Cover Story: How Old Is Elderly?  Page 10: Perhaps you're only as old as you think you are.

Life Without Subtitles  Page 3: Why more and more undergraduates are joining the international jet set.

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.

Where the Political Action Is

Since I represented New York State at this year's Democratic National Convention as an at-large delegate pledged to Paul Tsongas, I read with particular interest the article "Where the Political Action Is" in the Summer-Fall 1992 issue.

I don’t understand why Fran Weisberg said she “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.” As this same article points out, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Ron Brown, “tried very hard to make Bill Clinton the nominee even before the New Hampshire primary.” Well, he succeeded. By the time this letter is published, I hope that the Clinton-Gore ticket has won the general election.

But it’s a mistake to believe that the national party’s heavy-handed role in the 1992 primaries protected party unity. There would be much more party unity, and considerably less resentment, if those of us who backed other candidates believed we lost a fair fight instead of a fixed race.

In addition, if party leaders would refrain from declaring one candidate “the front runner” before even one voter has had a chance to cast a ballot, they would not have to worry about losing face if someone else begins to emerge as a serious candidate with a more important message. They would better serve the party (and better serve our country) if they waited until the convention to demand and engineer a show of party unity on the night of the nominee’s acceptance speech.

Linda E. Ketchem ’78
New York, New York

Oversight Corrected

While we enjoyed the article on my husband, Rick Rashid, I was left wondering why I was described only as “his wife—a Californian,” instead of using my name and perhaps even mentioning my ties to the University.

I taught several classes of undergraduate Spanish as a T.A. in 1975–76, received my master’s in Spanish, and then worked for three years at Rush Rhees Library on the technical staff.

Ann Turner Rashid ’76G
Woodinville, Washington

Flame Mail

The Summer-Fall 1992 issue was generally interesting, but contained such an inexcusable error that I have to complain. No doubt hundreds of people have also contacted you.

In the article “Bandwidth, Flame Mail, and Rick Rashid,” Jeremy Schlossberg wrote, “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.

This is NOT TRUE, and in no way reflects the University of Rochester at that time. The University established a computing center on Elmwood Avenue around 1962, with a satellite RJE center in Taylor Hall (next to the physics building).

I joined the physics department in 1965 and took the excellent Computer Center course in Fortran programming that fall. Most of my research work over the next several years, and that of my peers, involved computer simulations of nuclear detection devices, and computer analyses of satellite results. The computer center and the fine people who were a part of this dynamic resource persuaded me, and probably a lot of others, to get involved with computer science as a profession.

How can you permit such ignorant inaccuracies to be printed?

Robert W. Osborn, Ph.D. ’74G
Toronto, Canada

Well, yes, Rashid’s memory bank was indeed faulty on that point, and we shouldn’t have let him get away with it. What he was remembering is that he arrived here before his brand-new department’s computers did. Harry Fulbright, professor emeritus of physics and astronomy, recalls that the University’s first computer arrived in the 1950s, a six-by-six-foot monster with “perhaps a hundred” of the power of today’s desktop models—Editor.

Footnote to History I

Recently I came across an interesting item about the University in a nineteenth-century newspaper:

“... newspapers are used as a vehicle for instruction at the University of Rochester. Current matters of importance are read and discussed before the classes several times in the course of a week”—The Independent, New York, March 17, 1881.

Richard Pugh ‘49G
Williamsburg, Iowa

Footnote to History II

Last fall when I was reading Richard Ellman’s recent biography of Oscar Wilde, I came across an interesting piece of University history. It seems that in the spring of 1882, when Wilde was on a lecture tour of America, he made a circuitous tour of New York State and met a rather cool reception in Rochester.

I wondered if anything was ever written on this visit in local newspapers or by alumni, and thought you might find it interesting for a story in the Review.

Daniel A. Lonkevich ’88
Easton, Pennsylvania
Perhaps the hoped-for broader understanding of “current matters of importance” cited in 1881’s Footnote I (above), hadn’t yet taken hold in 1882. Ellman’s account of the incident is as follows: “The Rochester students, trying to outdo their Harvard counterparts who had mocked the poet a few days earlier, drowned out Wilde’s words with hoots and hisses. Wilde folded his arms and gazed calmly at his tormentors until the din abated, then resumed. Halfway through the lecture, by prearrangement, an old black man, in formal dress and one kid glove to parody Wilde’s attire, danced down the center aisle carrying an immense bunch of flowers and sat in a front seat. The police tried to quiet the guffawing crowd but only made matters worse”—Editor.

Let’s Hear It from the Twenties

With the arrival of each Rochester Review I turn to “Class Notes,” only to be greeted with the heading “River Campus.”

(continued on page 65)
How Old Is Elderly?  
by Kathy Quinn Thomas  
Old folks aren’t as old as they used to be. In fact, they’re getting younger all the time, say the gerontology experts.

The Novel Ideas of Joanna Scott  
by Jeremy Schlosberg  
It was a quiet summer afternoon when the phone rang and the caller announced he was from the MacArthur Foundation. Scott had a hard time believing what he said next.

Bug Eyes and the Cosmic View  
by Tom Rickey  
What do insect eyes have to do with the Hubble space-telescope blunder? It’s all a matter of optics.

The Modern Art of Mind Reading  
by Nancy Barre  
Mary-Frances Winters ‘73: She makes it her business to explore public opinion.
From the President

Exacting Tolerance

The first task for students when they come to the University is to learn the geography. Where is my dorm? The bookstore? Hoyt Hall? That part is easy. Learning the spiritual geography is more elusive. What makes the University of Rochester different from the 3,300 other colleges and universities of the land?

First of all, universities are different from colleges. A crucial distinction between colleges and universities is that the best of the universities are world players. By any set of standards, this University is a world player. Because Rochester is a world player, a Rochester education is different from that of any liberal arts college and different again from the vast number of nominal universities in the land.

To be a world player means that the University plays by "world class standards." To take an analogy from sports: If studying were a competitive sport, anyone who joins this academic community has just joined the Olympic team.

What does world class competition in Chemistry and Economics mean to the student in the back row? One thing it does not mean is cut-throat competition against the student in the front row. No, the competition is not student against student; it is student and faculty against the world—and that is really tough competition.

Rochester is a research university. "Research" is a dread word in the applicant market-place. "Research" seems to imply that faculty-folk are not interested in teaching. False. But research university faculty look at teaching differently than faculty at institutions not so committed. We know a lot about cancer—but we don't know enough. The world, reality, the actual course of the disease eludes us, and we will not be content with the current state of the art; we want to press on to the real truth. At the University's Laboratory for Laser Energetics, we have scored significant breakthroughs in achieving fusion energy, but we still don't know enough about nature to unlock that secret. Nature is a tough competitor and does not yield its secrets lightly.

At a teaching college one passes on what is known, a worthy task, and a research university also passes on what is known. But the competitive edge is not in what is known but in what is unknown. To compete in the arena of the unknown we must have finer discriminations, more powerful theories, the most delicate of measurements and standards. In our complex technologies we require exacting tolerance—and we require the same no less in the humanistic side of life and learning.

At the University what do we learn about ourselves, about our society, about our troubled world? It is another exercise in "exact tolerance."

In the first place, we exact tolerance from anyone who enters into this community. We exact tolerance not just on moral grounds, but because this a place to learn. We would "research" the human community of the University with the same exacting care with which medical researchers dissect the delicate fabric of the human body.

We demand tolerance because we believe deeply that we must learn from others, learn from those whose race or religion or life style is different. However, there is a special turn to our tolerance; our personal and social tolerance is exacting tolerance.

Exacting tolerance is tolerance toward learning and truth. The University's tolerance is not passive relativism; it is an active virtue. Tolerance is a two-way street that creates communication toward insight. We use exacting tolerance because we would learn the truths of nature and the human heart from strange particles, and from those who come here as strangers among us.

Dennis O'Brien
Passports in their knapsacks, more and more students are boarding international flights to advance their studies. What, aside from the food, do they get over there that they can’t get back home?

The thirtysomething American woman squinted into the sun as she cast her eyes across the terra-cotta vista of Florence. A Kentucky drawl warmed the words that formed the next question she put to her husband.

“Hey, hon. Wuzn’ this where Romeo proposed to Juliet?”

In the background, the low rumble of white jumbo tour buses droned as camera-clicking tourists ambled over to the edge of the popular lookout at Piazzale Michelangelo to gaze down upon the city of the Renaissance below.

Her husband shrugged, as if to say, “Could be, but I was never exactly one of those Shakespeare-type scholars, y’know.”

Then he added, “Great view up here.”

A few of us from the “Italian in Italy” class who were in earshot of the border-state couple exchanged amused glances. Wrong city. Try Verona, folks.

Getting one’s cities straight, getting to know the difference between the city of the Capulets and Montagues and the city of the Medici, wasn’t the only reason our group found itself enjoying the view of the Florentine skyline. We had signed up for the class to improve our ability to speak, read, and understand Italian. But—let’s be honest—making progress is more fun when you’re practicing conversation by ordering a steamy cappuccino for breakfast at a Venetian street-side cafe, honing your reading skills by puzzling out the Italian commentary about a Botticelli masterpiece in Florence’s Uffizi.
Gallery, or improving your listening comprehension by watching an Italian movie without subtitles in a Padua cinema house.

After our month of study and travel abroad, all of us had made progress in the speaking, reading, and comprehension department. We had also learned enough about Italian cities to smile about the Kentucky couple's mixup, enough about Italian art to be able to tell a Tintoretto from a Titian, and enough about food to know that what America really needs for breakfast is warm, fragrant focaccia, just the way Genoese bakers make it.

Our class, listed as Italian 107 in the summer catalogue, is just one opportunity among dozens that Rochester students seize to fly all over the world to learn.

Though the idea of studying abroad is probably as old as academe itself, it wasn't until after World War II that American undergraduates began traveling in large numbers for study in foreign climes.

"The earliest undergraduate programs in the United States were established in the 1920s," says Barbara Burn, associate provost for international study at the University of Massachusetts at Amherst, which sends about a thousand students abroad each year. "There wasn't much growth until the 1950s, however. During the thirties, America was in the Depression, then came World War II. It took a number of years for Europe to recover from the ravages of war, so Study Abroad [as such programs are generally termed] didn't really take off until the mid-fifties."

By 1980, about 30,000 U.S. students each year were receiving credit for courses completed in other countries, reports the Institute of International Education in New York. But over the next decade, overseas programs took off like fax machines. Suddenly, they were practically everywhere, and suddenly, everybody was jetting off before graduation: By the early 1990s, according to IIE figures, some 70,000 students went back to school with passports in their knapsacks, boarding international flights to advance their studies.

At Rochester, too, Study Abroad has paralleled the upward national curve. Within a span of about twenty years, the annual flock of student voyagers has more than quadrupled in size, from thirty a year back in 1974 to 130 a year lately.

"We also have a wider variety of opportunities open to students than twenty years ago," says Jacqueline Levine, director of Rochester's Study Abroad program. "American undergraduates want to experience other countries and cultures, not just from the perspective of a student but also from what it's like to live and work in that country. Programs where students work as interns while they take a couple of courses on the side are now extremely popular."

When Study Abroad opportunities were first getting a toehold in the undergraduate curriculum back in the fifties, most destinations were in Western Europe. Programs were oriented toward improving the students' proficiency in French, Spanish, German, or Italian while they learned more about the culture, history, art, and political affairs of the host country.

An emphasis on language learning is still an important part of most Study Abroad programs, including Rochester's. The reason is the oftendramatic progress students make in their mastery of the foreign tongue while they are abroad.

Linguist Robert DeKeyser of the University of Pittsburgh elaborates on the reasons why:

First, he says, the sheer number of hours spent in the company of native speakers provides a gold mine of input and speaking practice. (I can testify to that; like all the other students in the Italian 107 class, I lived in a Paduan household for the month. My hostess was Anna Gambino, a personable middle-school teacher of math and science. Every night I came to the dinner table with two things: An appetite for
her fresh-made pasta sauces — I still sigh with pleasure thinking about the eggplant one—and a dizionario to get me through our marathon talks about everything from favorite movie stars to Rochester’s “Top-Free Seven,” the local women who dared to bare their breasts in public. We usually watched the Italian TV network news during dinner, and one night between our mouthfuls of gelato, the newscaster spoke of the New York State court’s decision to let them dress—or undress—from the waist up as they pleased. It was perhaps an odd way to carry on dinner conversation, but Anna, bless her soul, put up with lots of pauses while I expanded my vocabulary on the spot by thumbing through the dictionary pages.)

Some social situations recur frequently, says DeKeyser, giving the novice valuable drill. (This is also true. My introductory spiel to Italians I met at the bus stop or in line at the bank went something like this: “... here for a month with other American students ... come from Rochester, a city close to the shore of one of the Great Lakes, near the Canadian border ... the weather? Well, it snows a lot, even in April. ...” After the first few tries, I found I could conjugate “to snow” without even thinking.)

Finally, DeKeyser proposes what we could call the “octopus theory” of memory to explain why students so often have a clear recall of words and phrases they have learned abroad: The words have “tentacles” attaching them to other sensory elements (a facial expression, noises, emotions, scenes), making them easier to fish out of the memory tank later.

Though achieving muscular command of a foreign tongue is an excellent reason to study abroad, it’s not the only reason—or even the main one—that Rochester’s undergraduates wander the globe for credit.

Year in and year out, England has been and still is the single most popular destination for Rochester undergraduates.

Some head to the beautiful, eighteenth-century city of Bath, for the Advanced Studies in England program that is affiliated with Oxford’s University College and is headed by alumnus Donald Nunes ’61G. Books, tête-a-têtes with tutors, seminars on the Oxford pattern, and fabulous field trips are the order of the day. Students who take the class in Romantic Poetry dash off to the Lake District to see Grasmere, Hawkshead, and Wordsworth’s Dove Cottage. Those who sign up for Irish Writing walk Dublin’s streets in search of literary landmarks like the Abbey Theatre.

“There isn’t sufficient reason, in my view, for students to study abroad something they can study just as well at home,” says Nunes. “Our philosophy is to give them something they can’t have at home. We try to provide as strong an English experience as possible, socially, culturally, and academically. The field trips are fun, but they’re not an extra frill. Students prepare for them, write about them, integrate them into the academic work they’re doing. Yes, it’s possible to teach Thomas Hardy without going to England, but Hardy is a novelist who uses landscapes in a significant way in his texts. Those landscapes still exist here, and so we go to see them.”

An even more popular choice among Rochester students is the array of London internships—in politics, the arts, business, theater, or medical or health research—which undergraduates combine with a couple of related courses.

Students receive credit not only for the courses they take, but also for the journals they keep regarding the internship. The journal, explains Study Abroad director Levine, is “more than just a record of what happened. Students are supposed to think about their experiences and analyze them. The student who writes about working in a museum won’t just say, ‘Today...”

“They may even start to notice that the Brits have a few things on the Americans, that the Average Joe they meet in the pub is better informed about world affairs and American politics than they are.”
Filling in the Blanks in Ancient History

David Missal, a junior political science major, spent much of last summer sifting dirt on a hillside in Galilee—and he well remembers the moment he spotted the small metal disk lying in the rubble.

Applying the universal cleanser, a little spit, he swabbed its surface and discovered he had a coin in his hand. Not just any coin, mind you, but one whose pomegranate insignia marked it as a Jewish “revolt” coin—a coin struck nearly 2,000 years ago by a group of rebels defying their Roman masters by using their own currency instead of Rome’s.

Missal’s find is among the many discoveries of one sort or another being made these days by Rochester students criss-crossing the globe under the auspices of a variety of departments and programs throughout the University: Eastman student musicians performing at the annual summer festival in Heidelberg; Simon School M.B.A. candidates enrolled in its Executive M.B.A. program in Rotterdam; Arts College undergraduates working, under internship programs coordinated by the Study Abroad office, with parliamentarians in Bonn, Brussels, and London—to cite a few examples.

The newest export among Rochester’s overseas programs is the archaeological dig that took David Missal to Israel last summer. An undertaking of the University’s new Center for Judaic Studies in cooperation with the Israel Antiquities Authority, the excavation is uncovering the buried secrets of the ancient Galilean city of Jotopata.

At the long-abandoned site, now known as Yodefat, the Rochester crew has been filling in blanks in the thirty or so years following the death of Jesus, a period for which no written record remains. Already—after only the first of a projected three-to-five excavating seasons—the eighty-five participants (undergraduates, faculty, alumni, and community volunteers) have uncovered artifacts that could dramatically alter the way historians view first-century Galilean life.

A long-held belief, for instance, that the population of southern Galilee was largely made up of peasants is not supported by findings at the dig.

“This was no tiny hamlet with simple peasant dwellings,” says Andrew Overman, professor of religion and classics, who organized the excavation. The site has already provided evidences of wide foundations, beautifully cut stones, and plastered surfaces suggestive of elaborate, two-story houses. Excavators have also found indications of sophisticated craftsmanship: bits of jewelry, and ovens large enough to fire pottery.

It has long been known that the first-century peasant population was in rebellion against Rome—but what about the more sophisticated urban dwellers? Again, the dig has suggested some answers.

Beyond the evidence of rebellious sentiment that can be inferred from the use of Jewish revolt coins, the dig has confirmed that Jotopata was the site of an actual battle against Roman troops.

“Here is a town that very clearly said, ‘We’re going to overthrow Rome,’” concludes Overman, who describes the revolutionaries of Jotopata as people of means who opposed the high taxes of their overseas conquerors—“people more like John Hancock than ragtag rebels from the hills.”

The only written record of the battle of Jotopata occurs in the writings of Josephus Flavius, a first-century historian of questionable authority. By his own account, Josephus was commander of Galilean rebel troops at the time when, in A.D. 67, Jotopata came under siege by the Romans. Every rebel, he writes, either was killed in action or took his own life—except Josephus himself, who somehow miraculously survived to write the tale.

The story raises some obvious doubts about its authenticity, Overman says. “Did any of this stuff really happen? How do we know, given the tendentious nature of the author?”

Whether or not Josephus himself was there and in whatever capacity, the discovery of weapons of war—catapult missiles, spears, arrowheads—shows that someone at Jotopata fought against Rome (that Roman troops were involved can be deduced by the nails from their military boots also found at the site).

The dig unearthed not only artifacts of ancient Galilean life but also, Overman notes, a new understanding of old-fashioned perseverance and teamwork. The students, volunteers, and experts who worked shoulder-to-shoulder on the dig were at the site every morning before six and didn’t get to turn in before nine at night (for many of them, not until after they had done their homework for two credit-bearing courses, in Israeli history and in field archaeology, offered to participants). Their quarters at a kibbutz afforded little privacy. And the food, gourmets and gourmands alike tended to notice, wasn’t always the greatest.

“It’s difficult for some people to get used to the inconveniences and the intrusions of an experience like this,” Overman says. “Sometimes it’s a pain in the fan belt. But for young people it is all part of the learning process. And if anyone thinks that education should be holistic—this is certainly it.” One reason the experience was so potent, he says, was its cross-generational aspect, with a nearly seventy-year age span (from 8 to 76) among participants.

As they worked together in the hot sun, some natural walls came tumbling down, Overman notes. “Laboring brings people together.” Some of the older volunteers later compared the experience to their days in the military, when they complained about unbearable living conditions, yet found friends for life.
Kroll: "You just can't make things come alive like that in the classroom."

Beyond that, Overman says, archaeology provides a channel through which students can experience long-ago cultures firsthand. "Ancient Studies as a discipline struggles with that. How else do you put students in the middle of the ancient world and really show them what people faced?"

Tamara Kroll, a political science major, agrees: "I learned a lot. It's a lot of hard work and a lot of long hours. But it's an awesome experience. Archaeology gives you so much more than anything you could absorb in a classroom. You're digging it, you're touching it—you're actually creating it because it's something you're always trying to figure out. You just can't make things come alive that way in the classroom."

For Peter Wegman, a religion major, the summer on the dig confirmed his career choice. He now knows he wants to go into the field, as a marine archaeologist. "I think I've really found my niche," he says. "I love it."

Sally Parker

they mounted an exhibit.' She'll write about why the exhibit is being shown, how the materials were selected, comment on the museum's philosophy regarding exhibitions, relate it to what else she's learning in England, and so on."

That combination of studying, working, and writing abroad seems to put students on a kind of zesty intellectual high.

Last spring, Robyn Lee Topkin '93 interned at the British Medical Association, where she worked with a group of doctors lobbying to ban tobacco advertising in the European Community. Now back in Rochester, the Long Island senior regrets only that she didn't stay on for a whole year.

"Everyone says you grow a lot, and it's true. I think I'm more open to new ideas, to different types of people, and to different experiences. But at the same time, I'm not as content as before. It's as if I've seen what's out there and now I feel like I want to strive for the highest."

One thing the stint in London did to Topkin was turn her into a firebrand on the subject of American health-care reform. Her young voice sounds confident and informed—like that of someone ten years older—when she compares U.S. and British health care, talks about the inefficiencies of our private care system, and argues the tradeoffs: "Maybe you can't get a heart transplant as easily in Britain, and maybe you have to wait on line for a couple of weeks to get to see the doctor. But here, lots of people who need routine care for things like pregnancy don't get to see anyone at all. That's not good health care."

The intellectual arousal that happened with Topkin happens in some degree to nearly every American student, says Lisa Toelle, director of London programs for Educational Programmes Abroad. She finds it fascinating to watch.

"When they first arrive, American students think Britain will be just like home. They're not having to learn a new language and they notice all the superficial similarities. They see a McDonald's and think, 'Thank God, I'll be able to get decent food.' They see 'Cheers' and 'L.A. Law' on TV. But once their orientation is over and they are thrust into their internships, they have to learn to start dealing with the differences. "Take the far more polite and courteous way their supervisors give directions. The British MP may say to the intern, 'When you have a moment, perhaps you'd nip around the corner down to the Vote Office and collect this report? Could you kindly have a read and let me know sometime what you think?''"

"The American student thinks, 'This guy doesn't care if do it or not,' when actually what the MP means is, 'Get down to the Vote Office, get that report, and have a written summary on my desk by tomorrow morning.'"

Toelle characterizes the transformation of the American students in London as one of moving through distinct stages. First, there's the initial fascination with the new. Then, there's the stage of serious irritation: "They're bummed out with shopping. They can't get everything in one place like at Wegmans. The customer isn't king. The shopkeepers act like they don't care. When they complain, I counter with something almost insultingly self-evident, namely, that if they wanted everything to be the same, why did they come? Finally, they get to the stage of acceptance. They may even start to notice that the Brits have a few things on the Americans, that the Average Joe they meet in the pub is something special for the learner, but something special for the campus community, too. It helps to "internationalize" it, making students part of the global community."

Studying abroad not only does something special for the learner, but something special for the campus community, too. It helps to "internationalize" it, making students part of the global community.
better informed about world affairs and American politics than they are, that these poor people they were ready to write off as not having some American-style comforts might, in some ways, lead more interesting lives."

That loss of provincialism, says Toelle, colors the way they view the world forever after.

Though England is just the right cup of tea for dozens of students each year, other academic opportunities all over the global map, sponsored by a variety of departments and programs, also beckon.

Just last summer, there were nine Rochester students perfecting their French in Rennes; six practicing their Russian in Moscow. Two dozen students joined an archaeological dig at the site of an ancient city of Israel, laboring in the Galilee desert to unearth remnants of the lives of Jews and early Christians. (For an account of how the dig went, see the story on page 6).

During the regular academic term, students connect with programs in Egypt and Israel; China and the Pacific Rim countries of Japan, Singapore, and Taiwan; Russia, and most of Western Europe: Britain, Germany, Austria, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and Austria. Oh, they also go down under, to Australia.

"If a student is eligible for financial aid, he or she can apply it to any Rochester-approved program," Levine explains.

"That's important. The University is saying that the first-hand knowledge students gain about a foreign country's political, social, and economic systems can be a valuable part of a liberal education. We don't want family finances to keep students from studying abroad, any more than we want the family budget determining whether a student gets to use the library, or major in physics or any other subject."

The itch more and more Rochester undergraduates feel to jet into distant time zones for a semester has led to a mini-housing crisis on campus. Last summer, staffers in Study Abroad and Interdepartmental Programs moved out of their cramped quarters in the Center for Academic Support and into a small suite of their own, off the tunnel level of Lattimore Hall.

"A person's education should have both a curricular and an autobiographical cohesion," says William Green, dean of undergraduate studies in the College of Arts and Science. "Faculty shape the curricular part, but an individual's own interests govern the autobiographical part. It makes sense to have an office devoted to individualized programs, with advising geared to supporting the student whose plans call for something out of the ordinary."

A few days before the fall term began, the new quarters looked as chaotic as move-in day at the dorms. Unpacked PCs sat in their cartons; unfurled posters lay scattered around the floor. But program director Levine was jubilant nonetheless. "Now we have a resource room, where students can consult the Study Abroad library and use the typewriters to fill out their applications. We're also inaugurating a peer-advising program, because what returning students have to say carries more weight with those who are planning to go. They can say, 'Pack light, because you're going to get sick of carrying all those bags,' and students will believe them. If I say it, they don't hear as well. Same thing goes for advice about avoiding a style of dressing that sends an unintended sexual signal, or about the other differences they'll have to deal with."

David Rodowick—a professor of English at Rochester who chairs the steering committee for the Critical Studies Program the Council on International Education runs in Paris—hopes to see the growth in Study Abroad opportunities continue.

Until his own graduation from the University of Texas at Austin, Rodowick had spent "pretty much my whole life in Texas." The year he lived in Paris as a graduate student in the Critical Studies Program, was, he says with a grin, "a life-altering experience." He adds, "It was the classic case of how are you going to keep them down on the farm, once they have seen Paree?"

Rodowick is convinced that studying abroad not only does something spe-
cial for the learner, but something special for the campus community, too. It helps to "internationalize" the campus, making students citizens of the global community. They pay more attention to the news. They make connections they didn't see before. They are able to view their own culture more critically.

"The wonderful thing about studying abroad is that it gives you the experience of living in another country on its own terms—not on a tourist's terms," says Jean Fallis, who directs Syracuse University's Study Abroad program, one of the country's largest.

That's an observation that must certainly ring true for everyone who has cracked a book on foreign soil. One does live like the natives, only it's not always wonderful. One endures the same irritants that daily life inflicts on permanent residents, from fighting for standing room on the overcrowded buses and trains the natives ride, to waiting in long lines in banks where natives cash their checks, to dealing with the same maddeningly indifferent postal officials where natives mail their letters.

The day the "Italian in Italy" group was admiring the view of Florence from Piazzale Michelangelo (shortly after we had revealed in our sense of superiority at hearing the Kentucky couple talking about Romeo and Juliet), we came face to face with one of those quintessentially Italian irritants: lo sciopero, a word so much a daily part of Italian life that it appears in first-year grammar books. Lo sciopero, the strike.

Just as we wandered over to the bus stop to catch a city bus to the youth hostel where we planned to stay the night, the locals were frowning and bitching. Our professoressa spoke with them and gave us the bad news: No buses. A strike was declared from 3 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Had we been traveling with that Kentucky couple, we'd probably never even have known about it. Why, we'd just have boarded one of those jumbo air-conditioned buses run by a private touring company. Cosseted in air-cooled comfort, we'd have lounged on plush seats all the way back to our four-star hotel.

As it was, however, we had to think fast. No buses? Damn. Youth hostel too far to walk. Flopsweat starts dripping down our foreheads. What about the bags we left back at the train station? Do we have enough money for a cab? What if some of us take a cab to the station, and the rest of us go to the hostel to reserve beds for our group. Sounds good. Now, who has enough money to pay for the cab? Judy went to the bank this morning? Great, Judy pays and then we'll each pay her our share later. Who's going to talk to the cab driver in Italiano? Yours truly?

Well, okay.

We made it. My mangled tenses, Judy's lire, and the cabbie's good humor got us to the hostel in time to get beds for everyone. We conquered low-grade panic and triumphed, after all.

New friendships often sprout among those back from abroad. London-intern Topkin says the local ex-Londoners are planning a reunion soon at the Old Toad, a British-style pub in Rochester: "It's great to be back, but it's not the same. We can't just skip off to Scotland over the weekend. And a walk across the quad somehow isn't the same as walking past Hyde Park."

That's true. But thinking about what it was like can trigger a warm, happy rush of pleasure.

When she isn't overseas studying Italian, Jan Fitzpatrick spends her working days as public information coordinator for the Office of University Public Relations.
By Kathy Quinn Thomas

Growing old is not a disease in itself, says gerontology guru T. Franklin Williams. If you have your health, you are probably only as old as you think you are.

Old folks don’t stay home anymore. The 65-and-older age group is out there in force:
- The helmeted cyclist darting by you at the intersection . . .
- The swimmer pulling even in the next lane at the pool . . .
- The “nontraditional student” speaking out in the classroom . . .
- The practicing attorney power-lunching at the restaurant . . .

