National Review and that changed my thinking." He has hitched his wagon to the GOP because "being an active member of the party keeps alive the hope that your policy preferences will come to fruition. I believe you have more of a say, more of a chance that a politician will be responsive to you and your ideas if you participate. Party politics empowers the individual."

Grass-roots organizing and coalition building seem to be on the upswing at Rochester. Gru and Berk have about thirty hard-core members between them, and about sixty others whose enthusiasm can be tapped if the political temperature heats up - as it is likely to do in a presidential year like 1992. The Democrats have brought former vice-presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro to speak on campus, while the Republicans have countered with New York Senator Alphonse D'Amato. The battle for the hearts and minds of their fellow students will continue through organizing formal debates, and most dramatically, by enlisting students to volunteer in local races.

Candidates, then, do not depend on a political party but essentially recruit themselves. Whoever has a popular following or who can capture one, or even create one out of smoke and mirrors, is a contender. As one commentator said, "The logic of this situation would suggest that almost anyone can run. Experience has shown that almost anyone does."

Pat Robertson, Jesse Jackson, Pat Buchanan, Jerry Brown - the list of hungry candidates who come to the primary table sans party invitation or bona fides grows every four years. This trend represents either the triumph of the open, democratic process or the hopeless splintering of popular consensus - depending on your point of view. One thing is for sure. The primaries and caucuses and the ways we have adopted to finance them have usurped a major function of the national political parties. (And now we even have a major contender without a party, but that's another story.)

T he RNC and DNC still raise millions of dollars, and though they cannot contribute directly to their own presidential candidates, they can spend this so-called "soft money" in ways that may or may not help their causes. "No one has really analyzed the soft-money expenditures to see if they are effective," says Powell. They do supply campaigns with a wealth of state-of-the-art techniques, staff help, database expertise, and the like. But this is merely providing consultant services to consumer-politicians. "Today when you talk about political parties in the classic sense," says Fenno, "you are talking about state and local parties."

Are the Republican and Democratic parties declining, stabilizing, or resurging on the local level? Depending on the state or the county all three descriptions are true. Specific answers will be supplied in 1992 by the delegates after the conventions. They have their own tickets to put together, their own issues to debate, their own campaigns to organize. For most American citizens, the real political action is strictly home style.

Minarik will be in Houston this August to help nominate a presidential candidate, but his more pressing concern is doing battle through November with Fran Weisberg's Democrats. The two University alumni have done as
much as anyone else in recent years to give the voters of Monroe County clear-cut choices at election time. "There's a real two-party system in this county, and public policy is better for it," Minarik says. That is not the case, he believes, with state and local parties nationwide. "For the most part, they're at the crawling stage, still struggling to define themselves." That definition, Weisberg and Minarik agree, extends in two directions.

"The party must offer candidates something to keep their allegiance," Minarik says. "That involves getting up-to-date on the technology of modern campaigning." Local parties have limited funds, but that means, according to Weisberg, a fallback to self-reliance. "You don't hire political consultants, you become one yourself."

Minarik and Weisberg understand the techniques of modern politicking, the database, the computer readout, methods of targeting groups of potential voters, registering them, and turning out the vote. It's still "get 'em on the rolls, and get 'em to the polls," but with a sophistication undreamed of in the days of torchlight parades or sound-truck ballyhoo.

But one element still remains—the participation of the rank-and-file volunteer. "Patronage is dead as a payoff for political participation," Minarik says. "The only incentives parties can offer is an appeal to idealism, a certain sense of nobility of purpose. There's a kind of bonding that takes place among the committed that creates a momentum of its own." But what are the "committed" party members devoted to, exactly, that distinguishes them from the enthused cadres that are attracted to primary campaigns?

"The political party is still the most effective tool around for talking seriously about public issues and effecting change," she came to realize. "It's not just a matter of winning elections, although your issues are practically sunk if you don't. You have to govern after you win. The party forges alliances among whites, blacks, and Hispanics, women's groups and labor unions—Jesse Jackson's metaphor of his grandmother's patchwork quilt that keeps us all warm is a favorite of mine. But the party also bridges the executive and the legislative branches, whether in Rochester or in Washington, and helps to build the majorities that make law. In our system of government, there's no other institution that can perform this function."

Minarik likewise was an ideological activist as a student. "There was no active Republican club when I was in school, so my politics had to wait until I graduated," he says, "but I did make a political decision of sorts: In spite of my family's wishes for me, I decided there were enough lawyers in the world." And not enough political operatives.

He worked for the Fund for the Conservative Majority in Washington in the early 1980s, started his way up the legislative staff ladder in Monroe County, and began to appreciate the power of coalition politics. "I run like a Democrat," Minarik says, and is determined to enlarge his party's base. The Reagan revolution in the GOP captured the allegiance of blue-collar workers, who were used to voting Democratic, "and we aim to build on that by reaching out to the black and Hispanic communities," Minarik says. Since 1990, when he was appointed executive director and got his hands on the Republican throttle, Minarik has paid special attention to the engine that drives the train on the local level—the twenty-nine neighborhood, grass-roots committees that the county's rank-and-file partisans call home.

In the age of televised, candidate-centered electioneering, volunteers are pushed to the margins of campaigns. But since most elections are decided on the margins—by just a few percentage points either way—what they do still has great importance on the local level. So far they haven't invented a machine to go door-to-door, schmoozing and entreating. When a neighborhood volunteer does this, it is not merely canvassing but more of a personal endorsement—one neighbor to another. In most states citizens still register to vote by filling out a form, which they are unlikely to do unless a volunteer shoves one at them, along with a black medium-point BIC.

Minarik and Weisberg agree that citizens can have a real impact by making their politics home style, by enlisting in parties for the duration. The field is wide open for those who want to create and build political movements at the grass roots. In Monroe the Weisbergs and the Minariks have developed two strong parties that do more than provoke a cacophony of partisan squabbling. The county named after the nation's fourth president, and perhaps its most astute political theorist, is the beneficiary of James Monroe's ideal situation: an ongoing political and moral debate that encourages participation, squelches extremism, and demands to be heard.

When Larry O'Brien died in October of 1990, columnist David Broder saluted the life's work of the man who elected John F. Kennedy, who proved the savviest of the New Frontiersmen, and who was a politician devoted to the nurture of his party. "O'Brien believed," wrote Broder, "that the people could and should rule. But he understood that popular rule required mobilization. And mobilization required political party organization."

Minarik and Weisberg represent a new version of the O'Brien–style career politician. Neither may ever run for office, in a primary or otherwise, and exactly because of that they are all the more important to the commonweal. What they are about is participation, about techniques for expanding a given campaign from a small coterie of insiders to a corps of volunteers, and, eventually, as Broder puts it, "reaching people at the doorstep and giving them the sense and reality of involvement."

They have inherited the system called representative democracy, and made it work better.

*Thomas Fitzpatrick last wrote for Rochester Review in the Fall 1991 issue, when he covered both the University libraries and the Department of Religion and Classics.*
Bandwidth, Flame Mail, &

By Jeremy Schlosberg

It wasn’t calculated career planning that landed Rick Rashid ’80G where he is today, in a lofty post as Microsoft’s first-ever director of research. Instead he simply followed his bliss, as the saying goes—which offered the extra advantage of placing him in exactly the right spot every time opportunity came knocking.

Microsoft Corporation, the Seattle-based software-industry giant, receives regular attention from the mainstream media for its freewheeling but hard-driving corporate culture as much as for its effective and popular products.

The company that has given MS-DOS and Windows to the world is presented as a workplace filled with brilliant, ambitious, and idiosyncratic technologists, headed by the most brilliant, ambitious, and idiosyncratic of them all—thirty-six-year-old multi-billionaire Bill Gates. Gates’s inquisitorial meeting style, marked by the aggressive freedom with which he will rebuke ideas he considers stupid, has been making great copy for years, as have the techno-hippie neologisms favored by Microsoft employees: bandwidth, flame mail, nonlinear, and the like.

Into this singular universe has come Rick Rashid ’80G, a high bandwidth computer scientist, a researcher whose intellectual and organizational ideas have granularity, a man with a vision of our computerized future that is nothing if not supercool.

Iowa-native Rashid (his name is pronounced RASH-id) arrived at Microsoft this past fall as the company’s first-ever director of research, after twelve years as a computer-science professor at Carnegie Mellon University. And while Microsoft recruits are known to experience a touch of culture shock upon arrival (when they, for instance, encounter a group of programmers discussing software bugs while playing volleyball in the hall in their bathing suits), Rashid took to his new environment quickly and enthusiastically. He feels, further, that outside accounts of Microsoft’s idiosyncracies often miss the point.

Take the infamous “Bill meetings,” or Gates’s equally notorious flame mail—electronic mail with a highly caustic or emotional message. “Sometimes I wonder how much that’s put into the press about Bill is a comment on computer science in general,” says Rashid, who in conversation exhibits the same ineffable blend of the low-key and the high-powered that characterizes his most successful peers. “People in computer science often hold strong opinions. It lends itself to some interesting meetings.” Likewise do computer programmers tend to be at once individualistic and yet consumed by their work—also rendering Microsoft’s energetic yet eccentric atmosphere understandable, even unexceptional, in the proper context.

Not that such a milieu isn’t unusual, to say the least, for a major American business. “It’s an extremely dynamic environment,” says Rashid—an environment, he ascertained as he looked into the job offer, in which new ideas and new approaches to technology “would actually be welcome,” he adds. “That’s a real positive. That was one of the things that helped me make the decision to come here.”

Another thing that helped was management’s commitment to the establishment of a pure research lab, an unusual move for a software company. “This was not an opportunity that was likely to come along again soon,” he says. Rashid’s meetings with Gates and other company executives convinced him that “they were definitely interested in the long haul.” They, like Rashid, wanted to do open research, research interactive with the academic community rather than research aimed exclusively at putting new boxes of software on the shelves. Microsoft’s goal is to spend between $5 million and $10 million a year on research once the group is fully established.
The job looked intriguing, but there were risks. It was, after all, an unexpected path—he hadn’t been planning to leave academia—leading to the uncharted waters of a start-up project.

Then again, Rashid had a track record of enjoying such a challenge. He had only to think back to his years in Rochester for affirmation and inspiration. That late-summer day in 1974 when Rick Rashid arrived to begin his doctoral studies in computer science, he found himself on a campus that not only had no computer-science department, but—the way he remembers it—no computers. Talk about start-up projects.

Rashid had graduated from Stanford that spring as a math major, and was planning to cross the bay for graduate school in math at Berkeley. That was before he heard from Jerry Feldman. Associate director of Stanford’s Artificial Intelligence Lab, Feldman was going back to Rochester for affirmation and inspiration. That late-summer day in 1974 when Rick Rashid arrived to begin his doctoral studies in computer science, he found himself on a campus that not only had no computer-science department, but—the way he remembers it—no computers. Talk about start-up projects.

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“He persuaded me it was worth the risk,” recalls Rashid, who had had no previous contact with Feldman at Stanford. Feldman told Rashid he was looking for talented people with entrepreneurial spirit. He told the young man that a Ph.D. in computer science was a terrific starting point for a fulfilling career; and how often would he have the chance to build an entire computer department from the ground up? “He convinced me it would be fun,” Rashid says.

It was. Forget everything you might know about the advanced state of computer science at the University today. In 1974, there were eight students, three professors and, for the entire first school year, access to a computer only via telephone lines to Stanford. The students were intimately involved with setting up the lab, installing equipment, even doing repairs and maintenance. “It was a tremendous learning experience,” he says.

He worked for five years at Rochester, without, he insists, any particular career path in mind. In today’s idiom, he simply followed his bliss, exploring research interests in the areas of operating systems and artificial intelligence. He achieved a certain sort of fame during his Rochester stay for co-developing the first networked Star Trek game for the Alto, an experimental personal computer that came out of the Xerox Corporation in the seventies. The University’s computer-science lab was the first location outside Xerox to receive Altos.

Feldman remembers Rashid as the outstanding member of the computer-science department’s earliest cadre of graduate students. He was not only smart but he had an innate ability to organize. “He wasn’t able to sit and watch things run inefficiently,” says Feldman.

When the faculty that first year ran into the unusual circumstance of having no student eligible to sit on the committee when the preliminary qualifying exam was being written (usually, a student who took it last year sits on the committee), Rashid was chosen, with the agreement that he would simply wait a year to take the exam. “He was viewed almost as a colleague, even at the time,” says Feldman, now a professor of electrical engineering and computer science at Berkeley.

As seems to happen to Rashid, opportunity knocked again at the right time, in the form of an offer from Carnegie Mellon University to help develop one of the country’s first-ever distributed personal-computing environments. Approaching the end of his doctoral studies, and knowing that no one else was doing that sort of research, he left for Pittsburgh in the fall of 1979. He officially received his Ph.D. from Rochester in 1980.

Rashid is the first to call attention to the unplanned, unanticipated nature of both his professional and his academic careers. Asked to recall any vague career plans he might have had as a boy growing up in Fort Madison, Iowa, the same man who can fathom and manipulate the computer’s minute and arcane innards pleads ignorance.

“I was something of a bookworm as a child,” he says, words heavy with the aural dew of understatement. “I guess I didn’t grow up worrying about a lot of that stuff.” He spent time, like his brother and sister, working in his parents’ small wholesale distribution business, with plans never more concrete than an idea that he would go off to college and graduate school some day.
The only ever-so-remote hint of what his future might hold lay in the books in which more often than not his nose was stuck: science fiction. He reads the genre hungrily to this day.

Even the road he took to college itself was marked by the unexpected and accidental. A high-school guidance counselor, apparently under the mistaken impression that Rashid's parents were interested in his going to Stanford, obtained an application and gave it to Rick. He filled it out almost as a lark. Stanford accepted him.

Rashid learned enough about the school to know it was worth attending, but remained a little fuzzy on some details. For instance, he claims that it never quite sank in exactly where Stanford was “until I had to buy a plane ticket to fly there.” He entered with a vague interest in biochemistry, then turned toward mathematics for the bulk of his college career, before discovering, in his senior year, the joys of computer science.

He recounts all this with a self-confident sort of sheepishness. “I guess ignorance of where I'm going next is a common thing for me,” he says.

Could be his free-form approach to long-term planning is inherited, related to the same trait that allowed his nineteenth-century forebears to emigrate, with little sense of what the future might bring, from a strife-filled region of what was then the Ottoman Empire (in today's Lebanon) to the United States. It was 1876 when the Rashid clan found themselves attempting to homestead in the territory of South Dakota. One can only imagine the difficulties encountered. Next came a period as itinerant peddlers, which eventually led to the establishment of a family store in the (comparatively speaking) bustling railroad town of Fort Madison.

His grandparents were the ones to settle in Fort Madison; quite a number of other relatives, all having emigrated to escape imperial persecution of Christians, scattered every which way across the growing country. Seeking to keep track of kin, Rashid's grandfather organized a family reunion. The reunion grew into a convention; the organization acquired a name—the Rashid Club of America—and today the annual event draws more than one thousand Rashid relatives.

Has Rick Rashid found himself as sure a home in suburban Seattle, at Microsoft, as his itinerant progenitors did in Fort Madison? He will, of course, be the last to guess what his future may hold. But the seeds for long-term contentment are there. His wife—a Californian Rashid met at Stanford—and three children have quickly adjusted to Northwestern life. Rashid has plunged into his sixty-plus hour workweeks without batting an eye, happily surrounded by equally talented and obsessed people, and thoroughly impressed with the somewhat younger man who runs the show.

“It's refreshing to talk to a corporate chairman who's as much on his game as he is,” says Rashid, referring to Gates. “It's good to have a strong technical person in charge”—something that is not always true at technology companies, he notes.

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The only ever-so-remote hint of what his future might hold lay in the books in which more often than not his nose was stuck: science fiction. He reads the genre hungrily to this day.

Even the road he took to college itself was marked by the unexpected and accidental. A high-school guidance counselor, apparently under the mistaken impression that Rashid's parents were interested in his going to Stanford, obtained an application and gave it to Rick. He filled it out almost as a lark. Stanford accepted him.

Rashid learned enough about the school to know it was worth attending, but remained a little fuzzy on some details. For instance, he claims that it never quite sank in exactly where Stanford was “until I had to buy a plane ticket to fly there.” He entered with a vague interest in biochemistry, then turned toward mathematics for the bulk of his college career, before discovering, in his senior year, the joys of computer science.

He recounts all this with a self-confident sort of sheepishness. “I guess ignorance of where I'm going next is a common thing for me,” he says.

Could be his free-form approach to long-term planning is inherited, related to the same trait that allowed his nineteenth-century forebears to emigrate, with little sense of what the future might bring, from a strife-filled region of what was then the Ottoman Empire (in today's Lebanon) to the United States. It was 1876 when the Rashid clan found themselves attempting to homestead in the territory of South Dakota. One can only imagine the difficulties encountered. Next came a period as itinerant peddlers, which eventually led to the establishment of a family store in the (comparatively speaking) bustling railroad town of Fort Madison.

His grandparents were the ones to settle in Fort Madison; quite a number of other relatives, all having emigrated to escape imperial persecution of Christians, scattered every which way across the growing country. Seeking to keep track of kin, Rashid's grandfather organized a family reunion. The reunion grew into a convention; the organization acquired a name—the Rashid Club of America—and today the annual event draws more than one thousand Rashid relatives.

Has Rick Rashid found himself as sure a home in suburban Seattle, at Microsoft, as his itinerant progenitors did in Fort Madison? He will, of course, be the last to guess what his future may hold. But the seeds for long-term contentment are there. His wife—a Californian Rashid met at Stanford—and three children have quickly adjusted to Northwestern life. Rashid has plunged into his sixty-plus hour workweeks without batting an eye, happily surrounded by equally talented and obsessed people, and thoroughly impressed with the somewhat younger man who runs the show.

“It's refreshing to talk to a corporate chairman who's as much on his game as he is,” says Rashid, referring to Gates. “It's good to have a strong technical person in charge”—something that is not always true at technology companies, he notes.

I n the end, it is the strength of Bill Gates's vision and his company's performance that makes this latest Rashid move look like a long-term winner. For Rashid, too, is a man of technological vision—a man who idealistically admits the desire to contribute to society through technological advancement. “That's part of the reason I came to Microsoft,” he says. “I wanted to be as directly involved as possible in helping to facilitate that change, to help direct it in ways that can benefit people and benefit society.”

Prudently shying from specific predictions, Rashid nevertheless alerts us to the scope of what's in store for the world on the computer front in the coming decade. “I don't think people have necessarily internalized this yet, but there's no question that there will be more changes in the next ten years than we've seen in computers in all the time up to now. The chances are good that computers more powerful than any high-end machine now in existence will be available in just about every component of your life.

“I believe that is going to alter significantly the way people think about computing,” he continues. “You won't think in terms of a box on your desk or a specific display, but as a whole enormous collection of information, services, and activity.”

While the uninformed might easily grow uncomfortable with the idea of even more powerful computers advancing (encroaching?) ever more deeply (insidiously?) into our daily lives, Rashid speaks almost lovingly of such a state of affairs. “It's important for computers to be an aid to humans, and to be at their beck and call,” he says. “As computers become more powerful, hopefully we can adapt them to our needs more readily.”

He expresses an abiding interest in promoting computers as tools for “creating and doing things that otherwise couldn't be done.” He eagerly anticipates time in his expanding research lab to lay the groundwork for future breakthroughs. “It should be fun,” he says. “Hopefully, it will be fun for everyone.”

Jeremy Schlosberg follows the careers of Rochester alumni for the Review.
The Wilson gift: "Towing a Boat, Honfleur," an early painting by Claude Monet (a detail from which is shown above), has come to the University's Memorial Art Gallery as part of a major gift from Marie C. Wilson and her late husband, Joseph C. Wilson '31, who was chairman of Xerox Corporation at the time of his death in 1971.

Also included in the Wilson gift are two other oil paintings, by Renoir and Bonnard, as well as four Japanese works from the twelfth through the seventeenth centuries.

