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LETTERS
TO THE
Editor

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

How Old Is Elderly?

Kathy Quinn Thomas's article in the Winter 1992-93 Review, suggesting that you are only as old as you think you are, brought enthusiastic confirmation from a number of our older alumni. Some excerpts:

Resonance between “How Old Is Elderly?” and the Institute of Optics article set me vibrating as I sat beside my wife on the evening of our fifty-second wedding anniversary reading the Winter 1992-93 Rochester Review.

Professor Duncan Moore is seeing to it that future undergraduates at the institute he heads will, like its faculty and grad students, immerse themselves in optics all day and much of the night.

In my time at the institute I did not reach that depth of immersion. After a series of professional metamorphoses which kept me out of the mighty edifice of the sea. Instead I have been devoting the decades of my old age to serving as a faculty associate in plant, soil, and environmental sciences at the University of Maine, the very institution from which Professor Moore came to optics and Rochester. Lacking an exercise machine, I dig up a large vegetable garden without power tools and maintain a blueberry field from which sixteen and a half tons of berries went to the freezer plant last August.

Walter Litten '36
Lamoine, Maine

This is to encourage other octogenarians of the twenties classes to share news of how they are spending their time.

Retired to Vermont after teaching piano for forty years, I am co-accompanist for a Bach-study group that does a cantata each month. Playing with a friend who has an organ in her home, I enjoy organ-piano ensemble, and with another friend, two-piano sessions. And, with an oboist-flutist daughter and a retired couple (bassoon and recorder), I have joined in giving programs for a paper-bag lunch club. We call ourselves the “Second Wind Quartet.”

Dorothea Douglass Babcock '28E
White River Junction, Vermont

As one of Rochester's oldest alumni/ae and a resident of a nursing home, I found the current issue particularly interesting. At almost 92 I maintain my lifelong interests in world and national affairs, religious, political, social, and cultural—e.g., the Vellore Christian Medical College and Hospital in India, Native American concerns in this country, and classical music.

I was born, weighing less than two pounds, on my grandfather's farm in October '92 - an enterprise I would recommend highly to any oldsters. In fact there is still so much I remember that I really should continue writing as long as I can.

Irene Wheeler Jamieson '24
Woodbury, New York

Life Without Subtitles

It is good to know that Rochester students are experiencing study and travel abroad in increasing numbers ["Life Without Subtitles," Winter 1992–93]. Having studied at the University of Edinburgh in 1957–58, along with classmate Barbara Merritt Roberts, I agree with Jan Fitzpatrick's comments that the experience not only helps Americans expand their vision of the world but also has a continuing effect on the students' lives and on the people and institutions with whom these students come into contact.

Barbara and I had to make our own arrangements to be “Fresher’s” at Edinburgh, though we were on a “junior year abroad” at Rochester. In fact, when we returned, we had to get Richard Hoggatt, a visiting professor from the University of Hull, to help translate ourScottish grades, often written as “alphas” or “betas” or based on a passing grade of 33.

Like the students in Fitzpatrick's article, we spent our long weekends and Christmas, Easter, and summer holidays traveling—to the Scottish highlands, to Ireland, London, and most of Western Europe, including the World's Fair in Brussels in 1958.

That experience helped start me on a life of travel and teaching and may partially account for my having lived in Canada for twenty-three years after hardly being outside of New York State until 1957.

Nancy Bates Carlman '59
Vancouver, British Columbia

Outlaw Phone Surveys?

As described in the “Mind Reading” article (Winter '92–93), the survey procedure that employs computerized “random digit dialing” is an abomination, an invasion of privacy, and should be made illegal.

David L. Mott '46G
Las Cruces, New Mexico

Suzi Sixpack?

I guess I can understand how the sexist slur about “Joe Sixpack” ["What does Joe Sixpack think about term limits?"] got into Ms. Barre's piece on the Winters Group— as a Ph.D. candidate in history she must live in the past when men silently tolerated bias remarks. Today, such male-bashing and denigration only teaches men to be hostile towards women!