We nudge at the bounds of our aging, living longer and more comfortably through the efforts of science and medicine. Middle age a generation ago was 35. For healthy Americans, it now begins in the mid- to the late 40s.

As the baby boomers continue to squeeze their way up the age ladder, by the year 2000 the number of people over the age of 85 will have doubled from 1990 figures, from 2.5 million to 5 million. Within that same period, the over-100 age group will grow from 25,000 to 100,000.

So, if middle age arrives so much later, and we’re living so much longer and in better health, when do we become elderly?

“I don’t allow that term — ‘the elderly’ — to be used,” responds Professor Emeritus T. Franklin Williams, one of this country’s most outspoken advocates of the 65-and-older group and an active debunker of the myths of frailty, forgetfulness, and frigidity that have grown up around it. “Elderly,” he declares, “is strictly in the eyes of the beholder.”

A respected expert in the field of gerontology, Dr. Williams was for eight years (1983-91) head of the National Institute on Aging and for fifteen years before that medical director of Monroe Community Hospital, a facility for the aged and chronically ill that has a longstanding affiliation with the University’s Medical Center.

A fellow myth-buster, Dr. John Rowe ’70M (quote: “When you’ve seen one old person, you’ve seen one old person”), calls Williams “a catalyst in eliminating the mythology that used to surround the field of geriatrics.” President of the first medical school to introduce a department of geriatrics into its curriculum, New York City’s Mount Sinai (and also director of the MacArthur Foundation Research Program on Successful Aging), Rowe ticks off the reasons:

“He has brought clear science into geriatric medicine. He’s demanded that scientists define the concept of elderly, that they identify which symptoms are due to aging and which are not. He’s helped develop geriatric manpower and training programs nationally, and
he's brought the fields of rehab and geriatrics together.

"I mean," Rowe concludes, "this guy is important."

Important guy T. Franklin Williams, now back in Rochester after retiring from his NIA job, is discoursing on his favorite subject in his office at Monroe Community Hospital. He wears a crisply pressed white lab coat and shirt, with a grey-and-red-striped tie. His handshake is firm, his gaze direct. Drawings of local Rochester scenes and photographs of antique gargoyles hang on his office walls. A painting of the hospital dominates one wall, the scene's focal point being its former chief of medicine astride a bicycle.

His approach to geriatrics—echoed in Rowe's "When you've seen one old person, you've seen one old person"—is based on the uniqueness of the individual: "There are so many differences in the ways people age that there is really no special age for elderly anymore." Demographers may use arbitrary measurements to delineate the aging process (young old, 65-75; old, 75-85; and very old, 85 and over), but Williams himself is unwilling to categorize.

Growing old is not a disease in itself, he emphasizes. "We don't need to expect to feel any particular aches and pains or react in any particular way when we reach any special age."

Barring the ravages of disease, people can remain productive into their mid-70s and later, he says. At 70 himself, the Harvard-trained physician is trim, the result of watching his diet and going for plenty of aerobic exercise.

"I did a half hour on the cross-country ski machine today. What did you do?" he challenges. Along with indoor skiing and outdoor cycling, he has recently discovered the benefits of Nautilus weight training. (The weights build muscle, he says, which takes some of the pressure off the bones.)

In his federal post, Williams devoted much of his time to lobbying against mandatory retirement rules, arguing that we ought to be able to decide for ourselves when we should give up our professions. In his own case, University rules (currently in effect but scheduled to be modified) required that he take on emeritus status when he reached 70 earlier this year. But that hasn't sidelined him. He is now working on a yearly contract that he plans to renew "until I feel I'm no longer able to."

Our longer and healthier life span, he says, "started forty or fifty years ago with the successful treatment of infectious diseases and the adoption of preventive measures in childhood immunizations." Death from such formerly common killers as measles, whooping cough, and pneumonia are rare now. Tuberculosis, although showing its twisted face more often as a result of the AIDS epidemic, is more easily treated and cured than it once was.

In the last two or three decades, we have also made significant progress on slowing up or curing stroke, hypertension, heart disease, and other chronic...
Solving the Puzzle of Alzheimer's

"What we want to know—what we need to know—is exactly what it is that goes wrong in people's brains to make them demented," says Alzheimer's researcher Paul D. Coleman, professor of neurobiology and anatomy. "We know that age is one factor. And we know there is also some genetic component. But beyond that we are very much in the dark."

Research on this disorder that affects about 40 percent of the nation's fastest-growing age group, those over 85, is complex, time-intensive, underfunded, and, to a high degree, disappointing, says Coleman, who two years ago received the prestigious "Leadership and Excellence in Alzheimer's Disease Award" from the National Institute on Aging.

Coleman is using the $7 million grant that accompanies the award for a study aimed ultimately at developing an accurate diagnostic test for the disorder, something that so far does not exist.

Research by Coleman and others has shown that, far from withering away, the brain continues to grow in the older years. In the current study, he and his colleagues are examining the ability of the nervous system to modify its structure in response to stimuli — called the plastic response — and the loss of this response in people with Alzheimer's.

"When neurons lose their plasticity, Coleman explains, they lose their ability to grow or replenish themselves.

To help identify what goes wrong, he is zeroing in on the tangles of nerve-cell fibers found in the brain tissue of Alzheimer's patients. Duplicating these neurofibrillary tangles in cell cultures, researchers mimic the effects on them of a growth-associated protein known as GAP-43. "We've found that the tangles severely affect the GAP-43," he says. "But we need more data on the degree to which it is affected."

If an absence of GAP 43 also affects the growth of the synapses that make the connection between neurons, then the resulting dysfunction of the brain could help explain the cause of the disease.

Should this assumption prove true, then Coleman and his colleagues will be further along on the trail of the elusive cause and an accurate diagnostic test for the disease. After that, he says, research will focus on delaying the onset of disease symptoms, with as a more distant goal, the discovery of a cure.

chronic aches and pains. What we do need to do, he says, is to seek a better understanding of what we reasonably can expect.

Medical schools, he urges, should be encouraging faculty and students to pursue coursework and research on geriatric issues, a field that is just beginning to take its place in the medical curriculum. With the imminent graying of America, the need to train doctors to care for the elderly is "enormous and urgent."

Practicing at home where he preaches abroad, Williams has been instrumental in the fruitful collaboration between the Medical Center and Monroe Community Hospital that has brought to both institutions international recognition in this fledgling discipline. In 1985, for example, a survey of leading geriatricians conducted by Good Housekeeping magazine placed MCH third in the country among centers devoted to the care of the aged and chronically ill.

The most recent endorsement came in June of this year from Williams's former agency, the National Institute on Aging. The award — in the form of a $6 million grant to the University and the hospital — established at Rochester one of three national facilities charged with conducting research that will promote the continued physical independence of our aging population. Known as the Claude D. Pepper Older Americans Centers, the new facilities are named in memory of the late Florida congressman, a longtime advocate for the nation's elderly.

About fifty physicians, nurses, scientists, and other health-care professionals are involved with the Rochester Area Pepper Center, exploring such issues as urinary incontinence, acute respiratory-tract infections, and drug treatment for agitation in dementia. Together, the Pepper Center team will be chipping away at the old-age stereotypes that Williams wants to eliminate, an enterprise, he points out, in which Rochester faculty are already on the cutting edge.

One of the experts Williams cites is Professor of Neurobiology Paul D. Coleman, whose research is helping to dispel the myth that old age equates with senility.

"One of the misperceptions of aging is that it is inevitably accompanied by intellectual decline. This is simply not true," Coleman declares.

Older people generally do as well as younger folk on reaction-time studies, he says, especially on the more straightforward when-the-light-comes-on-push-this-lever type of study. More complex studies though, which might use three levers and five lights, and require banging the middle lever when the red light blinks on, take more time for older people to do. "The generalization is that complex reaction time is slower," he says. "But it actually begins to slow in the 30s. Remember, all adults are aging adults."

It is possible to exercise the brain and thereby increase its usefulness, Coleman notes. Studies suggest that a mental workout—reading, doing the crossword, arguing about The Meaning of Life, or any other mind-stretcher — will stimulate the brain and help it function more efficiently. Research done at the Medical Center shows that, in a normal aging brain, nerve cells still continue to grow, helping it to compensate for its aging. "Your
the disease (at present, the only way to then to learn to delay its onset, so that Alzheimers symptoms grows proportionately.

"I feel fairly confident that those goals can be reached within about ten years," Coleman predicts.

T. Franklin Williams puts it more strongly: "We have to find a cure." Treating the disease costs Americans $100 billion a year in combined public and private money. As more and more people live long enough to develop it, "those figures will only go up," he says. "We simply cannot afford not to find a way to cure it."

Meanwhile, another group of Rochester researchers is attacking another disheartening stereotype - that the "golden years" are depressed years. Take it from Dr. Yeates Conwell, an associate professor of psychiatry and neuropsychiatry who researches geriatric depression: It ain't necessarily so.

"The typical image of elderly is a skewed picture, defined by cultural values, defined by ageism," he says. "And the image of the depressed elderly person is a common but unfounded one."

Growing older can indeed mean experiencing some sadness, Conwell concedes. "Aging is for many of us a time of major loss. Facing the loss of a spouse, of friends, of a job to go to every day — any of these things can create a time of sorrow. This grief is part and parcel of loss, but it by no means implies that every elderly person is dysfunctional with depression."

Clinical depression, on the other hand, is not a natural part of the aging process. It's a major illness for people of any age, and if symptoms are reported to a health-care provider, medication and counseling can go a long way toward alleviating them. "When depression becomes a functional impairment," he says, "then it becomes a treatable pathology."

Conwell's advice echoes Coleman's. "Use it or lose it." Maintain an active support network of family, friends, and health-care providers, to help you when you need it. Social interaction is healthy for everyone, and facing life's losses can be made a little easier with support.

Conwell has comforting words also about the fear that aging means no more sex: Not true. You can probably have an active sex life for as many years as you wish.

There are some physical changes in both men and women that may alter the experience somewhat, and couples may have to take a slower (and more attentive) approach. "But," he assures, "it is not at all unreasonable to expect a healthy sex life."

Loss of interest in sex can sometimes occur as a side effect of drug treatment for other conditions, or as a symptom of depression, but those are two causes that can be treated if you seek help for them, he adds.

Another myth-debunker is Rochester's J. Edward Puzas, who pooh-poohs the notion that the sunset years bring you hipbones with the tensile strength of matchsticks.

We all do lose some bone mass as we age. "But just because it happens to everyone, doesn't mean that a severe condition like osteoporosis is normal," says this associate professor of orthopaedics, who with his colleague Randy N. Rosier is engaged in creating an osteoporosis center at the University.

Bone mass in humans is at its peak in the years between 20 and 40. After that, it begins to decrease. The culprit, according to Puzas: The blood, which "borrows" calcium by taking it out of bones and then replacing it. At around age 40, the balance tends to shift more toward more calcium being taken out than is put back in, and bone mass begins to decrease. In women, the process is accelerated at menopause as the result of changes in hormone function. Because women generally have less bone mass than men to begin with, they are at greater risk for developing the skeletal deformities and brittle bones we associate with osteoporosis.

A diet that includes adequate calcium helps slow the rate of loss, Puzas advises: "Calcium is a key element. It helps swing the balance back toward bone formation and makes the system more efficient."
The Five G's

Say, Nelson Spies, how old is elderly?
"Don't ask me. I don't even know what elderly is," says the 75-year-old former college basketball player.

His tanned, muscled, forearm is draped comfortably on the armrest of an oak chair in his living room in Brighton, New York. A member of Rochester's Class of 1938, he has been retired for fourteen years from Eastman Kodak Company. "I believe in the 5-G program for a successful retirement," Spies says, with a soft smile. "Golfing, gardening, going, giving, and goofing off."

A former retirement counselor for Kodak's personnel department, Spies knew the value of physical and mental activity for successful retirement. "I retired to activity, not away from it," he says. As the oak clock on the wall quietly ticks in the tan-carpeted living room, he explains his 5-G plan.

G1-Golfing: Spies and his wife, Grace, play what he calls "social golf" in Rochester in the summer and in Florida in the winter, getting the benefits of exercise and social activity. (Spies is also an avid walker, and has several half-hour routes that he covers each week.)

G2-Gardening: He enjoys working in the garden, one reason the couple several years ago moved from their retirement-sized town house into a bigger home with a larger lot. Now he cuts his own lawn and pulls his own weeds, getting both exercise and personal pleasure from the chores.

G3-Going: Going is just what it implies, Spies says. He and his wife both enjoy travel. A map of the world mounted on wood hangs on a downstairs wall. The map is dotted with blue, yellow, and red-tipped pins. Blue pins signify places Nelson has visited, yellow pins are Grace's, and red shows the spots the couple has visited together. There aren't many spots on the map without at least one pin.

G4-Giving: Spies does volunteer work, the giving side of his 5-G plan. He works for the local Red Cross and the Rochester Friendly Home. He was on the board of the Rochester Mental Health Center and is a trustee at St. Thomas More Church.

G5-Goofing off: "Very beneficial," Spies reports happily. He and Grace spend a significant amount of time just hanging out, schmoozing with friends, reading for fun, or simply being lazy, he says.

Spies credits his happy retirement in large part to good luck in possessing good health. He quit smoking in 1963 (in honor, he reports, of his twenty-fifth University reunion). He eats a balanced diet, he says. In the manner of we-all-need-at-least-one-vice, he admits to enjoying a couple of cocktails each evening. "because they're fun."

"Everything in moderation," he offers, summing it all up.

Weight-bearing exercise is also critical to producing a healthy skeleton, he says. "Physical activity is clearly important. But nobody knows the actual connection between exercise and bone loss. It's an unexplored area."

Although the variance between the sexes in susceptibility to osteoporosis is generally well recognized, other differences in the way men and women age are not, says Thelma Wells, a professor of nursing and an internationally known researcher in the field of continence and geriatrics.

"Seventy percent of people over 70 are women, but the majority of what we know medically has to do with white, middle-class males," she says, pointing as examples to the extensive research that has focused on men and heart disease, and men and stroke: "People tend to study what is interesting to them, and men tend to study problems that are interesting to men."

The jury is still out on how these diseases and their treatments affect women. And, says Wells, we need to do much more research on such traditional women's diseases as breast cancer.

For women in menopause and beyond, hormone-replacement therapy (HRT in medical parlance) is another important health question that needs more study. "One school of thought says Yes, take estrogen; another says No," Wells notes. The pro-hormone group cites benefits that can include increased bone strength and less risk of heart disease. The anti-hormone faction cites the possibility of increased risk of cancer. And that poses a tough choice.

Medical Center researchers are working with a research tool that may help make the choice easier, says Puzas: DEXA (short for Dual Energy X-ray Absorptiometry), a device that allows researchers to measure bone mass in pre-menopausal women. Data so far indicate that about one third of the women measured are clear candidates for HRT to help prevent osteoporosis, one third don't need it, and the remaining third are "a judgment call," he reports.

Hormone supplements or no, Wells urges women to take good care of themselves. The data are "ample, ample, ample," she says, that good nutrition and exercise can only enhance our health. Eat a low-fat diet, high in fiber,
low in salt. Practice some kind of aerobic exercise (walking is good) three times a week. Also cut out, or at least down on, smoking: "If someone is smoking at age 40, then that person has older lungs than someone who is 70 and has never smoked." And the same for alcohol: "The drug of choice for the middle class is alcohol. I think it's mostly a stress-management tool, but you can learn other ways to manage your stress."

One common source of stress among older women that none of them want to talk about—and all too few seek help in managing—is incontinence. Wells, who has spent twenty years studying the problem (which affects about 40 percent of women over age 60 and about 20 percent of men) says that, too, is a treatable condition.

Urinary incontinence can be caused by controllable problems such as side effects from drugs taken for other conditions. It can come from damage to muscles during childbirth, a problem that can respond to surgery. Or often it can be successfully managed by decreased liquid intake and special exercises. Some women have success with topical applications of hormonal creams that help revive tissues, or other medications.

Even so, "estimates are that 50 percent of symptomatic people don't report their difficulties because they think it is normal to be incontinent or simply because they are embarrassed about it. Although it is common, there are treatments. Ask!"

In many respects, the aging ducts, glands, valves, and hollow viscera of our human digestive system are still a medical mystery, says Dr. William Y. Chey, chief of the gastroenterology unit at the Medical Center and founding director of the Isaac Gordon Center for Digestive Diseases and Nutrition at the Genesee Hospital, another of the med center's affiliated hospitals.

"As in other parts of our body, there are aging processes at work in the gut. But, unlike the nervous system, where there has been considerable research, aging in the digestive organs has not been studied. We need to do much more fundamental clinical research to learn how to prevent or manage these symptoms and correct abnormalities," says Chey, whose own research specialty lies in the neuroendocrine system of the gut and the effects of hormones on the digestive tract and organs.

"There is a small 'brain' in the gut," he explains, "with tissue composed of nerve cells similar to those found in the brain." These nerve cells control a complex set of reactions that facilitate digestion and guide food through the alimentary canal, from the mouth through the stomach, intestines and colon, and then through the final exit, the anus. As the digestive tract gets older, people can develop difficulties with swallowing and regurgitation, indigestion, constipation, incontinence, noncardiac chest pain, and other problems.

Are these problems the natural result of aging, or are they symptoms of other conditions? We don't know yet, he says—but he and his colleagues at Rochester and elsewhere will be working to find out.

Without having to gaze into a crystal test tube, T. Franklin Williams, gerontology guru, sees a wide-open future for research into this and other areas of aging, as long as, of course, we consider it a financial priority.

Science and medicine are poised to help us stretch our lives. Although we may not be able to increase our maximum life expectancy past the 115 years it stands at now, we should be able to optimize the time we do have with better health and more energy.

"What will we see in the way of geriatric research in the next century? Challenges we can't even imagine yet," Williams predicts, with relish.

Kathy Quinn Thomas is editor of the University's Currents newspaper.
of Joanna Scott

By Jeremy Schlosberg

"It wasn't until I found a subject that was far from my own experience that I really felt the thrill of writing," says Rochester's latest winner of a MacArthur "genius grant."

So much writing nowadays suffers both from lack of an attitude and from sheer lack of any material, save what is accumulated in a purely social life," F. Scott Fitzgerald once groused, in a letter, to his daughter Frances. "The world, as a rule," he added, "does not live on beaches and in country clubs."

Such a complaint rings if anything truer in the nineties than it might have in the thirties, abound as the last decade or more of "serious" literature has been with adroit but cumulatively enervating slices of all-too-familiar life, life the writers seem merely to be glancing up from their current seats to observe.

Were he alive, Fitzgerald might, in 1992, find it pleasingly ironic that one of the few writers to emerge in recent years with a most impressive mental store of both attitude and material is a young woman born and raised in Darien, Connecticut—a town that all but epitomizes the beach and country club lifestyle. And yet, somehow, Joanna Scott emerged from that well-manicured and status-conscious locale with imaginative power that should be the envy of her better-known peers.

The 31-year-old novelist and Rochester professor has written three novels as distinct from one another in setting, language, and intent as they could possibly be, each with a central character as remote from the writer herself as can be imagined: an angry, ancient backwoods fisherman in her first novel, Fading, My Parmacheene Belle (1987); a 14-year-old captain's apprentice on a nineteenth-century slave ship in The Closest Possible Union (1988); and controversial turn-of-the-century Austrian painter Egon Schiele in Arrogance (1990).

Critics have been impressed with her range and maturity from her debut book forward. "Her unusual imagination promises a rich future of writing," said Christopher Lehmann-Haupt of Scott in his influential New York Times column, while reviewing Fading. The year her second book was published she received a Guggenheim Fellowship, which allowed her to travel to Vienna to research Arrogance, which in turn received an award from the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters, and was nominated for the prestigious PEN/Faulkner Award. After that, the impossible happened.

It was a quiet June afternoon in Rochester—unusually quiet for Scott, for her nine-and-a-half-month-old daughter Kathryn had just fallen asleep—when the phone rang. Scott answered in that distractedly irritated manner perfected by parents of just-put-to-sleep babies the world over.

"Hello," said a chipper voice at the other end. "Is this Joanna Scott? Joanna Scott—the writer?" Irritation was supplemented by suspicion in the mind of Joanna Scott, the writer. The voice proceeded to identify itself as Ken Hope from the MacArthur Foundation. He must have then said something about how he was calling to tell her she'd been awarded a fellowship—the coveted MacArthur Fellowship, known popularly (to the foundation's irritation) as a "genius grant"—worth $215,000 over the next five years. She doesn't remember exactly. "Suddenly
he seemed to be coming from so far away,” she says, attempting to describe a moment each and every scholar and writer and artist in the country surely imagines happening some day.

“It was hard to process,” she says. “I was stunned.” Of course, it quickly occurred to her that her older brother was playing some sort of sick joke on her. She had recently read that the fellowships were about to be announced; he probably had as well. “I said, ‘Is this for real?’ but I knew it was, somehow.” She was given a number to call back, someone in public relations for the foundation, and it slowly began to sink in.

“One of my immediate thoughts after I put down the phone was, ‘How will I pay for this?’” she says. “What will I have to give up because of it?” An interesting, novelistic sort of response—in the world of quality fiction, after all, no action, good or bad, happens without a reaction, and no major event fails to resonate symbolically. For now, she plans to use the money to help her take a little more time off to write and to travel. She will begin with a combination of both next semester when she joins her husband, James Longenbach, also a Rochester English professor, for a fellowship he has lined up at Worcester College in Oxford.

One thing that certainly will not come of Scott’s MacArthur Fellowship is a Joanna Scott novel with a character who receives a large, unexpected financial gift. Don’t laugh—less imaginative things than that have been happening to characters in American fiction for quite a while now (Philip Roth’s painfully self-referential Zuckerman comes to mind as an immediate example). Given the tenor of the fictional times, one can see the attractiveness of Scott’s oeuvre to a maverick-loving outfit like the MacArthur Foundation in the first place. One can also avoid only for so long the inevitable question Scott must get with every interview—something along the lines of “Why don’t you write more about yourself anyway?”

Scott advances an unforeseen explanation. “It wasn’t until I found a subject that was far from my own experience that I really felt the thrill of writing,” she says. Before that point, she asserts, her writing was focused, like that of many young writers, on “the passion of confession,” on the attempt to tell, in vaguely fictionalized form, one’s own story. “That was finally very dissatisfying,” she says, with her characteristic tone of quiet composure. Not only did she have doubts about the end product she was producing, but she also felt “too shy” to be so specifically revealing in print.

This does not mean, however, that her novels are dispassionate exercises in research and craft. On the contrary, she believes the distant subjects she chooses unleash “a fury” of writing more soulful and revealing than any product of more ostensibly personal subject matter. “Writing for me is a kind of exploration,” she says. “I’m not discovering what I already know as much as learning about new things and new subjects.” Having her own curiosity touched in new ways inspires work that appears unrelated on the surface but can be intensely personal in subtler ways.

Interestingly, Scott’s roots as a writer were tied to the very sense of privacy that would later turn her toward the unusual subjects she would mine for her art. She dates her storytelling prowess back to an early adolescent habit of telling herself “little secrets,” as she says. It was an activity born in a family that always enjoyed writing (her father captivated a cabin of summer campers one year through a progressive series of ghost-story letters he sent to young Joanna), and fostered, either consciously or unconsciously, by her hometown—the many large and private houses surrounded by hedges or stone walls, comprising a town with “so many secrets,” as she later described it in an interview with a Darien newspaper.

writing gave her an outlet for her internal secrets. She edited her high school literary magazine, then headed north to Hartford to study English at Trinity College. She spent a semester studying in Rome and a year at Barnard College in New York City, and finished up her college career back at Trinity. By then she was pretty sure she wanted to be a writer, and pursued a not unlikely path toward that goal—first working in Manhattan as an assistant to a literary agent, and then going on for an M.A. in writing at Brown University.

Fading, My Parmacheene Belle began as a short story she wrote at Brown. Novelist Robert Coover, who taught in the program, pushed her to expand the story into a novel, which she ultimately finished during the year after receiving her master’s, while working as a lecturer at Brown.

Scott went to teach in a new master’s program at the University of Maryland after leaving Providence; a year later, in 1988, she successfully pursued a job opening in the Rochester English Department, where husband Longenbach already worked. Today she teaches courses in creative writing, the contemporary novel, and Charles Dickens.

One might think teaching could be something of an interruption or irritation for a serious novelist, but Scott maintains the reverse. “Teaching definitely helps my writing,” she says. “My students keep expanding my notion of what is possible in fiction.”
Joanna Scott has long since chosen to make her private "secrets" into published fiction; teaching, in some ways, is an even more public gesture. She even does readings, although she admits to a certain amount of stage fright. Because through it all she sees herself as the shy internalizer she's always been. The writer's journal she keeps to this day she considers nothing but "private conversations with myself." She continues to feel an occasional pang of reticence in the face of publishing. "There are times," she admits, "when I think I would prefer not to sign my name" to a piece of fiction.

And yet this same retiring soul has ego and assertiveness enough to seek attention in this world through placement of words on paper. "There is this kind of tension," she admits, between the urge to be heard and the desire to keep it inside. Despite her critical praise and her genius grant, she feels she remains "a relatively obscure novelist," and doesn't much mind such a label. "It's a comfortable obscurity," she says.

If Joanna Scott herself were a novel, a critic might note a thematic thread of countervailing forces in other ways. She feels herself often to be rather undisciplined but "oddly disciplined" about her writing schedule: She writes daily—left handed, into a spiral notebook ("I go through the day with a smudge")—from 8 a.m. to noon. "It's hard for me to do almost anything else" during those hours, she says. Her novels have to date depended greatly upon research and yet she feels a perpetual sense of insecurity that she moves too quickly from research to writing, that she doesn't really know enough to write. "I'm always looking over my shoulder nervous that there's some specialist who's going to catch me," she says.

And then there's a casual self-picture—"I'm a very insecure writer"—that stands in contrast to the confidence and character she obviously possesses to write the highly imaginative books she writes. Like the way she knew nothing about fishing before writing her first novel, only to spin out a tale enlivened from beginning to end by fishing metaphors spewing from the startlingly original voice of the antiquated narrator. Neither had she been familiar with the work of Egon Schiele for very long before she began to research and write a book that convincingly evokes a distant time and place and astutely comments on the nature of art, and does so through an idiosyncratically effective narrative style of collage and suggestion—artfully mirroring the ill-fated painter's own Expressionist style. Her reviews to date have been largely encouraging; and yet she looks at each book as "a kind of failure I put behind me."

Interestingly, this theme of countervailing forces runs through the center of her storytelling as well. "My narratives are full of contrary opinion," she says at one point. "I've been thinking recently that what's at the heart of narrative is dispute." Also, talking about her tendency to explore, through a novel, an important central metaphor, she describes the process as "probing the connection between two unlike things," and concludes: "That's where my theme is." Even a metaphor can be a disputatious thing where Joanna Scott's novel ideas are concerned.

Her next published work will be a collection of short stories, Various Antidotes, to be published in the fall of 1993. She hadn't done much short fiction in recent years prior to writing these stories; what she mentions first as a benefit of writing shorter pieces is the lower level of risk involved—as she says, "It's easier to throw away a piece of short fiction."

This is no idle comment, coming from a writer who has more than once jettisoned highly developed projects that hit dead ends. "I tend to work for a long time on projects that just come to nothing," she says—she has at times sent even hundreds of pages out the window. "The fiction suddenly shuts down and I'll realize this isn't working." Given the chance to ponder that remark, however, Scott, disputing herself, countered a few weeks later by questioning whether it was certainty about a project's ultimate failure or simply fear on her part that has led her to abandon past novels. "I wonder if I'm growing more nervous about making a commitment," she says—since committing yourself as a novelist to one particular work excludes all other potential projects for an extended period of time.

Like many thoughtful writers, Scott can talk around and around the periphery of what it's like to write a novel, but can't ever cut to the quick, can't ever satisfactorily answer—because no one really can—the question she's likely to hear most often from her students: How do you get going? Where do ideas come from? What sparks a story and what keeps it galumphing in the right direction? Scott says she relies a lot on structure to help her along: "how the story is told, in what order, from what point of view," and, even, "what the paragraphs will look like on the page. Somehow the structure gives me a unified sense of the novel." Arrogance's odd, montage-like structure, she says, happened easily, seemed natural, and propelled the writing.

But even this behind-the-scenes glimpse at a novelist's mechanics begs the question of where do ideas come from and how do you know they're good. Scott ponders the imponderable one more time, takes a deep breath, and tries again. "It has to be a surprise to me," she says. "That's why that mysterious 'click' happens. Even that we call it a click suggests that it's a surprise." Try too hard to come up with an idea and you'll come up empty. So when her students ask, and they do every year, "But really, how do you get going?" the best advice she can offer is at once the simplest and the hardest thing to do.

"I just tell them: Get going. Sit down and start writing. The idea will come."