In speaking of the 1865 "Towing a Boat," the third Monet to enter the collection, Gallery director Grant Holcomb points out that "it gives us the opportunity to display the entire range of the artist's career. We have one painted seventeen years later (the 1882 'Rocks at Pourville, Low Tide,' ) and one painted at the culmination of his career (the 1903 'Waterloo Bridge: Veiled Sun'). This new painting adds an important missing element."

In all, including the art treasures from the Wilsons, the Gallery received 81 gifts last year with a total appraised value of $4.8 million, making it a banner year for donations to the collection.

The Greening of Wilson Boulevard

Another significant step in the creation of Bausch & Lomb Riverside Park is now under way with the permanent closure this summer of a 1,400-foot stretch of Wilson Boulevard curving around the fraternity and residence quadrangles.

The winding, eighteen-acre park, long in the planning, extends along the river from Elmwood Avenue on the south to the Ford Street Bridge on the north. Already completed is the installation of a system of trails along the river bank, reconstruction of Inter-campus Drive as the main feeder road for the River Campus, expansion of on-campus parking spaces to compensate for those to be lost on the boulevard, and (this one a city-county project) opening of the footbridge connecting the campus to the west side of the river. Gifts totalling $3 million from Bausch & Lomb, specifically earmarked for the project, are underwriting the current phase of parkland development; additional funding is being sought through the Campaign for the '90s.

Next on the agenda are this summer's improvements to the remaining sections of Wilson Boulevard and other campus roads, and installation of meters for public parking along the boulevard. Landscaping, park "amenities," and work on River Campus "gateways" are among items projected for future stages.

Middle States Reaccreditation

The Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools has, as expected, formally reaccredited the University following a visit to the campuses last fall.

Typically, institutions up for reaccreditation prepare an in-depth, written self-study and undergo a site visit every ten years. In its report, the site-visit team, chaired by Eamon M. Kelly, president of Tulane University, noted Rochester's "recognized strength in graduate and professional study" and commended "the University's strategy to strengthen its high-quality undergraduate programs in order to enhance the reputation of the University and thereby maintain the quality of its graduate and professional schools."
142nd Commencement Message: Making Connections Across Space and Time

Though information comes to us twenty-four hours a day from satellite-transmitted TV shows, computer networks, and telephone voice mail, it doesn't connect us as a people, principal speaker Paula Pimlott Brownlee '64F told the 2,500 graduates at the 142nd Commencement on May 24. (That ceremony, incidentally, may just have been the coldest Commencement ever, the consequence of brisk northeast winds that whipped in overnight to dispel the preceding week's heat wave and plunge the morning temperatures into heavy-duty Goretex range.)

Liberal learning — growing to understand other people's circumstances, history, and future — is what allows us to make connections across boundaries of space and time, and reduce fragmentation and conflict, Brownlee said. "Everyone recognizes, with heavy hearts, how much we have to do to understand and reverse the agonizing causes of urban conflict and deprivation in our own country," declared the speaker, who is president of the Association of American Colleges, an advocacy organization for liberal education, and is also former president of Hollins College. "Los Angeles, in all its stark hostilities, shows us one example only of widespread, long-suppressed anger. How I wish that every one of us could study and practice peace-making and conflict-resolution! And then choose to give the time to use them everywhere in our lives."

A newly elected member of the Board of Trustees (see next page), Brownlee received an honorary doctorate at the ceremony, as did Jacob Lawrence, distinguished African-American artist, and Dr. David H. Smith '58M, one of the inventors of a vaccine against bacterial meningitis. Also honored were Carlton Brett, professor of geology, who received the Edward Peck Curtis Award for Excellence in Undergraduate Teaching (for more on Brett, see page 10); Emory Cowen, professor of psychology and of psychiatry, and Leonard Mandel, professor of physics, co-winners of the University Graduate Teaching Award; and Richard T. Kennedy '41, ambassador at large and special adviser for nuclear nonproliferation affairs and nuclear energy for the Bush administration, who received the Hutchison Medal, the highest honor the University reserves for alumni.

In all, degrees awarded that day totalled 1,222 bachelor's, 1,003 master's, and 317 doctoral degrees. The 142nd Commencement season ended with a second ceremony, for graduates of the Simon School, which took place on June 14, too late for reporting in this issue of Rochester Review.

U.S. News' Ranks Graduate Programs

Two of the University's graduate programs and its William E. Simon School of Business Administration won acclaim in U.S. News & World Report's "America's Best Graduate Schools" issue, published in March.

The political science and economics departments, both in the College of Arts and Science, were ranked ninth and fourteenth in the country, respectively. The Simon School achieved the Number Twenty-two spot among the country's top business schools.

This is the first year the magazine has ranked graduate programs in the liberal arts; U.S. News has been ranking graduate schools in engineering, law, medicine, and business (and regularly including the Simon School among its top twenty-five) for the last three years. U.S. News based the liberal arts rankings on surveys of department heads and directors of graduate studies at institutions granting doctorates in economics, English, history, political science, psychology, or sociology. Each rated a school's reputation for academic quality in his or her discipline on a five-point scale ranging from "marginal" to "distinguished." The criteria were scholarly production, the quality of the curriculum, and reputation of faculty and students. The school with the highest average score was ranked first.

Report on Minority Recruitment

In April, a faculty committee issued a strongly worded report to the Faculty Senate on what it assessed as a failure to hire minority faculty. The Faculty Senate Ad Hoc Committee on Minority Issues, chaired by English professor Morris Eaves, said that the University "has made almost no progress in creating the more diverse faculty that will be needed to serve its more diverse student body."

The committee also criticized the lack of efforts to recruit minority graduate students, which, in turn, contributes to the lack of potential faculty members.

Although generally critical, the committee noted that "there is solace for the dismal news we bring: First, we have made some gains; second, these are exceedingly obstinate and intricate problems that do not yield to easy solutions; and third, the University of Rochester is not alone." The report also noted the existence of the provost's "opportunity fund," which gives departments some incentive and assistance when recruiting minority faculty; and the appointment of faculty member Jesse Moore as University associate dean for graduate studies to concentrate on the recruitment of minority graduate students.

But as of September 1991, minority faculty — including blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans — constituted only 2.1 percent of the University's tenure-track faculty (that is, 1.4 percent among tenured faculty and 2.8 percent among "tenure eligible" faculty).

In a note to Eaves, President O'Brien commended the committee for its work. "I believe your report establishes basic directions which we must follow," wrote O'Brien.
Among the committee's recommendations to the Faculty Senate:
- That there be "a coordinated effort by faculty and administration" with actions "well beyond the level of business-as-usual."
- That "powerful, visible financial incentives and close oversight" for affirmative-action programs be established.
- That academic units examine whether the "signatures" of departments—that is, specializing in certain disciplinary approaches—hinder effective minority recruiting.
- That "mentoring systems" be created to encourage professional development of untenured faculty to help retain minority faculty.
- That the University faculty "help minority faculty members [to] make a comfortable life for themselves in Rochester."

Kodak's 'Young Leaders'

Continuing a partnership that has been in effect since George Eastman and Rush Rhees first joined together to create the modern University of Rochester, Eastman Kodak Company has launched an award program that recognizes future leaders among high school students nationwide, and, as one of its benefits, confers eligibility to apply for the new Rochester Young Leaders Scholarship Program at the University.

The Kodak Young Leaders Award Program, as it is called, honors the outstanding sophomore in participating high school classes across the country. "It is our hope that Kodak Young Leaders will serve as role models for their classmates, thereby inspiring other young people in their schools and communities," said Kay R. Whitmore, Kodak chairman.

In their high-school senior year, Kodak Young Leaders are eligible to apply for the University of Rochester Young Leaders Scholarship Program, in which, if accepted, they will receive at least a minimum financial award, with additional financial aid granted depending on need. The Kodak program is similar to the Bausch & Lomb and Xerox programs for outstanding high school seniors in, respectively, the sciences and the humanities and social sciences.

In commenting on the new award, President O'Brien said that "Kodak is encouraging the future leaders of our communities and of our country, and we are delighted to help by recognizing many of those students as special scholars at Rochester."

Seven Join Trustees

Seven new trustees, six of them alumni, have been elected to the University board. They are:
- Carl Angeloff '53, an attorney and partner of Edwards & Argell in Palm Beach, where he specializes in corporate finance, banking, and real estate;
- Dr. Ernest A. Bates '62M, chairman and CEO of American Shared Hospital Services, Inc., San Francisco, and a faculty member in neurosurgery at the University of California at San Francisco;
- Ronald L. Bittner '78G, president and CEO of Rochester Telephone Corporation;
- Paula Pimlott Brownlee '64F, president of the Association of American Colleges, an advocacy organization for liberal education;
- Allan E. Dugan, senior vice president, corporate strategic services, Xerox Corporation;
- Bruce H. Moses '55, president and CEO, Uarco Incorporated, Barrington, Illinois, who has just completed a term as president of the Trustees' Council, governing board for the Alumni Association;
- Hugo F. Sonnenschein '61, provost of Princeton University.

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CAMPAIGN FOR THE '90S

More than Halfway There

"We've passed the halfway mark!"
That announcement by campaign chair Edwin Colodny '48 capped the celebratory mood of this year's Commencement Weekend. Only one year after the public kickoff, the Campaign for the '90s has reached 51 percent of its $375 million goal and now stands at $192 million, Colodny said. The latest figures include both a Nucleus Fund of $126 million raised prior to last year's kickoff, and gifts made by alumni, parents, and other friends to the Annual Fund, which as of May 1 totaled $4,232,000 for FY 1991-92, up 11 percent from the same date in 1990-91.

In making the announcement, Colodny credited the "enthusiasm, talent, and hard work of our many campaign volunteers—not to mention the generosity and loyalty of our donors, whether they're alumni, foundations, corporations, or other friends of the University."

Among recent gifts announced at the same time were these:
- A gift to enhance the landscaping around Schlegel Hall, from Nancy R. Turner, widow of the late Rochester trustee Richard L. Turner, chair and CEO of Schlegel Corporation.
- A gift of $500,000 from Laural Martin Friel '21 in her name and in the name of her late husband, Leon Friel '38G, to go to the endowment of the College of Arts and Science.
- A $1.3 million gift from Dr. Carl Honig '47, professor of physiology, in support of the Peter D. Watson Center for International Peace and Cooperation, which was established by a major gift from the late Peter Watson.
- A gift of $210,000 to the College of Engineering for curriculum improvement, from Wadsworth Coyne Sykes, 20 and his son, Robert F. Sykes, a University trustee and general partner in Sykes Associates.
- A gift of $230,785 from Porter Anderson, Jr., professor of pediatrics, for unrestricted support of the Strong Children's Medical Center and support for the Lindsay Fund, a pediatric fellowship program.
- A testamentary gift from Dr. William T. VanHuyten, professor emeritus of obstetrics and gynecology, and Betty VanHuyten to endow a Dean's Teaching Fellowship Fund at the medical school.
- A gift from Bessie Specter in honor of her late husband, Louis Specter, supporting the Community Education Division at the Eastman School and providing for the creation of the Louis H. Specter, M.D., Staff Lounge at the Sibley Music Library.
SPECIAL REPORT:

Publics and Privates: ‘A Dangerous Inversion’

As public and private tuition levels remain miles apart, how will the higher education system serve the American public?

That, say some educational experts, is no longer a question of only mild academic interest.

In fact, observers like James Scannell, Rochester’s vice president for enrollments, placement, and alumni affairs, say that the growing gap between tuition at public and private universities is now heading toward a dangerous and unintended inversion of public policy.

What’s happening, says Scannell, who is also chair of the College Scholarship Service Council and National Assembly (part of the College Board), is simply that many well-off students—with their choice of private and public schools—are increasingly choosing public colleges and universities in order to save money.

The less affluent find themselves squeezed out of public institutions due to space limitations—ironic, he says, given that the low-tuition policy was founded on the principle of access—and subsequently they turn to private institutions.

And there, where financial aid is granted according to one’s circumstances, the additional strain on financial-aid budgets has skyrocketed.

“State systems have absorbed inflationary costs and beffed up their quality and prestige, and that cost has been passed on to the taxpayer—who has begun to balk,” Scannell says. “Students and their parents see public schools as ‘bargains’ and, more and more, choose them over the privates.”

“They subsidized tuition rates—which I know in New York State are not based on any rational formula linked to the real cost of education—make public colleges an increasingly popular option for families whose choices are in no way limited by what they can pay,” he says.

The notion of “access” is at risk, he says. “I recently heard about a liberal arts graduate from a local community college who could not get into an upstate SUNY college unless he had a 3.4 grade point average. Rochester, by comparison, will take community college students with 2.8 averages—and we find that they do very well in our demanding circumstances. But that simply reflects how few spaces that SUNY college had to offer—in large part because of artificially low tuition levels.”

At the same time, many private colleges—Brown, among other prestigious institutions—have decided they can no longer afford to offer “need-blind” admissions. In other words, some students’ enrollment is contingent upon their ability to pay. (Rochester, for now, remains “need-blind” in admissions.)

“Public institutions should indeed seek to be the best they can be,” Scannell notes, “but that laudable goal must be balanced carefully with the goals of ‘maximum accessibility’ and ‘minimum tuition’—especially if the latter has little to do with actual cost.”

Given the heavy weight on the taxpayers of every state, private institutions need to keep a substantial role in accommodating future students, he concludes.

“Right now, state funding for higher education—public and private—is sadly out of sync with the expectations for quality,” says President O’Brien. “What is even more discouraging, at least in New York State, is the complete absence of a coherent policy for financing higher education. The low public tuitions have been a drain on the taxpayer—and they skew the competition between private and public colleges for undergraduate students.”

Fiscally and philosophically, O’Brien says, the dual public-private system is “absolutely necessary. If the states were to try to assume responsibility for students now at private colleges and universities, the additional burden for taxpayers would exceed $12 billion each year.” (Nationally, private institutions enroll 21 percent of all students, awarding far higher percentages of bachelor’s and graduate-level degrees.)

Even the public institutions are beginning to agree that the finances are not working quite right. “We must acknowledge that states no longer can or will provide the bulk of public college and university budgets,” Illinois State University’s president, Thomas P. Wallace, wrote recently in the Chronicle of Higher Education. “We must also modify the historic low-tuition philosophy used to set prices at our public institutions.” Wallace knew he was taking a controversial stand, but said that added revenues from a high-tuition policy could then be directed to truly needy students.

So what’s to be done? From the perspective of private universities, “it makes a lot of sense to establish state-system tuitions at a given percentage of the actual cost,” Scannell says. “That number is up for discussion—40 percent, 60 percent? But let’s be rational about it.”

A second, more radical solution is to let the funding follow the student. Rather than funding extensive state systems directly, assign those dollars to the school the student chooses to attend.

Another idea popped up last March in a letter to the editor of The New York Times: “Why not consider a tax break that makes long-term sense: tax deductibility of college tuition,” said the writer. “After all, tax laws help homeowners carry the burden of mortgages. Shouldn’t education expenses be viewed as a similar long-term investment?” This modest proposal, however, would require a major (and, probably, politically impractical) rewriting of tax laws.

If public policy for higher education is in serious question, “it comes at a time when most questions about ‘education’ are aimed at the secondary level,” Scannell says. “But we can’t take higher education’s funding structure for granted. Soon it may be too late—even for the most distinguished of the state-supported and independent schools.”
'A Positive Change'

A quartet by any other name—well, under whatever name, this foursome won the big prize, a four-way scholarship to the Eastman School of Music. We’re talking here about the recently rechristened Anderson Quartet, last fall’s winner (as the Chaminade) of the school’s biennial Cleveland Quartet Competition.

As Cleveland winners, the New York City musicians—violinists Marianne Henry and Marisa McLeod, violist Diedra Lawrence, and cellist Michael Cameron—are working intensively with the members of the school’s distinguished quartet-in-residence and other string faculty members. At the end of the student quartet’s two-year tenure, the school will sponsor their New York City debut and help place them in a faculty residency at another college or university.

About the name change: The Andersons, who originally styled themselves after the French composer Cecile Chaminade, by winning the Cleveland became the first all-black ensemble to win a major classical music competition.

“In a way, we’re making history, and we wanted to draw attention to that in a positive way,” says cellist Cameron. One way to acknowledge their achievement as black musicians, they decided, was to take the name of the great mezzo-soprano Marian Anderson. She sent word that she was pleased to grant permission, and the new designation became official. “We’re extremely proud to have her name,” Cameron declares.

The quartet, together since 1989, auditioned for the award “simply for some professional feedback,” Cameron says. “We didn’t really expect to win.” But, win they did, and Rochester has received them with enthusiasm. Their debut concert at Kilbourn Hall in February (yes, that’s right, you remember February chez Rochester) was packed, with an overflow turned away at the door. Robert V. Palmer, Gannett music critic, next day wrote of their “wide-ranging dynamics, meticulous attention to detail and, more often than not, a confident, aggressive approach to the music’s passion and play.”

The Anderson (as Chaminade) was the premier scholarship quartet at the American Conservatory in Fountainbleu, France, during the summers of 1989 and 1990. The foursome has presented concerts at Alice Tully Hall, the Bruno Walter Auditorium at Lincoln Center, the Brooklyn Barge, Abraham Goodman Hall, the New York International Festival of the Arts, and the Brooklyn Museum Concert Series.

They don’t miss frenetic New York City, Cameron says. “It’s such a crazy place.” Being in Rochester and at Eastman has given them the opportunity to concentrate on improving their music, without having to scramble to find other work to support themselves, he tells you. Now, with four hours a day, six days a week of practice, coursework, and performances to contend with, “we don’t need the distractions of the big city,” he says. “Rochester is definitely a positive change for us.”

Travel Book Features Med Center

An unusual travel book, Medical Landmarks USA by California physician Martin R. Lipp, includes the Medical Center in its survey of historical sites, architectural gems, museums, libraries, and other places of note. Among the reasons cited by the author for Rochester’s “medical landmark” status are such significant research contributions as the development of X-ray motion pictures (cinefluorography); the wartime assessment of the medical aspects of the atomic bomb; the first isolation (1934) of progesterone; and the first research (1930) pointing the direction toward mammography. The section concludes with a paragraph in praise of the Miner Library, which is noted as “a spectacular blending of the new and old.”
ROCHESTER QUOTES

“Bluntly stated, to be a victim in our culture is somehow un-American”—Anthropologist Ayala Gabriel, in an op-ed piece in *Newsday*, on the American bias against people (e.g., Terry Anderson, Patricia Bowman, Anita Hill) who, rightly or wrongly, acquire status as “victims.”

Although we Americans know that people can become victims through no fault of their own, we are uncomfortable in a victim’s presence. Victims make us question the deeply rooted American belief in self-reliance and independence,” she continued.

“I don’t know why people feel they have to be constrained by their major”—Christopher Cusano ’92, a religion and classics major from Bedminster, N.J., explaining to a *New York Times* reporter why he got involved in creating an economic model of the cost variables for drilling natural gas wells in third-world countries.

The project—whose aim is to see if it would be economically and environmentally advantageous for third-world nations to tap into their own energy resources—is being conducted by a team of five undergraduate researchers under an $18,000 contract from the World Bank. “I’m running this program as I would a company with young engineers and professionals,” says Ben Ehenhack, a petroleum engineer and research associate at the University’s Frederick Douglass Institute for African and African-American Studies. “They do the research on their own as they see fit.”

“Anyone who takes part in this degrading ritual ought to be automatically excluded from consideration”—Historian Christopher Lasch, in a *New York Times* op-ed piece on the trivializing effect of television debates among presidential candidates.

“The nature of the occasion requires [the candidates] to exaggerate the reach and effectiveness of public policy, to give the impression that the right programs and the right leadership can meet every challenge facing the country,” he writes. But what the country really needs is “a new vision of the good life, one that rejects the equation of success with the ‘life styles of the rich and famous.’ That new vision is unlikely to take shape as long as televised debate remains the principal form of political communication.”

“Con-grat-u-lations. You win”—the ever-so-polite, checker-playing “Rochester Robot” making a concession it doesn’t often have to make.