Jeremy Schlosberg last wrote for Rochester Review on the subject of alumnus Rick Rashid's career as director of research for Microsoft.
How a tiny piece of tape could nearly cripple the $350-million Hubble space telescope posed one of the stranger puzzles to come before optical scientist Duncan Moore. His usual concerns are based on a more terrestrial topic—replicating the way bug eyes function.
Hubble trouble.
We've all heard about it — how the most elaborate and expensive piece of equipment ever propelled into space is sending back blurry photos of the universe.

All because of a piece of adhesive tape.
How a tiny piece of tape could nearly cripple a $350-million instrument posed one of the stranger (and, let's face it, more newsworthy) puzzles that Duncan T. Moore, director of the College of Engineering's Institute of Optics, has ever tackled.

Moore, whose considerable reputation is based on a more earthbound topic — replicating the way bug eyes function — got into the high-altitude bobble when NASA asked him to head a panel to investigate it.
Here was a case where two decades of planning and hundreds of millions of expenditure had produced a telescope that transmits images about on a par with what you get from, say, a $100 thirty-five-millimeter camera.

After a preliminary probe spotted the culprit as a defective mirror, Moore was brought in to direct the next step, the assessment of the mirror's problems.
That he was asked to head such a panel illustrates the key role his field plays in one of the major scientific endeavors of this century.

Optics — which can be defined as the area of physics dealing with the nature and properties of light and vision — has traveled several light-years from the studies of cameras and eyeglasses that dominated the field back in 1929 when Eastman Kodak and Bausch & Lomb helped establish at Rochester the first optics school in North America.

A series of developments, most notably the invention of the laser and the evolution of computers, has transformed the way we look at optical science. "Twenty years ago, if I said I was in optics," quips Moore, "people said, 'Fix my glasses.' Now, they're all into lasers." Interferometers, supercom-

Here was a case where two decades of planning and hundreds of millions of expense produced a telescope that transmits images about on a par with a modest 35mm camera.

computers, electron microscopes, and molecular-beam epitaxy machines that grow materials one atomic layer at a time are now standard. Lasers — green, blue, and red, not to mention the "invisible" infrared and ultraviolet — are commonplace. Indeed, picosecond lasers that fire pulses lasting barely a few trillionths of a second hardly warrant a second glance in the institute's research labs.

Most of us aren't on first-name terms with such ultra-tech equipment,
but we're all familiar with the payback. The crystal-clear music from compact-disc players, the speed of supermarket scanners, the convenience of fax machines, the clarity of long-distance phone lines, the ubiquity of camcorders at the family picnic. All are products of what can be proclaimed an optics revolution—as is the array of great telescopes NASA is sending up.

When Hubble was launched in April 1990, scientists and engineers heralded the dawn of a new era in space exploration. It was a dawn that was about to suffer a humiliating reversal. From the moment the twenty-five-ton gadget began transmitting its first blurry images back to earth, it was clear that something had gone badly awry. But what?

As head of the Hubble Independent Optical Review Panel, Moore got the job of determining the exact condition of the flawed eight-foot primary mirror aboard the craft. The preliminary panel had uncovered some of the answers, but serious questions remained. Was this a terminal case? Or could the mirror somehow be fixed?

It all came down to a matter of optics, and Moore was a natural pick to hunt for solutions. After all, he is head of the nation's original school devoted to optical science, located in a city rightly regarded as "optics capital of the world."

The future lens-and-mirror expert first came to Rochester in 1969 as a graduate student fresh out of the University of Maine. At the invitation of Provost Brian Thompson (then the Institute of Optics' director), Moore was here to earn an advanced degree, with his eye ultimately on a career in astronomical instrumentation.

When Moore discovered the joys of optics at Rochester, Thompson persuaded him to stay on and go for a Ph.D. Four years later Thompson offered him a teaching job. "The rest," says Thompson, "is history."

History, indeed. Moore has been on the institute's faculty for the last eighteen years and its director for the past five. He's been mentor to dozens of graduate students, served on countless University, professional, and civic committees, and (more on this later) built up a thriving business to boot.

"Duncan has an astonishing amount of energy and enthusiasm," declares longtime friend and associate Bob Mollenhauer, former baseball coach-development officer at Rochester, who has worked closely with Moore in attracting to Rochester the flourishing ring of collectively sponsored (university/industry/government) research centers that has grown up around the institute. "He has an incredibly sharp mind and he understands, very quickly, what the real issues are."

It was this background that Moore brought to his analysis of the Hubble puzzle—which developed after the flawed eight-foot primary mirror aboard the craft. The preliminary panel had uncovered some of the answers, but serious questions remained. Was this a terminal case? Or could the mirror somehow be fixed?

Using the defective equipment as a guide, engineers ground the new mirror precisely—to the wrong dimensions. The result: The mirror's rays diverged about one-tenth of a human-hair's breadth away from where they should have, producing a classic case of what Moore and his colleagues call spherical aberration.

Although two pre-launch tests had revealed the discrepancy, engineers ignored the incongruity and concluded the mirror was sound. "The engineers listened to the data they liked and they ignored the other results," says Moore. "That's science at its worst."

(A local sidelight: A back-up mirror was built by Eastman Kodak. Its test results have never been released, and the mirror sits unused by the primary contractor, Perkin-Elmer, now Hughes-Danbury Optical Systems. Kodak had
put in a bid to build the primary mirror, but when Kodak scientists insisted on an elaborate and costly test that would have caught such an obvious case of spherical aberration, NASA balked and went with Perkin-Elmer.

NASA is using the information provided by Moore’s panel to come up with a way of compensating for the distortion. The most likely fix will come late next year, more than three years after Hubble’s launch, when the eight cameras on board are scheduled to be replaced via the space shuttle. The proposed fix? Use two wrongs to make a right: Design each of the new cameras with its own built-in aberration to compensate for the original anomaly.

With his report completed, Moore has moved from the cosmic to the terrestrial and is now back to concentrating full time on his regular pursuits. Much of this is research that has its origin in lenses with a much smaller view of the world than the star-gazing Hubble. That’s the afore-mentioned bug eyes, which provide one example of a design used widely in nature to solve many different problems in optics. Bug eyes, for instance, carry their own solution to a puzzle that has plagued optical engineers for centuries. That is, how to match with an artificial insect eye—that is, a lens with a compound nature of the bug eyes. “Nature figured out how to do it a long time ago,” Moore says. Most insects have compound eyes packed with thousands of tiny elements that can— at a gradually increasing angle—change the direction that light is bent as it enters the eye. (The angle at which light is bent as it passes through a translucent medium is known as the index of refraction, which is actually a measure of the speed of its passage.)

This gradual change in the index of refraction—also found in many other natural lenses such as human eyes—provides for a very precise focus. In a conventional spherical glass lens, on the other hand, the index of refraction remains constant throughout the glass; such lenses produce images with a less than perfect focus because they don’t bring all the light rays together at a precise point. You can partially correct for that defect, but only by adding another lens (which in turn has its own slight distortion).

The special advantage the insect eye enjoys over the conventional glass lens is the ability to look in many different directions at once—by pulling in light from divergent paths and reconciling them into a coherent image. Again, the only way to approach that quality with the conventional lens is by the addition of more lenses.

Since the early 1800s scientists have recognized that they could duplicate these abilities if they could create an artificial insect eye—that is, a lens with a gradually changing index of refraction similar to that produced by the compound nature of the bug eyes. “But until recently,” says Moore, “scientists couldn’t do anything with the concept because they didn’t have a computer to help them determine what form the lenses should take.”

When computers powerful enough to tackle the job came along in the 1970s, Moore was among the first to move in and take advantage of them. Through the work of this band of pioneers, the production of gradient-index lenses (GRIN lenses for short) has, over the last fifteen years or so, begun to take off.

The principle behind them is simple: Vary the composition of the glass. Changing the make-up of a material alters a number of its properties, including its density, which partially determines its index of refraction, or the speed at which light travels through it. Gradually changing the index of refraction allows one to gradually alter the direction of the light.

(Try looking up at the sun the next time you’re swimming underwater—notice how the sun’s rays will travel in one direction down to the water, then switch paths as they travel through it. That’s because of the different indices of refraction of water and air.)

To help explain how GRIN lenses work, Moore draws upon everyday experience, as he so often does when explaining optics fundamentals to undergraduates and writers.

To understand GRIN lenses, he says, is to understand that light rays travel not in straight lines but in curved paths. For instance, that pool of water we all see far down the road on a hot summer day—but which we’ve learned from experience doesn’t really exist—is the product of a varying index of re-
At the Institute of Optics: A Clear Focus on Undergraduate Education

As an optical scientist, Duncan Moore has spread his professional pursuits over a broad spectrum—from researcher to academic administrator to entrepreneur to, in his latest role, Hubble space-telescope "fixer."

The director of the University's Institute of Optics can—and if invited, happily will—discourse at length on any of these topics. But if you really want to get him going, ask him about teaching. That's the spot at which his widespread interests come to a perfect focal point.

Take, for instance, the alphabetical broth of research centers bubbling away at the Institute of Optics these days. CAT (the New York State Center for Advanced Optical Technology), COM (Center for Optics Manufacturing), DOD's URI (University Research Initiative Center for Optoelectronic Systems), and the NSF CEIS (Center for Electronic Imaging Systems) have given the institute's budget a significant boost over the last decade. But bigger numbers aren't the chief benefit, Moore says.

In typical rapid-fire style, he ticks off the value-added benefits such centers bring along with them:

- Incentives (i.e., funding dollars) for faculty to move into new research areas, opening up student exposure to a wide variety of optics;
- Updated equipment, more student jobs, new scholarships and fellowships for undergraduates and graduate students alike;
- Enhancement of the University's standing with prospective faculty and students—and, much to the point—potential employers.

Nonetheless, cautions Moore, such centers must be carefully managed and, most important, must fit within the University's academic mission.

Increasingly, the academic mission of the Institute of Optics has included the involvement of industry as a working partner in preparing students for life after academe.

Newest wrinkle in this practical partnership: Moore's engineering clinics. Scheduled to start up next semester, the clinics will team undergraduate engineer at a local company to collaborate on a specific project relevant to that company.

This latest venture is part of what the institute calls its REDI program—Rochester Education Demands Involvement—initiated two years ago primarily to bring undergraduates more directly into all facets of University life.

"Academic departments have traditionally not concerned themselves with where students go every day when they leave the classroom," says Moore. "Professors and graduate students don't return to a dorm room or the library to try to work after class. They go back to their department, where the atmosphere has been designed to stimulate intellectual activity. Undergraduates, on the other hand, are physically separated from the intellectual communities on campus that are capable of giving meaning to their studies."

"The REDI program is directed at bridging that gap, intellectually and socially. It's saying, 'Let's bring our undergraduates into the mainstream of the department.'"

Physically, the institute plans to bridge that gap with an addition to its River Campus home in the Wilmot Building. Planned are group-study rooms, reading rooms, a lecture hall, TA offices, and teaching labs where undergraduates, graduate students, and faculty can work in a common area.

But there's more to REDI than new facilities, Moore is quick to point out.

In the works, for instance, is a freshman laboratory course that will survey an array of optics topics and introduce students to lab equipment. A series of joint BS/MS degree programs with other engineering departments is on the drawing board. And several outreach efforts to high school students and teachers are already under way.

Realistic expectations and solid preparation are basic themes in Moore's teaching philosophy. Five years ago, partly as a result of his own experiences as founder and president of Gradient Lens Corporation, he pioneered a course in entrepreneurship, team-taught with faculty at the Simon School. Dozens of students have gone through the course and emerged better prepared for the reality of small-business ownership.

Finances, goal-setting, marketing, teamwork—all are concerns that are not traditionally addressed in engineering, but they are essential, Moorepoints out, for an enterprising engineer aiming to find success in the outside world.

In sum, he says, "We want our students to learn about 'the wide picture' so they can be not just good engineers but also good managers, good employees, and good decision-makers."

Bug eyes carry their own solution to a problem that has plagued optical engineers for centuries: how to see in many directions at once.

fraction that occurs naturally when air near the pavement is heated up. Hot air is less dense, and so the index decreases as it approaches the ground, and light rays that normally would go from the sky into the road are instead bent into an upward curve that hits the observer's eye. While the light rays appear to come from the road surface, says Moore, what we're actually seeing is a reflection of the sky in the pavement.

The same, natural GRIN "lens" explains a phenomenon known to veteran summertime sailors that happens when the air near the water's surface is cooler than the air above. In this instance, the "mirage" appears not on the water but in the air, and a boat far off on the horizon seems to be floating in the sky. In fact, sailors can sometimes see the projected image of a ship while the actual vessel is still below the horizon.

(The same would be true of an island, which raises an interesting possibility: Perhaps the sailor who first shouted "land ho" on Columbus's ship actually had his sights trained not on the water but on the air above it!)

The potential market for the new lenses is, to the naked eye, nearly limitless. When gradual bending is the objective, one GRIN lens should be able to take the place of several conventional lenses. Already, they have made their way into such devices as fax machines, photocopiers, and endoscopes, the slender optical devices that enable doctors to peer inside the body without surgery. Such lenses could ultimately also find a home in slimmer, sturdier, cheaper binoculars, cameras, microscopes, laser printers, and fiber-optic communications equipment, to call up just a few applications.

Moore's research focuses on making the lenses for optical instruments, and
he and his students hold the record for the largest GRIN ever produced—a fifty-millimeter (roughly two inches) lens for a prototype pair of binoculars. "We make big GRINS," quips Moore, who often sports one himself beneath the flourishing mustache that has long been a personal trademark.

His research alone has resulted in ten patents and the establishment in 1980 of his own company, Gradient Lens Corporation. Working out of his attic for the first couple of years, he has since built the company to a flourishing business, one of the few in the world supplying gradient-index lenses (an accomplishment which the Rochester Chamber of Commerce recognized earlier this year with its 1992 Award for Science and Technology).

"A dozen years ago, a professor was only allowed to read The New York Times," Moore offers in another one of his asides. "Now it's okay to read the Wall Street Journal." But, he stresses, "I'm a professor first, and then second a businessman."

An illustration of how he draws on both sides of his life is the course in optical entrepreneurship that he introduced five years ago as a cross-disciplinary venture with the faculty of the Simon School. Basically, says Moore, "I wanted students to be prepared for life after graduate school," pointing out that they need to be aware that in the business world a scientist's work is evaluated on a more practical level than the basic-science approach taken by academe. "If, beyond that, some of them have a hot idea two or three years out of school and want to make a go of it, at least they'll know how."

Moore has also been influential in helping to bring industry into the institute in a number of cooperative enterprises. His early tinkering with computers, for instance, helped initiate the Center for Optics Manufacturing (usually shortened to COM). Originating in a joint effort by the University and APOMA (the American Precision Optics Manufacturers Association), the center was created in 1989 in response to a Department of Defense initiative to revive the declining U.S. optics industry through the introduction of automated technology into a traditionally labor-intensive enterprise.

The idea for the center emerged from a number of brainstorming sessions with industry leaders, a favorite Moore technique, says long-time employee Landy Atkinson, who manages Gradient Lens Corporation. "What's so fun about working with Duncan is his stream-of-consciousness way of thinking. It's just one idea after another; he's constantly brainstorming and coming up with unconventional approaches to problems."

The work now going on at COM is based upon Moore's research in computer-controlled manufacturing, complemented by similar investigations carried on at Kodak. While such technology is commonplace in some industries, such as metalworking, it is just now filtering into optics. The University has provided the center with a home in a new building, the Center for Optoelectronics and Imaging, next to the Laboratory for Laser Energetics in the South Campus area on East River Road.

COM has already introduced its first success—a prototype of the first of several machines designed to automate optics manufacturing, this one the Opticam/SM for spherical lenses. The machine—as COM director Harvey Pollice declares with some pride—can, in just five minutes produce an optical surface that would take hours to produce (after weeks of startup time) using conventional methods.

Having a hand in the establishment of a center designed to transfer new technology to companies that need it has since built the company to a flourishing business, one of the few in the world supplying gradient-index lenses (an accomplishment which the Rochester Chamber of Commerce recognized earlier this year with its 1992 Award for Science and Technology).

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The Modern Art of

By Nancy Barre

It's 8:30 p.m. The day’s last light is visible through the windows of the ninth floor in a downtown Rochester office building. The empty Kentucky Fried Chicken box has been thrown in the trash but the deep-fried aroma lingers in the air. With fresh-filled coffee cups and half-empty Pepsi cans close at hand, fifteen people log onto a bank of computers for their evening’s work.

The assignment: To survey, through random telephone dialing, the snack-eating habits of dozens of unsuspecting consumers in three Western states—a matter of some interest to the management of a company we’ll call Mountain Valley Health & Snacks, Inc. (Consumer research being a highly confidential business, the identity of the firm has here been fictionalized.) Headsets donned and fingers at the keyboards, the interviewers begin in near unison: “Hello. My name is (John, Aimee, Rick, Pam ...) and I am calling from The Winters Group, a research firm located in Rochester, New York. We are conducting a brief survey to learn about the types and brands of foods people in your area purchase... Would you have a few minutes to answer some questions?”

The responses come back: “Sorry, don’t have time.” “Yes, sure.” “No thanks.” “Yeah, I guess so—but first tell me, what is this all about?”

Good question. What this is all about adds up these days to a collective $3.1 billion industry loosely defined as market research. Legend holds that the first market researcher was a Charles Parlin Coolidge, who, as advertising director of The Saturday Evening Post back in the thirties, used to ask department-store customers to identify their favorite brands of goods—information which he then obligingly relayed free of charge to his advertisers. Although some of the contemporary giants in the field such as Nielsen focus on a narrow client base, in Nielsen’s case television networks and advertisers, hundreds of smaller firms that have sprung up in recent years gather information for a wide range of clients, and on an even broader range of topics.

Take the firm doing tonight’s snack-food survey, the Rochester-based Winters Group. Its founder and president, Mary-Frances Winters ’73, ’84G, started the company nine years ago as a one-woman shop in the basement of the suburban home she shares with her husband, Kodak executive Joseph Winters ’75G (also undergraduate Class of ’73; the then Mary-Frances Smith met him as a freshman on their first day at the River Campus), and their two teenage children, son, Joe, and daughter, Mareisha.

Her firm now has twelve full-time and thirty part-time employees, generates about $1 million in sales annually, and enjoys a clientele made up of such blue-chip corporations as Bausch & Lomb, Kodak, Xerox, IBM, and Du Pont, along with dozens of lower-profile nonprofit and government agencies.

Depending on the client, market researchers like Winters collect information on everything from political leanings (who could escape the breathless horse-race reporting of this past election year?) to societal attitudes (how many Americans believe in spousal sharing of household chores—check the polls and you’ll find out) to consumer preferences (do between-meals snackers really care whether their munchies contain artificial additives?).

The food-additive question is one which interviewers in tonight’s (fictionally identified) Mountain Valley Health-
snacks survey are helping to find some definitive answers to as they dial their way through the evening. Depending on responses, the individual questionnaires can take anywhere from six to eighteen minutes to complete, and the callers, after starting tonight's session in unison, have quickly fallen out of synch. A respondent, asked whether she has purchased any snack foods within the last month, answers, "No, I've been out of the country." A man, asked to identify from a list of bucolically inspired brand names those with which he is familiar, replies in earnest confusion, "I've heard of those places but not those brands." Another woman regretfully refuses to participate—and explains why: "I really would like to help, but I don't trust these things. Last time, they said they'd just ask questions but then they tried to sell me something. It's awful sneaky. ..."

It's responses like the last that really bother Mary-Frances Winters. "There's so much consumer research being done that people are being bombarded; they're cynical. One thing that would help, though, is a clear delineation between research and telemarketing. We do not do telemarketing. We do market research."

"Telemarketing is when you're selling over the phone—or using the telephone to try to generate leads," she explains. "Market research, on the other hand, is when you gather data on behalf of a client, with no intention of selling anything."

Customer-satisfaction surveys are currently hot among the Winters corporate clients, who make up about 75 percent of her business. "In these tight economic times," she says, "corporations want to hang on to their customers. To do that, they need to know what does—and what doesn't—make them happy." Case in point: the Mountain Valley people, who want to learn, among other things, whether their customers would prefer recyclable packaging.

Since the information her company gathers is for client eyes and ears only, Winters will not be at liberty to tell us what Mountain Valley finds out about the popularity of recyclable raisin boxes—or to divulge any other specifics about the surveys her clients commission. And, as a businesswoman with a demanding schedule (she rises every morning at 4:30 and spends about 40 percent of her workweek on the road), she has little time, or inclination, to talk about herself, or about the roller-coaster ups and downs of running her own company.

Something of a rarity in the business world—a successful entrepreneur who is both a woman and a minority—Winters has been profiled many times over in newspaper and magazine articles. She has likewise received numerous awards commending her for savvy entrepreneurship and committed community service. Most recently she was one of five women nationwide to be named "Women of Enterprise" by Avon Products and the U.S. Small Business Administration. (Good Housekeeping magazine added to the Winters clips file when it featured the winners in its July issue.)

By now, her responses to stock questions along the lines of "How did you make it?" are quick and well rehearsed:

On operating one's own business—"It continues to be scary. Business is always up and down, and ultimately quite tenuous. The joy is in having a dream or vision, the goal of securing a particular client or landing a special project—and making it happen. The down side comes on days when everything is piling on, employees are down with the flu, deadlines need to be met, and the check didn't come in the mail."

On being a woman and a minority in business—"Oh, you know, the typical problems. You have to be twice as good, twice as fast, and charge half as much as the competition. But I don't use that as a crutch or an excuse. I just understand that it's part of doing business."

On "having it all" (in addition to her professional and family commitments, Winters serves on the boards of numerous corporations and nonprofit organizations, among them the University, Girl Scouts of the USA, United Way of Greater Rochester, Chase Lincoln First Bank)—"The word 'can't' is not in my vocabulary. It's 'How can I?'" Winters also credits husband Joe for his help in raising the family; while she spoke, in fact, he was with the kids at the dentist. After nine years of run-
ning her own firm, however, “I still worry, still get stressed out. I go to church every Sunday for refueling.”

“I believe very strongly in God and that all things are possible,” she says. “My mother used to always say that all you need is the faith of a mustard seed.” It was her mother, Winters told Good Housekeeping, who had a dream for her—that she would someday be “somebody.” Adopted at eighteen months by Gladys and Lawrence Smith and growing up in a lower middle-class neighborhood in Niagara Falls, New York, Winters had—through her mother’s “huge sacrifices and equally big demands”—the best of everything. “Her daughter had to be smarter, better behaved, even better dressed than the other children.”

Young Mary-Frances Smith went on to the University of Rochester, where she majored in English and psychology and worked summers at Eastman Savings and Loan. Upon graduation she joined Kodak full time, distinguishing herself over eleven years there as an affirmative-action officer and senior market analyst—and along the way earning an M.B.A. from the Simon School.

It was at this point that she decided to strike out for herself. “I wanted to have more control over my own destiny, and I wanted to be fully accountable for the successes and failures associated with making my own decisions. Now,” she says, “I’ve achieved the ultimate challenge.”

Winters today is definitely a “somebody.” If she is not at liberty to discuss clients—and reluctant to discuss herself—her clients are ready enough to discuss her. “Her best promotion is her work, and her work is great,” David Zipkin, a product manager for Rochester Telephone Corporation told a Rochester Business Journal reporter after he had hired Winters to gauge advertiser satisfaction with his company’s yellow pages and help design a strategy to counter a competitor’s plan for an alternative directory.

“Mary’s been outstanding,” another client—Robert Weir, Kodak’s director of worldwide marketing communications—told the same reporter, listing among other qualifications, “her ability to translate the theoretical abstractions of market research into information that increases sales.” With Winters, he added, “you know what you get for your money.”

Far from regarding what they get for their money as confidential, about a quarter of her clients are eager to share the data The Winters Group gathers for them. These are the media and nonprofit agencies that commission opinion polls with the express purpose of releasing the findings to the public. In recent months, for example, Winters has taken the public pulse on topics ranging from the Rodney King verdict, to condom distribution in high schools to, in a local poll, the construction of a new baseball stadium in Rochester.

Typical of this clientele is Emily Tynes, deputy director of the Washington-based Communications Consortium Media Center, who in 1991 secured The Winters Group to poll women of color on issues related to reproductive-health care.

“We were polling, for the first time, only women of color—Native American, Latina, African American, and Asian women—on their views on reproductive health,” says Tynes. “We knew we needed a researcher who would be able to handle not only a sensitive issue but also the nuances involved in working with those particular groups.”

Tynes is satisfied she went to the right place. She explains, for example, how the Winters people suggested that one survey question be modified slightly for Native American women: They were asked what their “spiritual leader”—instead of their “minister”—thought of abortion. And Asian-American women were polled in four different languages—Chinese, Vietnamese, Korean, or English. “I was glad we went with a firm that knew enough not to put all Asians into one category,” Tynes says. “They had the sensitivity to understand the intercultural dynamics among Asians.”

A poll that probes people for their most deeply held feelings on such touchy issues as abortion, birth control, and AIDS obviously requires special handling. But according to Julian Puretz, director of research for The Winters Group, developing a good survey requires essentially the same techniques—whether you’re delving into people’s stand on abortion or just want to find out what laundry soap they use.

The first task is determining just what information the client is looking for. In some cases, no survey is needed. For example, a corporation that wants to track its competitors’ activities can retain a market-research firm to do “secondary research,” in which researchers pore through a wealth of existing data—annual reports, trade-journal articles, tax records—and give a condensed version to clients. However, if a client wants to track customer satisfaction, test the viability of a new product, or gauge public opinion on a particular issue, a survey (or “survey instrument” as those in the field call it) is required. The next task is determining not only which questions should be asked but also to whom they should be addressed (to people at random, or to a specific ethnic, geographic, age, or income group?) and in what format (via phone or mail, or the kind of shopping-center interviews that are styled “mall intercepts?”).

Typically, clients have in mind certain obvious questions to ask. For example, the Mountain Valley people certainly wanted to know whether respondents were purchasing their brand of munchies. And Tynes, who commissioned the reproductive-health poll, wanted to learn what percentage of the women surveyed were using birth control. A market-research firm can not only help fill out the list of questions (frequently, by recruiting a small “focus group” of consumers to
clarify the issues at hand), beyond that it can also advise on how best to phrase them.

It's important to try to be very neutral in explaining what the survey is about,” says Puretz. The initial statement shouldn't be boldly declare, for example: “This is about exercise.” In that case, it would primarily be active types like the joggers and the aerobics buffs who would respond, he says. “People don't want to go through the guilt of acknowledging that they don't get out and exercise.” Similarly, the interviewers for the Mountain Valley survey tell respondents that it's about food—surely something of interest to all but the most abstemious—but not specifically about the kind of guilt-laden food you munch while watching the Super Bowl.

Finally, how should the completed survey be administered? In some cases, a mail—or written—survey is in order. An upscale department store that wants to target its affluent customers on their preferences in Italian shoes can better identify them by zip code than by telephone exchange. And in the case of the reproductive-health poll, the Native American women—because they have fewer phones than the general population—were reached through written surveys distributed at health clinics. Mail surveys also can elicit more honest, well-thought-out responses if a particularly sensitive topic (relating to smoking or drinking habits, for instance) is involved. “On the phone, you get the experimenter effect,” says Puretz. “Most people want to please the interviewer and may hesitate to admit certain weaknesses.”

In many cases, however, telephone surveys are the way to go. For one thing, there's the convenience and accuracy afforded by The Winters Group's 15-station CATI (Computer-Aided Telephone Interviewing) system: The survey questions pop up on the interviewers' screens, and they often have to press only one or two keys to enter answers.

Then there's the matter of coming up with a statistically valid sample. Through a process called “random digit dialing,” in which a computer automatically enters the last four digits of a telephone number, interviewers reach a cross-section of the public that, “if you look at a breakdown of the sample in terms of age, education, income, and so forth, is very similar to that of the general population,” says Puretz. (Typically, The Winters Group interviews about 400 people to yield a margin of error of plus or minus 5 percent.) “In a mail survey, on the other hand, you don't always get such a representative sample. When no one is pressing them over the phone, people are less likely to respond to a survey. If they're not interested, they'll toss it.”

Another advantage of telephone surveys is that the results come in quickly—and can be tabulated up to the minute by the CATI system. The Mountain Valley project, with fifteen interviewers at work over three to four hours a night, will take four or five sessions to complete, assuming that each interview lasts between six and eight minutes, and that at least half the people called will agree to participate.

As the responses come in on this first night, Darren Baun, the field administrator who is overseeing the survey, has only to tap a few keys on his computer to check, for example, how many respondents recall ever purchasing any of the Mountain Valley products, or, on the demographic level, the percentage of those who hold a four-year college degree.

(Baun, by the way, remembers at least one telephone survey that didn't go quite so, uh, smoothly. “We were doing one on athletes foot and asking people questions like, ‘Are your feet rough? Do they crack or blister?’” he recalls. “That was a tough one. I think it took us about two months to get 400 people who were willing to talk about it.”)

Regardless of how a survey is administered—or how long it takes—one of the toughest parts of any market researcher's job can be presenting results to the client—especially if the findings aren't particularly rosy or don't measure up to expectations.

“Sometimes clients have particular hypotheses about what 'the answer' is,” says Winters, “and if 'the answer' isn't what they expected, they try to rationalize why it isn't: It's the researcher's problem, or respondents weren't recruited properly, or whatever. Generally, though, our clients are receptive to what we tell them.”

Even the most satisfied clients, however, don't leave without receiving one final caveat from Winters: “I tell them that they should use research as only one piece of data. They should also pay heed to experience and intuition. Market research is a statistically based technique, but it's not an exact science. It's an important tool but it's not the gospel.”

Now it's 11:45 p.m. After a long evening of questioning dozens of Westerners about their snacking habits—and perhaps even sneaking a Twinkie or two themselves along the way—fifteen droop-eyed and rasp-voiced interviewers are about to call it a night.

Although the results have started to come in, the president of Mountain Valley—we'll call her Linda Jones—who's listening in on some of the interviews, will have to wait another week or so to get a complete report. Meanwhile, however, she can take heart at one of the last responses of the night. One satisfied snacker, asked to describe the flavor of Mountain Valley Popcorn Puffs—her company's top seller—responds with a hearty “Ahhh, just right.”

Is he maybe just a fluke, the kind of guy who wouldn't know the difference between caviar and cat food unless he read the label on the tin? Or is he typical of the upscale, nutrition-conscious market that Mountain Valley Health snacks is trying to reach? With Winters's help, Jones will soon find out.

Former assistant director of University Public Relations, Nancy Barre has reverted to scholarly life as a Ph.D. candidate in history.
Endowment Is Up

A year ago, Rochester Review took apart the University's complicated financial picture, and, in the process, described the ups and downs of our endowment performance.

The University was then in the process (begun in 1986) of returning the endowment to a more traditional investment portfolio; rather than concentrating on small companies and venture-capital opportunities (a strategy that had shown spectacular results at times, but not in the long run), the University's investments were being redirected toward seasoned, blue-chip stocks and bonds. Richard Greene, executive vice president and treasurer, hoped that the annual report on endowment performance might be better in 1992—and it was. Much better.

As of June 30, 1992, the endowment stood at $620 million, for a 14.4 percent increase from a year earlier. (The gain represents what is left in endowment after expenses for annual operating costs, long-term contractual obligations, and investment fees and expenses are deducted.) The 14.4 percent return is above the median return (13.8 percent) achieved by a representative group of other university endowments in 1991-92. And it was a leap ahead of the 4.6 percent increase reported a year earlier.

The process of "restructuring"—that is, a return to the blue-chip stocks and to the bonds—is now essentially complete, Greene said in his year-end report. Small-cap stocks and venture-capital investments, once the dominant assets, had been reduced to 10.4 percent and 5.9 percent of total assets, respectively. Seventy-five percent of the portfolio assets are now invested through a group of core managers, and 13 percent of the "core funds" are now invested abroad.

Allison Scola '94 and P. J. Sosko, a fifth-year "Take Five" senior, demonstrate that theater is alive and well on campus these days. The theater program, which has brought in a lengthy roster of visiting artists and workshops, is enjoying renewed popularity. This year's repertoire includes von Kleist's The Prince of Homburg (for which Scola and Sosko posed for publicity shots under the watchful eye of a Mt. Hope Cemetery sculpture), Caryl Churchill's Cloud Nine, and Shakespeare's Henry IV.
Honoring a Pivotal Figure in American Psychiatry

Acknowledging the newly endowed chair established in his name at the medical school, Dr. John Romano said he hopes that those who hold such chairs will find them “sufficiently uncomfortable that they will leave them and accompany their students at the patient’s bedside.”

Romano, Distinguished University Professor of Psychiatry Emeritus, founded Rochester’s Department of Psychiatry forty-six years ago and is recognized worldwide as a reformer in medical education. He was honored at the medical school’s convocation last September with the announcement of the new chair.

First to hold the John Romano Chair in Psychiatry is Dr. Haroutun Babigian, current head (since 1979) of the department. Born in Jerusalem, he is a graduate, with distinction, of the American University of Beirut and its medical school. He served a residency at Rochester’s medical school and joined the faculty in 1963. He is widely recognized as an authority on care of the elderly, on suicide and suicide prevention, and on psychiatric epidemiology.

In announcing the new chair, Dr. Marshall Lichtman, dean of the medical school, said that “when Rochester graduates are asked to recall their years here and those who taught them, the name of John Romano may be the one most frequently mentioned. From his base in Rochester, Dr. Romano became recognized as an authority on care of the elderly, on suicide and suicide prevention, and on psychiatric epidemiology.

In announcing the new chair, Dr. Marshall Lichtman, dean of the medical school, said that “when Rochester graduates are asked to recall their years here and those who taught them, the name of John Romano may be the one most frequently mentioned. From his base in Rochester, Dr. Romano became a leader in the field of psychiatry and a powerful force in the tradition that has come to be thought of as ‘Rochester Medicine’—humanism in our curriculum and in our professional lives. This new endowed chair honors him and the tradition he helped establish here.”

We’ve Passed $200 Million!

As Rochester Review went to press in November, the Campaign for the ‘90s had moved well past the $200 million mark, with pledges and gifts totaling $213,969,000.

“Our work is progressing rapidly, thanks to the generosity of our alumni, parents, and friends, as well as the terrific efforts of our volunteer leaders,” commented Edwin Colodny ’48, chair of the campaign.

Here are the commitments thus far for the various divisions of the University:

- “Rochester Experience” (undergraduate education, graduate studies, libraries, co-curricular and campus programs) - $72,807,000
- Medical Center - $77,187,000
- Eastman School of Music - $4,689,000
- William E. Simon Graduate School of Business Administration - $45,794,000
- Graduate School of Education and Human Development - $3,492,000

In October, at the University’s annual volunteer leadership conference, Colodny introduced Bruce Moses ’55 as chair of the newly begun National Phase of the campaign. This effort, which runs from 1992 to 1995, may be the most important stretch of the campaign. It will involve as many as possible of the University’s 70,000 alumni and—although gifts will be sought at all levels—will center on pledges and gifts in the $10,000 to $100,000 range, largely through reunion giving and regional solicitations.

The primary focus for this part of the campaign is “The Rochester Experience”—the overall name for the people, programs, and initiatives that are the core of the University: undergraduate and graduate students and faculty in arts and science and engineering, as well as the libraries, sports and recreation, the riverside park project, and engineering facilities.

The fundraising goal for the Rochester Experience is $175 million, including these goals for its various components:

- Scholarship endowment - $56 million
- Faculty endowment and program support - $72 million
- Library system - $9 million
- Graduate studies - $9 million
- Riverside park - $9 million
- Sports and recreation - $4 million
- Engineering facilities - $16 million

“The National Phase will play a vital role in providing the University with the financial stability and flexibility that it needs to remain at the forefront of American higher education—through the 1990s and beyond,” Colodny said.

For more on the National Phase and the Rochester Experience, see page 46 in Alumni Review in this issue.

‘Tag-Along’ Courses Hit Hot Topics

How can introductory survey courses hit hot topics that interest undergraduates and still do justice to the broad range of material such surveys must address?

One answer being tried on the River Campus this fall is the “tag-along” class—one of a choice of smaller, supplementary courses that piggyback on the subject matter of the large survey course.

Students who enrolled in the four-credit psychology course “Gender Differences in Social Behavior” this fall, for instance, had the option of also enrolling in a two-credit tag-along on “Sexual Harassment in the Workplace,” a subject that strikes undergraduates as especially topical in the wake of the Hill-Thomas hearings and the revelations in recent months about various political candidates.

Tag-along classes meet for a ninety-minute session each week and are conducted by undergraduate interns who have helped develop the course. Guest speakers come in for discussions, and students read and analyze (and write papers on) original sources and data collected just for the class.

Not only do the tag-alongs offer survey-course instructors a chance to weave in hot-off-the-presses subject matter, but they also prepare students to be more successful later on in junior-level seminars that present in-depth materials, say those who have been developing the courses.
The New York Times features Wilson Day

In Rochester, a Lesson in Giving to Community

At the opening of the fall term each year, the University celebrates Wilson Day (named in honor of the late Xerox founder Joseph C. Wilson '31 and his family) by dispatching some one thousand student, faculty, staff, and alumni volunteers to city neighborhoods and nonprofit agencies for a day of community service. This year The New York Times sent writer Anthony DePalma to Rochester to observe the event. Following is his report:

A new foot bridge over the Genesee River makes it a snap to get from the University of Rochester to the city's well-worn southwest corner, otherwise known as the 19th Ward.

But the real links between the university and the community are made by such things as the dandelions, the many tough dandelions, that Kathleen McLoughlin is willing to pick.

"Many hands make light work," said Ms. McLoughlin, quoting her Boston Irish grandmother as she took a break in the middle of a glorious summer's day last week, the day that she and about 850 other Rochester students had donated to the city that will be their home for the next four years.

It is a wonderfully optimistic phrase for a brand-new college freshman like Ms. McLoughlin to use, and it captures the new spirit of giving back to the community, a spirit that seems to be alive on this campus and many others around the nation.

Dozens of universities have worked community service into their curriculums but few to the extent that the University of Rochester has. For the last four years it has taken a day from freshman orientation to break the ice between hundreds of new students and the city, sending a legion of student work crews, along with faculty and staff members, to fan out over the city. Most concentrate on the 19th Ward, the university's backyard.

"This is partly a reaction to the 1980s and what was supposed to be the 'me' decade," said Dennis O'Brien, president of the University of Rochester. "We've all had enough of that and now this is supposed to be the 'we' decade. Universities can't live in splendid isolation and let the communities around them go to hell."

On this day Mr. O'Brien was designated garbage-raker at an abandoned 19th Ward lot. He and four Rochester freshmen had been out for several hours trying to make the lot—at the corner of Thurston Road and Ravenwood Avenue, once the Original Brook's Sausage Shoppe—something the people of Rochester would not be ashamed of. They had filled five plastic bags with weeds, broken bottles, and gritty gray dirt and were working on a sixth.

"This is a great idea," said Philip Dattilo, who lives in a Rochester suburb but had never gone for a sandwich at Brook's. As he bent to scoop up a salad of ragweed and Queen Anne's lace, he added, "The big thing is to get involved."

It is only a day, and these students do not seem at all to mind giving it up.

"It's a good feeling knowing you're doing something like this for your community," said Johanna Jainchill, of Brookline, Mass.

Even Nichant Bagla, four days in the United States from his native India, smiled at the idea that he has something to give. "We're helping people who have not been helped by others," he said.

The 19th Ward is what is often called an uneven neighborhood, with stretches of solidly middle-class single-family houses mixed with deteriorating blocks.

"It's good for the neighborhood; at least it makes something clean around here," said Michael Hamdan, the owner of Mike's Discounts, a grocery store on Thurston Road. In the two months he has owned the store, he has had little contact with the university. "I don't know where it's at," he said, though he said he was still glad the students had come.

But that is the idea, Mr. O'Brien said. Break the ice. Get the students into the community. Help them learn. "They have to know that you've got to give something back or it's a waste of an education," he said.

Lessons come quickly when a person is face to face with real life as opposed to a book. Christine Myers came to Rochester from Great Falls, Mont., and at first she was not thrilled with the idea that she had been assigned to a crew that would paint somebody else's house in one day.

"I thought they should get out here and paint their own house," she said under a brilliant sun that made her squint as she scraped the paint off a weathered door frame. But right after she and the others were dropped off, they watched a videotape explaining that the small white house belonged to Cephas-Africa, a group that helps women who have been in prison get jobs and readjust to freedom.

"When I found out that the women who lived here were at work themselves," Ms. Myers said, "I figured that doing this for them was O.K."

Anthony DePalma

‘Landmark Study’ on Treating Obesity

For years, treating obesity with drugs has been pretty much a medical no-no, largely because of the difficulties patients have encountered using amphetamines for weight control.

That attitude may soon be changing, helped along by a Rochester study which opens the possibility that the disorder can be successfully treated much the way chronic diseases like high blood pressure or arthritis are—that is, with the long-term use of a combination of nonaddictive prescription drugs.

Hailed as “a landmark study” following its publication last summer in the journal Clinical Pharmacology and Therapeutics, the research was conducted by Dr. Michael Weintraub, associate professor of community and preventive medicine. Findings of the four-year research project showed that the simultaneous use of two appetite suppressants, fenfluramine and phentermine, enabled obese people to lose weight and to keep it off.

Following release of the study in July, demands for the two drugs were so strong that supplies began to run low, “temporarily leaving some dieters stranded,” The New York Times reported. Demand for fenfluramine (sold under the brand name Pondimin), in particular, has risen about 50 percent in the succeeding months.

The patients in the federally financed study weighed in at about 200 pounds each, lost an average of more than thirty pounds apiece, and maintained the loss as long as they continued to take the drugs (for some of them as long as three and a half years). Most gained weight when the drugs were withdrawn.

Both drugs in the study are nonaddictive although they can cause initial side effects like dry mouth, diarrhea, and jitteriness. Fenfluramine increases the amounts of serotonin, a neurotransmitter, available to nerve cells in the brain. Phentermine, like amphetamines, increases the availability of two other neurotransmitters, dopamine and norepinephrine.

Weintraub says he gave the two drugs in combination because “they have different mechanisms of action, so we thought we would try them together, at low doses, to enhance their effectiveness and diminish side effects.” Evidence is accumulating that many aspects of obesity are genetically based—food absorption, metabolism, and fat distribution. That may mean that overweight people can never permanently lower their body’s “set point,” or the weight it will always try to return to.

Although experts have advised caution in assuming that any kind of magic formula for weight reduction has been found, many agreed that the Weintraub team’s study could lead to a shift in the way obesity is studied and treated. Said Dr. Albert Stunkard, an obesity researcher at the University of Pennsylvania, “It points to the way things are going to go.”

Strings, Drums, and The Words of Chief Seattle

In 1854, as he gave up his people’s land in what is now the State of Washington, Chief Seattle of the Suquamish and Duwamish tribes wondered out loud whether the red man and the white man could ever be brothers:

“Let us hope that hostilities between the Red Man and his paleface brothers may never return. We would have everything to lose and nothing to gain. . . . But can that ever be? Your God is not our God! Your God loves your people and hates mine! He holds his strong arms lovingly around the white man and leads him as a father leads his infant son—but he has forsaken his red children.”

Seattle’s words rang out last September in the Eastman Theatre as members of the Seneca tribe and the Eastman Philharmonia strings performed Circle of Faith—the Words of Seattle, with David Effron conducting. The twenty-five-minute work combines Seattle’s speech with traditional Native American music and with Western music composed by Eastman alumnus and Bearn Prize winner Alton Clingan ’91. Eastman double-bass professor James VanDemark conceived the idea, commissioned Clingan’s music, and produced the event.

The results brought the house to a standing ovation. Seneca tribal elder and spiritual leader Clayton Logan narrated, while members of the Young Nations Singers, all from the Six Nations Confederacy, drummed and chanted—in what was most likely the first time such sounds echoed through the Eastman Theatre. The audience, including many Native Americans, was among the largest ever to attend an Eastman School event.

Circle of Faith was first performed last May in Minnesota, featuring Native American musicians from the Lakota tribe—a performance that was featured on National Public Radio’s “Morning Edition.” After Rochester, performances followed in Seattle, with the chief’s great-great-great-granddaughter narrating, and in Los Angeles, to support the American Indian Religious Freedom Act.

The piece is unusual, says VanDemark, in that “the traditional native music that drives it changes from performance to performance, depending on the tribe that’s indigenous to the area. The white people in this play second fiddle. The speech and the message are from Native Americans.”

Says Gary Parker, leader of the Young Nations Singers, referring to the title of the piece, “Native American people believe that anything to do with the circle has to do with life. It represents unity and the everlasting.”
"It's a jungle in there"—Biology professor Jack H. Werten, who studies so-called "selfish genes," describing to a Scientific American reporter the strategies these renegade bits of DNA use to transmit themselves to future generations.

"Some genes cheat by inserting extra copies of themselves into cells," the article continues. "Some cripple or obliterate their genetic counterparts on other chromosomes. A few can even change the sex of their host so that it produces only eggs or sperm favorable to the gene's distribution."

"Kids won't do the really outrageous things if you've allowed them to do the semi-outrageous"—Dr. O. J. Sahler, professor of pediatrics and psychiatry, in a New York Times "Parent & Child" column on children's lies.

Sahler suggests that parents can help keep their children from forming the habit of lying if they distance them from situations where they might be tempted to so.

For instance, by failing to loosen restrictions on their children's activities as they grow up, parents may unconsciously tempt them to tell lies about engaging in activities forbidden to them but not to their peers. "If you want your child to stop lying, you have to change as well," she says.

"As long as there have been human beings, there has been music"—Eastman School of Music director Robert Freeman, having the last word in a Phoenix Arizona Republic article on the current controversy over the blurring of traditional distinctions between classical and contemporary music.

What might this crossover mean to the future of "serious" music? "There will continue to be music, to an unprecedented degree," Freeman assures. The only question, he concludes, "is whether the sanctified canon of masterworks written between 1780 and 1940 will continue to dominate."

"It's a push-out problem, not a drop-out problem"—Philip Wexler, dean of the Graduate School of Education and Human Development, in a New York Times piece on the problems of "turned-off, tuned-out kids" who lack a sense of community in their schools.

In a working-class high school that Wexler observed for his 1992 book Becoming Somebody: Toward a Social Psychology of School, as many as one third of its students reacted against the school's discipline, believing that teachers were more concerned about controlling them than about teaching them. "The more that goes on, the more kids engage in behavior that is not acceptable," Wexler warned.

"Because it is a fad, like the hula hoop or the bustle, gang warfare cannot be stopped by identifying and solving its underlying causes"—John Mueller, professor of political science, in a Los Angeles Times op-ed piece on the subject.

Mueller goes on to say that, like any fad, gang warfare will truly vanish only when "it falls from fashion, when it no longer seems cool."

Rather than "horrified appeals stressing viciousness, immorality and danger" that "may effectively glorify that behavior is childish, ridiculous, and self-destructive."

"Dewey's papers are here because a history professor in the nineteen-forties asked him if they could come here"—Manuscript librarian Karl Kabelac's straightforward reply to a New Yorker reporter's inquiry: Why are the papers of New York Governor Thomas E. Dewey, Harry Truman's 1948 presidential opponent, deposited at Rush Rhees Library?

Last summer, when George Bush compared himself to Truman, the magazine wondered if there were not more of a connection between Bush and Dewey, the defeated Republican, than between Bush and the victorious (Democratic) Truman.

Kabelac's research in the Dewey archives did indeed turn up a connection, the magazine reports: Bush's father, it seems, was one of Dewey's golfing partners, and in 1968, when presidential candidate Richard Nixon was looking around for a vice president, Dewey—a Republican power—lobbied strongly for his golfing partner's son, then a Congressional representative from Texas. Probably fortunately for the young George Bush, Nixon picked Spiro Agnew instead.

ROCHESTER QUOTES

The Senior Survey Revisited

"How'd I doin'?" was a question that Ed Koch, former mayor of New York City, often asked his constituents, point blank. The University took a similar, very nearly as direct, approach with its seniors in 1991—and learned enough to justify continuing the "Senior Review Project" in future years.

Nearly two-thirds of the Class of '92 took part in last spring's interviews, and about half returned written questionnaires (statistically, considered an excellent response).

Basically, the study confirmed what last year's seniors told us: that our graduates are proud of the quality of their Rochester education—which for many seemed even to have exceeded expectations—and self-confident about the knowledge and skills they have gained here.

Encouragingly, while the students experienced no difficulty in coming up with suggestions for improvement in a number of areas (one would worry if they didn't), a number of last year's major concerns seemed either to have been fixed or at least showing progress (e.g., the need for more support to freshmen and sophomores in making academic choices), or to have become non-issues (most notably the new footbridge across the river, which before it opened raised concerns about "unnecessary expense")—it was, in fact, funded by local government—and this year, when mentioned at all, tended rather to be linked with a hoped-for "college town" over on the west side.

When members of the Class of '92 were invited to identify their "most interesting class" from the last four years, the course descriptions most frequently offered went this way: a class taught by a good instructor—no matter what the topic; a small class that promoted lively discussion; a course considered relevant to life in general or one that pulled together and applied the concepts learned in one's major; a course that helped students to know themselves or their culture more fully; a course completely outside one's major, something totally different; and a course within the major that positioned students for their next step, whether it was graduate school or a job.
Ending Violence in Schools

The incidence of violent crime in the United States and in its schools is many times greater than in other developed countries—yet Americans seldom attach any importance to this fact in public discussions on what to do about it, says educational theorist Randall Curren. “Nationally, the response to crime in schools has concentrated almost entirely on simplistic strategies borrowed from the world of law enforcement.

“The problem is that this is a society more deeply divided by inequality than the other societies of the industrialized world, and that there are far too many people in it with too little to lose,” says Curren, an assistant professor of philosophy and assistant professor in educational thought and policy studies at the Graduate School of Education and Human Development.

His recommendations:

Reduce the size of schools (perhaps by creating “schools within schools”) in order to create more intimate and supportive learning environments.

Limit the number of periods in the school day and the total number of students taught by each instructor, so that more substantial and sympathetic relationships may develop between teachers and students.

Adopt cooperative learning methods that will allow more students to find a place of respect within the status systems of the classroom and mainstream society, and thus have less need to accept the terms of success on the street.

Curren concludes by pointing to a school in New Orleans where he worked some years ago, which served students who had been expelled on disciplinary grounds from “regular” schools.

When he was at the school, says Curren, “there were four periods in the day, rather than the customary six or seven, and a total enrollment of only sixty or seventy students. The four classrooms all opened onto a common dining and meeting area, where teachers and their aides ate side-by-side with students, and spent time talking with them about self-improvement. The idea of having guards there would have been as unthinkable as posting a guard in one’s own home. It was a school without violence because it was a school that gave its students hope of being able to improve their lives.”

Wind Ensemble Sweeps Japan

“We were treated like rock stars,” reports Eastman Wind Ensemble timpanist David Hagedorn, recalling EWE’s triumphant 1992 tour of Japan. “The way those kids treated us, crowding around and shaking our hands and asking for autographs, it was like we were in a rock-and-roll band.”

Although ensemble members are well accustomed to American applause, the response from the Japanese during their ten-day tour in June was “overwhelming,” confirms EWE conductor Donald Hunsberger. Weeks before the tour began, most of the twelve concerts were sold out, to a combined audience of some 18,000 music lovers.

Even getting off the stage at the end of performances was often difficult for the student musicians, says saxophonist Mike Titlebaum. “The audiences wouldn’t let you go until you played at least one encore.” In practice, the ensemble routinely played numerous encores, sometimes as many as five on a single night. On several occasions, the stage manager had to start turning off lights to bring encore demands to an end.

One reason for the enthusiasm, Hunsberger says, is that “the band world in Japan is well developed, with over 16,000 of them in the country.” Referring to EWE’s pioneering position in the wind-band movement (it celebrated its fortieth birthday earlier this year), he notes that “audiences can be jaded, but they look at us as a role model. They count on us to give a fresh and honest performance.”

An emphasis on musical education for children also helps account for the attendance figures, Hunsberger says. Unlike students in the United States, classes of Japanese children frequently attend live performances en masse as part of a strong music appreciation curriculum. “An infusion of more discipline, requiring students to learn more about music, would not hurt American schools at all,” he reflects.

This year’s Japanese tour was the second of what has become a biennial event for the ensemble. Negotiations are already well under way, Hunsberger reports, for an encore in ’94.

Back Then, Volcanoes Were Really Something

Volcanic activity in Siberia 248 million years ago makes Mount Pinatubo look like a harmless belch from the Earth’s interior. While the Siberian volcanoes—which oozed pancake-like stacks of lava—weren’t as spectacular as the explosive Pinatubo, Rochester geologist Asish Basu and a colleague at the Institute of Human Origins in Berkeley have found that they erupted at the same time as the largest extinction in Earth history, a time when nine of out every ten animal species were wiped out. If the lava had spread uniformly around the globe, the entire Earth would have been buried ten feet deep, says Basu.
SPORTS

Yellowjacket Hall of Fame Inducts First 24 Honorees

As a highlight of last September's Homecoming, twenty-four former Yellowjacket players and coaches were inducted into Rochester's brand-new Hall of Fame, established by the Department of Sports and Recreation to honor key players in shaping the University's intercollegiate sports history.

New members were introduced at halftime in the Homecoming football game (during which the present-day Yellowjackets did their predecessors honor by effectively declawing the Washington University Bears, 42–6).

"It's about time we formally recognized the people who have been so important to the University's athletics programs over the years," says former coach Pat Stark, now Sports and Rec's director of external affairs. "There's a long list of outstanding accomplishments by people who haven't been honored the way we'd like. We've established the Hall of Fame so we can start turning that around."

Selection of the first class of inductees, which entailed deliberation by former players and by coaches past and present, took two years to complete. The intent, Stark says, was to honor Rochester alumni who have distinguished themselves both as student-athletes and as professionals in their later careers, and also to honor former coaches and other friends of the University whose contributions have strengthened the school's athletic programs.

Among inductees are three of the most successful coaches in Yellowjacket history (Lou Alexander, Elmer Burnham, and Sylvia Fabricant), Rochester's first Rhodes scholar (football-basketball-baseball star Robert H. Babcock '37), and three members of the athletic Zornow clan for whom the Zornow Sports Center is named (Gerald '37, Theodore H. '59, and Theodore J. '29).

John Clarey '70, former All-East and Little All-America football player, says he sees the Hall of Fame as one more proud tradition in Rochester sports. "I was deeply honored to be included," he admits. "Frankly, there are so many deserving individuals, I consider myself lucky to have been picked."

As an undergraduate Clarey played both offensive guard and defensive tackle and captained the team in his senior year. "Some of my fondest memories are of playing varsity football," he says. "I learned so many important lessons on the field that have carried over into my professional career."

Now a lawyer and the founder of Envirogas, Inc., an independent oil-and-gas exploration and production company in Hamburg, New York, Clarey and his brother Willard in 1984 endowed the position of head Yellowjacket football coach through a $1 million gift. "I've done what I could to ensure that outstanding instruction will always be available to Rochester football players," he says.

One of three women inductees, Elizabeth Arendt '75, '79M, '84R, was honored for her role in founding the Yellowjacket volleyball team, a task she accomplished at a time when power volleyball was considered almost as much of an oddity as the presence of a woman in the training room. (She remembers well when women were first admitted to that sanctum back in 1973. Even the "Women allowed; please dress appropriately" signs taped to the lockers didn't keep an occasional ahem private part from popping out in mixed company.)

An assistant professor of orthopaedic surgery and medical director of varsity athletics at the University of Minnesota, Arendt accepted her honor on behalf of women athletes in general rather than for her own accomplishments, she said. "When I was an undergraduate, women didn't yet have a legacy in intercollegiate sports. Now, twenty years later, we have many more opportunities. I hope we'll continue to get our just due through honors like this one. This is where tradition starts."

"We had a lot of catching up to do," says Stark, referring to the unusually large size of this year's twenty-four-member class of inductees. In fact, he expects next year's class to be just as large, before the new Hall of Fame settles into a more modest five-to-seven annual honors.

"There are still so many outstanding people out there, some of whose ties to Rochester go back as far as the twenties and the thirties," he says. "We'd like to honor them while we still have the chance."
1992 Hall of Fame Inductees

Louis Alexander, Sr. (posthumous) — as a Yellowjacket coach won 247 basketball games and 145 baseball games. Was chair of the physical education department and director of athletics during his 35-year career at Rochester.

Elizabeth Arendt '75, '79M, '84R — instrumental in forming women's volleyball team in 1972. Awarded the 1975 Merle Spurrier Award for contributions to women's sports. Currently assistant professor of orthopaedic surgery and director of sports medicine, University of Minnesota.

Robert Babcock '37 (posthumous) — played football, baseball, and basketball at Rochester. Rhodes scholar, later Vermont state senator, and lieutenant governor of the state.

Mercer Brugler '25 — played football, captured basketball. A leading Rochester industrialist (former president and chairman of Pfaudler Company), he is a life trustee of the University.

Elmer Burnham (posthumous) — winningest football coach in Rochester history (won 82, lost 48, and tied 6 games from '44 to '60). Coach's school only two unbeaten, untied teams, in 1952 and 1958.

John Clarey '70 — a three-year starter for the Yellowjackets, earning All-East and All-America honors. Co-founded Environas, Inc., an independent oil-and-gas exploration and production company. With his brother, Willard, endowed the position of head football coach.

Sylvia Fabricant — first coordinator of women's intercollegiate sports while at Rochester 1944-76, establishing teams in basketball, volleyball, field hockey, lacrosse, track, tennis, and soccer.