Brian Marsh, the robot’s chief designer, told *Discover* magazine, “It doesn’t come after you if it loses either, which is good, because it’s quite large.” (Before all the programming bugs were ironed out, it knocked holes in the ceiling when reaching for the checkerboard.) Beyond the politesse, the robot’s chief distinction lies in a unique operating system that allows four different programming modules to communicate with each other—opening up a wide range of possibilities for the robot’s future. “You can move from checkers to something more aggressive like cleaning up nuclear waste or moving around on the ocean floor,” Marsh foresees.

“This is like a twentieth-century comma”—Psycholinguist Thomas Bever, in MIT’s *Technology Review*, referring to his theory that texts become more readable when the printer places extra space at the ends of phrases and avoids awkwardly breaking ideas between lines.

“In the first written records, there were no spaces, even between words. After spaces came sentence punctuation,” he told *Technology Review*. So, “using a computer to insert extra space around phrases is just taking this process into the twentieth century.”

“This would really challenge these guys to shake up the system”—Political scientist Richard Fenno, proposing to a *Wall Street Journal* reporter that Congress could best be reformed through limitations on committee assignments rather than term limits on Congressional seats.

“Term limits really hit at democracy,” Fenno cautioned, because they can prevent voters from being represented by the legislator of their choice. He suggested that a viable solution to curbing abuse of entrenched power would be to limit terms served on powerful committees, such as Ways and Means.

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Four Named to Endowed Chairs

Four distinguished scholars in the College of Arts and Science have been newly appointed to endowed chairs: computer scientist James Allen, English professors Paula Backscheider and Russell Peck, and psychologist Elissa Newport.

Allen, the new John H. Dessauer Professor of Computer Science, is internationally known for his work in artificial intelligence—analyzing how humans communicate their goals, plans, and intentions, with the aim of programming computers to communicate in similar ways. A Rochester faculty member since 1978, Allen is the editor of the top journal in his field, *Computational Linguistics*, and the author of the leading textbook, *Natural Language Understanding*. The Dessauer chair honors the retired vice chairman of Xerox Corp., who supervised the development of the Xerox copier.

Named to the Roswell Smith Burrows Professorship in English, Backscheider is numbered among the nation’s most highly respected writers on eighteenth-century British poetry, fiction, and drama. Her *Daniel Defoe: His Life* won the 1990 British Council Prize in the Humanities and received enthusiastic praise in such publications as *The New York Times Book Review* and the *Washington Post Book World*. Among the other honors she has accrued in her seventeen years on the Rochester faculty is a 1991 Guggenheim fellowship, which she used to complete her most recent volume, *Power, Politics, and the Rise of Mass Culture*. Roswell S. Burrows, for whom her chair was named, was a founding trustee of the University.

Another longtime member of the English faculty (he joined the University in 1961), Peck is now the John Hall Deane Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature—incumbent of a chair honoring...
an early University alumnus (Class of 1866) and trustee who was a New York City lawyer. A distinguished medievalist, Peck has written one of the leading books on poet John Gower, *Kingship and Common Profit in Gower's Confessio Amantis.* He has also earned acclaim as a teacher, in 1985 winning the prestigious Gold Medal from the Council for the Advancement and Support of Education.

Now George Eastman Professor of Psychology, Newport is the newcomer among the group—she has just completed her fourth year at Rochester.

Her academic specialty is developmental psychology, with particular interest in the development of language. Much of her career she has devoted to studying the language skills of hearing-impaired people who are fluent in American Sign Language, affording her unique insights into the comparative abilities of early and late learners of a language. Among her recent honors is the Claude Pepper Award for Excellence, the highest distinction conferred by the National Institute on Deafness and Communication Disorders. Her chair commemorates the vision of George Eastman, the University’s greatest benefactor.

**Applications Up—Again**

The box scores are in—and for the seventh year in a row, more students than ever before have applied for freshman admission to Rochester. By the end of April, applications for the class of 1996 stood at 7,978. That’s up a sizable 8 percent over last year’s 7,386. Increases have been similar and steady since the mid-1980s.

That puts the University on the plus side nationally, where the number of college applications from an as-yet receding pool was generally down last year and showing a mixed picture this year. (According to figures from *The Chronicle of Higher Education,* Johns Hopkins and Chicago are up respectively 20 and 10 percent; Notre Dame and Syracuse down 6 and 5 percent.)

What is Rochester doing that is working so well here? “There are a lot of hot things going on these days,” says Wayne Locust, director of admissions. He points to a number of new programs begun in the last few years that are big draws to prospective students—“Take Five” and the Minority Fifth Year for Teaching Program, for instance, both of which give students an extra, tuition-free year in which to expand their educational experience.

Added to these, he says, is a more aggressive national recruiting campaign that is also helping to boost admissions-office figures, including the exposure generated by the Bausch & Lomb, Xerox, and (the new, see page 33) Eastman Kodak scholarship programs. “These programs have given us a presence in high schools across the country that we wouldn’t be enjoying otherwise,” he says.

“Word of mouth is still our best recruitment tool, though, and, fortunately, we’ve been getting repeated cycles of happy students telling their friends that the University of Rochester is a great school.”

The true test, however, the one that really makes admissions officers nervous, will be the number of freshmen who actually show up in the fall, following what is known in admissions parlance as the “summer melt.” On that score, with the cautious optimism that is requisite in all good admissions people, Locust remains confident—with his fingers crossed.

**At Last: Bellamy Gets Stamp of Approval**

Q: The words of what American university alumnus have been most often and most widely quoted over the last century?

A: Barring a better claim, this University thinks it has the definitive candidate in Francis Bellamy, Class of 1876, whose words have been recited daily in American classrooms since 1892, when he composed the Pledge of Allegiance to celebrate the 400th anniversary of Columbus’s first voyage to the new world.

Bellamy, who also managed to get Columbus Day established as a national holiday, was an ex-clergyman “with a knack for words” who worked for *The Youth’s Companion,* an influential publication that initiated the quadricentennial celebration. He composed the pledge anonymously as one element in that first Columbus Day, and lived to see his words take off to become “a universal doxology”—and his claim to authorship tenaciously disputed. It was not until more than half a century after he first penned his famous twenty-three words (later expanded to thirty-one) that the controversy was definitively settled in his favor.

For many years his advocates have been mounting a campaign to gain appropriate recognition for Francis Bellamy through a U.S. postage stamp issued in his honor—with, most recently, the centennial of the pledge, 1992, targeted as a fitting date for its unveiling.

Well, we all know who else is getting a stamp in 1992. And all the hoopla over Elvis may be what fired up the Bellamy boosters to make their final successful pitch. As *Rochester Review* was going to press, the Postal Service announced that a stamp commemorating the initial publication of the pledge would go on sale on September 8, the 100th anniversary of its first appearance in *The Youth’s Companion.*
SPORTS

Playing Smart Basketball

Men’s Squad Hits National Finals;
Coach Becomes ‘Winningest’

When Mike Neer was hired in 1976 as head coach for men’s basketball, he said he wanted to bring “smart basketball” to the Yellowjacket program.

Well, at this point nobody is going to argue that he hasn’t managed just that. Take the ’91-92 season, for example, when — on the way to engineering his courtmen to their second Division III championship-game appearance since 1990 (and their third final-four gig in the same time span) — Neer also became the “winningest” coach in Rochester basketball history. That last achievement came on February 16, when his squad downed Carnegie Mellon, 88-47, to give him his school-record 248th Yellowjacket win.

Led by All-American center Chris Fite ’92, the Jackets went on from there to capture the UAA championship, and then made it all the way to the title game in this year’s national Division III tournament before falling to Calvin (Michigan) College, 62-49. (Fite, not so incidentally, has racked up a few records of his own and is now Rochester’s all-time scorer and rebounder, having clinched those distinctions earlier in the season.)

A year ago, Rochester advanced to the quarterfinals of the national tournament before losing to Franklin and Marshall and dousing its hopes of matching the record of 1990. That was the year the University won its first national basketball championship, capped by a 43-42 victory over DePauw in the title game. The Yellowjackets were seeded only fourth of five teams in the East Regional that year, but used their relentless defense to win six straight games, including the last five on the road. After guiding the Yellowjackets to their national championship, Neer was named Kodak Division III Coach of the Year by the National Association of Basketball Coaches.

That 248th win which secured Neer’s place in Yellowjacket record books took place earlier this year in the River Campus Alexander Palestra, which is named, as long-time Rochester basketball fans will know, for Lou (obligatory prefix: “the legendary”) Alexander, Yellowjacket coach from 1931 to 1957. Alexander, as long-time Rochester basketball fans should also know, held the previous mark of 247 court victories.

Neer’s coaching statistics (now 255-163) are impressive, but he hasn’t given them much thought. “I didn’t ever set my sights on the record,” he says. “Eventually I did figure that at some point it could happen, because I felt I would be around here a while.” (Now a sixteen-year veteran, he succeeded Lyle Brown, another long-time incumbent, who was Palestra mentor for nineteen years and 227 wins.)

Although he may not have set out to break any records, the Rochester coach recognizes what he has accomplished. “It is an honor,” he says of his new standing in the record books. “Alexander was a heck of a coach, as was Brown.

“But what I think is more impressive is that I am only the third Yellowjacket coach since the Depression. How often do you see that in Division III basketball?”

After the stellar 1990 season, Division I coaching vacancies opened up at Columbia and Army, and Neer briefly considered moving to that level. In the end, he chose to remain where he was.

Coaching in Division III may not give him the national attention Division I coaches receive, but it has many other rewards, he says. “I enjoy the fact that I am coaching students who want to play because they love the game and are not playing just because they’ve got a scholarship to play.”

An advocate of achievement both on and off the court, he sees the habit of academic success as an advantage to his kind of Division III coaching. “These kids are bright and motivated, coming as they are from high achievements academically as well as athletically. Sure, every year we have our share of adversities, but our teams are resilient — that’s the nature of the Rochester student.
"In our coaching we put a premium on character qualities like decision-making, paying attention to detail, and unselfishness," he adds. "Being able to make the right decisions comes from attention to detail, which comes from good performance academically. And we are big into efficiency; we’re not looking to a volume game to show how many shots we can take." This last attribute has led Rochester to selectiveness in choosing its shots, resulting in a higher field-goal percentage than that enjoyed by most teams, he acknowledges.

“We get open by using screens. We concentrate on being a smart and patient offensive team. If we pick and pass, we concentrate on the pick and pass.”

A six-foot, seven-inch native of Alexandria, Virginia, Neer played freshman ball at Brown University before transferring to Washington and Lee. He was selected for the All-Virginia basketball team and was also a star high-jumper on the track team. The pro Cincinnati Royals drafted him in 1970, but he chose instead to play basketball that year in Italy. At twenty-seven, after a four-year stint coaching Navy’s freshman team, Neer was named Rochester’s head basketball coach.

Are thoughts of Division I still lurking in his head? Right now, he says, he’s having too much fun. "I obviously enjoy it here — after all, it’s been sixteen years since I came.”

The intellectual emphasis and the Division III style suit him just fine, he repeats. “I can accept fatigue and injury in my players, but I have a hard time accepting their not being sharp or focused mentally.

“You can stay in the game if you’re playing with your head,” concludes Neer — a man who, it would seem, takes his own advice.

Tim Farrell

Winter–Spring

Season Wrap-Ups

Men’s track team members had more than one reason to be breathless last winter and spring — they ran all out to capture their first-ever UAA titles in both indoor and outdoor track.

The indoor team had tried for the last four years to win the UAA title, always to come in a frustrating second place to Washington University.

“It feels great,” said Head Coach Tim Hale. “We established a goal and worked toward it. When it came to crunch time, everybody performed up to expectations or better.”

Hale had reason to feel even better when the outdoor team secured its first UAA championship at Carnegie Mellon in April. Like the indoor squad, the outdoor team bested arch-rival Washington University to come away with the title.

Rochester achieved total dominance in the 10,000-meter run. Joe Mello ’93 won the individual title with a time of 32:23.35; teammates Jim Dunlop ’92 and Tony Kerr ’93 came in second and third.

Dunlop also shone in the 5,000-meter run, capturing the UAA individual title with a time of 15:06.59. Teammate Dave Boutiller ’92 claimed the crown in the 3,000-meter steeplechase. George Farley ’92 achieved a personal best and the Yellowjackets’ third individual title with a leap of 45’ 4.5” in the triple jump.

Other winter and spring season highlights:

Golf: Yellowjacket golfers made it five for five when they took home their fifth straight UAA championship, beating Emory 599 strokes to 613 strokes. All five Yellowjacket golfers won spots on the All-Association team. Mike Kiel ’94 (who shot 146 for 36 holes, four over par), Joe Tomasso ’94 (150), and Todd Jones ’93 (152) made first team, and Dan Wesley ’93 (153) and Jeff Thomas ’93 (158) earned second-team honors.

Swimming: After a difficult season (1–5) the men’s swimming team splashed into a surprising second-place finish at the UAA championships in Atlanta, edging out third-place finisher NYU by just two points.

“That was probably one of the neatest experiences of my life as a coach,” said Head Coach Marrie Neumer. "To go into the third day in fourth place and then have unbelievable swims from the guys was amazing.”

One of those “unbelievable swims” belonged to Chris Gaydos ’92, who captured the 100-yard freestyle. Gaydos later teamed up with Josh Stern ’92, Mike Yurkewicz ’95, and Nigel Richards ’93 to place third in the 400-yard freestyle relay. Gaydos and Stern topped off the season by qualifying for the NCAA Division III Championships. Gaydosearned All-American honors for a 12th-place finish in the 100-yard freestyle.

The women’s swim team enhanced its winning season (4–3) with a third-place finish at the UAA championship. The team gained strength from freshman star Jeanne Traer, who tied for second place in individual scoring at the UAA meet and won the championship in the 200-yard backstroke. Diver Nicole Kosky ’92 also put in a solid performance with second-place finishes in both the one- and three-meter boards.

Tennis: Head Coach — and 1992 UAA Coach of the Year — Peter Lyman led the men’s tennis team to a third-place finish at the UAA championships. Six singles players — David Wesley ’93, Ben Austen ’93, Ken Shultz ’94, Jivan Datta ’92, David Beck ’92, and Mark Szabo ’94 — stood out by winning All-UAA acclaim.

Women’s Track: The usually winning women’s track team fought an uphill battle this year during both the indoor and outdoor seasons. Even so, Linda Park ’94 continued the five-year Rochester tradition of one team member taking home most outstanding (individual) performer honors in the UAA indoor championship meet. At the UAA outdoor championship, Park jumped into third place in the long jump and into fifth place in the high jump. Molly Boucher ’95 placed third in the triple jump.

Winter Records

Men’s Basketball: 28–3
Women’s Basketball: 7–17
Men’s Swimming: 1–5
Women’s Swimming: 4–3
Squash: 3–8

Spring Records

Baseball: 15–11–1
Men’s Lacrosse: 3–10
Women’s Lacrosse: 8–7
Atkinson (center) on camera at the Medical Center

3.5 Million House Calls

Among the inordinately large numbers of adults this day hanging around the pediatriic wing of Strong Memorial Hospital—guess which one is the TV personality?

Hint: She's the one standing in the spotlights, with nary a hair out of place, asking probing questions even though it's three o'clock in the afternoon, and she was at LaGuardia before dawn.

Yep, you spotted her—Holly Atkinson '78 M, medical correspondent for NBC's "Today" show, visiting Strong to tape a report on the "Strong Writers Program," a poetry project that aims to help pediatric patients cope with their illnesses.

In between takes—and talks with pediatricians, and her old professors, and current medical students, and her producer, who, even though it's Old Home Week, has to get four minutes of footage out of all of this—we pulled Atkinson aside for a few probing questions of our own.

For instance, does she like her job?

"That's a stupid question," she tosses back (reminding us of the pitfalls of interviewing journalists).

"I love what I'm doing. I can't tell you how many phone calls I get from physicians who are burnt out, asking me, 'How can I do what you do?'"

"The other thing I love about my work is doing health-education reporting for physicians on Lifetime." (In addition to her "Today" post, Atkinson is senior vice president of programming and medical affairs for Lifetime Medical Television, the worldwide cable network for physicians and other health-care professionals.)

"So I stay in touch with the best and the brightest in the profession as well as the latest research in medicine. I'm reading medical journals all the time; it keeps me up to date."

And now for our Tom Brokaw-esque, probing question number two: Why is she doing what she is doing?

"Why does anyone go into medicine?" she asks. "You want to help. I don't sit in an office every day, but I like to think that what I do affects people's lives."

Indeed, with a "Today" show audience of some three-and-a-half million each weekday morning, Atkinson (who appears every Thursday) can have an impact on individual lives. Recent segments have included reports on varicose veins, asthma, playground safety, living wills, children and diet, weight-loss tips, a woman's guide to sex, and, of course, the Strong Writers Program.

"Television is a very important vehicle," she comments. "I think that there is a lot on television that stinks—but it can also be a very helpful, very valuable medium. It's one way to reach those who are medically disenfranchised, to educate them on important health issues."

Atkinson is eminently qualified for the task, with training in internal medicine, public health, and science journalism. After a B.S. in biology from Colgate and three years into her M.D. at Rochester, she says, "I was having some conflicts about doing clinical practice." She remembers reading a New Yorker profile on writer Walker Percy, who trained as a doctor, that set her thinking about combining her interests in medicine and writing. After interning at Rochester in the Department of Internal Medicine, she spent some time as a staff physician with the U.S. Public Health Service in Washington, D.C., and then earned a master's in science reporting from Columbia's Graduate School of Journalism.

With her doctor's bag of degrees, Atkinson landed jobs, successively, with Walter Cronkite's "Universe" show, the "CBS Morning News," Lifetime Medical Television, and "Today," where she replaced Dr. Art Ulene.

Television and medicine do have their similarities, she concludes.

"You can't blow it often, in TV or in medicine. It's a lot of stress, but I thrive on it."

898 Wins–297 Losses—
and Counting

Elsewhere in this magazine (page 38), you can read about how Mike Neer got to be the winningest coach in Rochester basketball history. But even that stellar record (255 wins–163 losses) pales when you compare it with the one racked up by former Yellowjacket court star Dick Baldwin '43, '51G.
Still going strong after forty-one years on the job, Baldwin is now, officially, college basketball’s winningest coach ever—nationwide.

As head coach for four decades at Broome County (New York) Community College and now filling the same post at SUNY Binghamton, Baldwin has amassed a career total of 898 wins, 297 losses—an all-time record for college basketball coaches from the NCAA Division I on down. His closest competitor, twenty-three games behind, is Adolph Rupp, who made it to 875 wins while coaching at the University of Kentucky from 1931 to 1972.

Recalling Woody Allen’s remark about how 80 percent of success lies in showing up, Baldwin tends to attribute much of his own success to sheer longevity—although he will also mention perseverance and good health. The fact that he’s never missed a game in forty-one years may be, he says, “the most amazing statistic of all.”

Now seventy years old and the grandfather of five, Baldwin came out of four years of retirement last fall to join SUNY Binghamton (where another alumnus, Timothy Schum ’60, has shown some longevity of his own as soccer coach for the last twenty-eight years). During his earlier career at Broome County, from 1947 to 1987, Baldwin had set a junior-college record of 879 wins and 290 losses.

Looking back on nearly 1,200 games—three quarters of them victories—Baldwin finds he remembers the losses best. “There was one year when we were beaten at the buzzer at the regional finals when somebody launched the ball with no time left on the clock. The buzzer went off as the ball was in the air, and we lost by one point.”

Another time, we lost at the national championship the same way. “Generally,” he reflects, “you tend to learn more with the losses than you do with the wins. You redouble your efforts. You try to find out what went wrong and you try to correct it.”

Those who knew Baldwin as an undergraduate probably won’t find his later achievements all that surprising. He was one of the unbeatable “B’s”—along with Baynes, Baroody, Baynes, and Beall—on Lou Alexander’s undefeated basketball team of 1941-42. (He was also captain-elect of the 1942-43 team, but Uncle Sam got him first.) His basketball history bounces back even further, to his teenage years at the Deveaux School in Niagara Falls under coach Charles Metz ’29 (who also played basketball for the Yellowjackets and at one time held the record for the one-hundred-yard dash).