Rufus Hedges '31 — a four-sport performer: football, basketball (captain), baseball, and track and field (school record in javelin throw). Formerly chairman and treasurer of Hedges Memorial Chapel, Inc.

Richard Kramer '43 — captain of football and ran track; longtime career with Kodak (v.p. and general manager of Kodak Park) until retirement. Former president of Eastern Association of Intercollegiate Football Officials.

Jody Lavin-Patrick '82 — scored more than 2,000 points for the women's basketball team and set 14 school records. 1982 NCAA Division III Player of the Year, established 5 NCAA records. Currently assistant basketball coach at Georgetown University.


All-American honors in all three NCAA Divisions. Currently assistant professor of medicine at Johns Hopkins University.

Lawrence Palvino '59 — earned All-American football honors for three seasons; captain of the undefeated 1958 team. Presently partner in the Rochester law firm of Harper, Secret, & Emery. Winner of the Spike Garnish Citation for longest support of intercollegiate athletics, among many similar honors.

James Secrest '45, '48M — had the greatest one-year season in Yellowjacket football history: In 1942 he ran for 1,002 yards in eight games, scored 22 touchdowns, and 132 points overall. Now retired from a 35-year career as a dermatologist.

Richard Secrest '43 — played football for three seasons (co-captain in '42). Attorney, partner at Harter, Secret & Emery; life member of the University Board of Trustees. 1980 recipient of Spike Garner citation for contributions to the University.

Nelson Spies '38 — a three-year letterman for the basketball team, many years record-holder for most points scored per game. Longtime career with Eastman Kodak Company.

Samuel Stratton '37 (posthumous) — his lengthy political career included serving as Congressional representative from four different districts in New York. Winner of the University's Hutchison Medal for outstanding accomplishments.

Robert Ulreich '40 — earned three letters in basketball and baseball. Between the 1938-39 and 1939-40 season was treated for cancer, and returned to the team to finish playing the season. Former president and CEO of Kayex Corp., v.p. of Bell and Howell, v.p. of Bausch & Lomb's Soflens Division.

Bert Van Horn '30 (posthumous) — an outstanding running back and defender in single-platoon football of the 1920s. Active alumnus over many years.

Luther Ira Webster '26 — lettered in baseball, basketball, and football. Admitted to New York State Bar in 1929 and has been associated with various law firms bearing his name since then.


Gerald Zornow '37 (posthumous) — lettered in football, baseball, and basketball; played for the Rochester Red Wings for one season prior to joining Kodak (retired as board chairman); earned several important national awards for his contributions to collegiate football.

Theodore H. Zornow '59 — two-time All-American in soccer; lettered in soccer, basketball, and track and field. Recipient of Louis Alexander Award as senior male athlete contributing most to athletics and campus life. President of Mendon Grain Company.

Theodore J. Zornow '29 — lettered three times each in football and baseball, captain of the 1929 baseball team; first recipient of Terry Prize for sports. President of T. J. Zornow, Inc., a grain and bean distributor, and Pittsford Flour Mills, Inc.
A Scala spectacular: A well-defined “shelf cloud” moving east over the Atlantic

Thunder Head

The license plate on John Scala’s car reads “SQUALL.”

This is the automobile that’s taken him on a few hair-raising chases after some of the more impressive thunderstorms in the D.C. area. In fact, Scala—a member of the Rochester Class of 1980 and now a scientist with the Severe Storms Branch of the NASA/Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, Maryland—has survived (and he asserts, enjoyed no end) encounters with wind, hail, rain, and lightning that might rival those of Lear, Prospero, or even Dorothy.

An example: A few years back, as a doctoral student in atmospheric science at the University of Virginia, Scala got wind of a nearby storm-in-progress. He and some fellow students piled into the aforementioned vehicle and made chase for some seventy miles, at speeds of up to seventy-five miles per hour.

“We were hauling,” he recollects with a grin. “We were chasing the storm from behind, then we passed through it and got ahead of it, and watched it come upon us. The sky was boiling—there was actually a green color to it. We pulled off to the side of the road to watch until a state trooper shooed us away.

“I read later that that storm produced a funnel cloud about ten miles from where we were,” he adds, with obvious relish.

Scala is a student of “convective dynamics”—the atmospheric changes that produce thunderstorms, tornados, hurricanes, and the like. He’s currently taking part in field studies to examine the dynamics of thunderstorms, using a “multidimensional numerical cloud model.”

“It’s a numerical model that’s run on a computer,” he explains. “Multidimensional just means that we have versions of the code that can simulate a thunderstorm in either two dimensions or three, so there’s some flexibility.”

Because of the Florida location of the Kennedy Space Center and the shuttle facilities, NASA is seeking to improve its short-term forecasting of thunderstorms—what’s known as “now-casting.” Another research focus is the point at which thunderstorms become electrified.

To begin to answer questions raised by that study, Scala recently spent some time in Florida working on the CAPE, or Convective and Precipitation/Electrification, experiment. For this effort, he often flew in a twin-engine turbo-prop through developing storms.

“We happened to get what we call a really good ride on one of them—much better than your conventional roller coaster, I assure you. You can encounter updraft velocities on the order of twenty meters per second, which can be instantaneously followed by downdraft speeds of up to eight or ten meters per second. At one minute you’re traveling up in the air and within seconds you’re traveling in the other direction. That’s what’s called ‘sheer’—and that’s why some airplanes come apart in the air, as a matter of fact.

“My wife thinks I’m nuts, actually, but I think it’s tremendous fun. You can learn so much by being right there in the clouds.”

So back to Oz—or, rather, Kansas, where Scala says some of the best thunderstorms occur. “If you want to chase storms, you head for what they call ‘Tornado Alley,’ from northern Texas through Oklahoma into Kansas and Nebraska. Even the Dakotas can produce some big ones—what I mean by that is the severe storms, the ones with large hail and tornados.”

By the way, tornados do look like the phenomenal twister that blew Dorothy all the way to Munchkinland, he says. “They can actually be a whole lot bigger than that, with multiple vortices, more than one tornado rotating around a central vortex. Some of the most devastating tornados have occurred like that. Or you can have a single tornado that’s as much as a mile wide. When they get really big, you have weird things going on—wind speeds in excess of 250 miles per hour, cars flying like projectiles through the air, chickens being stripped of their feathers, pieces of straw being driven through two-by-fours.”

Tornado Alley is where he’s headed next summer—North Dakota, to be exact—to investigate how thunderstorms transport air through the atmosphere.

He can hardly wait.
Day Cares

"We look at day care pretty much the way the Victorians regarded sex," says Ellen Ruppel Shell ’74, a professor of journalism at Boston University. "It exists, but we don’t like to talk about it."

In her first book, A Child’s Place (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1992), Shell talks about this highly charged subject in an on-the-scene, up-to-your-elbows-in-Play-Doh, Tracy Kidder-style narrative. Her focus is Cambridgeport Children’s Center—known as “Tot Lot”—in Cambridge, Massachusetts, a cement building that once garaged eighteen cars and now houses thirty-three kids, more than half of whom fill state-subsidized slots.

"It is, for better or worse, a community center in a neighborhood that is diverse, complex, and contentious," writes Shell, "a neighborhood of poor, middle-class, and affluent families, some of whom have careers, aspirations, and commitment, some of whom just have bills to pay."

We get to know people like the Brissetteses, struggling Haitian immigrants who live on the twenty-first floor of a dangerous high-rise on the edge of town. Then there’s Susan, the center’s director, who holds a master’s in early-childhood education and a bachelor’s in economics, who leaves his job at the center complaining of "no pension plan, no career ladder"; and Dawn, a two-year-old whose parents have just separated and who has taken to hoarding toys.

And there’s Molly, "if I could clone her and send her to every day-care center in the country I would do it," says Shell—who, with two young children of her own, has experienced day care first-hand. Molly is, in the eyes of Shell and of nearly everyone else involved, Tot Lot’s finest teacher, a baby-sitting-in-Play-Doh, Tracy Kidder-style narrative. Her focus is Cambridgeport Children’s Center—known as “Tot Lot”—in Cambridge, Massachusetts, a cement building that once garaged eighteen cars and now houses thirty-three kids, more than half of whom fill state-subsidized slots.

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What’s the message she wants readers to take with them? “The book is not a pro-day-care book,” Shell cautions. “It’s a look at three families and how their lives are played out over the course of a year.

“Obviously, we have to come to grips with the psychology of the whole issue. Until we really understand the situation that so many of our kids are in, we won’t make a concerted national effort to upgrade it. Nationally, we have a long, long, long way to go—but my job is not to slam people who are trying to do their best. They need our support as we try to create a system that works.”

Lyme Aid

Who would have thought that a tiny deer tick—a speck the size of a poppy seed—could cause so much trouble?

The tick is the carrier, as you know, of Lyme disease, a bacterial infection that generates symptoms ranging from joint pain and lethargy to debilitating arthritis and even heart damage.

Since the disease was first identified in Lyme, Connecticut, in the early 1970s, accurate diagnostic tools and effective cures have eluded the medical profession. Typically, an afflicted person comes to the doctor complaining of flu-like symptoms and the characteristic rash. Current tests—which look at the body’s response to the infection (antibodies, a rash, or other symptoms)—may not even reveal an infection. What’s more, symptoms may not show up for months, and when they finally do, antibiotics don’t always work.

Now researchers at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota, are zeroing in on a diagnostic test “to supplement the existing battery of tests available to physicians,” says Paul Rys ’79, who works at Mayo in developmental technology in the laboratory of Dr. David Persing.

“We’re using a DNA procedure known as PCR—polymerase chain reaction—to directly detect the DNA that is present in the organism causing Lyme disease. It enables us to spot the organism if it is present in a culture or in a tick specimen. Our current studies are focused on detecting it in substances like urine, spinal fluid, joint fluid, or blood.”

Down the road, the Mayo researchers hope, the test could become one more tool in the doctor’s bag for accurate diagnosis of the disease.

Digging History

Not many people spend their professional lives sifting through trash—but when it’s the 200-year-old trash of Montpelier, the Virginia plantation once owned by President James Madison, archaeologists like Laurie Paonessa ’79 will happily spend years digging up, sifting through, and analyzing the debris.

Paonessa (rhymes with Vanessa) is one of three archaeologists for the National Trust, which manages Montpelier and seventeen other historic properties across the nation. Currently, she’s at work on a kitchen foundation that lies outside the mansion, as well as a “mystery structure” that probably served as slave quarters.

In Madison’s time, long before recycling as we know it, household waste was simply flung out the kitchen door, she says, leaving a mother lode of information for future archaeologists. Among her finds are pottery shards—primarily creamware, made in the late 1700s—along with table glass, bottle glass, handmade nails, bones, oyster shells, glass beads, straight pins, thimbles, and buttons.

“The buttons are pretty neat,” she says. “We’ve found metal buttons, bone buttons, glass buttons, ceramic buttons. But they’re fairly rare—they’re probably the ones that popped off and got covered up before someone could find them and sew them back on.”

The bottle glass, too, tells a story. “When people had money enough back then,” says Paonessa, “they would buy a barrel or cask of wine and then have it decanted into their own bottles, with a seal imprinted on the bottle—it looked like a sealing-wax stamp, a bit bigger than a half dollar. We’ve found three of them so far, one of them at the site of what we think was the original house, built by James Madison’s grandfather around the 1730s. Archaeology, she says, “is a way of getting at the past and finding out about everyday life—events that historians didn’t think were important enough to note. The site we’re working on now doesn’t appear on any maps of the plantation. We’re dealing with a whole segment of the population that didn’t learn to read and write; the only way we’ll find out anything about these other people who once lived here is through archaeology.

“You never know what you’re going to find in that next shovelful,” she concludes.
Enabling the Disabled

As the joke goes, the client says to the lawyer, "Can I ask you two questions about the Americans with Disabilities Act?"

"Yes," answers the lawyer. "What's your second question?"

Jokes like this are fueled by fears that the ADA will become, as it's been called, a "Lawyers Employment Act." Not so, say scholars Peter Blanck '79 (above) and David Pfeiffer '75G (below).

The first phase of the act, calling for public accommodation of people with disabilities, began in January. The second phase, requiring compliance from employers with more than twenty-five workers, took effect in July. In this critical year, Blanck and Pfeiffer have each been hard at work gathering and publicizing data on the disabled, their employers, and the implementation of the act itself.

Blanck—a law professor at the University of Iowa and a fellow of the Annenberg Foundation, a non-partisan research group based in Washington—this year completed the first comprehensive study of the attitudes of people with disabilities and their employers.

"The spin doctors out there suggested that a cottage industry may arise for lawyers, that the ADA will create an undue burden for employers. What we've found is that this just isn't true in the trenches," he says.

Among his recently published conclusions, defying many common myths:

Employees with disabilities are productive workers, holding down their jobs for about the same length of time as the rest of the workforce, and their clients and customers are quite comfortable dealing with them.

Employers, for their part, say that the cost of making accommodations to the workplace is lower than has been commonly reported.

Moreover, Blanck's study concludes, hiring people with disabilities does not create safety risks in the workplace nor does it inflate the costs of health and medical coverage for other employees.

A half continent away is Pfeiffer, a wheelchair user as the result of a bout with polio at age 9, and a professor of public management at Suffolk University in Boston and president of the Society for Disability Studies. He is using a three-year, $450,000 grant to study the implementation of the act on the national, state, and local levels.

"The ADA is the first major civil-rights act since 1964—and it's surprising that it was passed in this particular political climate," he comments.

"Its main aim is to open up society. For example, some 40 to 80 percent of the disabled are unemployed, depending on whether or not you count people who have given up job hunting. This rate is higher than for any other subgroup in the population.

"The act is intended to get people to work, to remove physical barriers to their working, and to make all public buildings and facilities accessible."

Lawmakers, employers, and the media appear to be hungry for data on the disabled: To date, Blanck's research has been discussed on National Public Radio and in The New York Times, The Washington Post, and USA Today, among other publications. "The study, I hope, begins an important dialogue, raising issues related to the implementation of the act," he says. "I hope we can replace many unsubstantiated myths with factual information. And I hope it will help resolve disputes without litigation."

As for Pfeiffer, his aspirations are even more long-term.

"And I hope that ten years down the road there will be the recognition that disabled people are in one sense like everybody else. I would like them to be accepted as other people are accepted."

"And I hope that a hundred years from now, there'll be no longer any need for the ADA. I would like for the ADA—as I would for any other civil-rights law—to be unused legislation on the books. That's the ultimate payoff—that people wouldn't notice disability, that we would have educated them to that point."

Hacker Attacker

When Cornell graduate student Robert Morris, Jr., created a particularly nasty computer virus a while back, computer systems across the country came down with the flu.

Morris, who happens to be the son of one of the elder statesmen in the field of computer security, was criminally prosecuted. But since he had intended only to pull a prank, rather than trigger an epidemic, his sentence was light.

More than anything, the event dramatized how vulnerable computer networks can be—a fact which Dorothea de Zafra '63 worries about during most of her working hours.

As information-security officer for the U.S. Public Health Service—and as a leading member of the Federal Computer Security Program Managers Forum and v.p. of the National Computer Security Educators Association—de Zafra is all too aware that computer viruses are "increasing exponentially," along with the numbers of computers they can infect.

"We're trying to build what's called a Computer Emergency Response Team—known as CERT—a group of technical people who study the signature of a virus to determine how it works and then devise, in medical terminology, an antidote to counteract it," she reports.

Although the Public Health Service has eight large divisions—among them, the massive Food and Drug Administration and the National Institutes of Health—the bulk of de Zafra's headaches come from low-level breaches of security. "Most of the problems that we deal with are more the result of ignorance and lack of training than malicious intent."

"People sharing passwords, for instance. Secretaries go on vacation and give their passwords to someone else, who can then access their files. These are not the grand and glorious breaches that you hear about, with hackers breaking into strategic systems, but they can still give you migraines."

Although de Zafra doesn't have much contact with the Robert Morris, Jrs. of the computer world—the young hackers, largely 14- to 25-year-old males, who engineer viruses or otherwise break and enter into top-security systems—she does have her opinions about them.
“To me, it’s the equivalent of medical malpractice, giving patients procedures that they don’t need in order to make a profit. I think that hackers are like this, because they know that what they’re doing is wrong but they’re doing it anyhow, for personal gain — excitement, one-upmanship, adventure, whatever.

“Why is it that someone who would never pick locks and rummage through another person’s belongings feels perfectly justified in rummaging through another person’s database, and regards computer-access controls as a challenge to overcome?”

“As a woman in what is still largely a man’s field, and as a computer-security officer without a degree in computer science (her background lies in policy-making and legislative analysis), de Zafra cuts an unusual profile. She may also be unusual in that she still believes in government’s ability to help people.

“The bureaucrat-bashing that has been so much in vogue for several years fails to recognize that the federal bureaucracy was one of the few career avenues open to many talented and educated women of my generation, and we have given it our best,” she says.

**Visualized Music**

“One woman, two men, two affairs, and two beautiful suites of piano music — this has got to be a movie.”

That’s more or less how filmmaker Thomas Mowrey’s thinking went the day this Eastman School graduate (Class of ’63) decided he had to create his hourlong telefilm, The Loves of Emma Bardac. It appears his instinct was right. Awards and accolades have been falling like manna since Bardac’s release late in 1991.

Shot in Japanese high-definition video technology, this intertwining of Impressionist paintings, natural landscapes, and the piano music of three giants among French composers inspired the Washington Post to call Bardac “a radical innovation in classical music . . . a feast, simultaneously, for the eyes, the ears, and the mind,” and the Mainpost Wurzburg to glow, “a film that practically melts on the tongue.”

Last year viewers in Germany and Japan got a look at Bardac when it aired on national nets overseas. (The film hasn’t yet been released for American television broadcast, but it is out on laser disc and VHS.) Since then it has swept up honors at major film festivals throughout the world: for instance, the Tokyo-Montreux International Electronic Cinema Festival (where it took grand prize for documentaries), the Prix Italia Festival, and the Munich Film Festival.

In one way a bio pic, the film tells the story of Emma Bardac, who as mistress both to Gabriel Fauré and Claude Debussy, bore a daughter to each. A juicy fin-de-siécle scandal? Well, yes, but also the inspiration for each of her composer-lovers to write a piano suite of remarkable beauty.

Mowrey admits that a plot like Bardac’s can’t help but emerge as a tale of intrigue and dalliance. But, he assures, “music is really what this film is all about.” With world-famous piano duo Katia and Marielle Labeque performing the works of Fauré, Debussy, and Bizet throughout its length, Bardac could hardly be otherwise.

“For thirty years I’ve been watching classical music performances on television,” says writer-producer-director Mowrey, who majored in music theory as an Eastman undergraduate. The problem with those broadcasts, he explains, is that the camera habitually focuses on whichever instrument has the biggest part at a given moment. If the oboe is given an important melody, then there’s the oboist center-screen. When the violins play, it’s bows in motion on the tube at home — and on and on until the final note.

“Music for the eye: Piano duo Katia and Marielle Labeque in Mowrey’s The Loves of Emma Bardac

“Music for the eye: Piano duo Katia and Marielle Labeque in Mowrey’s The Loves of Emma Bardac

**Music for the eye: Piano duo Katia and Marielle Labeque in Mowrey’s The Loves of Emma Bardac**

“For years I’d wanted to create a more complete visual analog to classical music, one that would take into account things like harmony, counterpoint, form, and phrasing. But I was always waiting for the right subject,” he says. It wasn’t until the mid-eighties, when Eastman musicologist Marie Rolf told him about Emma Bardac that reeds began to turn in the filmmaker’s mind.

It was then, under the banner of the New York City production company he founded, that Mowrey cooked up his ambitious (to the tune of $1.5 million) project. Production costs totaled roughly three times the typical price tag on a one-hour television show, primarily because of the high-definition technology used in its making. But, says Mowrey, the hefty tab was well worth the investment, given the crispness and vibrancy of the final product.

“The viewer may not even be consciously aware of the ways in which the music ‘appears’ on the screen,” he says, “but that’s o.k.” He’s satisfied, he says, that the mélange of visual images — which range from the paintings of Renoir, Degas, Tissot, Morisot, Cassatt, and others, to documentary photos from the turn of the century, to a live-action whirl of musicians and actors — does what he wanted it to.

So what’s next? Mowrey says he’s hard at work on another film, this time on a less earthly subject — the Greek god Pan. “So,” he advises, “stay tuned.”

Contributed by Denise Bolger Kovnat and Wendy Levin
up. Let me sleep in one of their

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three

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Can I Trust My Memory? and How Can I Talk
With My Family? by Joan Thurston Spear
'48. Hazelden, P.O. Box 176, Center City,
Minn., 55012-0176, 1-800-328-9000. $3 each
plus postage.

Two new handbooks for survivors of

childhood sexual abuse.

Center Stage: Helen Gahagan Douglas, A Life
by Ingrid Winther Scobie '65G. Oxford

Press, $35, cloth; $15.95, paper.

A collection of essays based on current

studies on early-modern Britain, focusing
on politics, religion, thought, culture, and
the society of the Tudors and Stuarts. The
volume honors Zagorin on his recent retire-
ment as Rochester's Wilson Professor of
History.

Diagnosis: Cancer—Your Guide Through the
First Few Months by Dr. Wendy Schlessel
Harpham '80M. W. W. Norton & Co.

Ernst Kurth: Selected Writings by Lee Roth-
farb '71E. Cambridge University Press.

Evaluating and Settling Personal Injury Actions
by George M. Gold '56. Wiley Law Publi-
cations.

The Evolution of Mozart's Pianistic Style by
Mario Mercado '81E, '85GE. Southern
Illinois University Press, $34.95.

How Mozart's preference for the piano
above other keyboard instruments marked
his compositions and changed musical his-
tory. Replete with musical examples that
span the composer's lifetime.

Hydrogen in Crystalline Semiconductors
coaauthored by Michael Stavola '78G, '80G.
Springer-Verlag (Berlin & Heidelberg).

How to Get Admitted
to Rochester

From In the Wrong Hands, novelist-
astronaut Ed Gibson's (Class of '59)
latest sci-fi outing from Bantam Books

It wasn’t until Dieter joined the Astron-
aut Corps that he learned the real

story from Buck about the “finesse” Joe
[a high school dropout] had employed to
initiate his college career. “When Joe
left the service, he went to what he
judged to be the best small school for
engineering and liberal arts in the East,
the University of Rochester. He showed
up a week before the freshmen were due
to arrive, waited in the office of the
Dean of Admissions until the Dean
finally agreed to see him, and then an-
nounced, ‘Dean, I know that you turned
me down because you think I can’t hack
it. But let me make you a deal. There’s
bound to be a few freshmen who don’t
show up. Let me sleep in one of their
open beds, take up a few of the open
slots in some classes, and pay you the
tuition I saved up in the service. If at
the end of the first term, I don’t get at
least a B average, you can toss my butt
right outta here.’ The Dean didn’t wait.
He looked up Joe’s application and
tossed him out immediately. The next
day Joe showed up in the Dean’s office
again . . . and got tossed out again.

This went on for another five days until the
Dean realized that this Rebello kid
might just be determined enough not to
flunk out. He gave him a chance. At the
end of the first term, Joe didn’t make

his B average— it came out close to an A.”

Volume 16 of the Springer series in Ma-
terial Science, the monograph discusses the
fundamental properties and practical im-
lications of hydrogen in semiconductors.

I Belong to the Working Class: The Unfinished
Autobiography of Rose Pastor Stokes
edited by Herbert Shapiro '64G and David Sterling.
University of Georgia Press.

I Love You Goodbye by Arlene Cohen Stein,
'57E, '71E. S.I.M.A. Publishers, P.O. Box
25423, Tamarac, Fla. 33320-5423.

A true story of a young woman’s night-
mare journey to Israel. Stein is also the
author of The Olive Tree.

The Journey of Life by Thomas Cole '81G.
Cambridge University Press, $27.95.

A scholarly focus on historical changes
in the perception of aging.

A Little Piece of Ourselves by Richard Mc-
Mahon '51, '65G. 384 pp., 536 photos.

Music and Musical Thought in Early India by Lewis Rowell '58GE. The University of Chicago Press, $59, cloth; $23.95, paper.

Mystical Themes in Milk River Rock Art by Patricia Steepee Barry '48. University of Alberta Press, $34.95.
The murals of the Milk River Valley, long regarded as a sacred site by the Plains Indians, confirm the shaman's preoccupation with mystical transformation. A look at the thousands of glyphs and pictures that enliven the sandstone of the region.

Nursing Assessment and Diagnosis by Barbara Edlund '76GN and J. Bellack. Jones & Bartlett Publishers.

Prophets in the Dark by David Kearns '52 and David Nadler. Harper Business.
The former Xerox CEO tells how the company revived its floundering copier sales during the eighties. In an interview with Fortune, Kearns, now Deputy U.S. Secretary of Education, announced that he is donating his share of the book's royalties to the University.

RECOMMENDED READING

Paul Katz, professor of cello at the Eastman School of Music
A founding member and cellist of the acclaimed Cleveland Quartet, Katz also writes for several music-related publications, including Chamber Music and American String Teacher magazines. In between teaching, performing, and writing, he makes sure he finds time to read.
The cellist says he's never been much on re-reading, but having turned 50 this year he's been compelled to dust off some favorite titles from days gone by. "It's been an enjoyable way to assess how my thinking has evolved and to reassure myself that the idealism of my youth has not been eroded over the past 30 years." He also recommends some more recent titles.

"Written by a mathematician/philosopher, this is not only a perceptive look at the ennobling power of Beethoven's music, but it remains the most beautifully articulated explanation I have read on the human need for music. Beethoven's deafness at age 30 (he lived to age 57) resulted in a life of isolation which made the rich development of his inner world possible. Sullivan describes the composer's inner life as a higher level of consciousness reached only by the world's great mystics, philosophers, and religious thinkers."

Man for Himself by Eric Fromm.
The product of two cultures, he has achieved a synthesis of historical value: 'If only my Strad could talk!' The narrative voice of this novelette is a Stradivarius violin made in 1690, whose colorful reminiscences are a composite of actual histories of several famous Strads.

The Primal Mind by Jamake Highwater.
"Highwater is a Native American whose every line exudes great intellect and conviction. The product of two cultures, he has achieved a synthesis of thought from his tribal upbringing and university education that is a valuable contribution to mankind's need to learn to live together. From his vision one gains a greater appreciation of the underlying commonality of the human race, as well as the beauty of maintaining cultural diversity and identity. A bit slow, but profound and compelling reading."

The Sound of Waves by Yukio Mishima.
"I thought I might return to Fromm and find him a bit naïve or goody-goody, but I still find him eloquent and persuasive. In this book that is more on philosophy and ethics than psychology, Fromm argues that successful psychoanalysis should be concerned with 'goodness' rather than 'adjustment.'"

RECORDINGS


From the Hive—The Yellowjackets. Twenty-one meliora melodies and other popular tunes. For more information, see page 47.


The first recording by this period-instrument ensemble founded by Charlene Brendler '69GE in 1984.

Music of Geary Larrick, an audio cassette recording, and Dr. Geary Larrick, Percussionist, a video recording, by Geary Larrick '70GE. G & L Publishing, Stevens Point, Wis.

Sun Circles by Richard Willis '51GE, '65GE, performed by the Baylor Wind Ensemble. Mark Recording.

A recording of three contemporary American works by Ben Johnston, William Bolcom, and Mark Neikrug. Susan Freier '79E is a member of the quartet.


The compositions of Michael Torke '84E, many of which he wrote for the New York City Ballet.

Two Hymns by Kassia recorded by Jessica Suchy-Pilalis '79GE, '82GE for the companion cassette to Historical Anthology of Music by Women.
Is Rochester Part of Your Family Portrait?

Continue a Family Tradition

The Office of Undergraduate Admissions is interested in serving the children of alumni. If you have a son or daughter (or any other relative) entering junior or senior year of high school, and would like for him/her to receive additional information on the University of Rochester, please provide us with the information requested below and we will be happy to send general admissions information and an application to the student.

The application fee will be waived for alumni sons and daughters.

Please feel free to duplicate if you need more than one form.

Your name __________________________ Class ____________
Student’s name ________________________ Sex M F
Address ___________________________________________
City __________________ State ______ Zip ______ Phone _______
High school __________________________ Year of graduation ______
Your relationship to student __________________________

Detach and mail this form to: Office of Undergraduate Admissions
Meliora Hall—River Campus
University of Rochester
Rochester, New York 14627
Or FAX to: (716) 461-4595
WHAT DO YOU WANT FROM - AND FOR - YOUR ALUMNI ASSOCIATION?

Y

our Alumni Association is moving fast in bold new directions, and it needs your help.