As for the future—does he think he can top nine hundred victories next season?

“I certainly hope so. If I don’t, I’ll be in retirement very soon afterwards—because we want to win.”

Cochrane in the lab

**Life-Saving ‘Hobby’**

“There’s been a lot of razzmatazz about it, but it was actually just a hobby,” demurs Charles Cochrane ’51, ’56M. Behind all the razzmatazz, however, Cochrane’s latest project has life-saving implications for some of our most fragile humans—premature babies, and adults with certain types of lung disease.

Cochrane is a protein chemist at the Scripps Research Institute in La Jolla, California. Last fall he and his associate, Susan D. Revak, made public their successful duplication of SP-B, a key protein in the makeup of surfactant—a combination of proteins and fats that coats the air sacs in the lungs and prevents them from collapsing. Insufficient surfactant, as in the underdeveloped lungs of preemies, can result in the life-threatening condition known as Respiratory Distress Syndrome (RDS).

Treating RDS with surfactant derived from other sources is not new, Cochrane says. Neonatal specialists at Strong Memorial Hospital, for example, have been doing pioneering work with surfactant taken from animals. The advantage to the synthetic variety is that it is cleaner and less expensive than animal surfactant (which can cost upwards of a thousand dollars for a single dosage for a newborn; seven or eight times that for an adult). Synthetic surfactant, in contrast, can be made relatively quickly and cheaply in the lab.

Completing the initial synthesis took “oh, just a few years,” says Cochrane, who has been at Scripps since 1961. In the process, he and Revak screened the proteins found in human surfactant, identified SP-B, and eventually succeeded in duplicating it in the lab. They then mixed the synthetic protein with lipids to simulate naturally occurring surfactant.

When the scientists tested the synthesized substance on fetal rabbits and rhesus monkeys, “it caused an immediate positive response,” Cochrane reports. Researchers are confident it will work equally well on humans, although it will probably be some years yet before clinical trials are completed.

So where does the “hobby” element enter into all this? Usually, Cochrane explains, his work stays strictly within the realm of pure protein research. In this case, he and Revak went above and beyond by taking SP-B a step further, into practical application.

The results of his avocational foray have been “sexy” to the scientific media, Cochrane admits. *Science* magazine featured it as a cover story, and general publications like *The Wall Street Journal* have also picked up on it. Although he admits to rather enjoying all the publicity, it definitely has not been the satisfying part of the work, he says.

His own “Eureka” peak came instead “when we tested the mimic peptides and stabilized the lipid layer. *That* was fun.”
Voice-Over
For Janet Graves-Wright '75E, a lingering case of laryngitis may have made all the difference.

The illness struck shortly after she graduated, when she was working as an academic adviser in the College of Arts and Science by day and as a professional singer by night. Desperate to get her voice back for both her jobs, she analyzed the problem. "I realized I was habitually speaking three notes lower than I was singing," she recalls. "My speaking tone was too low for me, and it was stressing my voice."

Graves-Wright prescribed her own treatment—training herself to raise her speaking pitch and, in the interim, keeping her mouth shut at least half the day at work. She was cured in two weeks.

"As a singer, I had always been aware of my voice, but it was diagnosing and treating my own problem that really sparked my interest in the whole subject of speech pathology," she says. Fifteen years and nearly two degrees later (she earned a master's in speech-language pathology from Nazareth College and is working on a doctorate at the City University of New York), Graves-Wright now treats other people's vocal problems in her role as director of the Grabscheid Center for Voice Disorders at the Mount Sinai Medical Center in New York.

In diagnosing and treating patients, Graves-Wright relies on a savvy combination of high-tech equipment and plain horse sense, backed up by a dash of detective work.

She recalls a patient who consulted her because of persistent hoarseness. Using a technique called video laryngoscopy, in which a special scope, inserted in the mouth, relays images onto a TV monitor, Graves-Wright discovered the culprit—a polyp on the patient's vocal chord. But why had the woman, an office worker and a professional singer, developed the polyp in the first place? That's where the horse sense-cum-detective work comes in. At first, Graves-Wright suspected that the dual-career woman was simply overusing her voice. But further questioning revealed that when the patient was done with her office work and her singing, she didn't just go home and put her feet up. She was also remodeling a house, and inhaling construction dust. "After we limited her exposure to environmental irritants," Graves-Wright says, "the problem began to abate."

Graves-Wright claims that most people—80 to 85 percent—do not use their voices correctly. Women, for instance, often speak in a lower-than-natural register in an effort to be taken seriously in the workplace. Singers, of course, because they use their voices "too much, too long, too loud, and too often," are especially easy marks for voice disorders.

"I always tell my clients, 'You have only one larynx and one set of vocal chords. Treat 'em right,' " the voice therapist says. "Whether or not you are a performer, your voice is one of the most powerful instruments of communication you'll ever have. Indeed, the way a person is perceived is often related to his or her voice. Some people, of course, are lucky—they can do whatever they want with their voices and get away with it. " For the less fortunate, Graves-Wright is standing by to help.

The View from the Press Box
When you're a fledgling sports reporter covering perhaps the biggest media event in the universe—the Super Bowl, that is—how do you avoid being swept away by the earth-shattering momentousness of it all?

"I don't really fancy myself as a sports writer, so I guess I kept things at a longer arm's length than most people would," says AP reporter Richard Keil '83, who for the first time last January viewed the goings-on from the press box instead of the tube. "I found the spectacle really amusing, with all of its hedonistic excess and celebrity-watching. It was like the moon launch, the Mardi Gras, and the Olympics all rolled up in one."

Keil recalls sitting in the press aerie at halftime, watching the show—complete
with miniature ice rinks — and worrying about how to begin his story. “We had ten reporters there, including Hal Bock, an old AP sports hand, a really funny guy who has managed to stay as cynical and objective as the job requires.

“Bock says, ‘Last year was the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Super Bowl, and we were convinced that at halftime they’d stage a human sacrifice.’” That did it, says Keil. “I started writing with that bit of cynicism in mind; it helped me not get bogged down in the weightiness — if you will — of the moment.”

An AP reporter since 1987, Keil has been covering sports only since last fall. Come mid-July he’s off to Barcelona and the Summer Olympics, where he’ll report on the track-and-field events. His qualifications for that assignment date back to his undergraduate days, when he ran cross-country and (earning All-America honors) track.

A couple of carefully considered predictions: 1) Carl Lewis will beat Mike Powell in the long jump. 2) We’ll see a world record in the decathlon. (Keil also mentions that he saw runner Jackie Joyner-Kersey in a meet several months ago and ‘she looked awesome.’)

The Olympics come as well-earned relief after Keil’s pre-sports job of covering the decline and fall of former Washington mayor Marion Barry. He says that when Barry needed the media badly, he would call Keil to play tennis.

“The deal was that we’d hit tennis balls for half an hour and then we’d stand around the net and drink a Coke and talk. His only ground rule was that anything I got from him I couldn’t attribute to him — I could only use the reference ‘senior administrative official.’ Eventually he did loosen up, as his situation got worse.”

Keil recalls that “there were times covering Barry when it was just so depressing. There was a lot of racial tension, too, and it was a very taxing experience, an exhausting process. The story just stayed hot and kept on unfolding.

“Covering the Redskins after that was a roller-coaster ride and a long ride, but much more uplifting. It was sports, after all.”

And that, sports fans, is a direct quote.

C. W. Provost

In spite of all the headaches, long hours, and just plain minutia that come with running a 13,000-student campus, Doris Jordan Guidi ’56 will keep telling you that “I really love my job.”

As provost and chief executive of C. W. Post College, the largest division of Long Island University, Guidi says that “obviously there are days when you feel that you’ve done nothing but put out fires.”

But, “on the other hand,” she says, “last evening, after a meeting on student affairs, one of the students — a young man who is just graduating — came up to me and said, ‘I really count you as one of my friends. Is that okay?’ And I said, ‘That’s perfect.’”

Guidi became provost in 1985, just two years after completing her doctoral degree in medical ethics at Fairleigh-Dickinson University. She is the first woman to serve as provost at any Long Island University campus.

Does she view herself as a pathfinder?

“I would be modest if I said yes, but dishonest if I said no. I think it’s very important for women to be one of the best that they can be. And I think it’s something you need to do for your own self-satisfaction.

“But you run a risk. Women on the fast track are viewed by some people as a threat. So you also have to remain ‘feminine,’ if I can use that word. And you have to be very professional: If the opportunity comes along and you are fortunate enough to be selected, you have to fulfill that position in the most professional manner you can. And I think that does give you an extra responsibility.”

When she took over the job, she moved into her predecessor’s office, originally the elegant library in the Post family mansion, now the administration building.

“I sat there that whole first summer and I felt so uncomfortable,” she recalls. “Then I noticed down the hall a large room that used to be the solarium. Its walls were virtually all windows. And then I knew — that’s where I wanted to be.

“When I became provost, the president of the Long Island system said to me, ‘I want you to be my representative on the campus, very proactive with the students and very visible.’ And that is what I am, literally. Students can go by my office and wave to me; I see them playing frisbee and stealing trays to sled down the hill. And I remember what my job is all about.”

Guidi’s zest for her work extends to other endeavors as well. This fall, she will have served three years as vice-chair of Nassau County’s Commission on the HIV Epidemic. Its purpose: to help prevent and control the spread of HIV infection and to identify the necessary resources to care for those who are already infected.

Progress, she admits, is slow. With a population of 1.3 million, Nassau County is Number Nineteen on the Center for Disease Control’s list of the twenty areas in the country with the highest incidence of HIV, and the only suburban area on the list. In spite of the numbers, Guidi says, “it’s hard to get the public to understand that there is a serious epidemic here in Nassau County — that it is not just confined to New York City — and we need to recognize it and do something about it.”

Sounds like the right job for a highly visible educator — and one who knows her medical ethics, too.

Contributed by Denise Bolger Kovnat, Nancy Barre, and Kathy Quinn Thomas
recent publications from alumni, faculty, and staff

books


american broccoli and dr. breast, a comedic look at a midlife crisis by dale dapkins '69. nefyn & shaw, delhi.


analytical and biographical writings in percussion music (peter lang publishing, $38.60) and musical references and song texts in the bible (edwin mellen press, $49.95) by geary larrick '70G.

the atlantic slave trade: effects on economies, societies, and peoples in africa, the americas, and europe edited by stanley l. engerman, the john h. munro professor of economics and professor of history at rochester, and joseph e. inikori, professor of history. duke university press. $14.95 paper.

bargaining under federalism: contemporary new york by sarah fisher liebschutz '71G. state university of new york press, $49.50 hardcover, $16.95 paperback.

the book of fountain pens and pencils by stuart schneider '72 and george fischler. hudson valley graphics, $85, regular edition; $105 leatherbound.

over 700 full-size color illustrations.

cold fusion: the scientific fiasco of the century by john r. huizenga, professor emeritus of chemistry. university of rochester press, $45.

A frank analysis of the fizzled "story of the century" by the co-chair of the U.S. Department of Energy panel on cold fusion.

Conversations with May Sarton edited by Earl G. Ingersoll '60. university press of mississippi.

Coronary Angioplasty, 2nd ed., with a video tutorial by David A. Clark '65m. wiley/liss.

the excellence of falsehood by deborah ross '80G. university of kentucky press.


Goh Soon Tioe: One Great Symphony by vivien goh '69E. landmark, $25.

A biography by his daughter of the late violinist, teacher, impresario, and conductor.

Improving your Doubling by Chris vadala '70E.

innovation and change in the human services (non-fiction); Time after Time (fiction); and A Mohawk Valley Memoir (genealogy) by nicholas D. richie '61.

love stories: hollywood's most romantic movies by Daniel M. Kimmel '77 and nat segaloff. longmeadow press, $14.98.

A thematic look at the history of love scenes in American films, from City Lights to Pretty Woman, with black and white photographs from 80 movie classics.

my heart's desire, historical novel by Andrea Davids Kane '77. pocket books.

a new college on the prairie by Joseph A. Amato '70G. crossings press.

A history of the first 25 years of southwest State University. Amato is the author also of Servants of the Land: God, family, and farm (crossings press, $8.95), an account of Belgian farmers in Minnesota, and victims and values: a history and a theory of suffering (praeger, $14.95).

no more navel gazing by Robert S. Topor '71G. educational catalyst publications, $29.95.

A book designed to assist higher-education professionals in marketing their institutions.

pick a card, a chapbook of 15 poems by elizabeth Neary Sholl '69G. Shagbark Press/Coyote love press, $6.95.

Point No-Point by David Willis McCullough '59. Viking Press, $19.

The second ziza todd detective mystery, warmly welcomed by The New York times book review. McCullough has also written two collections of detective stories and is a member of the editorial board of the Book-of-the-month Club.

Theory as practice: ethical inquiry in the renaissance by nancie schemerhorn struver '54, '57, '66G. university of chicago press, $32.50 hardcover.

these united states: portraits of America from the 1920s edited by Daniel H. Borus, assistant professor of history. cornell university press, $25.

A compilation of 49 essays that originally appeared in the nation between 1922 and 1925. contributors include such notables as theodore dreiser, H. L. mencken,
and W. E. B. DuBois, giving a personal account of his or her home state.

The Trial of Madame Caillaux by Edward Berenson '81G. University of California Press, $25.

An examination of the 1914 murder trial of the Frenchwoman who shot the editor of Le Figaro for ostensibly running a smear campaign against her husband, Joseph Caillaux, France's then minister of finance.


Founder and first director of Rochester's Film Studies Program, Gollin here presents "Everything You Always Wanted to Know About Movies Everyone Else Thinks You Already Know."


A collection of essays on new approaches to research in art history.


Fenno, a nationally renowned congressional scholar, examines the brief (1980-86) Senate career of Mark (The King of Pork) Andrews.


No, it's not a typo. Yardening is a gardening book for anyone looking for low-maintenance landscaping ideas. Jeff Ball is a gardening expert for the "Today" show.

RECOMMENDED READING

Gregg Jarrell, professor of economics and finance in the William E. Simon Graduate School of Business Administration

As far as Gregg Jarrell is concerned, the only books worth today's hefty hardcover price tags (and his attention) are books about economics. "I read only in my field," the professor warns when asked to recommend some engaging reading.

Jarrell has a loftier view of his field than most of us, having served as chief economist for the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission in the mid-eighties, a dynamic period that (in a story about Jarrell last year) the Washington Post referred to as "a time of free-market, ideological insurgency."

Can reading about economics appeal to those of us with a rather less authoritative grasp of the subject? "You bet," he replies. The intrigues and politics of the monied and the powerful, he says, can entertain even the most economically uninformed, and still manage to hold the expert's attention.

The books below are Jarrell's recommendations for starters. "Each is an interesting assessment of mergers and acquisitions and Wall Street scandals of the 1980s, from various ideological standpoints," he says. A couple have even hit the best seller lists.


Were the eighties a decade of greatness or of greed, or both? This book is a chronicle of the era from the rise of Reagan to the collapse of the junk-bond market and its principal sponsor, Drexel Burnham Lambert.


An account by a Wall Street Journal reporter of the ways in which four men — Michael Milken, Martin Siegel, Ivan Boesky, and Dennis Levine — nearly destroyed Wall Street with the security scams that made up the insider-trading scandal.


Cowboy capitalists, glitzy deals, leveraged buyouts — no, it's not a night-time soap-opera story line, but a true account of how the Securities and Exchange Commission, under the leadership of John Shad, brought deregulation to the stock market, helping to fuel a bull market.


An account of one of the biggest corporate and financial dramas of our time — the insider-trading scandal that brought down Wall Street — as told by one of the key players himself.

RECORDINGS


Dvorak Quartet No. 12 in F Major performed by the Cleveland Quartet, the Eastman School's quartet in residence. Telarc.


Haleakala: How Maui Snared the Sun by Dan Welcher '69E, recorded by the Honolulu Symphony. Richard Chamberlain, narrator, and Donald Johanos, conductor. Marco Polo.

Heroes, a modern jazz and fusion album by trombonist Michael Davis '83E.

Live at Osaka performed by the Eastman Wind Ensemble, Donald Hunsberger. SONY Classical.

This Eastman School ensemble celebrated its 40th anniversary in February.

Paddlin' Madelin' Home performed by Nancie Kennedy '79GE, soprano, and Howard Spindler '81GE, piano, faculty members in Eastman's Community Education Division. From the Collections of the Adirondack Museum.

Schubert: Octuor en Fa majeur. Among the performers: Lynn Blakeslee, professor of violin at Eastman. Festival de Pradres Collection.


The late mezzo-soprano Jan DeGaetani of the Eastman faculty is featured in "Apparition" on this disc.
University of Rochester: A Photographic Portrait

The pageantry of graduation. A walk across campus on a moonlit winter evening. A moment of quiet study in a cozy student room. The buildings and landmarks. The faculty and students.

These are the images University of Rochester graduates take with them and treasure in their hearts. And now, they are beautifully and permanently preserved for you in a magnificent official portrait of this great university. To create it, we commissioned one of America's foremost photographers, Ira Block, to observe and record the rituals and traditions, the people and architecture that give our school its unique essence. And from more than 10,000 pictures taken at all times of day, during all seasons and in all different lights, the most moving and striking were selected. Our editor, William Strode -- a two-time Pulitzer Prize winning photographer -- has also culled from our archives a wonderful selection of historic photographs portraying University of Rochester in its early, formative years.

And, befitting a volume created for posterity, University of Rochester: A Photographic Portrait is beautifully printed and bound. Every detail -- from the fine premium paper to the distinctive typeface -- has been selected with an eye for richness and quality. Covered in fine library cloth with the title embossed, this 112-page volume is protected by a heavy, full-color dust jacket. And with its large 9 1/2" by 11 3/4" art book format, it is a continual joy to browse through, to share with friends and family, and to display in your living room or den.

To order by MasterCard or Visa, please call toll-free 1-800-523-0124. Calls are accepted weekdays from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. and weekends from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Eastern time). All callers should request Operator 24321. To order by mail, write to: University of Rochester Alumni Association, c/o P.O. Box 670, Exton, PA 19341-0670, and include check or money order made payable to: University of Rochester: A Photographic Portrait.

Issue price: $39.95
plus $4.75 for shipping and handling. On shipments to Pennsylvania only, add $2.68 state sales tax per volume.

(May be paid with an initial installment of $19.97; the balance will be due following shipment.)

The Official University of Rochester Watch

A Seiko Quartz timepiece.
Featuring a richly detailed three-dimensional re-creation of the University Seal, finished in 14 kt. gold.
Electronic quartz movement guaranteed accurate to within fifteen seconds per month.

The leather strap wrist watches are $200 each; the pocket watch with matching chain (not shown) is $245; the bracelet watches are $265 each. There is a $7.50 shipping and handling fee for each watch ordered. On shipments to Pennsylvania, add 6% state sales tax. A convenient interest-free payment plan is available through the distributor, Wayneaco Enterprises, Inc., with seven equal monthly payments per watch (shipping, handling and full Pennsylvania sales tax, if applicable, is added to the first payment).

To order by MasterCard or Visa, please call toll-free 1-800-523-0124. All callers should request Operator 816 KP. Calls are accepted weekdays from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. and weekends from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. (Eastern time). To order by mail, write to: University of Rochester Alumni Association, c/o P.O. Box 670, Exton, PA 19341-0670 and include check or money order, made payable to: "Official University of Rochester Watch". Credit card orders can also be sent by mail — please include full account number and expiration date. Allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery.
HELP US PLAN
THE FUTURE OF THE
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

Now that the new Alumni Association is up and running, we're making plans for the future — and asking for the input and help of as many alumni as possible.

Soon you will receive a mailing informing you that your Alumni Association is now developing goals for the future and strategies on how to achieve them. We're asking you for your thoughts — what you believe the Alumni Association is, what you would like it to be, what you can offer to the association and to the University. Please return your form as soon as possible.

That mailing — and much work in this area in the future — is the product of our Strategic Planning Committee, composed of alumni leaders from the Trustees' Council and the Board of Trustees. Committee chair is Jerry Gardner '58, '65G, Trustees' Council member, chair of the Atlanta alumni club, and president of C. A. Gardner and Associates, an Atlanta-based management-consulting firm specializing in organizational development.

The goals of the committee? First off, to complete a "situation analysis" for the Alumni Association, assessing its strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats. To do so, the committee seeks the opinions of as many students, faculty, staff, alumni, and other friends of the University as possible. (Hence the mailing you'll be receiving. Following this, the committee will analyze the data from a random-sample survey of alumni.)

"We are looking for ideas which will enable our alumni to participate in meaningful and effective ways to help the University in its continued growth and development," adds Gardner.

The second phase of the committee's work involves setting objectives — including statements regarding areas in which the University and alumni will work together. The third step is developing strategies to achieve those objectives — specific programs and activities in which alumni will participate with other members of the University. The fourth step is creating action plans for each program and activity and identifying alumni to take responsibility for specific tasks, establishing measurable goals, and setting time-tables. The last step is evaluation, determining how we are doing in implementing our programs and activities and making the adjustments necessary to insure the success of each program and activity.

(continued on page 48)

IT'S THE NEW YORK CITY PREMIERE!

On May 13 at the United Nations in Manhattan, several hundred alumni, parents of students, and other friends of the University attended a gala inaugural event for the Rochester Club of Greater New York.

Along with the club's board of directors, Board of Trustees Chair Robert Goergen '60 hosted the event, which was a reception in honor of President Dennis O'Brien. The reception served to inaugurate the 1992 season of programs and to bring as many alumni as possible together to learn about what the University is doing today. Other objectives were to give New York-area alumni a chance to get to know each other and to encourage them to become involved in club activities.

"Outside of the Rochester area, the largest concentration of University alumni is in the greater New York City region, with roughly 8,000 alumni living nearby," says Karen J. van Ingen '75, chair of the Rochester Club. "It's crucial that we have a vital, visible group here — for the University and for alumni themselves."

What's in store for the club in upcoming months?

"We're looking at attending the U.S. Tennis Open at the U.S. Tennis Center in Queens and some theater performances, including the show Crazy for You," says Goergen '60.

(continued on page 48)
Wanted: A new director for the Alumni Association

As the old saw goes, I have good news and bad news. First, the bad news: Gordon McDougall, the Alumni Association's energetic and highly capable executive director, left the University in June to become associate vice president for alumni affairs at the University of South Florida. Although we will miss him, we certainly wish him all the best in his new job.

The good news becomes apparent when you recount McDougall's many achievements during his tenure at Rochester. First and foremost, he was instrumental in the creation of the Alumni Association in October 1990, giving the University greater structure and focus for its alumni activities — and giving alumni greater control over their own relationship with their alma mater. Thanks to his efforts, we also saw our regional clubs grow in number, size, and contributions. Reunion programs, too, were expanded and improved (as we hope all of you who have just enjoyed Reunion '92 will agree). UR Spectacular was established, as was the Strategic Planning Committee (see story on page 47) and STING, the student-alumni organization. Equally important, the Annual Fund reached record heights for three years in a row.

As you see, he will be missed. There's now a job opening at the Alumni Association that we hope to fill with one of you, the University's 70,000 alumni. (Please note that our search will likely begin in the late summer or early fall, and we probably won't appoint a replacement until early 1993.) Ideally, the next director will come from your ranks. If you or any of your fellow alumni have the qualifications noted below, please contact James Scanwell, vice president for enrollments, placement, and alumni affairs, at (716) 275-4226 or write him at the University, 204 Administration Building, Rochester, NY 14627. Rest assured that the Alumni Association will be fully engaged with each step in the search process.

We're looking for someone with extensive management experience and the following abilities: to strategically plan for and implement programs in a rapidly changing environment, to manage volunteers, to deploy human and fiscal resources in support of a strategic plan, and to motivate a professional staff.

Remember, as you consider sending us your resume or that of a friend, that you may have a considerable impact on the future of the Alumni Association. We look forward to hearing from you!

From BRUCE MOSES '55
Outgoing President, Alumni Association

INTRODUCING OUR NEW TRUSTEES' COUNCIL MEMBERS

Since last fall, six alumni have joined the Trustees' Council, the senior governing board for the Alumni Association.

The new members are:
Laurence Bloch '75 of Wilmington, Del., senior vice president of Lanxide Corporation.
Richard DeBrine '58 of Redwood City, Calif., vice president of Western Allied Corporation.
Pamela Lessing Friedman '72 of Boulder, Colo., consultant, writer, and lecturer.
Paul Lester '71 of Miami, Fla., partner with Paul A. Lester, P.A.
David Mack '69 of Rochester, N.Y., publisher of Gannett/Rochester Newspapers.
Eugene Ulterino '63 of Rochester, N.Y., attorney with Nixon, Hargrave, Devans, and Doyle.

PLAN FOR THE FUTURE
(continued from page 47)

At its first meeting in New York City in April, the committee discussed methods of increasing alumni participation in University activities. Aside from Gardner, committee members are Cynthia Allen Hart '46N, '70, '76G, '86G, Ronald Knibb '61, Joseph Mack '55, Carl Schafer '58, Gail Wright Sirmans '72, and Ray Stark '67. Ex-officio members are Robert Goergen '60, chair of the Board of Trustees, and President O'Brien.

Gardner says that he wants to emphasize that strategic planning is a process, ongoing over the course of months and even years.

"We're looking at an entirely new kind of alumni association at the University," he explains. "We want to serve — someday — as a benchmark for alumni associations around the country and even around the world."

"We want to push buttons, to ask alumni, 'Are you there?' in a way that we've never done before. What we're aiming for is their participation in the areas of student life, athletics, and extracurricular activities; academic affairs, including teaching, developing curricula, and supporting academic programs; and finances, offering advice and counsel in decision making and in identifying alternative ways to generate funding for University programs."

NYC PREMIERE!
(continued from page 47)

in the near future. Also, we're trying to put into place a structure that will maintain itself, to insure the club's long-term viability. There are plenty of smart, successful alumni in New York who would benefit from getting to know each other."

The Rochester Club of Greater New York has a seven-person executive board, headed by van Ingen. The other officers are: Amy Goldstein '87, Christine Holsten '89, Edward Mettelman '78G, Harry ("Bob") Miller '77, Gary Pagar '78 (also a Trustees' Council member), and Shira Schwarz Weinstein '79.

For details on the club and its activities, call the Alumni Association at (800) 333-0175 or (716) 275-3684.
ROCHESTER NEEDS COMMUNITY-SERVICE VOLUNTEERS FOR WILSON DAY

Attention, Rochester-area alumni: Are you interested in devoting a day to community service, working together with Rochester students, faculty, and staff as well as other alumni?

Friday, September 4 (during the first week of freshman orientation at the University), is Wilson Day, named for the late Joseph C. Wilson ’31, Xerox founder and University benefactor, along with members of his family. In honor of Wilson’s devotion to public service, the University has set aside Wilson Day as a time for community-service activities.

Last year, some 800 University students and 40 faculty, staff, and alumni pitched in at 31 area community-service agencies. Activities ranged from sealing the driveway of Westminster Presbyterian Church to cleaning up graffiti to helping a blind elderly woman write to her granddaughter. This year, projects will take place at a number of different job sites, from the Corpus Christi Neighborhood Center to the AIDS Rochester program to Lewis Street Settlement House to the Rochester branch of Habitat for Humanity.

“The program is designed not only to help local community-service agencies but also to give incoming freshmen the chance to get to know faculty, staff, alumni, and members of the community at large,” says Jody Asbury, associate dean of students for policies and programs.

“We also want students to learn more about the meaning of community, to develop a sense of social responsibility, to view urban problems firsthand, and to understand that a community needs the work of everyone to flourish.”

If you’re interested in volunteering for Wilson Day activities, please write as soon as possible to the Wilson Day Committee, University of Rochester, Alumni Association, 685 Mt. Hope Avenue, Rochester, NY 14620 or call the Alumni Association at (800) 333-0175 or (716) 275-3684.

SEEKING NOMINEES FOR THE ARMSTRONG AWARD

Do you know a fellow alumna or alumnus who has given “outstanding and extraordinary service to the University in broad and varied volunteer roles”? Someone who has “a history of demonstrated leadership, loyalty, and commitment” to Rochester?

These are the criteria for the James S. Armstrong Alumni Service Award, presented each year by the Alumni Association to a devoted alumni volunteer. Previous winners of the award are, in 1991, Trustee Ronald Knight ’61 and, together in 1990, Senior Trustee George Mullen ’41 and Mary Mullen, an “honorary alumna” of the University. James Armstrong ’54, ’65G, who died in 1989, served the University as director of alumni relations from 1976 to 1987. He is credited with raising the visibility of alumni affairs by launching programs that involved alumni more extensively in the ongoing mission of the institution.

The deadline for nominations is September 1. Please send nominations to: Awards Committee, University of Rochester, Alumni Association, 685 Mt. Hope Avenue, Rochester, NY 14620.
THANKS AGAIN...

And an apology to these staunch supporters of the Annual Fund and the Campaign for the '90s whose names were inadvertently omitted or incorrectly listed in the 1990-91 Report on Giving for the River Campus.

$250-$499
Class of 1929
Elton J. Burgett

Class of 1952
Mailyn Kehrig Nahabedian

$100-$249
Class of 1941
Raymond C. Perkins

Class of 1943
Betty J. Pearson Baybutt

Class of 1950
Janet Riggs Langdon

TIME TO R.E.T.U.R.N. TO CAMPUS BY MAIL

Would you like to keep up with the changes on campus? Maintain an ongoing connection with your alma mater? Have your own personal host at Homecoming and Reunion? Establish a personal relationship with an undergraduate—by letter?

If you answered yes to any of the above, you may be interested in having your own Rochester pen pal through R.E.T.U.R.N. (Reaching Everywhere Through the University of Rochester Network), sponsored by STING, the University's student alumni association.

All it takes is a little time to fill out and mail the coupon below to: R.E.T.U.R.N., University of Rochester, Alumni Association, 685 Mt. Hope Avenue, Rochester, NY 14620.

Name__________________________________________  Address__________________________
City __________________________ State ___________ Zip ________
Phone __________________ Class Year _____________
School __________________ Major __________________

Extracurricular Activities__________________________________________

Current career and interests ________________________________________

Dear ROCHESTER

"My undergraduate education truly laid the foundation for what has been and still is a challenging and interesting professional career."

Dorothy Aeschliman '49N, international health-care nurse

"Returning from an information session during Frosh Week, we were assaulted by a torrent of water pouring from an open window on the men's quad. The lesson was inescapable: Rochester offered opportunities at every corner, but you had to be prepared to deal with whatever surprises came gushing forth."

L. Gerald Rigby '67, attorney

"I have been associated with Rochester since 1928 and have enjoyed numerous benefits from the intellectual and cultural environment to which it has so abundantly contributed."

William S. Vaughn, life trustee

"The integration of undergraduate and graduate facilities and faculties created a unique and I think ideal milieu for learning."

Elliot Richman '70, '75, senior editor, Patient Care Magazine

At the start of the Campaign for the '90s last year, we asked a few of our alumni and friends to write and tell us what Rochester has meant to them. These comments come from the many "Dear Rochester" letters we've received over the past year.

We'd love to hear from as many alumni as possible (we welcome interesting anecdotes as well as quick, hand-scrapped notes). Please send your letter to: "Dear Rochester," Office of Public Relations, University of Rochester, 107 Administration Building, Rochester, NY 14627-0033. Thanks!
ATTENTION: RUNNERS IN BOSTON AND FRISCO

Join the Alamo Alumni Run, September 19 and October 4

If you're a runner—and if you'd like to win money for your alma mater—then you're invited to compete on behalf of Rochester in the Alamo Alumni Run this fall.

The five-mile run, sponsored by Alamo Rent A Car, takes place in Boston on September 19 and in San Francisco on October 4. The object: Alumni runners from colleges and universities across the nation compete for cash donations to their alma maters. The awards will be presented in several categories:

- A $1,500 donation to the college or university with the most entrants.
- A $1,000 donation to the alma maters of the men and women who place first in each of three categories: 39 years old and younger, 40 to 49 years old, and 50 years old and older.
- A $500 donation to the alma maters of the men and women who place second in the three age categories mentioned above.
- A $250 donation to the alma maters of the men and women who place third in the three age categories mentioned above.
- Free use of an Alamo rental car to the individual winner in each category.

Marathon greats Bill Rodgers (Wesleyan '70) and Frank Shorter (Yale '69) will compete on behalf of their schools. In addition, 1988 Olympic marathoner Nancy Ditz will represent Stanford and two-time Olympian Pat Porter will run for Adams State College.

For details on how to participate: for the Boston run, call Dave McGillivray Sports Enterprises at (617) 932-9393; for San Francisco, call Rhody Co. Productions at (415) 668-2243.
For the River Campus

It was a busy, pleasurable weekend for some 1,300 alumni, spouses, children, and friends who took part in Reunion ’92 in June on the River Campus. The revelers enjoyed four days of tours, talks, dining and dancing, walks, and other good times with old friends. Among the events: Faculty Forums on the latest research and current events, the All-Alumni Dinner on Friday night, President O’Brien’s traditional “State of the University” address, and special get-togethers for each reunion class—such as a party by Sal’s Birdland for the Class of ’77 and a luncheon cruise on the Sam Patch for the Class of ’52.

Here are some photos from the festivities.

Richard Josephson ’77 (above) hoists his son on his shoulders for a better view of the festivities.

At the 50th-reunion luncheon, Mary Helen Avery Sneck (above, standing)—the oldest living member of her class—reminisces with classmates about University history.

Members of the Class of ’87 enjoy a spirited moment at the All-Alumni Dinner on Friday night.

The Rochester Alumni Chorale (better known as RAC, pictured above) holds its first-ever concert, with alumni of the University's choral groups performing the alma mater and other well-known songs.

D. Allan Bromley '52G (above), President Bush's chief science advisor and Yale University's Henry Ford II Professor of Physics, presents the fourth-annual Alumni Lecture of Distinction.

REMEMBER TO COME HOME FOR HOMECOMING
September 25–26 on the River Campus

This fall, it's time to return again to Rochester for Homecoming—a weekend full of festivities, food, and football. Among the featured activities: special student-alumni receptions and programs, a contest for Homecoming king and queen, a pep rally and bonfire, and, most important to football fans, the game versus UAA rival Washington University (of St. Louis). Also that weekend, we'll be honoring the undefeated football team of 1952.

All alumni are invited for this active, high-spirited weekend. Don't miss it! For details, call the Alumni Association at (800) 333-0175 or (716) 275-3684.
Key
RC – River Campus colleges
G – Graduate degree, River Campus colleges
M – M.D. degree
GM – Graduate degree, Medicine and Dentistry
R – Medical residency
F – Fellowship, Medicine and Dentistry
E – Eastman School of Music
GE – Graduate degree, Eastman
N – School of Nursing
GN – Graduate degree, Nursing
FN – Fellowship, School of Nursing

River Campus
Slater Society
Post-50th Reunion, June 1993

'31 Ruth Updike Lamphier writes: "Since the death of my husband, Francis K. Lamphier, on Jan. 21, 1991, I relocated to Manassas, Va., to be near my son, Roger E. Lamphier '60, and his family."

'33 60th Reunion, June 1993

'38 Clyde Sutton received a Community Service Award and a Jefferson Award in February 1992 for his volunteer activities in the community. He lives in Atlanta, Ga.

'41 Dwight Gardiner '47, '49G, '58G, a retired professor of psychology at Hobart and William Smith Colleges, has been honored with the naming of a room, the Gardiner Seminar Room, in Guelick Hall on the college's campus. He continues to teach part time there. . . . Denis A. Radefeld, a Lorain, Ohio, surgeon, has received the Humanitarian Award of the Year from the Lorain County Medical Society. He was chosen for his volunteer services, including organizing and participating in nine medical missions in the Dominican Republic and Mexico.

'38 55th Reunion, June 1993

'42 Former New Yorker publisher David D. Michie is a landscape photographer, living in Bucks County, Pa.

'43 50th Reunion, June 1993

'44 Dan Delakas co-directed and taught a course, "Mexico in Prose and Poetry," last fall at the Harvard Institute for Learning in Retirement. . . . C. William Taylor writes that he is a partner in the law firm Whiteford, Taylor, and Preston, a 135-attorney firm based in Baltimore. Bill works in the Washington, D.C., office and has been elected to the Washington Chapter of the Community Associations Institute Hall of Fame.

'46 William Hughes has retired as a medical director of the Olean (N.Y.) General Hospital after 37 years of service. He and Louise Hughes have six children and seven grandchildren.

'48 45th Reunion, June 1993

'49 Louis R. Epstein has retired as head of the Tri-State Region's customer service and direct store delivery for Peter J. Schmitt Co. after 40 years in the retail trade. . . . Joyce Peddock Wackerman was given the Paul Harris Award by the Brighton (N.Y.) Rotary Club last November. The award, a pin, was presented to her by her husband, Clark. She was cited for her dedication to the community, church, and her family. The couple have six children and 13 grandchildren.

'50 Virginia O'Toole has a unique background, reports George Dischinger '49, '70G. She came to Rochester on the GI Bill after serving in the Marine Corps. After college, while employed as a secretary by Eastman Kodak Co., she became an organizer for the garment workers union. "We don't have too many women veterans like her," Dischinger writes. "And the union organizing field was one that was dominated by men, even though most of the union members were women."

'51 Vita Kroll G, a retired child clinical psychologist now living in Milford, Conn., is working on a manual that will tell parents how to spot when their child is in emotional trouble. She is also working on her memoirs, paintings in oil, watercolor, and pastels, and sells antiques and collectible jewelry out of her studio/shop, called Art Deco.

'52 Ralph Hyman, now retired from Gannett Co. after 38 years there, swam in "Lengths For Lives," the American Cancer Society's annual fundraiser. Top fundraiser, he earned $771 swimming laps at the Jewish Community Center, Brighton, N.Y., in memory of classmate Robert S. Dewar. Hyman works part time for the Brighton Police Department.

'53 40th Reunion, June 1993

"John Brenda '61G," writes Harrington E. Crissay, Jr. '66, "has retired from the University of Rochester after being engaged with the alma mater in some capacity for over four decades. . . . It is hard to believe that he has served under five of the University's eight presidents. We alumni owe John a huge round of congratulations and a heartfelt thank you for all he has done for us. He faithfully attended our chapter functions around the country and participated in prominent campus events, such as being tenor soloist in a memorable performance of Hector Berlioz's Requiem in the Palestrina in the spring of 1965. . . . John, good luck with all your future endeavors!"

'54 David Lloyd is a development specialist in the engineering technology division of Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee. He is also a part-time woodworker, building furniture on commission and making Shaker boxes.

'55 Frank H. Stillinger won the Peter Debye Award in Physical Chemistry last fall for his influential contributions to statistical mechanics theory. He is a research chemist for AT&T Bell Laboratories.

'56 Robert Maples has been named director for institutional research for Lycoming College in Pennsylvania. A professor of French, he joined the faculty in 1969.

'57 Mathematics teacher Richard Gilbert was given a distinguished service award by the Association of Mathematics Teachers of New York State. He teaches at Alden (N.Y.) High School. . . . Richard Zuegel has

Elected to the American Institute of Nutrition

McConnell

Among the 2.7 million books in the University of Rochester libraries is a volume modestly titled, The Metabolism of Selenium in the Mammalian Organism.

That book covers the sum of 50 years of research on the part of Kenneth McConnell '35, '37G, '42G, professor emeritus in the Department of Biochemistry at the University of Louisville School of Medicine—research that recently won him the prestigious award of "Fellow" of the American Institute of Nutrition.