The Trustees' Council, as the association's governing body, last spring began a strategic planning process that's already yielded significant findings about what alumni want from, and will do for, their Alumni Association and the University. Guided by Trustees' Council President Robert Osieski '77, '78G and Strategic Planning Committee Chair Jerry Gardner '58, '65G, the council has entirely redirected its activity for 1992-93 to support three strategic goals:

- Building a self-perpetuating, consistent, flexible structure for the Alumni Association;
- Identifying specific skills and interests of alumni as the driving force behind the design of Alumni Association programs and activities;
- And ensuring effective communication among alumni and others in the University community.

The first step in strategic planning is knowing where you are - the "situation analysis" stage. To that end, we continue to seek as much information as

VOLUNTEER AWARDS GO TO FOUR ALUMNI - AND TWELVE CLASSES

Pictured above are three of Rochester's hardest-working alumni - among four who were recently honored by the Alumni Association for giving extraordinary time and energy to volunteer activities. Also recognized were all 12 reunion classes for 1992.

The awards were conferred in October at the University's annual volunteer leadership conference. This year's conference focused on the "National Phase" of the Campaign for the '90s. (For more on the National Phase, see page 46.)

Alan Hilfiker '60 received the James S. Armstrong Alumni Award "in recognition of outstanding service to the University in broad and varied volunteer roles." The award memorializes the University's former director of alumni relations, a member of the Class of 1954 who served at the University from 1976 to 1987. Hilfiker is co-chair of the "Rochester Experience" portion of the Campaign for the '90s, dedicated to raising funds for the College of Arts and Science, the College of Engineering and Applied Science, Rush Rhees Library, and other River Campus programs. A member of the Board of Trustees since 1988, Hilfiker served on the Trustees' Council from 1985 to 1988 and was president of the Alumni Board of Directors from 1967 to 1983. Hilfiker is a partner in the Rochester-based law firm of Harter, Secrest, & Emery, for which he directs the Naples, Fla., office.

Scott Vogler '91, an employee of the Commercial Government Systems Group at Kodak, received the Reach Alumni Award for outstanding contributions to the Reach for Rochester programs in such areas as promotion, job development, and fundraising. The Reach program creates meaningful, well-paying job opportunities for Rochester undergraduates. An optical engineering major at Rochester, Vogler participated in the SummerReach program during each of the three years he was eligible.

Marcella Richer '85 received the Hyman J. V. Goldberg Alumni Award for her efforts in assisting current students and alumni in their career development. A financial advisor
From

ROBERT OSIESKI '77, '78G
President, Alumni Association

Announcing the ‘National Phase’ of the Campaign for the ’90s

Excitement is building as the $375 million Campaign for the ’90s enters its third successful year. While years one and two focused on the larger “nucleus” gifts, years three, four, and five will take the campaign to the broad base of the Rochester family.

On October 15 and 16 the University kicked off the campaign’s “National Phase”—when we ask alumni, parents, and friends across the country to make their special contributions to the University. The goal: to ensure that Rochester remains a leader in higher education . . . and to make a real difference in its undergraduate programs.

We’re focusing the National Phase on the core programs of the University—in arts and science, engineering and applied science, the libraries, sports and recreation, and River Campus facilities. (That said, we also expect that volunteers for all divisions of the University will reach out to donors nationwide.)

Through reunions and regionally based efforts, we’ll be giving the highest attention to securing gifts from $10,000 to $100,000. All gifts however are vital to the University—the Annual Fund needs vigorous support! We’re hoping that all alumni will take this chance to make the “stretch gift” on behalf of a Rochester education.

The National Phase is a grass-roots effort among alumni and others who may have been missed in the earlier phases of the campaign, or for whom the time simply was “not right.” I’m convinced that many of you have been looking for your chance to participate in the campaign and to connect with your alma mater. Now is the time!

Already, more than 150 volunteers have “signed on” for the National Phase. Bruce Moses ’55 chairs the executive committee. Other executive committee members, other than myself: Margaret Ashida ’78; John Atkinson ’54 and Mary Hawkins Atkinson ’55; Paul Boylan ’63 and Mary Boylan, co-chairs of the Parents’ Council; Michael Fianigian ’72; Edmund Hajim ’58; Hal Johnson ’52; Gary Pagar ’78, chair of the Trustees’ Council Development Committee; Sandra Didenko Varney ’66; and faculty members John Lambropoulos of the College of Engineering and Applied Science and Jarold Ramsey of the College of Arts and Science.

The Trustees’ Council, the senior governing board of the Alumni Association, has joined the Board of Trustees in spearheading these solicitations. But we still need volunteers from all regions of the country. If you’re interested, please call Michael Franco ’85G, associate vice president for University development, at (716) 275-2599.

The National Phase will extend to alumni across the country, and I’m looking forward to meeting and working with many of you in the near future. Together, we can ensure “better things”—Meliora—for Rochester for many years to come!
ANOTHER RECORDING FROM THE YELLOWJACKETS

Based on the success of their CD released last year—Catch the Buzz—the Yellowjackets (the University's all-male a cappella singing group) have recorded another CD, From the Hive.

Among the 21 songs on the new recording: The Genesee and The Dandelion Yellow, along with such popular tunes as Shaboom (originally done by the Crew Cuts), When You Wish Upon a Star, Sailing by Christopher Cross, In Your Eyes by Peter Gabriel, Michael Jackson's Black or White, I'm All Shook Up (originally done by Elvis), Elton John's Saturday Night's All Right, and I Can't Wait, written and arranged by Yellowjacket Dean Byler '93.

According to Dan Hershey '92, Yellowjacket business manager when the recording was made last May, "We went with a full 16-track recording, so this CD should sound quite a bit more professional than last year's."

From the Hive and Catch the Buzz may be purchased on CD for $15 and on cassette for $10 (including postage and handling). Make checks available to University of Rochester Yellowjackets; profits go to support the group. For details, write: River Campus Music Program, 207 Todd Union, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627-0052. Or call the music-program office at (716) 275-2828.

The Yellowjackets of '91-'92, pictured here from left to right: (front row) Aron Cogswell '92, Darin Phelps '94, David Katowitz '95, Daniel Hershey '92, Joseph Nimeh '94, Lawrence Loh '92, (back row) Dean Byler '93, Kenneth Marshall '94, Benjamin Kozower '93, Duncan Callaway '94, James Gebhardt '92, Brian Ullman '94, and Craig Plummer '93.

Mark Havens Alumni Award for exemplary service to the University's admissions program through the Volunteer Admissions Network (VAN).

The winners of this year's Rush Rhees Cup were the members of all River Campus Reunion '92 classes—1932, 1937, 1942, 1947, 1952, 1957, 1962, 1967, 1972, 1977, 1982, and 1987. The Rush Rhees Cup is awarded to the division of the University that participates most successfully in the Annual Fund. Reunion '92 classes as a whole gave 88 percent more than they did in 1991 and 22 percent more than Reunion '91 classes. The Class of 1942—the 50th-reunion class—presented the University with $1,010,000, the largest class gift in Rochester's history.

Volunteer Awards (continued from page 45)

for Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, she has provided valuable aid to the staff and students involved with the Center for Work and Career Development. As a longtime member of the Rochester Meliora Club, she has been a faithful participant in the Rochester Connection Program, an annual event which provides undergraduates with opportunities to meet alumni who work in their field of interest.

Norman Gross '47, '48G, '75G was the winner of the Samuel C. Ewen Award.

February
5—New York: men's and women's UAA basketball v. NYU
7—Atlanta: men's and women's UAA basketball v. Emory

March
5-6—Boston: men's and women's UAA indoor track championships at Brandeis
11-12—Cocoa, Fla.: UAA baseball championships at Cocoa Expo

April
23-25—Cleveland: men's and women's UAA tennis championships at Case Western Reserve
24—Rochester: Dandelion Day
24-25—St. Louis: men's and women's UAA outdoor track and field championships at Washington

May
26-27—Atlanta: UAA golf championships at Emory
WHAT DO YOU WANT FROM YOUR ALUMNI ASSOCIATION?
(continued from page 45)
possible from the University’s alumni, students, faculty, and staff. The process began with a “SWOT” (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis involving alumni, students, faculty, and administrators last spring. The three goals above were developed based on that exercise.

The next step was the mailing of a postcard survey in May to more than 50,000 alumni. About 4,500 completed surveys were returned. The findings show a wide range of participation in, and awareness of, alumni program activities.

These responses—together with information gathered from students, alumni focus groups, and discussions among members of regional clubs—will help us develop a vision for the Alumni Association.

You’ll hear more about the data as we delve further into the survey responses. All along, we’ll ask you for your ideas about the next steps in the strategic planning process. (Also, we’ll seek the opinions of faculty, students, and staff at each stage.) The strategic planning process will move soon into setting objectives based on what we hear from you, so please be candid and thorough in your responses. Strategies will then be developed to achieve those objectives.

Concurrently, the Rochester Clubs of New York City and Rochester will serve as test sites for a model club program that we hope will be useful in stimulating more club activity in other cities around the nation.

Aside from committee chair Jerry Gardner—Trustees’ Council member, officer of the Rochester Clubs’ Advisory Board, and president of C. A. Gardner and Associates—the Strategic Planning Committee comprises Cynthia Allen Hart ’46N, ’70, ’76G, ’86G, Ronald Knight ’61, Joseph Mack ’55, Carl Schaefer ’58, Gail Wright Sirmans ’72, and Ray Stark ’67. Ex officio members are Director of the Alumni Association Martha McChesney Every ’84G, President Dennis O’Brien, and Robert Goergen ’60, chair of the Board of Trustees.

The Trustees’ Council invites you to send us your opinions, reactions, and suggestions based on what you’ve heard so far about the new direction of the Alumni Association. Please complete and mail the attached form to Jerry Gardner at the Fairbank Alumni House.

Mail to: Jerry Gardner, Fairbank Alumni House, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14620-8986

Name __________________________
Address __________________________
City __________________ State ______ Zip ______
Phone __________________ Class Year ______

My comments on the future of the Alumni Association:
________________________________________
________________________________________
________________________________________
PICTURED AT HOMECOMING '92
September 25-26 on the River Campus

MEMBERS OF STING (that's Students Together In Networking Graduates) paraded in colorful costumes (left to right): Sharon Ingram '94, Paul Aiello '96, and Jessica Hudon '94.

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PICTURED AT HOMECOMING '92
September 25-26 on the River Campus


LEADING THE HOMECOMING PARADE Members of the 1952 undefeated football team (left to right): James Brennan '53, Donald Bardell '53, Roger Friedlander '56, Thomas Gibbons '56, R. J. Hasenauer '53, and Robert Zappia '56.

CLASS OF '92 GIFT A group of the University's newest alumni—the gift committee for the Class of '92—presented President O'Brien with their class gift. Above, left to right: Alissa Dix, Lynn Horn, Leigh Schroeder, co-chair David Jablonski, Eileen Nachtwey, co-chair Elizabeth Cogliano, Deborah Bardynski, Zita Sidas, and President O'Brien.

If last year's reunion is any indication, then Reunion '93 should be a no-holds-barred success for everyone who takes part.

Of last year's celebration, Frank Phillips '42 wrote, "My college education was one of the highlights of my life, so my comments are prejudiced—but I will say that it exceeded my expectations!"

Nancy Wendt Lang '67 commented on the reunion staff, primarily the student-members of STING, "I can't say enough about these kids!" As for her stay at the University, she added, "The dorms were as comfortable as could be."

Reunion '93, to take place June 3-6, promises to be just as enjoyable. If you're a member of the River Campus and Prince Street under-graduate classes of '33, '38, '43, '48, '53, '58, '63, '68, '73, '78, '83, and '88, Reunion '93 is your chance to reunite with friends from your student days and reacquaint yourself with life at your alma mater.

Among the many programs planned:
- Faculty forums and alumni and guest speakers
- Campus tours
- Reunion alumni chorale
- An all-alumni picnic/dinner and class procession on the quad
- Your class dinner
- President O'Brien's "State of the University" address
- An "After Hours" piano bar

For details on Reunion '93, call the Alumni Association at (800) 333-0175 or (716) 275-3684.

Plan now for Reunion '93 next June!
REUNION '92 FOR THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY AND THE SCHOOL OF NURSING
October 2-3

CLASS OF '87 TRIO  Reunited at a reception for the School of Nursing are (left to right) Margaret Brown McKean, Ruth Russell, and Brigit Brown VanGraafeiland '90GN.

NANCY LYONS EVARTS '54N, C. MCCOLLISTER EVARTS '57M, '64R, AND MARSHALL LICHTMAN '66R share a laugh at the Whipple Society Dinner at Cutler Union on Thursday evening. “Mac” Evarts is an honorary member of the Trustees’ Council; Lichtman is dean of the medical school.

AT THE MEDICAL SCHOOL’S CLASS OF ’32 LUNCHEON at the Memorial Art Gallery’s Cutler Union on Saturday: Albert Vansickle and Helen Kingsbury Coffin.

CELEBRATING THEIR 50TH are former nursing students from the Class of 1942 (left to right): (seated) Barbara Smith Spindler, Ruth Stevens Mulligan, Winifred Freisem Pheteplace, Marian Donaldson Davis, June Heinz Brockmyer, Lorena Bagley McLeod, (standing) Ruth Miller Brody '46G, Harriet Bilger Mills, Edith Chase Buck, Anne Skelton Bergstrom, Jane Morgan Bruckel, Elsie Siegl Ashenburg, Anne Garlant Payne, Joan Stewart Friar, and Jane Ladd Gilman.
AT A RECEPTION FOR THE EASTMAN WIND ENSEMBLE LAST SUMMER IN JAPAN Dr. Hiroshi Tanooka '62GM (third from left) and Yoshiko Fujii Nakanishi '61GE (far right) gathered with friends and family to meet the musicians. Tanooka is with the National Cancer Center's Research Institute in Tokyo; Nakanishi is a professor of musicology at Toho University in Tokyo. Also pictured are (left to right) Mrs. Kunnio Kono, Dr. Kunnio Kono, Tanooka's daughter, and Nakanishi's daughter.

ALUMNI CLUB ACTIVITIES

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Call the Alumni Association
(800) 333-0175

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(602) 361-9990

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Jeff Campbell '79
(412) 422-0131
Dawne Sepanski Hickton '79
(412) 433-2967

ROCHESTER
Strengthening its International Ties

The numbers of Rochester students and alumni who hail from outside the United States continue to rise—to the point that the University community is more diverse than ever before. Students in the freshman class come from 41 countries. A full 13 percent of the class comes from outside the United States, with more than one-third of this group from India and another one-third from the Pacific Rim.

These campus trends, of course, contribute to the growing population of international alumni. Among Rochester's 70,000 alumni, approximately 3,000 live outside the United States, with the largest number in Canada and the second largest in Japan. The numbers of international alumni are especially high among the professional schools as well as in the Institute of Optics.

In response to these changing demographics, the University seeks to strengthen its international ties. Maura McGinnity '87, assistant director for the Alumni Association, is assigned to international affairs, among other duties. "We need to be aware of all of our international activities," she says. "It's important for us to assess what ties we have—academically, professionally, and socially—and then begin to develop those with the greatest potential for growth.

For details on the University's international activities, call McGinnity at (800) 333-0175 (in the United States) or at (716) 275-3684 (outside the United States).

For details on alumni programs in your area, call your Alumni Association at (800) 333-0175 or (716) 275-3684.
RIVER CAMPUS

SLATER SOCIETY
POST-50th REUNION,
JUNE 3-6, 1993

'14 Carleton Lewis celebrated his 100th birthday on July 30, 1992 in Port Charlotte, Fla. He is a resident of the South Port Nursing Center there.

'22 Oscar Levinsohn, always a avid golfer, can no longer play the game, due to a hip problem. However, he reports, he still visits the Genesse Valley Park golf course in Rochester two or three times a week and observes the game from a golf cart.

'29 Eleanor Dylewski Otto writes: "It was disappointing for me to miss the 1992 Alumni Reunion, but, compensation was offered by the National Convention I attended of Composers, Authors, and Artists of America. There I had the opportunity to participate in contests. In the modern poetry category, I received the contest chair's certificate for my poem *Symphony*. In the religious music section I won an honorable mention for my version to a Latin text of *Ave Verum Corpus*, a choral piece. On several occasions I have read selections from my poetry at reunions of the class of '29 and I hope that some day I may render one of them at a University event."

'30 Dorothy Dow Evison writes: "I enjoy reading the *Rochester Review* and I enjoy hearing from friends of Alpha Sigma classes of '27 through '30 or others. Ruth Harmon Fairbank '31 and Charles Resler '30 were special friends." Dorothy lives in Pasadena, Calif. Her phone number is (818) 793-3658.

'33 50th REUNION,
JUNE 3-6, 1993

'34 Herman S. Alpert has been recognized for 50 years of service to the American Psychiatric Association and to the field of psychiatry by the APA. He has been supervisor of psychiatric residents at Mount Sinai Hospital since 1962. He lives in New York City. "I wonder how many of the class of '34 survive," he writes.

'38 55th REUNION,
JUNE 3-6, 1993

'39 Helen B. Cole writes that since she has retired, she is pursuing volunteer activities with the Cleveland Red Cross, including Meals on Wheels and the Blood Mobile. She lives in Shaker Heights, Ohio. . . . Ruth Asman Waggershauser has been chosen Citizen of the Year by the Naples (NY) Rotary Club for her service to her community. She is a member of the Board of Directors of the Naples Activity Center and is past president of the Council of Churches and past vice president of the Naples Historical Society.

'40 Madeleine Yvaude Stephenson writes: "On May 2, 1992, A Quaker Cantata was performed in Oakland, Calif. It was composed in honor of the 50th anniversary of the American Friends Service Committee, the Quaker social service organization. I used a report of the orchestra as a setting for selected passages from the writings of George Fox, the founder of Quakerism." Ann Van Wylann Thomas has been honored with an Americanism Award by the Texas Society, Daughters of the American Revolution. A retired law professor, she lives in Lake Texoma, Texas.

'43 50th REUNION,
JUNE 3-6, 1993

Richard E. Fang and wife Ginny recently returned from a six-week tour of the Pacific. He reports, "We spent six days in Hawaii, then flew to Guam where we toured the island and enjoyed the beaches." After stops in such places as Tokyo and Alaska, they ended their vacation in San Francisco where they had a drink at the Top of the Mark and enjoyed a beautiful view of the area. He writes, "Forty-eight years ago, on our honeymoon, we had a drink there and saw nothing because of the heavy fog." The couple live in Vero Beach, Fla. . . . William A. Stirling '47G has been named vice chair of the Myers Community Hospital capital campaign in Palmyra, NY. He retired in 1977 as superintendent of the Sodus (NY) Central School System.

'46 Margaret Johnston Carlson has received a community service award from the Employee Assistance Professionals Association of Western Massachusetts for the work she has done in the field of substance abuse prevention. She is the former executive director of the Alcoholism and Drug Services of Western Massachusetts in Springfield, an agency she helped found. . . . Marian Ragan Hafgurin has retired as director of the Dunk County Historical Society. She has been with the group since January 1985.

'47 Julia Pape Marsh writes that she spends her winters in Richfield Springs, Fla., and her summers on Canadago Lake, not far from Cooperstown, NY.

'48 45th REUNION,
JUNE 3-6, 1993

'50 The University's chemistry department has created a new teaching award to honor the longtime career of Carl Whitman, Jr., '50. Since his graduation from Rochester until his retirement in 1986, Whitman was a research associate and laboratory instructor in the department. Last year the award, which recognizes exemplary teaching by a graduate or undergraduate student, went to chemistry major Stephen Servoss '93.

'52 David T. Kearns, former chair and chief executive officer of Xerox Corporation and current U.S. Deputy Secretary of Education, has been awarded an honorary degree from Colby College.

'53 40th REUNION,
JUNE 3-6, 1993

Harry Blaas, senior vice president of Manufacturers Hanover Corp., has been elected president of the Rochester Rotary Club. He lives in Pittsford, N.Y. . . . D. Richard Neill writes that he has left the University of Hawaii after 13 years. He now serves as president and chief executive officer of two companies, Hawaii-China-Asia Energy and Technology Company and the...
Hawaii Pacific Technology and Trade Company. The companies were created to tap the talents of engineers and scientists of the People’s Republic of China, who are furthering their education in Hawaii. The mission of the companies is to advance renewable energy technologies and transportation alternatives, and take advantage of other opportunities, trade, and cooperative programs with China and Asia.

'54 Donald E. Liebers, an independent human resources consultant, has begun his own business, D. E. Liebers and Associates, after a career which began in 1960 with Bell System. He has also worked for AT&T and Bellcore. He lives in Morristown, N.J.

'55 Bernard W. Harleston G has resigned his post as president of City College of City University of New York. He held the post for 11 years.

'56 Dave Fitton writes that he has been named director of product planning in the engineering department of Otis Elevator Corporation. He was director of escalator programs. He lives in South Glastonbury, CT. Richard C. Fox is president and chief executive officer of Microterm Inc., a company which recycles telephone/utility poles, railroad cross ties, and other treated wood waste to recover wood for paper, pressed board, and other cellulose products. He lives in Delray Beach, FL.

'57 James N. Frisk has been named medical director of Bethany Center’s 80-bed nursing facility in Elmira, N.Y. He is also vice president of medical affairs at St. Joseph’s Hospital and has practiced medicine in the Southern Tier for over 25 years. Richard Gilbert has been given a Distinguished Service Award by the Association of Mathematics Teachers of New York State. He has been employed by the Alden (N.Y.) Central School District.

'58 35th REUNION, JUNE 3-6, 1993
Jan Klipkert has received the American Public Works Association’s 1992 Swearngen Award. The annual award is given for valuable and dedicated service as a member of the APWA. A Seattle, Wash., resident, he is director of the King County Department of Public Works Community Relations Department. Judith McDonald Norman has been elected a fellow of the New York Bar Foundation. She is a partner with the firm Nixon, Hargrave, Devans, and Doyle in Rochester.

'59 Alan Edelson is president of J. B. Lippincott Co., a 200-year-old publishing company that concentrates on medical publishing. He joined the company in 1981 and lives in Philadelphia. Marilyn Dugger Hurhull ‘60N, ’64GN, has been appointed professor emeritus at Finger Lakes Community College after 20 years on the faculty. She has retired as chair of the nursing department there. Donald J. Stedman G is dean of the School of Education at the University of North Carolina.

'60 Alice Garden Brand, director of composition at SUNY Brockport, has been promoted to full professor of English there. Gail Harkness ‘63GN has been selected as a fellow in the American Academy of Nursing. Peter Heinrich, owner of the Daisy Flower Mill restaurant and the Lodge at Woodcliff, both in the Rochester area, has been chosen outstanding alumnus for 1990-1991 for his efforts as advisor to Alpha Delta Phi fraternity.

'61 University Trustee Ronald B. Knight has been named vice president, quality, for Xerox Corporation’s Document Production Systems Division. Sara Gerlach Sarno has been appointed chief technologist of nuclear medicine.

TAPPED FOR HONORS
Lauren Ackerman ‘32M, professor of pathology at SUNY Stony Brook, is spotlighted as one of the “ten giants in Pathology” in a new book, Historia de Diez Gigantes, published by Ruy Perez Tamayo, who refers to Ackerman’s textbook, Surgical Pathology, as “the pathology resident’s bible.” Theodore Slotkin ‘70GM, professor of pharmacology and psychiatry at Duke University School of Medicine, has received one of the largest monetary medical honors given in this country, the $15,000 Alton Ochsner Award Relating Smoking and Health. Slotkin was honored for his studies of the harmful effects of maternal smoking on the fetus. Thorne Lay ‘78, professor and director of the Institute for Tectonics at the University of California at UC Santa Cruz, is winner of the Macelwane Medal for significant contributions to the geophysical sciences made by a young scientist of outstanding ability.

MOVING AROUND
Armed with his newly minted Eastman degree, Shinko Haah ‘92GE flew off to Krasnoyarsk, Russia, last summer to conduct the State Philharmonic Orchestra during the Russian Ministry of Culture’s International Music Festival. Haah, who won the Silver Medal in the Gregor Finzelberg International Competition for Conductors in Katowice, Poland, last December, is assistant professor of conducting at the University of the Pacific, in Stockton, Calif. Curtis Messinger ‘53, a retired financial executive with Time Inc., has been in Eastern Europe helping companies adjust to privatization, democratization, and the establishment of free market economies. Recruited as an executive volunteer by International Executive Service Corps, Messinger assisted the organization’s offices in Poland, Albania, and Hungary in improving their financial reporting, data processing, and communications capabilities. Meanwhile, Eileen Strempel ‘88GE has been on a two-month engagement in Moscow as the first American participant in a new cultural exchange program. Amy Lefkowitz Pryluck ‘79 is the new executive director of the National Women’s Health Resource Center, a Washington, D.C., nonprofit agency promoting health-care issues.

Deadline for Class Notes
The deadline for this issue was September 1. News items received between that date and January 7 will appear in the Spring 1993 issue of Alumni Review.
RIVER CAMPUS, cont.

at Home Hospital, Lafayette, Ind. . . . Howard Schnitzer has been named the Gertrude and Edward Swartz Professor of Theoretical Physics at Brandeis University. . . . Barbara Curran Wagner, a pediatrian, has retired after more than 20 years as a staff member at the Pocumtuck Medical Center, Stroudsburg, Pa. She will prepare for certification to teach high-school biology.

'D3 30th REUNION, JUNE 3–6, 1993

C. William Campbell 'G married Christine M. Juby in May 1992. He is an English professor at Monroe Community College in Rochester. She is a clerk for the Rochester Public Library. . . . Cathey Eisner Falvo has been appointed program director for international and public health at the Graduate School of Health Sciences at New York Medical College. She is an associate professor at the university and also holds an appointment in pediatrics. . . . Dave Gosling, a partner in Allyn, Gosling, and Small Insurance Co., has been selected for the Order of Omega, a Greek honorary society recognizing outstanding contributions to the fraternal world. He is an advisor of Psi Upsilon fraternity and head of Rochester's Hellenic Alumni Council. He lives in Canandaigua, N.Y. . . . V. Peter Haag has been elected president and general manager of Commercial Mutual Insurance Company. He lives in Delmar, N.Y. . . . Robert J. Sokol see '66M.

'D4 Margaret Downey has been elected chair of the National Association of Personal Financial Advisors. She is a financial advisor for Money Plans, Inc., Silver Spring, Md.

'D5 Patrick S. Burns has been chosen vice chair of the Board of Trustees of the Community College of the Finger Lakes. He is vice president/corporate services of Park Ridge Health Systems and lives in Canandaigua, N.Y. . . . Sidney Ballosky is professor of history at the University of Michigan-Dearborn. He is an expert on the history of Detroit Jewry. . . . Donald D. Hewitt has been promoted to vice president and chief executive officer of Preferred Care, a Rochester health maintenance organization.

CLASS NOTES

DANDELION Days

From the Class of '43:
Memories of Freshman Year

From Doris Johns Cherry '43, communications co-chair for her 50th-reunion committee: "Freshman Camp and Freshman Week, total confusion, all the new faces and places, and getting to the right place at the right time. Classes begin—more confusion, the academic atmosphere is so different, lectures in large halls, scrambling to take notes, moving from building to building, learning to handle the academic independence, and getting acquainted with the beautiful old Prince Street Campus, and especially Cutler Union, presided over by that remarkable lady, Miss Ruth Merrill."

David Robinson '43, communications co-chair for his 50th-reunion committee: "Frosh Week and beanies. Being taught not to say 'frat' and that we were no longer kids but women and men. Saying 'hello' to everyone on campus became so ingrained that we said it on Main Street too. The Frosh Mixer with the girls willing to dance and the boys behaving far too adolescently. The magic nights of Rush Week. The confusion and uncertainty of Monday-Wednesday-Friday classes and Tuesday-Thursday-Saturday classes, so that homework was often done a day early or forgotten. The unfairness of Saturday labs. The big dances. Empathy with 'Rugged' Murphy for chewing on the cork of an arsenic unknown by mistake and failing his exams."

He was controller of the organization.

'D6 Harrington E. Crissey, Jr. writes that he married Yelena Sergeva in June 1992. She is a former figure skater, ice ballerina, and choreographer from St. Petersburg, Russia. The couple live in Philadelphia. . . . Ronald L. Hallinen has been chosen as public health director for Otsego (N.Y.) County. . . . Edwin C. Tiff, Jr. has been elected president of OBG Laboratories, Inc., in Syracuse, N.Y.

'D7 Douglas M. Astolfi has been appointed vice president for academic affairs of Siena College. . . . Merle Clarke Cunningham '72M has been appointed medical director of the Department of Family Medicine. . . . L. Pamela Cook Ioannidis has been elected to the Council of the Society for Industrial and Applied Mathematics. She is professor and interin chair of the Department of Mathematical Sciences at the University of Delaware. . . . John E. Major has been appointed an at-large member of the Finance Committee of the Lutheran General Health Care System. He is senior vice president and general manager, Worldwide Systems Group of Motorola's Land Mobile Products Sector, Schaumburg, Ill. . . . Edward Thomas has been elected to the Board of Directors of the Onedia Valley National Bank. He lives in Sherrill, N.Y. . . . Stacy Pendarf Wester writes that she is manager of Data Engineering and Repository Management at Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Kentucky's Information Systems Department. She worked previously for American Airlines.