This award is made to members of the institute who have performed outstanding research and development in the field of nutrition. In McConnell's case, his work won him a nomination for the Nobel Prize in chemistry in 1984.
been named Education Research and Development Fellow at the Roger Tory Peterson Institute of Natural History. An Irondequoit, N.Y., resident, he has assisted the institute in developing a teacher's workshop on the use of photography as an interdisciplinary nature project in schools.

'58 55TH REUNION, JUNE 1993

George M. Hoerner, Jr. G has received the Joseph Hardy Memorial Fund Award for longest continuous service to Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. He is professor and head of the chemical engineering department and has been on the faculty there since 1958. . . . R. Peter Tarrant writes that daughter Heather graduated from Rochester in May 1992 with an economics major. "We are so proud," he writes.

'60 Theodore A. Blick G, '64G has been elected to the Union College Board of Trustees. On the faculty of the college, he is writing his second textbook, "An Introduction to Boundary Value Problems." . . . T. C. Lewis, vice president for Fleet/ Norstar Investment Advisors, was named Citizen of the Year by the Perinton (N.Y.) Chamber of Commerce. He is active in the town planning board, the Bushnell's Basin Fire Department, and the Fairport Little League.

'61 John Brainard G, see '53. . . . Peter G. Kirby, an associate professor of management, was named graduate programs advisor for the School of Business and Public Administration at Our Lady of the Lake University, San Antonio, Tex. . . . Jean Richards writes that she married Eugene P. Seymour on April 11, 1992 in Sodus, N.Y. . . . Paul Rohwer G, '67G has been named president of the American Academy of Health Physics. He is leader of the assessment technology section of Oak Ridge National Laboratory's Health and Safety Research Division, Oak Ridge, Tenn.


ACADEMIC EXECS

Word must have gotten around amongst the Ives that if you're looking for a provost, a good place to check is the Rochester alumni roster. Princeton last year named as its chief academic officer Hugo F. Sonnenschein '61, former dean of the School of Arts and Science at Penn (and a newly elected Rochester trustee; see page 33). Now, Princeton's former provost, Neil Rudenstine, who left to become president of Harvard, has picked Jerry R. Green '67, '70G, head of Harvard's economics department, as that institution's second-ever provost in its 356-year history. (For news of another of their colleagues among Rochester alums, see the page 43 story about C. W. Post College's provost, Doris Jordan Guidi '56). . . . Meanwhile, joining Rochester graduates who are college or university presidents is Sister Marie Roseanne Bonfini '69G, newly appointed president of Immaculata (Pa.) College.

MEDICALLY SPEAKING

Lloyd H. Conover '50G, creator of the antibiotic drug tetracycline, has been elected to the National Inventors Hall of Fame, becoming one of 98 Hall of Famers whose ranks also include Edison, Marconi, Carver, and the Wright Brothers. Less than two years after leaving Rochester and joining what is now Pfizer Inc., Conover succeeded in chemically manipulating the natural antibiotic Aureomycin and creating a potent, stable broad-spectrum antibiotic that is still the drug of choice for many diseases. . . . Meanwhile, sports surgeon Jon J. P. Warner '82R, '84R has been picking up awards for his research on shoulder surgery: Winner of the O'Donoghue Sports Medicine Research Award, he is also a recipient of an award from the Eastern Orthopaedic Association. Warner's research will put shoulder reconstruction on a par with gains made in complex reconstruction of the knee. . . . Appointments: Pediatrician James A. Block '70R has been named president and CEO of the Johns Hopkins hospital and the Johns Hopkins Health Systems. . . . Rhode Island Governor Sundlun has appointed Barbara A. DeBuono '76, '80GM as state health director, first woman to hold that post.

ACHIEVERS

Vicki L. Jones Boyles '75, advertising manager for Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, has received the Black Achievers in Industry Award from the Harlem YMCA, recognizing outstanding achievement by minority people in business. "If people say to me that I can't do something, I simply prove them wrong," said Boyles, who was honored for a string of accomplishments that began when she became "the first black woman to make the varsity cheerleading squad for my high school." . . . Gideon B. Walter '91 has been awarded a 1992 Mellon Fellowship in the Humanities. One of 80 winners selected from a national field of 2,140 candidates, Walter plans on graduate study in Anglo-Irish modern literature.

Deadline for Class Notes

The deadline for this issue was April 1. News items received between that date and September 1 will appear in the Winter issue of Alumni Review, to be mailed to you in December.
RIVER CAMPUS, cont.

'66 Carol Gill Anderson is president of Advanced Computing Techniques, Inc., Glastonbury, Conn., a computer consulting company. . .

John W. Beck was named director of manufacturing operations for the Electrical Products Group of Aero-vox, Inc., New Bedford, Mass. Bruce L. Crockett was elected president and chief executive officer of Communications Satellite Corp. He joined the company in 1980 and has been chief operating officer.

'67 Michael Feldberg G, '70G was named executive director of the American Jewish Historical Society, Waltham, Mass. Barbara N. Francis G, '69, '84G was appointed to the School Partnerships International Advisory Board. The program administers school exchange programs. She is principal of Geneva (N.Y.) Central High School. . .

Kont J. Hussay has accepted the position of vice president and chief financial officer of the Regina Company, Biloxi, Miss. . .

Aristides A. G. Requicha '70G has been elected a fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, honored for his contributions to the theory and practice of three-dimensional geometric modeling and to its applications in programmable automation. He is a professor of computer science and electrical engineering at the University of Southern California. . .

Paul Rohwer G, see '61. . .

G. Requicha '70G has been elected a fellow of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers, honored for his contributions to the theory and practice of three-dimensional geometric modeling and to its applications in programmable automation. He is a professor of computer science and electrical engineering at the University of Southern California. . . Paul Rohwer G, see '61. . .

'68 25th REUNION, JUNE 1993

Patrick Burns was reappointed to the Community College of the Finger Lakes board. He is a Canandaigua, N.Y., resident. . .

Allan Meritt has been elected a senior member of the Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers. . .

Gary Mount has been named Social Worker of the Year by the Genesee Valley Division of the New York State Chapter of the National Association of Social Workers. He is a primary therapist for the Genesee Hospital Mental Health Center in Rochester.

'69 Robert I. Boccaccio, Jr. was elected to the Illinois Prairie Girl Scout Council Board of Directors. He works for Crawford Health and Rehabilitation and lives in Inverness, Ill. . .

William Glaser is a glass artist who designs vases, bowls, perfume vials, and other works. He lives in rural New York State and his work has been exhibited as far afield as Japan and Moscow. . .

Lawrence W. Lipman an attorney, has been named to a second term as chair of the law committee of the League of Mortgage Lenders, an association of more than 100 mortgage bankers and brokers, in West Orange, N.J. . .


'70 Melinda Broad Antake has been named a partner of the law firm of Frank, Bernstein, Conway, & Goldman. She practices corporate and general business law and is based in the firm's Baltimore office.

DANDELION Days

Memories of Bernard Schilling and 'The Comic Spirit' By Richard Hawes '49, professor emeritus of English, Lincoln University

At Rochester, the professor I most wanted to pattern myself after was Bernard Schilling, now Trevor Professor Emeritus of English at the University. During my senior year, I enrolled in his course, "The Comic Spirit," which was one massive, fantastic blockbuster. We read only five authors, but we read them in gargantuan chunks: Aristophanes, Boccaccio, Rabelais, Cervantes, and Molière. For the theory of comedy we read Bergson and Meredith. Fewer than 20 were enrolled, making it possible to run the course as a sort of workshop/seminar. Dr. Schilling did not lecture— he simply talked, creating a Socratic dialogue with the class. He was a scholarly and diverse learner, often elucidating an abstract comic concept by copious references to Marx Brothers movies, of which he had an encyclopedic knowledge. A man of settled views, fond of illusory similes, master of the withering retort yet possessing a fundamentally genial disposition, Dr. Schilling in his classroom manner was a living embodiment of Henry Fielding's narrative voice.
Association of Legal Administrators. ... Twins Laszlo and Sander Sionovits are Gemini, a musical act for children. They travel the country singing, playing folk flutes, mandolins, and even penny whistles.

'72 William E. Akin G, vice president for academic affairs and dean at Ursinus College, was awarded a doctor of humane letters degree by Tohoku Gakuin University, Sendai, Japan, in September 1991. ... Bruce Campbell G, '74G, professor of English, was named Drake University's Outstanding Undergraduate Teacher of the Year in spring 1991. He has taught linguistics at the school since 1974. ... William E. Lucey G attended the semi-annual meeting of the Accounting Group International in Atlanta, Ga. He lives in Reading, Pa. ... Ann McIlcul Daddy Delisi is an associate professor of psychology at Lafayette College. She and Richard Delisi, a professor of psychology at Lafayette College, Deerfield, Ill., have three children. ... Vermont resident Betsy Sherman, a professor of biology at Bennington College, was elected to the Burr and Burton Seminary's Board of Trustees. She is married, has two sons, and performs in local community theater productions. ... Sheila Stevenson, a Sister of Mercy, celebrated 25 years with the order in Rochester last fall. She has been an associate professor of dental hygiene at Monroe Community College since 1976. ... William T. Zavaglia has been appointed president of American Continental Life Insurance Company, Deerfield, Ill.

Wanted: Rochester memorabilia

Susan Burke Aglitti '66 writes that in the Oakland, Calif., fire of last fall, fellow alumni James Schloss '65 and Sandra Bowin Schloss '66, '75G lost their house and all their possessions. Aglitti hopes that with the help of other alumni, the Schlosses can restore their collection of Rochester memorabilia. She's looking for photos featuring one or both of them as well as yearbooks, fraternity mementos, and anything relating to the University from those years. Since the Schlosses were, at press time, in rented quarters, Aglitti requests that all items be sent to her at P.O. Box 266, Orinda, CA 94563.

'73 20th REUNION, JUNE 1993

Michele Boyer G, an associate professor of counseling psychology and director of training for Indiana University State University, received the Distinctly named Counseling Education Award at a state convention in Indianapolis earlier this year. ... Robert E. Ganz is a partner in the law firm of Ganz & Wolkenreit in Albany, N.Y. He is also vice president of Congregation Ohav Shalom. ... David Gregorka is president of finance and administration for the Consortium for International Earth Science at Saginaw Valley State University in Michigan. ... Diane England Reed '87G was chosen as Honeoye Falls-Lima (N.Y.) School District superintendent, the first woman to be chosen for that job. She is married, with two children. ... Mary-Frances Smith Writers '82G has been named as a finalist in the Avon Women of Enterprise Awards for 1992. President of the Writers Group, a research consultant firm in Rochester, she is one of 20 national finalists for the award. The award is presented to five female entrepreneurs who have achieved success despite economic roadblocks. ... Dennis J. Zaleski G has been named administrative director of laboratories at Lancaster (Pa.) General Hospital.

'74 David B. Callard has been named vice president and officer in charge of Norstar Bank, N.A.'s Small Business Lending Group. He works in the Buffalo, N.Y., area. ... Gerald Ginsberg '85F, a medical doctor specializing in the treatment of diabetes and endocrine disorders, heads the St. Jerome Hospital Diabetes and Endocrine Center, Batavia, N.Y. ... Ahmed A. Metwally G, '81G writes from Dhahran, Saudi Arabia that he was appointed to manager, Petroleum Engineering Application Services, Department of the EXPEC Computer Center of Saudi Aramco. He lives in Dhahran with Yomna Metwally, a pediatrician, and their two children, Zayed and Omar. ... Richard D. Michelstein has joined Montrose General Hospital staff, Susquehanna, Pa., as a consultant in digestive and liver diseases. He received his medical degree from George Washington University. ... Alexander Schloss has two children: Rona Schloss, born May 28, 1988 and sister Karene Schloss, born Feb. 8, 1991. ... Clinton V. Strickland, Jr. '76G is the principal of Trevor G. Brown High School, Scottsdale, Ariz.

'75 James M. Jimenez '76G writes that he married Elizabeth F. Lewis in January 1992. "Classmate Philip Chrys' '75 pleasantly surprised us by travelling all the way from Schenectady, N.Y., to Charlotte, N.C., to 'crash' the wedding," he writes. Jim is an attorney with his own law firm in Los Angeles. ... John B. McCabe is vice president of the board of directors of the American College of Emergency Physicians. He is professor and chair of the Department of Emergency Medicine at SUNY Health Science Center, Syracuse, N.Y. ... Linda S. Schwab G, '78G, '79F, received a grant to develop new chemistry labs designed to make chemistry more appealing to women and minority students. She is an associate professor of chemistry at Wells College.

'76 George H. Buckland G, see '70. ... Donna Maties Markell and Bob Markell announce the birth of their daughter, Hannah Martin, on Sept. 6, 1991. ... Brian E. Pasley G has been appointed marketing director for Citibank.

'77 Rick Baller '78G and Darice Goldstein Baller write of their lives in Wilton, Conn. Rick is a large systems product manager at IBM Credit Corp. in Stamford, Conn. Darice is a sports and features writer for The (Stamford) Advocate/Greenwich Time. ... Deborah Hendrick Karpatin writes that she has opened law offices in New York City, with a special emphasis on public interest and civil rights law. She is married to Ian J. Benjamin, a graduate of the University of Kent at Canterbury, England, and an audit partner with Deloitte and Touche. The couple have three children, Rebecca, 6; Daniel, 4; and Anna, 5 months. ... Jean Hutchinson McCreary is a partner in the law firm of Nixon, Hargrave, Devans & Doyle. She is a member of the Environmental and International Practice Groups, counseling clients in litigation arising out of local state and federal Superfund and hazardous waste laws. ... Walter J. Millowic, a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy, was cited for outstanding performance of duty, proficiency, leadership, initiative, and military bearing. ... Theodore Sherwood joined Clark Engineers and Associates, in Rochester, as a project manager. ... Richard Shorin '78G married Andria Myers in Philadelphia on May 31, 1992. ... "I have several new developments in my life," writes Susan Saper-Zimmerman. "So here it goes:" Susan gave birth to her and husband Seth's second child, Jordan Daniel, "to keep his sister Shari Fae company," she writes. She was also appointed to the faculty of Cornell University Medical College as a clinical instructor in psychology; was given a staff position at North Shore University Hospital-Cornell Medical Center in Manhasset, N.Y.; and has a thriving private practice in psychiatry in Manhasset. "I would like to send my best wishes to my classmates," she adds.

'78 15th REUNION, JUNE 1993

Thomas Bourne has been promoted to director of Ontario (N.Y.) County's solid waste department. ... Russell Fox has been re-elected to serve a second three-year term on the Board of Directors of the American Running and Fitness Association. He is a lawyer and lives in Bethesda, Md. ... Vincent G. Grassi was awarded a doctoral in chemical engineering from Lehigh University in January 1992. He is a group leader for Air Products and Chemicals, Inc. in Allentown, Pa. ... Thomas J. Hartman '80G is a partner in Anderson Consulting, in the firm's Los Angeles office. He provides systems integration services to utilities and government entities. He lives in Tolucia Lake with his wife, Deana Elwell. ... John L. Langer was appointed chief operating officer for Title Network Ltd., Buffalo, N.Y. ... Linda S. Schwab G, '79F, see '73. ... Summer Schwarz was recognized by Who's Who Among Rising Young Americans, 1992.

Sheree Gaynor Stewart, who lives in Las Vegas, is lead singer in the duo "Segway." She and her husband, Charles, a self-employed architectural draftsman, singer, musician, and literary agent, have two children, Jaclyn Rae and Yvonne Nicole.

'79 Edward Albrigo and Mary Austin Albrigo announce the birth of twin sons, Stephen Edward and Christopher Daniel, in October 1991. The boys' sister, Erica Catherine, 4, welcomed them home. ... Karen Arden joined Clark Engineering, in Rochester, as a project manager. ... Richard Sharin '79G married Andrea Myers in Philadelphia on May 31, 1992. ... "I have several new developments in my life," writes Susan Saper-Zimmerman. "So here it goes:" Susan gave birth to her and husband Seth's second child, Jordan Daniel, "to keep his sister Shari Fae company," she writes. She was also appointed to the faculty of Cornell University Medical College as a clinical instructor in psychology; was given a staff position at North Shore University Hospital-Cornell Medical Center in Manhasset, N.Y.; and has a thriving private practice in psychiatry in Manhasset. "I would like to send my best wishes to my classmates," she adds.

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Speak OUT

David Mack '69, publisher, Gannett Rochester Newspapers, and member of the University's Trustees' Council

With more and more people saying that they get their news from television, what do you think is the role of newspapers in society today?

"Walter Cronkite has said that 65 percent of Americans get all their news from television — and that we are raising a nation of ignoramuses when people need more information, rather than less. I think newspapers' task is to change that status quo.

"We have to renew our bond with existing readers. We have to do a better job of adding meaning to people's lives. Number two, newspapers have to uphold their First Amendment responsibilities. Number three: Newspapers need to reflect the full diversity of their communities.

"Also, we have to present the news in a much more appealing manner. We must provide more information to help people cope with their personal lives. And we need to evoke emotions, to provide more consistent packaging, to give a sense of immediacy, to interact with our readers, and to anticipate change."

What do you envision the newspaper of 10 years from now to look like?

"First, I don't think that any other form will replace newspapers. My vision is that we will still provide information on a printed page — using new technology and more tailored to the needs of individual readers. I think geographical zoning will become more finely sliced, for example. We're also beginning to tailor newspapers psychographically — one edition might be geared to people who want extra international news, and others for sports, business, whatever."

What advice would you give to someone seeking to enter a newspaper career?

"If someone is committed to news, I would point that person back to those 10 areas of interest that I mentioned at the start, seeking to get in touch with readers' interests. There's no room anymore for the elitist, 'spinach journalism' approach — the 'You should read this because it's good for you' philosophy of news. Nor is there room for adversarial journalism. Cynicism is a waste of time, although skepticism is very important. I would also tell people that there's great opportunity in advertising or circulation, because that's where the need for talent is great and the talent pool is the thinnest."

president and portfolio manager with Aetna Life and Casualty Co., Hartford, Conn. . . . Jill Burg Marro­otte and Richard Marrotte announce the birth of their second child, Andrew Scott, on Dec. 27, 1991. Jill writes that "big sister Ashley loves her new baby brother." . . . Ahmed A. Metwalli G, see '74. . . . Scott J. Newman G was appoint­ed vice president of United States Trust Company. . . . Sean T. Swift writes: "My wife Barbara and I (a marriage made at Rochester) are pleased to an­nounce the birth of our first child, daughter Shannon Elisabeth, on Sept. 17, 1991. Congratulations to Coach Tim Hale and the cross country team on their national championship. Way to go! Having run in a couple my­self, I envy your success." . . . Kathryn Halik Volo '83G, '89G writes: "I had so much fun at the 10-year reunion that my labor pains started Saturday night while dancing in the Pit and I finally gave birth to my son, Christopher Angelo Volo, on Tuesday, June 11, 1991. I am now enjoying a year off from my job as a school counselor at Kendall (N.Y.) High School, while I take care of my new baby. My husband, Scott, has been appointed manager for De­loitte and Touche in Minneapolis.

J. Hixson was selected to receive the NASA Public Service Medal for outstanding technical and managerial leadership during the development of the Advanced X-Ray Astrophysics Facility Mirror Fabrication Program. He is employed by TRW in Redondo Beach, Calif. He and Janet Hixson have two sons, Daniel and Joshua. . . . Steven C. Mackie joined the U.S. Navy in 1982. He is stationed at Naval Air Station, Keflavik, Iceland. . . . Bonnie Maye G was promoted to the position of senior research and development engineer at Eastern Kodak Co. . . . Miriam Robbins writes that she has been appointed chief of ambulatory dental service at Beth Israel Medical Center, with a concurrent appointment as assistant professor at Mount Sinai School of Medicine. . . . Monika Springer Schnell '83G has been named assistant dean of student affairs at Shephard College, Shepherdstown, W. Va. She is also working toward her doctorate in education policy, planning, and administration at the University of Maryland. . . . Mary-Frances Smith Winters G, see '73.