'68 25th REUNION, JUNE 3–6, 1993

Richard Hanh has been chosen corporation counsel for Troy, N.Y. He is also an attorney with the firm Lee & LeForestier. . . . Kenneth Helpan, one of the nation's leading experts on head injury litigation, co-chaired the sixth annual Trial Lawyer's Conference sponsored by the National Head Injury Foundation. He lives in Newton, Mass., with Liz Solar and their three children.

'69 Judith Golden has been elected to the Board of Governors of Little Falls (N.Y.) Hospital. She is a doctor of optometry in the Herkimer, N.Y., area. . . . Louis Massaro '80G, president of Rochester Operations and a corporate vice president of Rochester Telephone, has been named treasurer of the Board of Trustees of the Center for Governmental Research in Rochester. CGR is an independent, nonprofit, research and management consulting organization which serves the public interest. . . . Suzanne Smart Marklinger has been appointed director of the Ellis Hospital Foundation, Schenectady, N.Y. . . . Stuart B. Mushlin is an internist in Stamford, Conn., where he is an attending physician at Stamford and St. Joseph hospitals. . . . Ronald J. Paprocki '86G has been promoted to vice president for human resources and financial planning at Rochester. . . . Dorothy Pecoraro G is principal of Edison Technical and Occupational Education Center in Rochester. . . . Paul Stiff is an associate professor of history at Sacred Heart University. . . . Marsha Smith Tuchescher G, a graphic designer and painter at the University of Wisconsin at Oshkosh, exhibited Backyards and Other Journeys: Oil Paintings last March. She has had several other shows of her work and has won the Silver Medal for graphic design from District I of the Council for the Advancement of Secondary Education.

'70 Stephen L. Collins has been appointed to the William R. Dill Term Chair at Babson College, Babson Park, Mass. . . . John E. Elter has been appointed vice president and general manager, departmental business, for Office Docu-
ment Systems, one of nine Xerox
Corporation business divisions. ... Robert Kirschbaum has been appoint-
et chair of Trinity College's Fine
Arts Department. ... Dale W. Olson is an associate professor of physics
at the University of Northern Iowa. He
is doing research on using scattered
laser light and holography to measure
and inspect rough surfaces. ... Charles H. Pierson, Jr. G has been elected chair of the American Society for Testing and Materials Committee F-25 on Building.
He works for AM-ADIS, Inc., Charlotte Hall, Md.

'71 Ronald J. Allman G has been
promoted to production manager of
Delco Kettering Operations, Dayton, Ohio. He has been employed by General Motors since 1962. ... Kathleen Carrese Gerbasi '76G writes: "In June 1992, I was
appointed to serve a three-year term on
the Lewiston-Porter Board of Education
in Youngstown, N.Y. Already serving on the board is another Rochester alumnus William Spry '49, '54G." ... Mark D. Gatssegen announced the birth of his daughter
Katherine Schreiber in May 1992. "She's a cutie!" he writes. ... John R. Muscare has been elected to the board of directors of the Stamford
Hospital Foundation. He is a partner in the law firm of Cummings and Lockwood, Darien, Conn.

'72 James S. Gleason G, chair
and president of the Gleason Corporation in Rochester, has been
named vice-chair to the Board of Trustees of the Center for Governmental
Research, an independent, nonprofit, research and management consulting organization that serves the public interest. ... Cynthia Tarpey McDill has been appointed assistant provost at Rochester Institute of Technology. ... Ann McGillicuddy-Delisi has received an award for superior teaching and service to Lafayette College. She lives in Basking Ridge, N.J. ... Anthony Nugave has been appointed pastor of St. Bridget's Roman Catholic
Church in Rochester. ... Judith Sackoff writes: "I received my Ph.D. in epidemiology at Columbia University
this June. My dissertation was on the epidemiology of spontaneous
abortion. I live in Brooklyn
with my husband Ted Joyce, our
two daughters, Nina, 8, and Maya, 2." ... Gary S. Walter writes that he has been selected to appear in the 1992-1993 Who's Who in the Lodging Industry. He is operations manager of the D. F. W.

'Hilton Executive Conference Center in Dallas, which has been named one of the top ten conference centers in the United States by Meetings and Incentives magazine. ... Kenneth W. Woodward G, '53M, formerly clerical associate professor of pediatrics at Rochester and manager of medical support at screening programs at Xerox Corporation, has been appointed associate dean for minority affairs at the School of Medicine and Dentistry. He has also been appointed professor of pediatrics.

'73 20th REUNION JUNE 3-6, 1993
John Borchardt G is an industrial chemist at Shell Development Co. in Houston. His article, "Get Involved After Hours," was published in the March 1992 edition of Chemical Engineering. ... David S. Goldfield has been appointed to the staff of Central Maine Medical Center. He is a physician who specializes in emergency medicine. ... Irwin R. Grossman writes: "I just took a position as vice president-business development at Barry Controls, a global manufacturer of vibra-
tion and noise control equipment in Bos-
ton." ... The United Way of Greater Rochester has awarded the "Agency Executive of the Year" award to Carolyn Portanova G. ... Deborah Epstein Rahav writes: "Avital, our fourth child, was born in May. She is our first born since we moved from the center of the country up north to the Golan." The Rahavas live in Kibbutz Orit, D.N. Golan Heights, Israel.

Portanova

'74 Stephen P. Dexter has been
named executive director of Hu-
mana Hospital-Bennett, Plantation, Fla. ... Ross Petty G has been ap-
nointed to the Roger A. Enrico
Term Chair at Babson College, Babson Park, Mass. ... Myra
Rosenberg Ross has been elected a member of the Amherst (Mass.) School Committee. ... George K. Hansen G has been appointed director, quality assurance, Electronic Imaging Platform Center at Eastman Kodak Company. He lives in Pittsford, N.Y. ... Jack S. Kaplan '74G has been appointed child, was ordained a U.S. Navy lieu-
tenant commander, returned last spring on the guided missile frigate U.S.S. Aubrey Fitch after spending six months in the Persian Gulf and the Red Sea. ... Steven C. Kaufman writes that he has left the F.D.A. for the Centers for Population Research at the National Institutes of Health's National Institute for Child Health and Human Development. He lives in Silver Spring, Md. ... H. Robert Miller has been promoted to senior vice president and general manager of National Van Crafts. He joined the National Spinning Company, the parent corporation, in 1977. He is a member of the executive board of the Roch-
ester Club in greater New York City. ... Gail Shears G has been chosen as an honors initiate into the Order of Omega, a Greek honorary society recognizing outstanding contributions to the fraternal world. She is an alumnus of Kappa Delta Sorority and an advisor to Rochester's chapter. She is a teacher in the Pittsford (N.Y.) Central School System. ... Beth Schlossman Snyder and David Snyder announce the birth of their son, Blake Jordan, in November 1991. He joins his eight-year-old sister Brooke. ... Alan Winters writes that in January 1992 he cofounded the Manhattan law firm of Bleich, Sagal, and Winters, P.C., which specializes in business, personal tax, and estate planning. ... David M. Taube writes: "I am enjoying life as a house husband on Maui with my wife and our first child, Rachel Hans, born in November 1991."

'75 Martha Taylor Bartter '79G
has accepted a position as associate
professor of English at Northeast
Missouri State University. ... Mark
deHaan writes that he and James Fulcoef have been appointed to the Naval Reserve, last saw each other in 1976. They crossed paths again this year at a Naval Reserve Engi-
dery Officer's Conference in Washington, D.C. ... Evan D. Fisher has been appointed associate professor at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. ... Susan L. Piepke G, assistant professor of foreign lan-
guages at Bridgewater College, has received a study grant of $3,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities to support research on 19th-century German women writers. ... Christopher Wells has become a partner in the Tokyo office of White and Case.

'76 John Accordino has been
promoted to associate professor with tenure in the Department of Urban Studies and Planning at Virginia Commonwealth University. He and Anne-Marie McCarran have two sons, Joseph, 3, and Mario, 6 months. ... John Betz has been appointed principal engineer in the Aerospace Surveillance and Defense Division of the Mitre Corporation in Bedford. ... Michael Carter and Susan Carter announce the birth of their daughter Sydney Anne in April 1992. ... Gary J. DeBrito has been appointed chief of medicine at Hillcrest Hospital, Pittsfield, Mass. He is a family practice physician with a private practice in Canaan, N.Y. ... Mark Goldman is founder of East-
pak, a company that manufactures backpacks and sports bags. The company employs about 500 people and is located in Ward Hill, Mass. ... Susan Reinhardt Grossbeck '89G, has been appointed head of the upper school of the Harley School, Brighton, N.Y. ... Maurice Isserman G, '79G, has been awarded a one-year Mellon Faculty Fellowship from Harvard University. He is an assistant professor of physics at Hamilton College. He will use the award to work on a biography of Michael Harrington, socialist writer and critic. ... Cindy Bernstein Konits exhibited some of her photographs at the Baltimore Museum of Indus-
tory in March. The exhibit, entitled The Best Woman For the Job: Portraits of Nontraditional Working Women featured 40 black and white photos of women in traditional male jobs. She lives in Baltimore. ... James Dillinger has been ap-
pointed vice president-law of Wells Fargo Alarm Services, Parappany, N.J. ... Jill R. Sarnoff has been re-
elected to the board of directors of the U.S. Trademark Association.
**RIVER CAMPUS, cont.**

both working as researchers at Harvard. . . . Shari Feldman Davis and Howard Davis '79 announce the birth of their third son, Adam Ross, in July 1992 in Buffalo, N.Y. He joins brothers Jason and Brandon. . . . George E. Eichert, a lieutenant in the Navy, has been deployed with the Naval Construction Battalion to European locations. . . . Sharon Klig Krakow G, '82G, has been appointed assistant dean for curricular affairs at Rochester's School of Medicine and Dentistry. . . . Steven C. Rowland, a Marine lieutenant, has returned to the United States after a six-month deployment in the Mediterranean. . . . Janet Skinner Spencer, a certified public accountant, has been appointed internal auditor for Curitice Burns Foods. She lives in Webster, N.Y. . . . Eric B. Voss '80G has been deployed to the law firm of Mayer, Brown, Putnam, and Liebrand, N.Y. . . . Richard Zenniker is a sales associate for Weichert Realty's Clinton, N.J., office. . . . Susan Spater-Zimmerman was incorrectly identified in our last issue. She is a clinical instructor in psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College. We regret the error.

'79 Marsha Baum has been appointed associate professor of law and librarian at the University of South Carolina Law School. . . . Dawne Sepanski Hickton and her husband announce the birth of their third child, Daniel, who joins brothers Connor and sister Audrey. Dawne has been promoted to the position of general attorneyemployee relations at U.S.X. Corporation. . . . Sharon M. Pecorillo has joined the Buffalo office of Lippes, Silverstein, Mathias, and Wexer, Attorneys, as a partner in the company's litigation group. . . . Edward Schreiber has joined Albany (N.Y.) Memorial Hospital as a diagnostic radiologist. He was formerly with the University of Connecticut Health Center. . . . Lisa Swain writes: "I got married in March 1991 and just had a baby girl in April 1992." . . . Thomas W. Works, a lieutenant commander in the Navy, has been deployed to the western Pacific and the Persian Gulf aboard the amphibious assault ship U.S.S. Tarawa.

'80 Charles Farber has completed his hematology/oncology fellowship at Cornell-New York Hospital. He is a diplomate of the American Board of Internal Medicine and Medical Oncology and he has joined the faculty of Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center on the lymphoma service. . . . Virender K. Gupta G has been appointed super-visor of public health engineer for Chemung (N.Y.) County. . . . David E. Huff has married Nancy C. Langelotti on Nov. 2, 1991. He is an orthodontist. She is a registered nurse. They live in the Rochester area. . . . Louis Manaster G see '69. . . . Alan H. Mechanic and Paula Mechanic announce the birth of their daughter, Alexa Shea, in June 1992. The family lives in New York City. . . . Henry S. Pettingill writes: "I am currently a research geologist for Shell Development Co. in Houston. I have spent the last three summers organizing research expeditions to the Spanish Pyrenees, the French Alps, the Norwegian Arctic, the Italian Apennines, Ireland, Nova Scotia, and Quebec. (I've collected several pretty good photos!) On April 18, I am transferring to Royal Dutch Shell in the Netherlands, to work on new exploration ventures in East Asia and South America. Say hi to Professor Aash Basu, Department of Geological Sciences." . . . Patrick Ryan has joined the Buffalo law firm of Cochenour, Cochenour, and yeager, as an associate. . . . Steven C. Rowland, a Marine lieutenant commander in the Navy, has been deployed to the law firm of Mayer, Brown, Putnam, and Liebrand, N.Y. . . . Richard Zenniker is a sales associate for Weichert Realty's Clinton, N.J., office. . . . Susan Spater-Zimmerman was incorrectly identified in our last issue. She is a clinical instructor in psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College. We regret the error.


'82 Lee Allard G and Avril Allard G are proud to announce the birth of Chloe Anne on Jan. 24, 1992. She joins Justin, Eric, and Nicholas, in their home in Wilton, Conn. . . . Daniel J. Lynch, a lieutenant commander in the U.S. Navy, returned last spring after a six-month deployment to the Persian Gulf aboard the amphibious assault ship U.S.S. Saipan. . . . Marc Malatano has been appointed corporate loan officer for the Boston Five in the company's Framingham, Mass. office. . . . Stephen Minarik III has been appointed as chair of Hunter College (N.Y.) Republican Party.

'83 10th Reunion, June 3–6, 1993

Robert B. Bantle G has been appointed senior vice president of New York National Bank in Rochester, N.Y. . . . Chuck Cohen writes: "I hope to see all friends at Reunion '93 at Theta Chi fraternity." He lives in Mount Kisco, N.Y. . . . Lisa D'Amico writes: "On Oct. 12, 1991, I married Rich Davis '82 whom I'd been living with since graduation. My brother Chris D'Amico '90 was an usher and Nancy Ulbrandt '84 was a bridesmaid. Benjamin Westover '82 (Virginia Polytechnic Institute) was best man and Beers Westover '81 were guests. I thought that those were too small when my cousins were starting to arrive."

Bantle

David Feather G has joined InterActive Inc. as vice president of operations. He was formerly employed by Xerox Corp. . . . Brian Kain and Robin Kauter Kain '84 write to announce the birth of Mitchell's little sister Emily Sarah on March 11, 1992. Sonogram operators do make mistakes! Brian would like to announce the opening of Nova Consulting, ready and waiting for you. Brian lives in Commack, N.Y. . . . Joe Occhino G is the elementary school principal at Fairley School, Fulton, N.Y. He and Rosemary Occhino have three sons. . . . Gregory C. Smith G married Sharon R. Rybal-towski in June 1992. . . . Marsha Haberman G, see '77.

'84 Ellen Sternberg Bevan G, '91G has begun her new position as senior associate director, Center for Work and Career Development, at the University. She previously worked as an executive search consultant with Cochrane, Cochrane, and Yale, Inc. . . . David L. Brown G has been promoted to senior program planner for ESPN, Inc. He lives in Harts-won, Conn. . . . Sharon Brown writes: "Once is not enough. I'm going to be a freshman again this fall, this time at the New England Conservatory. I'm heading toward an undergraduate diploma in classical voice, with the long-term goal of becoming a cantor. I'm currently cantorial soloist at Congregation Sha'aray Shalom of the Spanish Pyrenees, the French Alps, the Norwegian Arctic, the Italian Apennines, Ireland, Nova Scotia, and Quebec. (I've collected several pretty good photos!) On April 18, I am transferring to Royal Dutch Shell in the Netherlands, to work on new exploration ventures in East Asia and South America. Say hi to Professor Aash Basu, Department of Geological Sciences." . . . Patrick Ryan has joined the Buffalo law firm of Cochenour, Cochenour, and yeager, as an associate. . . . Steven C. Rowland, a Marine lieutenant commander in the Navy, has been deployed to the law firm of Mayer, Brown, Putnam, and Liebrand, N.Y. . . . Richard Zenniker is a sales associate for Weichert Realty's Clinton, N.J., office. . . . Susan Spater-Zimmerman was incorrectly identified in our last issue. She is a clinical instructor in psychiatry at Cornell University Medical College. We regret the error.

'87 Anne McHenry has been named regional sales manager for the New York City office of Savaged's. . . . Steve Fink G has joined Verico Financial Corporation as a loan officer for the Boston Five in the company's Framingham, Mass. office. . . . Charles C. Haas has been named president and chief executive officer of InterActive Inc. . . . David Feichter G has joined InterActive Inc. as vice president of operations. He was formerly employed by Xerox Corp. . . . Brian Kain and Robin Kauter Kain '84 write to announce the birth of Mitchell's little sister Emily Sarah on March 11, 1992. Sonogram operators do make mistakes! Brian would like to announce the opening of Nova Consulting, ready and waiting for you. Brian lives in Commack, N.Y. . . . Joe Occhino G is the elementary school principal at Fairley School, Fulton, N.Y. He and Rosemary Occhino have three sons. . . . Gregory C. Smith G married Sharon R. Rybal-towski in June 1992. . . . Marsha Haberman G, see '77.

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A tale of two brothers

While siblings Vincent Frank '74 and Victor Frank '79 have pursued vastly different careers on opposite sides of the country, both have enjoyed great success at a relatively young age.

As president and chief operating officer of the San Diego-based Molecular Biosystems, Inc., Vincent Frank oversees the day-to-day workings of a robust $14-million corporation. This month, MBI introduces Albunex—the first commercially available "contrast agent" to enhance ultrasound images. As the company's 1991 annual report says (in what may be an understatement), "Based on present and projected numbers of ultrasound imaging procedures conducted at healthcare institutions worldwide, the demand for Albunex is expected to be substantial."

As for the brother on the East Coast: Victor Frank, a producer for NBC Sports, served last summer as one of the producers for the Olympics in Barcelona, covering swimming, diving, road cycling, synchronized swimming, and rhythmic gymnastics. "It was the most challenging assignment ever—the enormity of it, the chief,encyency holds, f pro.."

Hitz writes that she and husband Jeff Hritz are proud to announce the birth of their son, Andrew, in January 1992. They live in Holcomb, N.Y. ..., "Kip R. Leitner writes that he received the master of divinity degree from San Francisco Theological Seminary in May 1992. Kristin Lindahl has received her Ph.D. from the University of Denver and has completed a fellowship in clinical child psychology at Harvard Medical School. She has joined the faculty in the Department of Psychology at the University of Miami ... Mark L. Palvino married Lisa Voss in April. He is a regional sales manager with Zygo Corp. She is director of marketing for Diamond Packaging. ... Amy Leenhouts Tall G is executive vice president of Home Leasing Corp. in the Rochester area.

86 Steven E. Calmus writes: "I am attending the University of Texas at Austin Business School. In July 1991, I traveled to Montevideo, Uruguay, as a member of the U.S. Maccabi Rugby Team to compete in the Pan Am Maccabi Games. In May 1992, I competed in the U.S. National Rugby Championships in Denver with my local club from Boston. Regards to all past and present members of the University of Rochester River Rats Rugby Club." 

85 Diana Farallo Austin G has been promoted to group product manager, refrigerated products, Consumer Products Division of Rich Products Corporation. She lives in East Amherst, N.Y. ... Farallo Austin

Prominent in this issue are many stories from students who have graduated from the class of 1987 and are making their mark in various fields. Among them is Jennifer Fray, who graduated from Stanford University with a degree in economics. Vera Versteeg, who attended Jamestown Community College, and Josephine Veit, who attended the University of Miami, are among the many students who have contributed to the success of the University of Rochester.
RIVER CAMPUS, cont.

Group. "If you are in the area and want to attend, give me a call," he writes. Seth is a marketing officer for Investors Bank in Boston. . . . Scott D. Triou, a lieutenant in the Navy, has been deployed to the Far East aboard the guided missile cruiser U.S.S. England.

'M88

5th REUNION
JUNE 3-6, 1993

Lisa Cohen writes: "This fall, I entered the doctoral program in health behavior and health education at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In March 1992, Marylou Tanael married Brad Popick on Long Island. The bridal party was a University affair including Aurora Bayoneto, Jacqueline Robles, Pallavi Shah, Jessela Tan, and myself. Other Rochester alums in attendance were: Mindi Barth, M. Victoria Bayoneto '90, Rajiv Biswal, Elizabeth Blitt Luciane '89, Stan Davis '87, Grant Hughs '87, Seth Jance '85, Michael Mullen, Lisa Surovik '89, Deborah Szyfer and Audra Veltas '89. . . .

DeRusha writes: "I was injured during Operation Desert Storm and was subsequently given a full retirement from the Navy. As additional compensation, the government is sending me to the University of Miami for a master's degree in biomedical engineering/electrical engineering. . . .

Wendy Hammond writes: "I finished my M.P.A. from NYU in February. I am currently working at IDX Systems Corp. in Boston as an application analyst and I am engaged to Bob Wades, who is a first lieutenant in the Air Force. We plan an August 1993 wedding. . . . James R. Hirsch received a Doctor of Medicine degree from the Medical College of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, in May 1992. . . .

Michael Nosbisch was awarded a Bronze Star with Combat V in June 1992 for actions in support of Desert Storm while assigned as a commander of a light armored infantry platoon. He is now serving as an instructor at the Basic School in Quantico, Va. Friends in the area should "look me up," he writes. . . . Alain Paquet G, '90G, married Liliane Brouillette on June 6, 1992. The couple live in LeGardeur, Quebec. . . .

Marianne W. Young G is associated with the law firm of Harris, Beach, and Wilcox in Ithaca, N.Y.

'M89

Mary Dean Brewer G has been named institutional representative from the New York State Association of Women in Higher Education. She is vice president for Development at Elmira College. . . .

Molly Briggs married David Coonan in May 1992. She is a clinical technologist for Strong Memorial Hospital. He is a technical sales engineer for Technical Associates. . . .

Christina E. Burke has been promoted to assistant exhibits coordinator for the North America Hall project at the National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. . . .

Nathaniel Cowen is working at the Infrared Lab at Rochester's Department of Physics and Astronomy. . . .

Walter D. France III has been appointed general supervisor in the thermoplastics department of American Cyanamid Co. in Wallingford, Conn. . . . Tracy Frommer is an administrative coordinator at Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center. She has a master's degree in public health from Rutgers University and is working toward a Ph.D. at New York University and is engaged to be married in May 1993.

Susan Reinhardt Groesbeck G, see '76. . . .

Susan Barnhart Hayden G has been promoted to director of annual giving of the University of Buffalo Foundation. . . .

Sandeep Kappor writes: ".. . After completing my master's degree in medical science at Boston University, I am attending Boston University School of Medicine." . . .

Elizabeth Mascio G writes that she is a clinical nurse specialist and nurse practitioner with prescriptive privileges in adult psychiatry. She is a supervisor and primary therapist at DePaul Clinic in Rochester and is teaching students from SUNY Brockport in clinical psychiatric nursing. She continues at St. Mary's Hospital and has a private practice in her home.

Brian P. Meath G has been promoted to assistant general counsel at Fisons Pharmaceuticals. He lives in Canandaigua, N.Y. . . .

Tim Murphy writes: "I moved to Mainz, Germany, in October 1991 to accept a job in the International Marketing Department of Racke International, Germany's second largest producer and distributor of wines and spirits. I have a small apartment in downtown Mainz." . . .

Diane Paolercio writes: "I began working toward her master of public health degree at UCLA this fall. . . .

Michelle Saperstein has received a juris doctor degree cum laude from the Touro Law Center, Huntington, NY. She also received the center's award for Exemplary Contributions to the Quality of Student Life. . . .

William C. Schatten has been promoted to account executive for Keys Martin, a full-service advertising agency. . . .

J. Theodore Smith G married Ann-Marie Rosque in June 1992. He is a commercial consultant and learning specialist, and member of the Trustees' Council

Speak OUT

Ricki Korey Birnbaum '86G, educational consultant and learning specialist, and member of the Trustees' Council

How well are our schools serving learning-disabled kids?

The system is brutal for these kids. While professing to be sensitive to individual differences, schools in reality are not. Children who are different, who don't fit the mold, struggle through the system. By the time they make it through secondary school they are worn out, and their self-esteem is damaged.

Much of the success of these kids can be attributed to the tremendous concern and efforts of their parents. It's not unusual that they spend hours and hours, week after week, grappling with important learning issues, advocating for their children, and sometimes fighting with the schools. And as these children move along, self-advocacy also plays a large part in their school success. They have to be attuned to their own learning abilities and special needs.

I think the real answer lies in educating our teachers. They must have a thorough grounding in recent theories of learning and an understanding of why some children are not learning as expected. They must be familiar with instructional factors and approaches that work with these kids. These kids can learn. The critical variable is appropriate instruction.

Among the children you've counseled, who are some of your "success stories"?

What is exciting is that some of my original students, whom I started working with when they were just seven or eight years old, are now finishing high school. Almost all of these young people have been accepted at colleges and universities. Just this year, several of my students with rather severe reading and attention problems were accepted at SUNY Oswego, Alfred, and Brandeis. I am very proud of these kids—I witnessed much of their struggle firsthand. Their parents are breathing a sigh of relief that they made it over one more hurdle. But the battle isn't over. The next four years won't be easy for them. The learning issues will continue. My advice to them is to keep their eyes on the goal line—and finish.

Can you tell us about your current work?

I'm now at work on a project aimed at improving instruction and achievement in the area of literacy. The research focuses on reading readiness, and the instruction is based on radical shifts in our understanding of the prerequisites of learning to read.
The 1993 March on Washington for Lesbian, Gay, and Bisexual Equal Rights and Liberation takes place in the nation's capital on Sunday, April 25. In conjunction with that event, the Washington, D.C., chapter of the University's Lambda Alumni—representing Rochester's gay and lesbian alumni—will host a reception for all Rochester alumni on Saturday, April 24, from 4 to 6 p.m. at the home of Joseph Swider 91. For more information, call Jane Tibbits-Ludlam at the Alumni Association at (800) 333-0175 or (716) 275-3684.

The 1987 March on Washington drew some 600,000 participants; organizers of the 1993 event expect even more. All alumni who will be taking part are invited to march with Lambda Alumni—look for the University of Rochester banner. Soft drinks and snacks will be provided.

EASTMAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC

'T38 Robert Palmer '90GE was honored in March by the Robert Palmer Celebratory Concert at Kilbourn Hall. Pamela Frame and David Liptak, the Ying Quartet, and Bonita Boyd and Rebecca Penneys performed some of Palmer's compositions.

'T45 William Sprigg '50GE has retired as professor of organ and theory at Hood College, Frederick, Md., and organist and choir director at the Frederick Evangelical Lutheran Church. Recognizing him for holding the longest teaching track record in the 100-year history of Hood, the college gave him emeritus status and established a five-figured organ scholarship in his honor. He has been organist and director of music of the church for 40 years (the second largest Lutheran church in the east) and is believed to be the oldest serving employee in the 250-year history of the church. He was also given a trip to Europe and emeritus status for his retirement from the church.

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of Music. She was formerly head of the music department at the University of Connecticut.

58 A new composition by Samuel Jones GE, '60GE, a symphony written for the Palo Duro Canyon, was premiered in a performance by the Amarillo (Tex.) Symphony Orchestra in May 1992. He is a professor of composition and director of graduate studies at the Shepherd School of Music at Rice University. Marilyn Smith Sandness, associate professor of music therapy at the University of Dayton, has been appointed chair of the National Association of Music Therapy Education Committee, which sets standards for the education of music therapists and reviews and makes recommendations regarding approval of college music therapy programs for undergraduate and graduate education.

59 A composition by Vincent Frohne GE, '63GE, Night Thoughts, was performed in North Chicago in February 1992 by the Harper Symphony Orchestra, with Fran Winkel conducting. His newly revised Wind Trio was performed in the Haynie Theatre at Western Illinois University in April 1992. He is finishing Violin Sonata for performance in Berlin. He is founder and former director of Schiller College Music School (Now Schiller International) in Illinois and an associate professor at Western Illinois University. Juanelva M. Rose GE is a United Methodist missionary in Taiwan. She is founder of the music program at Tungui University and is a professor there, teaching piano, organ, clarinet, freshman theory, and piano pedagogy. She also conducts the university choir, translates Chinese church services into English, and works with Bible study groups. Raymond J. Shahin GE has retired as chair of the Hilton (NY) High School Music Department after 39 years as an educator. He will continue his music composition business, Impact, which he runs from his home.

62 Dayna Larason Fisher, sec of Lawrence Fisher '49E: Robert Jordan GE performed the Ravel Piano Concerto for the Left Hand in June 1992 with the Erie Chamber Orchestra, under the baton of Bruce Morton Wright. This was the pianist's seventh appearance with the orchestra since 1981. In March 1992, he performed the Mendelssohn First Concerto with French conductor Emmanuel Plasson and was in 1991 invited to be Martin Luther King Professor at the University of Michigan in Ann Arbor. He is a member of the music faculty of the State University of New York.

64 Robert Taylor GE, cellist with the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra, reports that he has brought his dream auto, a 1957 Cadillac in robin's egg blue. He is rebuilding the car.

65 Robert Morris, a professor of composition and theory at the Eastman School since 1980, has studied several of his compositions performed in a Faculty Artist Showcase in March 1992, including Out and Out, Pari Fussu, and Varmam.

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68 Joan Mulvey Eighmey GE is a pianist with Ensemble Musica which performs in cities and towns in the western New York area. She lives in Pittsford, NY. . . . An electronic music work, Arabesque by Daria Woldyymra Semegen, was commissioned by the International Society for Contemporary Music and was premiered at the KCM concert in April 1992 at Columbia University's Miller Theater. Her work has been the subject of a number of dissertations, including a New University of Illinois doctoral dissertation entitled Daria Semenge: Her Life, Work, and Music by A. E. Hinkle-Turner. She is on the composition faculty of SUNY Stony Brook and is also director of electronic music studios there.

69 Charlene Brandler GE writes that the Streicher Trio, which she founded in 1985, has recorded three of Mozart's piano trios with Bayer Records of Germany. She teaches in the San Francisco Bay area, where she lives, and performs on the California Arts Council Touring Roster.

70 Frederick Koch GE gave a talk on "The Ins and Outs of Music Publishing and Editing" at Baldwin Wallace Conservatory in May. He has returned to Cleveland after serving as editor for International Music Company in New York. He has had several compositions published this year including: Six Songs by Barrow Press and Summer Day by Bourne Music Co. In July, he and baritone Andrew White gave a concert of American songs, including the world premiere of Hoot Owl by poet Ilsa Gilbert. He is a member of the adjunct faculty of Cuyahoga Community College.

71 Lee Allen Rothfarb has been a lecturer in the SUNY Buffalo Music Lecture Series. She joined the editorial board of the Journal of Music Theory and received grants from the Harvard Milton Fund, a year-long research stipend from the Fritz Thyssen Foundation (Germany), an NEH Summer stipend, and an ACLS Grant in Aid.

72 Linda DiMartine Wetherill was chair of and performed in "World Musics, Contemporary," at the National Flute Association Convention in Los Angeles in August 1992.

73 Ruth Keras GE, professor of music and chair of the division of fine arts at Iowa Wesleyan College, has been named J. Raymond Chadwick Teacher of the Year for 1992.

75 Fifteen marimbaists from six nations visited Monmouth County, N.J., to study classical marimba performance with Leigh Howard Stevens. Stevens, an Asbury Park, N.J., resident, has been called "the world's greatest classical marimbist" by Time magazine.

76 Joel Levine, music director of the Oklahoma City Philharmonic Orchestra, has been named Oklahoma Musician of the Year for 1992. The prestigious award is presented annually by the Oklahoma Federation of Music Clubs. Andrea Pettit Winter GE is principal harpist with the Lehigh Valley (Pa.) Chamber Orchestra.

In February: The fourth annual Eastman alumni concert

Philadelphia-area alumni, take note: The next Eastman alumni concert featuring the music of Eastman composers, performed by Eastman alumni—takes place on Sunday, February 21, at the Settlement Music School, 416 Queen Street, Philadelphia. Past concerts have been resounding successes—you can help make the next one succeed as well. If you're interested in performing or attending, contact Harrington ("Kit") Crissey '66 at (215) 745-0157 or write him at 3991 Lankenau Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19131.
We share many of the same jobs, although I am currently the principal cellist with the Austin Symphony and the Austin Lyric Opera. We also play together in the Camilli Quartet, which plays numerous concerts in Texas, Arkansas, and New Mexico. Freelancing is not much of a living, but we are getting by..." Brock Stees writes: "I am in my second year as assistant professor of bassoon at Michigan State University. This past year, my wife and I became proud parents of a baby girl, Grace. At MSU, I am a member of the Richards Quintet and principal bassoon with the Lansing Symphony..."

Sandra Goldberg '77GE writes that since 1985 she's been living in Zurich, where she's the third cornettist of the Züricher Chamber Orchestra. She writes, "In spite of the fact that my job is very much full time, I still manage to do some solo concerts and chamber music as well." She's a member of the Trio Bellerive which recently released a CD of chamber music for violin, clarinet, and piano by Darius Milhaud on the Koch label.

Nyela Bansey Mueller '79GE is conductor of the Roberts Wesleyan College Community Orchestra in Rochester. She lives in New York City, in a coop on the west side, and commutes weekly to Rochester. In New York City, she is a freelance conductor and opera coach. Susan May November '85 and Jonathan November write to announce the birth of their son Joshua on March 9, 1992.

Jessica Suchy-Pilalis GE, '82GE writes that she gave a lecture entitled "Byzantine Music of the Orthodox Church: An Historical Look at a Nonwestern Melodic Tradition" in October 1991 at Eastern Illinois University. In Stephenville, Tex., has begun the development of the school's zoology department, and theHOPE free medical clinic there, as well. "Her science develop­ment at the North Central College Community Orchestra in Rochester. She lives in New York City, in a coop on the west side, and commutes weekly to Rochester. In New York City, she is a freelance conductor and opera coach. Susan May November '85 and Jonathan November write to announce the birth of their son Joshua on March 9, 1992.

Joseph Holt writes: "This past season's musical highlights include: performances..." Brock Stees writes: "I am in my second year as assistant professor of bassoon at Michigan State University. This past year, my wife and I became proud parents of a baby girl, Grace. At MSU, I am a member of the Richards Quintet and principal bassoon with the Lansing Symphony..."

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MDicine, cont.

SUNY Stony Brook, has been appointed Distinguished Professor by the State University of New York Board of Trustees. . . . Robert J. Sokol ’63, ’66M, has been elected chair of the Liaison Committee for Obstetrics and Gynecology. He is dean of the medical school at Wayne State University.

'68 25th Reunion, Oct. 8-9, 1993
Jerome F. Beekman M has been elected chief of staff of Group Health Cooperative's central region. He lives in the Mercer Island, Wash., area. . . . Albert Chang M has been appointed professor and head of the Division of Maternal and Child Health Training Program at the Graduate School of Public Health, San Diego State University. . . . Kenneth Steadman R has expanded his obstetric practice to include Newark, N.J., as well as Geneva, where he has been an obstetrician since 1970.

'69 Karen R. Hitchcock GM will serve a four-year term on the National Research Resources Council, part of the National Institutes of Health. She is vice president of academic affairs at the State University at Albany.

'70 James A. Block R was appointed president and CEO of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and the Johns Hopkins Health System. . . . Peter A. Fergus M, a radiologist in Green Bay, Wis., has established the Dr. Andrew Fergus Memorial Scholarship Fund to honor his father, who was a psychiatrist, at Bellin College of Nursing. He has also begun the Dr. Peter A. Fergus M.D. Foundation, with a $600,000 life insurance policy, with one third of the benefit going to the University of Rochester, one third to Harvard University, and one third to Bellin College.

'71 Stephen Ray M, ’77R, a specialist in plastic and reconstructive surgery, has joined the staff of Clifton Springs (N.Y.) Hospital and Clinic.

'72 Merle Clark Cunningham ’67, M has been appointed medical director of Health Care Plus, the first Medicaid HMO in New York State, and senior vice president for ambulatory and managed care of the Lutheran Medical Center in Brooklyn. He is also on the faculty of Columbia University School of Public Health and at the SUNY

Brooklyn Department of Family Medicine.

'73 20th Reunion, Oct. 8-9, 1993

'74 William A. Dolan R, an orthopedic surgeon, has been chosen 1991 Sports Medicine Team Physician of the Year by the Medical Society of the State of New York.

'75 Alan W. Cross R, associate professor of social medicine and pediatrics at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, has been named director of the university’s Center for Health Promotion and Disease Prevention.

'76 David Turriff M, assistant director of toxicology for Bellin Hospital, is one of the founders and is president of the Einstein Project in Brown County, Wis. The project works to obtain business and community support to improve math, science, and technology programs for area students and teachers.

'77 Chi W. Kim R, a specialist in pathology, is the director of Noyes (N.Y.) Memorial Hospital Laboratory.

'78 15th Reunion, Oct. 8-9, 1993

William Gordon, Jr. M, a radiation oncologist, has been admitted to the medical staff at Mainland Center Hospital. He is in private practice in Webster, Tex.

'79 Michael Collins M has been elected to a second term as trustee of Geneva (N.Y.) General Hospital. He is an internist and is past chief of staff and chair of the department of medicine there. . . . Frank DeStefano R has joined the Marshfield (Wis.) Clinic as an epidemiologist.

'80 Charlotte A. Hawkins M practices family medicine with the Moravia (N.Y.) Health Center and is also in private practice in Homer, N.Y. . . . Carolyn M. Schiede of Tampa, Fla., on the internal medicine faculty of the University of South Florida's College of Medicine, has been elected a fellow in the American College of Physicians.

'82 James E. Haswell M has joined the Department of Pathology at Griffin Hospital, Derby, Conn.

'83 10th Reunion, Oct. 8-9, 1993

'84 Michael Lustbader R, a specialist in adult and pediatric urology, has opened an office in the Hopewell Medical Arts Building in Hopewell Township, Pa. . . . Revanne Oliverio, a radiologist at St. Jerome Hospital in Batavia, N.Y., presented a paper at the 77th annual meeting of the Radiological Society of North America held in Chicago.

'85 Timothy L. Benning M has been appointed to the Department of Pathology at Peninsula General Hospital, Salisbury, Md. . . . Mark M. Hoffman F has been practicing hematologic and medical oncology in Glens Falls, N.Y., for the past seven years. . . . Steven S. Hughes M, chief resident in the Department of Orthopaedics at the University of Rochester Medical Center, has won the AOA-Zimmer Travel Awards for Orthopaedic Residents and Fellows. He won the award for a paper he co-authored with Vincent D. Pellegrini and Pamela Smith on proximal femoral atrophy. . . . Susan K. Summers M has been appointed to the staff of Canonsburg General Hospital, McMurry, Pa. She is an emergency department physician.

'86 David M. Cheng F, a cardiovascular surgeon, has joined Rockefeller Service S.C. as a partner and has also joined the courtesy staff of Saint Anthony Medical Center in Rockford, Ill.

'88 70th Reunion, Oct. 8-9, 1993

'89 Anita L. Jones M, an oral and maxillofacial surgeon, has joined the medical staff at Altamont Memorial Hospital, Fall River, Mass. . . . Roger M. Smith Jr. M married Susan Knox in May 1990. He is a radiology resident at George Washington University Hospital. She is a registered nurse at Georgetown University Hospital. The couple resides in Washington, D.C.

'90 Igor W. Rosen R has joined the VA Medical Center staff in Batavia, N.Y.

'School of Nursing

'33 60th Reunion, Oct. 8, 1993

'35 60th Reunion, Oct. 8, 1993

'45 50th Reunion, Oct. 8, 1993

'48 45th Reunion, Oct. 8, 1993

'53 40th Reunion, Oct. 8, 1993

'58 35th Reunion, Oct. 8, 1993

'60 Marilyn Duerer Hurbutt ’59, ’64 GN has been appointed professor emeritus at Fing Lake (N.Y.) Community College after serving 20 years on the faculty. She has also retired from her position as chair of the nursing department there.

'63 30th Reunion, Oct. 8, 1993

Gail Harkness ’60, GN has been elected a fellow in the American Academy of Nursing.

'68 25th Reunion, Oct. 8, 1993

'73 20th Reunion, Oct. 8, 1993

Joyce L. Gillette has been elected to membership in Sigma Theta Tau International Honor Society of Nursing. She was inducted as a member of Nu Mu chapter at California State University in Los Angeles in May 1992.

'77 Mary Kathleen Murphy Halak has been promoted to administrator of critical care units of New Haven Regional Medical Center, Wilmingtont, N.C.

'78 15th Reunion, Oct. 8, 1993

Janelle Repair Callaway writes: "With my husband Scott I am celebrating the birth of our first child, Zachary Scott Callaway, in May 1992."

'80 Sheryl Silberman ’86GN, a women's-health nurse practitioner at the Anthony L. Jordan Health Center in Rochester, received the New York State Legislature's “1992 Nurse of Distinction” award.

81 Lois Rockcastle GN has moved to Bethel, Alaska, to accept
Alive and well

In spite of a report to the contrary in the Fall 1992 issue of Alumni Review, Clement O. Bossert '49 is alive and well and living in Rochester. Alumni Review regrets the error.

Frances Roberta Ladd '39 on June 2, 1992.
Melvin Waldman '41 on June 28, 1992.
Charles R. Young '41 on June 20, 1992.
Byron B. Blake '54 on May 24, 1992.
J. Bruce Geiger '64 on May 14, 1992.
Ferdinand David Schoeman '66 on June 12, 1992.
Ellen West Edes '84 on June 17, 1992.

Lucia Valentine (Hightstown, N.J.), April 29. Wife of Alan Valentine, fourth president of the University. Mrs. Valentine lived in Princeton, N.J., for many years, where she worked as a docent in the Art Museum of Princeton University. She was also an active supporter of the American Boys' Choir School. She is survived by her brother, Garrison Norton, of Washington, D.C.; a son, Garrison Norton Valentine, of Stonington, Conn.; two daughters, Laurie Valentine of Vieques, Puerto Rico, and Sarah McKim Valentine of Austin, Tex.; seven grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

IN MEMORIAM

Carroll C. Geiger '33E, '40GE, on May 19, 1992.
F. Eugene Smith '33, '34G, on June 20, 1992.
University of Rochester Alumni Association Tours are designed to provide worry-free basics—transportation, transfers, accommodations, some meals, baggage handling, and professional guides—and still allow you time to pursue your individual interests. Escorts drawn from University faculty and staff accompany each tour to provide special services and educational enrichment.

Alumni Association Tours are open to all members of the University community and their immediate families. Other relatives and friends are welcome as space permits (these unaffiliated travelers are requested to make a $100 gift to the University).

SOUTH PACIFIC ADVENTURE
March 6–22, 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 Queenstown 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. This exceptional itinerary provides deluxe hotels and a wide variety of fun-filled optional sightseeing excursions in each city. For the adventurer, a special option includes two nights in the “Outback,” including visits to famous Ayers Rock and Alice Springs.

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. Dinner and entertainment are included each evening.

CHINA: FEATURING A YANGTZE RIVER CRUISE
April 25–May 13, 1993
(Alumni Holidays)

China . . . a land of tradition and history. Explore the magic that has drawn travelers to the mysterious East for centuries. Visit Beijing, the Forbidden City, and the Temple of Heaven. Cruise the Yangtze River and its magnificent Three Gorges aboard the new M. V. Yangtze Paradise. Stop in Xi’an and pay tribute to the world-renowned Terra Cotta Warriors and marvel at the 50,000 ancient Buddha stone statues recently excavated in remote Dazu! Finally, conclude your journey in dazzling Hong Kong, the world’s most famous shopping mecca. Don’t miss this opportunity to see a land whose civilization has endured longer than any other in the history of the world. Come, discover the mystery of China’s spectacular cultural triangle!

CRUISE THE BALTIC ABOARD THE DELUXE SONG OF FLOWER
June 20–July 5, 1993
(Alumni Holidays)

Scandinavia, Russia, Poland, and the Baltic Republics of Estonia and Latvia . . . all this plus London in a remarkable 15-day itinerary highlighted by an 11-day cruise aboard the luxurious five-star Song of Flower. Travel to lands where days are long and nights are brief—where only the faintest glimmer of stars dusts the sky of the Midnight Sun. Best of all, experience these lands from a world where elegance and comfort surround you, where the Norwegian tradition of service and hospitality makes every moment superb. That delightful world is yours to enjoy on the Song of Flower. From sophisticated London to Hans Christian Andersen’s Copenhagen; from Gdansk, the city of Solidarity, to Peter the Great’s St. Petersburg . . . experience the history and majesty that is the Baltic.

CRUISE THE MAIN-DANUBE: MUNICH—NUREMBERG—VIENNA
July 18–31, 1993
(Alumni Holidays)

In 793 A.D., Charlemagne sent forth an army to construct a shipping canal between small tributaries of the Rhine, western Europe’s principal river, and the Danube, pathway to the riches of the East. Alas, the complexity of the task proved far too daunting for the technology of the day. Now, nearly 1,200 years later, Charlemagne’s dream has been realized. The Rhine-Main-Danube Canal was completed in fall 1992. Cruise along leisurely to enchanting lands of fairy-tale castles, old-world cities, and medieval villages set amid some of the world’s most stunning scenery. Finally, enjoy extended stays in both Vienna and Nuremberg and also three nights in Bavaria’s lively and cultural capital of Munich.

ALSO COMING UP:
HISTORIC CITIES OF THE SEA: A VOYAGE FROM LISBON TO VENICE
July 18–August 1, 1993
(Travel Dynamics)

FABULOUS RHINELAND AND MOSELLE RIVER CRUISE

August 7–14, 1993
(Gohagen)

ALASKAN ODYSSEY
September 27–October 3, 1993
(Special Expeditions)

CRUISE THE DANUBE: EIGHT COUNTRIES IN ONE HISTORIC VISIT!
October 1993
(Alumni Holidays)

Brochures with full details on each of these tours are available on request to the Alumni Association, Fairbank Alumni House, 685 Mt. Hope Ave., Rochester, NY 14620, (800) 333-0175 or (716) 275-3684.
LETTERS
(continued from inside front cover)

Are there no reports from earlier classes at the old Prince Street Campus?
I graduated in 1926. I would like to have some information about those twenties classes whose members I know.
Dorothy Sykes Lockitt '26
Sherborn, Massachusetts
Actually, the "River Campus" Class Notes heading is shorthand for "Alumni of schools and colleges now located on the River Campus." And that, of course, includes all the Prince Street grads. But we agree that more of you need to be heard from. What are you all up to these days?
Your classmates would like to know—Editor.

David Craig
Reading with a real sense of loss of the death of David L. Craig '41E on 22 November 1991, I cannot let this item in "In Memoriam" pass without stating that David knew all about hi-fi long before the two abbreviations became a household word and a billion-dollar industry. The rigs he built in the mid-forties attest to that. It was his incredible pair of musician's ears and his sharp brain that separated him from those purely in pursuit of electronics. David was one of the Eastman School's most distinguished graduates.
Frederick Fennell '37E, '39GE
Tokyo
David Craig was for many years owner-manager of Craig Audio Laboratory in Rochester—Editor.

'News' in the Hinterlands
Rochester alumni are spread everywhere, even far off in this unnoticed backwater in Mexico. Life in retirement here is easier, cheaper, quieter, slower, and quite comfortable. There are a few things from the land of the big PX that we miss — and nothing more than the chance to wander around freely in a great library picking up reading material while walking through an area with choices that are completely catholic (as I did in the Rush Rhees Library stacks as a graduate student in the 1950s, a much-valued time in my life).
One of my other great pleasures that I miss is enjoying the morning newspaper (in English) over a cup of coffee. It may be that I take a different view of the news from others, but I find that reading the paper is much like reading extended comic pages. I do get satellite television, and I

THE CAMPAIGN IS COMING HOME TO YOU

The Campaign for the '90s—which aims to raise $375 million for Rochester's undergraduates, its graduate programs, and its professional schools—is now in its "National Phase." That means that Campaign volunteers have started a nationwide push to meet the Campaign's goals.
For all of Rochester's alumni and friends, especially those in reunion classes and in selected cities* across the country, this is your chance to make a major contribution to the future of the University.

Why should I give?
A top priority for the Campaign (as well as the Annual Fund) is to support undergraduate financial assistance—to allow "the best and brightest" to continue to take advantage of the Rochester experience. The Campaign also will support endowment for faculty and core programs.

How else will I be asked to contribute?
Please volunteer your time as well! Our reunion celebrations and our regional campaigns will need plenty of alumni leaders.

Will my Annual Fund gift count toward the Campaign?
Yes it will, since annual gifts are counted in the Campaign. In fact, during the course of the Campaign we'll be asking Rochester alumni to show their support by making a special Campaign "stretch gift" to the Annual Fund—perhaps through a pledge that you pay over several years.

Whom can I contact to volunteer in Campaign or reunion activities?
Volunteers for reunion activities are urged to call Thomas J. Farrell '88, '90G (Classes of '88, '78, '58), David R. Jablonowski '92 (83, '73), Denise Fisher ('68, '53, '48), Erik C. Rausch '90 (63, '43), Mary Ann Schuler ('38, '33, Slater Society) at the Fairbank Alumni House (1-800-333-0175 or 1-716-275-3684). Anyone interested in the Campaign for the '90s should call Michael R. Franco (1-716-275-2599).

CAMPAIGN FOR THE '90S


(continued on page 66)
Rental Property


For Sale


Wanted

Old brass microscopes; surveying and scientific instruments; related parts; and books. (716) 394-7663. Ferraglio, 3332 Westlake, Canandaigua, N.Y. 14424.

Rate: 75 cents a word. Post Office box numbers and hyphenated words count as two words. Street numbers, telephone numbers, and state abbreviations count as one word. No charge for zip code or class numerals.

Send your order and payment (checks payable to University of Rochester) to "Classified Information," Rochester Review, 108 Administration Building, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627-0033.

Letters (continued from page 65)

Watch the news from New York City every day, as well as local news from Atlanta, Denver, and Raleigh. But New York City is far funnier.

It helps to be 4,000 miles away.

Ellis R. Glazier '57G
La Paz, Mexico

Readers should know that Glazier was inspired to write his view from the hinterlands in midsummer, midway between the Democratic and Republican national conventions—Editor.

Rosenkavalier

When Agnes Kuehne [a member of the German-language faculty in the 1940s] died last spring, we had been friends for forty years. I needed three credits to graduate and took a semester of German with her. Our love of music brought us together, and we often went for coffee after Eastman concerts. Agnes was a fine pianist and studied at the Eastman.

Once she invited me for coffee and music. When she opened the door, I handed her a rose. "My Rosenkavalier," she said. Seeing that I didn't understand, she introduced me to Richard Strauss.

After a year of graduate work in Paris, I came back to Rochester. I missed Agnes at concerts. In a roundabout way, I learned that Agnes had had "a nervous breakdown." My first visit shocked me. The person before me was a stranger—a heavy-set woman, whose sparse gray hair was cut square across her forehead. Completely blind, she had lost most of her teeth. But the voice was the voice of Agnes. That was the first of weekly visits.

In the time I knew her, Agnes suffered from paranoia and depression. At times I was asked not to visit her. Each visit was "the last time you'll see me here. The police are going to take me away."

One day Agnes fell and, thereafter, had to use a wheelchair. She gave up writing.

"Who wants to hear about my problems?"

On my last visit I asked her, "Agnes, do you know who I am?" Her eyes closed; she said yes, she did. A week later she was dead.

Her son, Charles, wrote to me:

"The greatest tragedy of her life: A person so talented, so beautiful and intelligent, so educated and perceptive, so full of possibilities, was kept from realizing them by handicaps within and without, and died forgotten by virtually all who knew her."

"A noble ruin." At the end, we grieve for what was lost in life more than what was lost in death.

Auf Wiedersehen, Marschallin.

Julian Kaplow '50
Rochester

To Vietnamese-American Alumni

Vietnam's war is still raging on—a war for development from its state of dishevelment. Presently I am working on a Vietnamese-American Skills Bank project. The Skills Bank will be utilized as a pool of resources for future reconstruction and development projects in Vietnam. In order to assess the strengths of the Vietnamese community in America, I am conducting a survey of Vietnamese intellectuals and professionals in America. If you would like to have more information or to be included in the survey, please contact me at: Indochina Resource Action Center, c/o Ms. Thanh-Thuy Nguyen, 1628 16th Street, NW, Washington, DC 20009; telephone (202) 667-4690; fax (202) 667-6449.

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NEIL BALDWIN '69

1992: Author and Executive Director, National Book Foundation

For Neil Baldwin's birthday, a friend with a well-developed sense of irony gave him a copy of The Death of Literature by Alvin Kernan.

"I do not believe in the death of literature," Baldwin says flatly—a conviction that really goes without saying, even for a word-lover like him.

Since 1989, Baldwin has been executive director of the National Book Foundation, the nonprofit organization that sponsors the National Book Awards and promotes American literature. Before that, he managed the annual fund during the campaign for the New York Public Library—what he likes to call "The People's University"—raising $53 million in five years. With a Ph.D. in English from SUNY Buffalo (in addition to a B.A. in history with honors from Rochester), he has published several books of poetry as well as a biography of William Carlos Williams. Three years ago his Man Ray, an American Artist, a full-scale biography of the Dada-Surrealist, drew high praise from such publications as The New York Times and Publisher's Weekly.

Baldwin is currently doing his part to keep literature alive with another Herculean (or should we say Proustian?) effort—a biography of Thomas Edison for Hyperion/Disney publishers.

"There's a lot more to Edison than just a light bulb," Baldwin points out. "He was a highly visionary, conceptual thinker. He had 3,000 notebooks in which he wrote over the course of 65 years of inventing—speculations on the universe, life after death, the structure of matter, the source of gravity, the different sources of energy in nature, and the nature of electricity.

"He had the ability to conjure up vast images in his mind and document them, and I'm staggered by this. He had a much more profound mind than in the clichéd image we all have of him, and I can't wait to set that straight, to get away from the 'mad scientist' routine."

Baldwin can't really explain his bent for biography, he says. "I've never written a novel. I believe the best ones have a source in the author's profound articulation of his or her own experience, on some level, even if it becomes highly transformed. Biography, to me, has something to do with nostalgia and curiosity. I think there were periods in the last hundred years when culture and society were more enriching than they are now. I think I would like to be reincarnated in reverse. It's kind of like intellectual archaeology."

In any event, he says, "I've become a person who's less and less analytical about these things. When I was in college it was always, 'Why am I depressed?' 'Are you depressed?' 'Me too.' Now I'm so proactive I don't question my literary motivations."

Beyond his writing, he's busy raising money for the National Book Foundation, seeking support from the publishing industry as well as from individuals, corporations, and foundations. "In addition to administering this prestigious award, we are trying to reconnect it to the great post-war American literary tradition," he says.

That means sending award winners and finalists all over the country to speak about their work—to twenty states in the last two-and-a-half years, he notes. "We have a reading at the Claremont House for Latchkey Children," he told At Random, a publication for Random House, Inc. "On the other hand, we don't forget the celebration and the champagne. We have socially well-connected people who help us."

(Baldwin's Rochester connections, by the way, are extensive. His parents, for instance, Halee Morris Baldwin '44 and David Baldwin '43, '45M, met as students here. Continuing the tradition, Neil met his wife, Roberta Plutzik '69, while waiting on line at the dining hall freshman year. Director of the trade-publishing division of the Association for American Publishers, an advertising organization, she is the daughter of the late Rochester professor and poet Hyam Plutzik. The couple has two children, Nicholas, 13, and Allegra, 11.)

Baldwin's aim, as he told At Random, is to create a serious interest in reading, going after "the people who can read but don't."

"There's no question there are enough books out there," he concludes. "Our job is to bring attention to the award, ergo to American literature, and make people realize that this award doesn't mean these books are beyond their scope, but within it."

1969: 'The Seeds of a Literary Professional'

"At the tender age of 18," recalls Daniel White '69, "Neil had the seeds of a literary professional. He was very literate, very oriented toward literature, both in writing and reading."

White, a close friend of Baldwin's since they lived on the same corridor in Tiernan freshman year, is now a New York City-based corporate consultant in human resources. He sees a direct link between Baldwin's writing and his beliefs as an undergraduate.

"Toward the end of his college career," he continues, "Neil really struggled hard to keep an appreciation of literary passion and creativity in his studies, going against the grain of a more analytical approach. He believed in experiencing and discussing and being involved in the act of literary creation, rather than standing back and organizing it into schools and categories."

Similarly, says White, Baldwin's biographies are "very much involved with his subjects as artists rather than treating them abstractly and analyzing them to death.

"Let's put it this way: I wouldn't have not predicted back then that Neil would be doing what he's doing now."

Denise Bolger Kovnat
The University of Rochester Alumni Association takes great pride in offering the official University of Rochester Grandfather Clock. This beautifully designed commemorative clock symbolizes the image of excellence, tradition, and history we have established at University of Rochester.

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Painting the town red: Rochester students lent new meaning to that phrase when, to mark the University's Wilson Day celebration, they fanned out to city neighborhoods and nonprofit agencies for a day of community service. Named in honor of the late Xerox founder Joseph C. Wilson '31 and his family, Wilson Day is an annual feature of freshman orientation week. It's an event, says New York Times reporter Anthony De Palma, "that captures the new spirit of giving back to the community." For De Palma's report, see page 31.