'S83 10th REUNION, JUNE 1993

Kenneth V. Cameron married Mari Beth Furness in November 1991. He is employed as a human management consultant with William H. Mercer Inc. She is a legal secretary with the firm Hunton and Williams. The couple lives in Richmond, Va. . . . Nancy Grub was named director of marketing for The Palace, an adult congregate living facility in Kendal, Fla. She has an MBA from the University of Chicago. . . . Warren Grosjean G married Ann Parker on Feb. 3, 1992 in Quebec. The couple live in Rochester. . . . David J. Himman G was appointed regional business manager at Citibank. . . . Sarah L. Marziner Hurlbut writes: "I was married last June 15, 1991 at the Genesee Valley Club (Rochester) to Robert W. Hurlbut. My maid of honor was Stephanie Drew Ginger '84, who is now going into private practice in dentistry in Long Island and is married to Rob Ginger '84, who is working at Shuman Nuclear Power Plant. Also in the wedding was Marcy Richer '85. And attending the wedding were Karen Stein '83 and her husband. Karen is in graduate school at Johns Hopkins. Vicki Matranga '83, who lives in Chicago and Naderah Nour '83, who lives in New York City, also attended. Cheryl Gleason Howard could not attend. She and her husband are in Germany where she is working on a master's in artificial intelligence." . . . Laura J. Lauck married Michael R. Archie in October 1991. She is an attorney in Philadelphia. He is an assistant district attorney for Montgomery County, Pa. . . . Stephen R. Wolf G, '90G, writes that after engaging in postdoctoral research in neural network applications at the University of Maryland, he accepted the position of control systems engineer at Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation in Houston. "Looking forward to meeting other alumni in Houston," he writes. . . . Bernard L. Salmonone '85G married Doreen DiGeorge in September 1991. He is a lawyer with Donald A. Salamone in East Rochester, N.Y. She is a consulting manager for Price Waterhouse. . . . Kathryn Halk Wilcox G, '90G, see '81. . . . Beatrice G. Wolfe G was named senior vice president of First American Corporation, Nashville.

'84 Jim Alise writes: "I'm working on an M.B.A. at UCLA on a fellowship from Hughes Aircraft Company, Santa Barbara Research Center." . . . Barbara R. Francis '69, '84G, see '67. . . . Darlene Jamerson and Paul Collins were married in Tempe, Ariz., in October 1991. Paul writes that Darlene received her master's degree in public-health nutrition from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and is employed by the Arizona Department of Health Services. Paul completed his Naval service in 1989 and is a regional operations manager for Baxter Healthcare's Tempe-based region. They live in Mesa, a suburb of Phoenix. . . . Sharon Beck Kochen, see Neil Kochen '84. . . . Andrew Rosenblatt is the South American account manager with Harrison Division. He lives in Getzville, N.Y. . . . William Nichiporuk G has been appointed assistant superintendent for business for the Palmyra-Macedon (N.Y.) School District. He is currently working toward a Ph.D. at Rochester. . . . Robert A. Scolari has accepted a fellowship in pediatric emergency medicine at Children's Hospital of Wisconsin in Milwaukee. . . . Linda Karlk Snow received a master's degree in business administration from Worcester (Mass.) Polytechnic Institute last spring.

'85 Andrew D. Fornarola '85G, see '79. . . . Robert C. Goodwin married Mary E. Brennan in August 1991. He is a dental resident at SUNY Health Science Center, Syracuse, N.Y. . . . Linda Innocenzo G is principal of the Brookview and Listwood Schools in West Irondequoit, N.Y. . . . Donna Wolf Leyens married Douglas Leyens in May 1991. The wedding was a reunion of sorts, she writes. "My wedding party included Josephine Teegarden Leyens, Amy Freedberg Massa N, Ellen Baumel, and Deborah Arnold Marr. Other alumni who attended included Liza Hecht, Karin Milliman, Bonnie Kramer Carney, Gary Carr, N. Janet Weinstein Mercadante, Richard Mercadante '84, Chuck Marr '84, and James Massa '84." Donna adds: "I might as well fill you in on a few other classmates. Amy and James Massa had a baby boy, Zachary, in November 1990 and Josephine Teegarden Leyens and her husband, Adam Leyens had a baby girl, Kathryn, in January 1991." . . . Patricia Rappazzo Morgioni writes that she and Michael Morgioni '86, "are now parents! Mark Patrick Morgioni was born on Feb. 7, 1992. 8 lb., 4 oz. and lots of dark hair." Berklein Bob writes: "I am completing my residency in anesthesiology at Stanford University Hospital. Paul Elcavage '83 is also here and doing well. Marc Vanetsky '85 is here as well, doing a residency in neurosurgery. My close friend Eugene Segall '85 had his first child, a son named Max, and is completing his residency at Yale University in anesthesiology. . . . Wendy Kreindler Rosier married Randy Rosler on Oct. 20, 1991, in New York City. . . . Monika Springer Schnell G, see '82. . . . Lauri Strano is the new director of the Lakeside Child Care Center, part of the Lakeside Health System in Brockport, N.Y. . . . Forrest Strauss reports his forthcoming marriage to Karen Gewirtzman. She is a legal aid staff attorney in Brooklyn; he is an assistant district attorney there. "She walked into court and broke my heart," he says. The wedding is planned for Oct. 25, 1992. . . . John M. Tanenbaum writes that he has returned to Long Island from Washington University, where he earned a J.D./M.B.A. in 1990. He was admitted to practice in Connecticut, District of Columbia, and New York State. He is employed by Longwood Associates, a real estate development company as in-house counsel. He practices general business and corporate law, focusing on real estate law. . . . Born to Lucy Albrecht Vento and Robert Vento '71, a son, James Tucker, on Feb. 23, 1992. Rob, Lucy, and Tucker are enjoying Monterey Peninsula while Rob attends the Naval Post Graduate School in Pacific Grove, Calif.

'S6 Neil Badar writes that he is engaged to be married to Amy Nick in September 1992. He is executive vice president and partner of Sky scraper Consultants, a Manhattan-based mortgage banking company.

As a child, Kelly Franke '87 daydreamed about becoming a pilot.

As an adult, she fulfilled her childhood dreams and took them one step further: This year, Franke was named pilot of the year by the Naval Helicopter Association — the first woman ever to win the prestigious national award.

Franke was recognized last month by the 3,000-member pilots association for her "inspirational and unparalleled performance," including 664 accident-free flight hours and adept handling of emergency situations during the Persian Gulf War. The emergencies included a perilous rescue of a Navy diver and saving her helicopter and crew after its hydraulic system failed.

"When emergencies happen, you just try to think of the next worst thing that could happen and be prepared for that. There's no sense in losing your cool because everybody in the helicopter is in the same situation. It just gets real quiet," Franke told the Rochester Democrat & Chronicle.

"It's a scary feeling, knowing all of those guys' lives are in your hands."

Franke received her naval commission in 1987 after graduating from Rochester in psychology and sociology. She attended flight school in Pensacola, Fla., and is now assigned to Helicopter Combat Support Squadron 2 at the Naval Air Station in Norfolk, Va.
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RIVER CAMPUS, cont.

... Theodore Hart and his wife, Tracy Smith Hart, have a daughter, Sarah Grace, born in September 1991. He is vice president of Lakeside Memorial Hospital, Brockport, N.Y. ... Walter Kerschl, who married Kim Radoona '87, writes that he entered Dartmouth Medical School in August 1989 and will graduate with his M.D. in June 1993. "Have been doing my third-year clerkships and finding them very exciting," he says. ... Joe Salomon writes: "I received the fellowship of the Society of Actuaries in March, after six and a half long years of hard work. I also was promoted to assistant actuary at New York Life Insurance Company." ... Joanie E. Sullivan G, '88G, has joined the faculty of the University of Southern Indiana as an assistant professor of education. ... Nicholas D. Trbovich '86G, founder and president of Servotronics Inc., Buffalo, N.Y., is the new chair of Trocaire College's board of trustees.

'87 Michael D. Aller reported for duty aboard the fleet ballistic missile submarine USS Daniel Webster, Charleston Naval Shipyard, Charleston, S.C. ... Juan Burgos joined the law firm of Schnader, Harrison, Segal, and Lewis in Philadelphia. He received his juris doctor from Rutgers University School of Law. He lives in Stratford, N.J. ... The marriage of Laurie Knipper Cullen and Kevin Cullen in Cranston, R.I. in July 1991 was an alumni affair, Laurie writes: "I think our wedding was a good example of the old cliche that your lifelong friends are the friends you make in college. A total of 23 alumni from 1985 through 1989 attended. Three of our UR friends were ushers and two did readings at the ceremony. Our friends came from all over the country and a couple from as far away as Singapore and Germany. We truly believe that the friends we made in college are the best friends we'll ever have." ... New president of the Urban League of Northeastern New York is Jamie Denard. She began working with the League as a volunteer in Rochester in 1987, while employed by Xerox Corp. ... Kathleen Ewald, who lives in Astoria, N.Y., writes that she was promoted in June to associate producer of Whistle Communications educational television program called Channel One. "The show is broadcast into high schools throughout the country," she says. ... Peg Herrmann writes: "In December, I finally left the University and my home in Gilbert Hall and am now working as the volunteer coordinator with the Rochester-Monroe County Chapter of the American Red Cross. It's been a great change! I'm wondering where Susan Hartman '87 and Kathy Bocchiaro '86 are." ... Kim Radoona Kerschl, see Walter Kerschl '86. ... Patricia Lawrence writes: "I'm engaged to be married to Stephen Roth, a cardiologist fellow at Children's Hospital in Boston. The wedding date is October 11, 1992. I'm completing a master's degree in nursing. I plan to work as a pediatric nurse practitioner in the Boston area after graduation this May. ... Karen Lesser G is an account executive at Catalyst Direct Inc. She lives in Brighton, N.Y. ... Lisa Valenzuela Moore writes: "My husband Mark and I are proud to announce the birth of our first baby, Lauren Elizabeth, on Feb. 18, 1992. She weighed 8 lb., 1 oz., and was born right here at Strong." ... Jeffrey P. Parker married Angie Hernandez in August 1991. He is manager of inside sales at Newport Corp., Fountain Valley, Calif. ... Karen Price Pavlicin and Bob Pavlicin were married in October 1991 in Carthage, N.Y. The couple moved this spring to Camp Pendleton, Calif., where Bob is stationed with the Marine Corps. ... Diane Reed G, see '73. ... Amy Lyn Silbert, a fourth-year law student in the New England School of Law's Evening Division, earned the New England Scholar Award, ranking in the top ten percent of her class. ... Stephen Szabo writes of his marriage to Rebecca R. Turnbull in April 1990 in Newport, R.I., completion of his internship in OB/GYN at Portsmouth Naval Hospital, acceptance to residency this summer, and the birth of his daughter, Brittany Nicole, Jan. 12, 1992. "Busy time flies," he writes. ... Lori Wolfanger G married Walter F. Waller '90G in August 1991. She is a marketing analyst for Xerox Corp. He is a systems engineer for the company.

'88 5TH REUNION, JUNE 1993

Daniel E. Bennett, a navy lieutenant j.g., served abroad the frigate, USS St. Thomas, in the Middle East. He returned in the fall of 1991. ... Joseph E. Bonsick joined Hanover Bank as an assistant vice president in the commercial lending department. He lives in Scranton, Pa. ... Eugene P. Haag was promoted to U.S. Navy lieutenant. He serves aboard the aircraft carrier USS Constellation. ... Tim Holick and Sandra Whitman write that they are engaged to be married after a long courtship. "Seven years is a long time to wait," Holick writes. The couple thinks they have lost a few college bets with the announce- ment. They live in San Diego, Calif. ... Timothy J. Judson married Kristen Sullivan in December 1991. He is employed as a systems engineer with Electronic Data Systems. The couple live in Richardson, Tex. ... Navy Lt. Mark W. Kabir left for a six-month deployment with Air Anti-Submarine Squadron 37, Naval Air station, Cecil Field, Fla., in December 1991. Kreib will take part in routine training missions in the Mediterranean Sea. ... Stephen A. Olsen writes of his impending marriage to Lori Oschlin. He is a product manager for Ferraz Corp. in Parsippany, N.J. She is employed by Samsung Electronics. ... Harold Olinsky writes: "After two years on the National Oceanic Atmospheric Administration survey research vessel, travelling to Antarctica twice, am now working in a research and development lab in Rockville, Md., still for NOAA. Promoted to lieutenant j.g. last March." ... Mark Phillipi was appointed to the Brockport Police Department in December 1991. ... Kathryn Kline Smith writes that she is "married at last." She married Eugene Smith. "The wedding party included Ted Miller '88 and Bob Tillis '88. Many alumni and friends were in attendance," she writes. The couple live in Green Brook, N.J., where she works as an human factors engineer for AT&T and he is a commercial lending officer for First Fidelity Bank. ... Joanne E. Sullivan G, see '86. ... Nicholas D. Trbovich G, see '86.

'89 Mark G. Arnold received silver wings when he graduated from pilot training at Columbia Air Force Base, Miss. ... John J. Baumann G is the executive director of the Richmond (Va.) AIDS Ministry. ... Temple University Medical School student Jeff Chas completed a six-week family-practice rotation at Guthrie Clinic-Wayne Crossing, in Carbon­dale, Pa. ... Michael W. Huff G has joined the adjunct faculty of the philosophy department at Belmont University, Nashville. ... Bob Lewis writes that he has joined Paine Webber, Inc. as an investment executive and is living in Boston and "still windsurfing." ... Robert Moon G married Deborah Snyder in June 1991. He works for Eastman Kodak Co. She works for McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. ... Karl Riemensperger is now the engineer operations officer for MWSS-174 in Kaneohe Bay MCAS, Hawaii. ... Neal A. Seidberg wrote to say he was engaged to marry Anne Mary Calkins. Both are medical students at the SUNY Health Science Center. ... Brian D. Stuart was promoted to the rank of Navy lieutenant j.g. He serves on the destroyer USS Briscoe. ... Bill Schatton writes that he was promoted to account executive on the AT&T College Account at Keyes Martin Advertising, Springfield, N.J. He will attend Columbia University's Graduate School of Business in September 1992. ... Erin A. Trombino accepted a position as an administrative resident at Geisinger Medical Center, Danville, Pa. ... Dawn Tudryn was promoted to senior associate engineer in March 1992. She does laser ablation at IBM in East Fishkill, N.Y. ... Beth Valentine is an art teacher at Newark (N.Y.) Middle School. She has been working toward her master's degree at Nazareth College. ... Sanjay Vatsa G is a banking officer in the corporate financial planning department of M&T Bank, Buffalo, N.Y. ... Kathryn Halik Volo G, see '81.

'90 Charles R. Benson G, a Navy ensign, completed officer indoctrination school at the Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, R.I. ... Scott Bornkessell received his master's degree in liberal studies from St. John's College in Annapolis, Md., and plans to continue his...
graduate studies in the philosophy of education. . . . Peter J. Clemens has been commissioned as a Coast Guard ensign. . . . Scott Fuller has been commissioned as an ensign in the U.S. Navy. . . . Alan H. Kendall is working as an operations specialist for Texaco Fuel and Marine Marketing, Houston. . . . Mark A. McNaught G, '91G joined the faculty of Allegheny College as a Pew Teaching Fellow. . . . Simnasamy R. Naidu G, see '83. . . . Adam Perry is working as a European history teacher at a private school in Moscow. . . . Mary Ann Updaw married David W. Straube in September 1991. The couple live in Penfield, N.Y. . . . Kathryn Vandow, who earned a master's degree in counselor education from SUNY College at Oneonta, is a home/school counselor and parent liaison, and an elementary school counselor in the Hunter-Tannersville (N.Y.) School District.
Thanks to YOU

Rochester's Alumni Volunteers

Lynn Hartwick '83G for chairing the Simon School's building-fund campaign at Rochester Telephone.

Phyllis Gross Mindell '76G for your leadership on the GSEHDContinuing Professional Development Advisory Board.

Ray Santilloce'52, '59G for your contributions to the Concentrations and Careers Program.

Margaret ClaryeMendrykowski '66 for your continuing efforts on behalf of Reunion '91 and Class Council.

Karen Wojcik Miller '85 for your contributions to the Concentrations and Careers Program.

Vincent Dick '79, '82G for your contributions to the Concentrations and Careers Program.

Paul Boylan '63 and Loretta Boylan for your enthusiastic leadership of the Parents' Council and the Parents' Program.

church, Utica, N.Y., and director of the Utica Mannerchor.

'79 Kenneth Carper GE is founder and director of the Pennsylvania Consort, a performing arts ensemble that gives regional musicians a vehicle in which to regularly perform music by classical and contemporary composers.

'81 Barbara Harbach GE is a professor of music at Washington State University and former coordinator of keyboard studies at SUNY Buffalo. . . . Akmal Parwez GE was featured in a concert sponsored by the Long Island Composers Alliance on the Chapin Rainbow Stage of Heckscher State Park, Huntington, N.Y., in August 1991. He writes that he performed three of his Mystic Songs for voice and ensemble. He was also special guest at the Sikh Gurudwara in Rochester, N.Y., in December 1991. He then performed five of his Punjabi devotional songs and accompanied himself on the harmonium.

'82 Fiddler Christopher Para '84GE performs traditional Irish music in the Rochester area and elsewhere with guitar player and instrument builder Bernie Lehmann. He is also on the music faculty of Bucknell University. . . . Ilene Sameth writes: "During the past year, I made my Carnegie Hall debut as mezzo soloist in the Mozart Requiem; my recording debut with the Brno Czechoslovakia Symphony as a soloist in the Beethoven Ninth Symphony; and my soundtrack debut on the trailer for Universal Studio's film Mobster. In addition, I won the New Jersey Verismo opera competition."

'83 Gregory J. Sandell writes: "It's been a big year for me." In August, he married Elena Yatzeck, who is working on a Ph.D in English Literature at the University of Chicago and in December, he received his Ph.D in music theory from Northwestern University. He was also awarded the 1991 Hunt Postdoctoral Fellowship from the Acoustical Society of America.

'86 Donna Coleman GE writes: "I will spend May through August 1992 presenting lecture recitals about American music in Australia as a Fulbright Senior Scholar. I will record Ives' First Piano Sonata for Etcetera Records while in Sydney." She is recipient of the Pennsylvania Council of the Arts' Solo Recitalist Fellowship and is chair of the Department of Music at Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa. . . . Gerard Fiorano has been appointed music director of the Greater Buffalo


'65 Mary Sue Payne Donavan writes that, after 25 years as cellist with the Buffalo (N.Y.) Philharmonic, she served a year as a judicial law clerk in the Immigration Court in Washington D.C. She earned her J.D. from SUNY Buffalo in February 1991 and is now an associate in the law firm Danziger & Mak, specializing in business visas and employment-based immigration law.

'66 Jeanne Rizzo Conner '68GE owns Conner Appraisals in Plantation, Fla. The company provides residential real estate appraisals. . . . Chosen interim superintendent of Belleville, N.Y., schools last fall was Menzer L. Doud. He lives in nearby Pierrepont Manor with his wife, Rena. The couple have four adult children. . . . G. Stanley Powell GE writes: "In May 1991, I received an Alumni Merit Award from the Westminster Choir College, from which I earned my undergraduate degree in 1931."

'68 Glenn H. Bowen GE, see '56.

'69 Paul Van Ness '71GE offered 20 hours of piano master classes at the Vienna Hochschule für Musik at the invitation of the Ministry of Culture in Austria. He also performed a solo recital in Varna, Bulgaria, where he will return for a third time this June to perform the MacDowell First Piano Concerto and teach at the Varna Summer International Music Festival. He is the first American artist to be invited to perform and teach at this festival in its 65-year history. He will also serve as director of the chamber music program at the California State University Systemwide Summer Arts Festival this summer. . . . Composer Dan Welcher writes: "I have nearly completed my second year as composer in residence with the Honolulu Symphony, sponsored by Meet the Composer, Inc. I'm on a leave of absence from my position as professor of composition at the University of Texas."

'70 Geary Larrick GE, a percussionist and composer, writes that he gave his first piano recital March 4, 1992, at Gesell Institute at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. The program consisted of a few of his compositions. The audience included his four-year-old daughter, Sulina Yen. . . . Chris Vadala writes that he "is an active clinician/soloist for the Salmer Company with appearances in Texas, Missouri, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Hampshire, Vermont, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, and New York slated for this year." He is also a regular contributor to the Saxophone Journal.

'77 Pamela Coburn GE sang the role of Queen Rosamunde in the premiere of "Ubu Rex", during the Munich Opera Festival in July 1991.

'78 New faculty member of the Candler School of Theology in Atlanta, Ga. is William T. Flynn. He has master's degrees from Edinburgh University and Duke University and has almost completed his doctorate at Duke. . . . Jonathan Wright '91GE is organ-choirmaster of Grace
also teaching flute at the Cleveland Ohio Chamber Orchestra and soloed writes: "I am principal flute in the month-old son, 'Tyler!" .. .

Paula Santirocco Martin GE writes: "I am principal flute in the Ohio Chamber Orchestra and soloed with them on March 6, 1992 in Bach's Orchestral Suite, #2. I am also teaching flute at the Cleveland Music School Settlement. All this despite the best efforts of a 20-month-old son, 'Tyler!' . . . Robert

School of Medicine and Dentistry

Robert Moody GE spent most of this past academic year as assistant conductor of Landestheater, an opera house in Linz, Austria. He also spent two months with the English National Opera in London, on "Street Scene," the opera by Kurt Weill. . . . Jonathan Wright GE, see '78.

At the annual Eastman-alumni concert

It's fast becoming an Eastman tradition: the Eastman-alumni concert, which took place for the third year in a row last March at the Settlement Music School in downtown Philadelphia.

The performers: Evelyn Aultfather Allen '49E, Suzanne Axworthy '47, '48GE, Albert Filosa '64E, James Lyon '83E, M. Lynne Butcher Powley '57E, Robert Schick '63GE, George Schelin '64, and Daniel Shelly '91E. The Composers: Samuel Adler, chair of the Department of Composition at Eastman; Ernest Bloch, who taught theory at Eastman in 1924-25; John Davison '59GE; Alan Hovhaness, who taught composition in the summer sessions at Eastman in the 1950s; Homer Keller '37E, '38GE; Geary Larrick '70GE; Robert Palmer '38E, '39GE; and P. Peter Sacco '54GE, '59GE.

The event was sponsored by Harrington Crissey '66 of Crissey Concerts and was dedicated to the late Francis Tursi, who taught viola at Eastman from 1949 to 1986.

L. Poovey is the new musical director of Emmanuel Episcopal Church, Mercer Island, Wash.

90 Judy Condon GE is a part-time assistant professor of organ and college organist at Houghton College, Wells, N.Y. . . . Wei Ran Lin GE has been appointed director of music at Andrews Memorial United Methodist Church, North Syracuse, N.Y. He directs the Chancel Choir and oversees four other choirs and their directors.

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Infectious disease specialist Richard Leach M has a private practice in Glens Falls, N.Y., where he is president of the local AIDS Task Force. He shares his office with his wife, Loren Baim, a dentist. . . . Ira Shoulson M is a 1991 recipient of the Modern Medicine Award for Distinguished Achievement. He holds joint appointments in the departments of neurology, pharmacology, and medicine, and is Louis C. Lasagna Professor of Experimental Therapeutics at the University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry.

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Thanks to YOU

Rochester's Alumni Volunteers, continued

John Zabrodsky '82 for leading the 10th reunion committee in supporting Rochester undergraduates.

Helen McDonald Wyland '42 for being a driving force behind a great 50th reunion.

Alan Carmasin '67 for helping your class break all previous 25th reunion attendance records.

Judge William Bristol '67 for your contributions to the Concentrations and Careers Program.

June Baetzel '42, '46G for co-chairing the very successful 50th reunion gift committee.

for duty at Naval Hospital, Kefla-vick, Iceland, in December 1991.

G. Levering Keely was temporarily assigned to serve with the American Red Cross and the International Red Cross–Red Crescent in a refugee camp on the border of Iraq and Kuwait following the war in the Gulf in May, June, and July 1991. Since this assignment, he has returned to his present job at the Food and Drug Administration in Rockville, Md.

David Bolesh was promoted to lieutenant colonel, Army Nurse Corps. He has a new position as chief of nurse administration at Cutler Army Hospital, Fort Devens, Mass. Marsha Johnston Bolesh works as an OB nurse counselor at the hospital. Virginia Hand Shaw and her husband Gary L. Shaw announced the birth of their third son, William, on Oct. 1, 1991. Son John is six and Andrew is ten. Ginny writes that she is working as a nurse practitioner in private practice with an OB/GYN in Indianapolis.

Linda Simon Rounds GN has been promoted to associate professor with tenure at the University of Texas Medical Branch, Galveston School of Nursing. She serves as director of the nurse practitioner program. Her son, David Charles Gilkinson, was born Dec. 18, 1991.

Mary Sue Jack FN, '85GN has been named assistant dean for student affairs at Rochester's School of Nursing. She joined the faculty in 1985. Susan P. McKeefrey, a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy, has completed officer indoctrination school at the Naval Education and Training Center, Newport, R.I.
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EGYPT: LEGENDS OF THE NILE

January 3-14, 1993 (Alumni Holidays)

Visit a land with 6,000 years of history that lies at the crossroads of Europe, Africa, and Asia. Cairo, Egypt's capital, situated on the fertile Nile River, dates from 640 A.D. Its many fascinating sites include the world-famous Egyptian Museum with the treasures of King Tut; the Citadel, a great medieval fortress built in the 12th century; the 14th-century Bazaar and the many Islamic buildings of splendor. Nearby, the mysterious and awesome past unfolds at the Pyramids and the Sphinx. The essence of Egypt has been captured in this unforgettable program that includes a cruise along the Nile River aboard the M/S Nile Romance.

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January 19-30, 1993 (INTRAV)

The Panama Canal cuts a remarkable path through the Western Hemisphere, offering a slice of two worlds. It is the ultimate in tropical cruise itineraries boasting both the Mexican Riviera and Caribbean, the serenity of several days at sea, and the added bonus of ending your cruise in Fort Lauderdale. Add to that the comfort and luxury of life aboard the Crystal Harmony, rated Five-Star-Plus by the Berlitz Complete Handbook to Cruising. Our luxury escape from winter features free airfare from and to most major cities; deluxe staterooms aboard the Crystal Harmony; full day transit of the Panama Canal; stops in Jamaica, Costa Rica, Grand Cayman, Mexico, Key West.

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February 6-13, 1993 (Clipper Cruise Lines)

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SOUTH PACIFIC ADVENTURE

March 1993 (INTRAV)

Begin this sun-filled winter "Down Under" vacation with a two-night stay in breathtaking Fiji. Then move on to surprisingly beautiful New Zealand. During the two nights in Auckland, enjoy a memorable home-hosted party given by the friendly locals. A highlight of the three-night stay in Queens-town is a visit to Walter Peak Station with a special barbecue dinner. Before departing New Zealand, stop for a delightful tour of Christchurch and then travel on to Australia for four nights in Sydney. During the three-night stay in Cairns, enjoy a full day marveling at the Great Barrier Reef's colorful underwater tropical sea world.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN IRELAND AND ENGLAND

March 12-19, 1993 (Matterhorn)

Celebrate St. Patrick's Day, Ireland's greatest holiday celebration, with the Irish and live as "lord and lady of the manor" in England during this one-week holiday. While in Ireland, travel the vibrant streets of Dublin, the "40 shades of green" countryside, the lakes and hills of Killarney, and Adare, known as Ireland's prettiest village. Shop and sightsee all the way to England where the character and charm of the English countryside takes your breath away. Visit Windsor Castle, royal residence for nearly 1,000 years and the largest inhabited castle in the entire world; Oxford, the oldest and most famous university city in England; the Cotswolds, with delightfully named villages such as Stow on the Wold and Bourton on the Water.

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May 1993

CRUISE THE BALTCR ABOARDS THE DELUXE SONG OF FLOWER

June 1993

CRUISE THE MAIN-DANUBE: MUNICH-NURENBERG- VIENNA

July 1993

ALASKAN ODYSSEY

August 1993

FABLED RHINE AND MOSEL RIVER CRUISE

August 5-19, 1993

IN THE WAKE OF LEWIS & CLARK: THE COLUMBIA & SNAKE RIVERS

September 27-October 3, 1993

CRUISE THE DANUBE: EIGHT COUNTRIES IN ONE HISTORIC VISI

October 1993

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July 23-August 6 (Travel Dynamics)

Join this voyage to coastlines and islands, to imperial cities and royal palaces, to towns whose fortunes have faded but whose beauty has remained undimmed. Visit the spectacular theater of the Greeks carved along a hillside in Taormina, the Doric temples on the plain of Paestum, the glory of the Caesar's beautifully preserved arena and amphitheater of Aries, the haunting streets of Pompeii, and the most opulent and exotic city on the Adriatic—Venice. There is no more appropriate way to visit these dazzling cities than by ship.
IN MEMORIAM, cont.

Richard R. Woods '41 on April 8, 1991.
Marilyn Kempton McNamara '45 on April 5, 1991.
David Kuang-Tse Ho '51 on Aug. 9, 1991.
Wilhelmina Giebel Schroeder '60 on Jan. 9, 1992.

Mary Nott '82 on Nov. 2, 1991.

FACULTY/TRUSTEES

D. Lincoln Canfield, professor emeritus in the Department of Foreign Languages, Literatures, and Linguistics and an internationally known linguist and Latin American scholar, on Nov. 12, 1991, in Carbondale, Ill.

Dr. Robert Cooper, director of the Cancer Center and professor of oncology in pathology, in March in Rochester. Cooper was instrumental in establishing the Cancer Center, which in 1974 became one of the National Cancer Institute's first regional cancer centers. Memorial gifts may be made to the University of Rochester Cancer Center, Box 704, 601 Elmwood Ave., Rochester, NY 14642.

Priscilla Lees Cummings '38G, '43M, clinical assistant professor emeritus at the School of Medicine and Dentistry and one of the founders of the school's Alumni Association, on Nov. 15, 1991, in Rochester. Contributions in her memory may be sent to the Priscilla Cummings Memorial Fund, c/o Dean's Office, University of Rochester School of Medicine and Dentistry, Box 706, 601 Elmwood Ave., Rochester, NY 14642.

Monica Mason McConville '35 became life trustee, on Jan. 16 in Rochester. Memorial gifts may be sent to the School of Nursing Dean's Discretionary Fund, c/o the Gift Office, University of Rochester, Box 32, Rochester, NY 14627.

Solomon Michaels, professor of biophysics in the School of Medicine and Dentistry and an international expert on the environmental effects of electromagnetic radiation, on Jan. 7 in Rochester. Contributions in his memory may be made to the Medical School Memorial Fund, c/o the School of Medicine and Dentistry, Box 643, Rochester, NY 14642.

Francis Tursi—see "Letters to the Editor."

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LETTERS
(continued from inside front cover)

Studying Religion
“The Ultimate Liberal Arts Major?” by Thomas Fitzpatrick (Fall 1992) upheld the tradition of interesting and well-written journalism that has kept me enjoying reading every issue, cover to cover, for thirty-five years.

I hope that the Department of Religion and Classics, in all its “wide range of choices and world views” in which a student may even become “tolerant,” has made room to fairly discuss orthodox Christianity, covering such scriptures as the book of John, Chapter 3. Until I was thirty-five years old, I never had anyone even present such information to me. It has had a life-transforming result. Is not a liberal arts education supposed to do that for a student?

Cynthia Letarte ’56
Upland, Indiana

Roomies — Fifty Years Later

Just got through reading your Fall issue, with the request for stories about former roomies.

Our friendship is fifty years old — beginning when we entered the School of Nursing during the war years, and were grouped alphabetically for our room assignments in Helen Wood Hall. We stayed that way for our entire time, moving together from floor to floor, then to the “R” (now “Q”) Wing, in the hospital when it opened, and finally to an apartment for our final months.

Later, our group of two “L”s and three “M”s attended each other’s weddings, had our babies at the same time, and always kept in touch. We are now retired and three of us live in Florida, where we still get together to share our feelings and sorrows, and to remember the good times. (Our husbands have become friends and now they meet, too.)

The nursing Class of ’45 had a very special rapport.

Shirley Morrison Thompson ’45N
Alicemarie Mohan Sherman ’45N
Janet Morse Dean ’45N
Pauline Lily Totten ’45N
Helen Litchard Arvidson ’45N
Venice, Florida

We repeat our invitation from last fall’s issue: If any of you have roommate stories you’d be willing to share, we’d be happy to hear from you. — Editor

Prose or Poetry? (Revisited)

If memory serves, the subject of Geoffrey Wagner’s 1947 Welles-Brown Room coffee hour (pictured in the Fall 1991 issue and again in Letters, Winter/Spring 1991–92) was Arthur Koestler’s Darkness at Noon, but Wagner’s poetry got into the discussion, too.

I was chairman (sorry, chair) of a student committee that worked with John Russell, director of Rush Rhees Library, in organizing these “coffee hours.” Oddly enough, John Russell hated coffee; there was tea.

With the help of a magnifying glass, I found myself in the photo.

Frank J. Dowd, Jr. ’48, ’57G
Rochester

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learn: from the much-discussed Japanese practice of “just in time” delivery. Dean Bruce Arden of the College of Engineering and Applied Science has discussed this concept in regard to engineering education. Instead of studying some basic science during one of the freshman semesters with the expectation that the point of it will emerge in the last semester of sophomore year, one might reconstruct the curriculum to deliver the theoretical material “just in time”—when it relates directly to the engineering issue at hand. Conventional course structures divided by semesters and departmental authority is Germanic, and I could well imagine that they could disappear for a more effective educational concentration.

The notion of improving productivity in academia is not always welcome. To many of my colleagues it seems to suggest “speeding up the assembly line”—having faculty teach twice as many courses, or larger classes, and all the other scarecrows that are arrayed when “business” terms invade the academic cloister. I suggest that such alarm is ill considered. Universities could be more effective if they were more efficient in the main business of educating students. There are strategies that universities could adopt — to name just two: greater use of coordinated curricula that provide an orderly progression to advanced levels, and more effective use of students by putting them to work learning from each other — which I think could save money and improve “output.”

I do not know when or whether Rochester will move in these directions—perhaps there are better ways to be effective and efficient than those I suggest—but I do know that our task is to continue to make education at Rochester effective, and yet more effective. Effective can also be efficient. The economy will demand efficiency from the University—if we panic at the thought of productivity we will degrade “product.” If we take thought, productivity will, I truly believe, lead to positive results.

Dennis O’Brien
AFTER Words

ROBERT BLY ’79

1992: Author of 25 Books (Last Count)

Bob Bly may well be one of the most productive writers east of the New Jersey Turnpike (and remember, New York City is east of Jersey). Over the past decade, this turbo-charged thirty-four-year-old has written or is in the process of writing a total of twenty-five books, along with maybe a few hundred assorted pamphlets, cassettes, speeches, and training programs.


“Okay, I admit it,” he writes in yet another volume, Secrets of a Freelance Writer: How to Make $85,000 a Year. “I’m hooked on books. I’m what you’d call a bookworm, a bibliophile, and ‘bookish.’ This includes writing books as well as reading them.

“Writing a book is an excellent way to keep busy and add to your income. More important, it’s great fun and tremendously satisfying. I enjoy the process of writing books, I enjoy having written them, and I enjoy seeing my name on the cover.”

Over the phone from his Dumont, New Jersey, office, Bly says that he tends to write “longish” books, averaging two- to three-hundred pages. Publishers generally give him nine months to complete a book, “but I’m also doing a lot of other things at the same time,” he adds. “So I write pretty rapidly.”

To say the least. How, exactly, did he become the Isaac Asimov of the “how-to” genre?

“Generally, I write my books only in areas where I already have some expertise. If I say I’m going to write a book on direct mail, it’s because that’s something I’ve been doing for the last nine years. I wrote a book on how to become self-employed because I had made that transition myself.

“In my office, I keep information files organized by topic. When I begin a book, I grab a Pendaflex folder, label it with the title of the book, and put in it one manila folder for each chapter. Then I drop in articles and information from what I read, and when I begin the book it’s all there.”

Bly graduated from Rochester with a degree in chemical engineering and then worked as a corporate writer—including stints as a technical writer for Westinghouse and as communications manager for a New York engineering firm.

“They were excellent learning experiences, but I found that corporate life was not for me,” he recalls. “The best way for me to work is on my own.”

His first book, published in 1982, was Technical Writing: Structure, Standards, and Style. Of the eighteen printed since, four are children’s books (“I have a two-year-old son,” he explains) and six were co-authored.

Today, he bills himself as an independent copywriter, marketing consultant, and seminar leader. And his income rests comfortably in the six figures. “I make much more money doing my copywriting, consulting, and — especially — corporate training than I do writing books. For example, the fee for a two-day corporate seminar in sales can be $4,500.”

Books are his way of advertising, says Bly. “If I hadn’t written Selling Your Services: Proven Strategies for Getting Clients to Hire You, I wouldn’t be in the sales-training business today. People think that if you wrote the book, you’re the expert.”

What’s more, he continues, writing books feeds a personal hunger to be a real writer. “Let’s face it — no one starts out in life saying that they want to write the great American annual report.”

As for great American non-fiction: Bly’s latest book — number nineteen, published in fall 1991 — is The Elements of Business Writing. “Macmillan has a whole series based on Strunk and White’s The Elements of Style,” he says. “The book is doing very well, and I’m working on another right now, to be published in 1993: The Elements of Technical Writing.”

Other books in the pipeline: Secrets of Successful Business-to-Business Direct Marketing (NTC Business Books), The Advertising Manager’s Handbook (Prentice Hall), Keeping Clients Satisfied (Prentice Hall), The Public Relations Handbook (Henry Holt), and How to Sell Your Home, Co-op, or Condo — No Matter What the Economy (Consumer Reports Books), co-authored with his wife, a real estate broker.

And after all that?

“I don’t actually have a solid plan for what the next book will be. After twenty-five books, I’ve about exhausted everything I know. My agent is talking with different publishers; one idea is a quiz book on comic-book trivia. I’m a big comic-book fan.”

1979: ‘Fourth Smallest Daily’

As an engineering major with a strong humanities bent, Bly wrote features for the Campus Times during all four of his undergraduate years, serving as features editor for a time. The job demanded long hours — the CT was then a daily paper.

“We used to call it ‘The Fourth Smallest Daily Newspaper in America,’” says Craig Wolff ’79, another former CT writer and now a journalist for The New York Times. “I guess there were three other colleges that were smaller and also had daily newspapers.”

Wolff remembers Bly as “amazingly creative.” “He’s got two sides which kind of bisect. He’s one of the funniest people I’ve ever met and, on the other hand, he has a good knack for writing very clear prose. You boil it down to this: He’s just a very talented guy. There aren’t many people you can say that about.”

Working at the CT gave the two writers a “good foundation,” Wolff adds. “There were many people who sort of lived at the newspaper, as Bob and I did. We were both just very, very much into the writing and the creating.”

Denise Bolger Kovanat
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SMITHSONIAN BOUND: It was a dark and stormy day some 425 million years ago when fate caught up with this trilobite, extinct ancestor of crayfish and lobsters.

As Carlton Brett, professor of geology, reconstructs the scene, the unlucky arthropod was probably crawling along the bottom of the tropical sea that covered the area where present-day Rochester now lies, when a sudden storm blew in and buried the animal under a surge of mud. The effect, says Brett, was "just like Pompeii; the mud kept everything intact."

One of the most perfectly preserved trilobites ever uncovered, the six-and-a-half-inch specimen looked like an ordinary piece of rock when it was found, with only a thin black line at its edge to hint at what was inside. It took the skills of Gerry Kloc, fossil expert in the geology department, to restore it to its present form.

After thorough study by Brett and one of his graduate students, the trilobite goes next to the Smithsonian Institution, where it will be put on display.

For more about Brett and his fossil studies, see the article beginning on page 10 inside.