Besides, with U.S. population over half

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From the
PRESIDENT

A National Treasure

The American Association of Universities (AAU) was founded in 1900 to mark the emergence of a new breed of educational institution in the United States: the Ph.D.-granting research university. Although AAU contained some revered historical institutions like Harvard and Columbia, it was the younger members like the Johns Hopkins University, Clark University, and Catholic University of America that gave special flavor to the group. There were only fifteen in the original company, and Hopkins et al. were at the time graduate-only institutions.

AAU now has some fifty-eight members in the United States and Canada. The University of Rochester has been a member since 1941. Gaining membership in AAU is not quite an essential mystery, but it approaches that. Members are added now and then — more than than now. While careful statistics covering level of research, external funding, “rankings,” and whatnot are prepared for potential members, in the long run there emerges a sense of the membership simply that Brand X University “belongs.” The latest addition was our neighbor the State University of New York at Buffalo, in 1989.

New York has more AAU universities than any other state (Columbia, NYU, Syracuse, Cornell, Rochester, Buffalo — in roughly east to west order) and certainly the largest number of private research universities.

Amongst all the various problems besetting education in the United States, from Head Start to Ph.D., it is worth emphasizing the special role and importance of the AAU institutions — and their very special problems. First of all, the AAU universities as a group are a national (and international) treasure. Dean Henry Rosovsky of Harvard in his book University states a simple fact when he says, “Fully two-thirds to three-quarters of the best universities in the world are located in the United States. What sector of economy and society can make a similar statement? One can think of baseball, football, and basketball teams, but that pretty much exhausts the list.”

The University of Rochester is certainly well ensconced in Rosovsky’s “best universities.” If one measures “rank” by federal research dollars — not a bad ranking device since research dollars are awarded on review by peer investigators — Rochester appears extraordinarily well placed. The University is twelfth among private institutions, twenty-fourth among all institutions. This position is particularly striking in the light of Rochester’s small size. (Rochester is in the bottom ten of AAU universities for size. Minnesota, 46,000 students; Rochester, 8,000.)

Rochester students, faculty, alumni, and local residents have every right to be proud of the place the University holds among its peers in the nation and around the world. The problem with all the glory is the expense. (It is budget time as I write this column.)

Why does America boast three-quarters of the best universities in the world? It was hardly so when the AAU was founded. A century ago, few American academics held advanced degrees, and if they did they were probably from European universities. While the early AAU institutions certainly set a standard of achievement, it remained for the post-World War II era to bring into being, to meet national needs, the current luster of the American research institution. The simple answer, I fear, was federal money. Continuing out from the vital research role played by universities in the war effort, the federal government began, through a variety of programs and in a partnership mode, to channel funds to universities for the building of facilities, appointment of personnel, and the establishment of long-term research programs.

All well and good — and look at the good it has produced! — but what happens when the fiscal climate in D.C. turns chilly? While there are multiple financial issues facing all our colleges and universities, from high tuition to ever-expanding expectation for services, the attenuation of research support is an extraordinarily difficult issue for the Rochesterians of the nation. (The federal government has been essentially out of facilities funding for years. Allan Bromley ’52G, who was President Bush’s science adviser, has reported that there is a $12 billion scientific-facilities deficit on university campuses.)

The liberal arts colleges are also facing financial hard times, but the simpler nature of their programs and facilities gives them a greater flexibility. (When I was a dean at Middlebury we converted an old chemistry lab to a dormitory; I shudder at the mere idea of converting Hutchison.)

Conservative heads will say, “I told you so! Never accept money from the government because someday ‘they’ will pull it back. You will lose your independence!” Well, the deed is done and, frankly, without federal dollars advanced science just would not get done at Rochester or anywhere else. The critical question for the research universities, for the government, and for the nation is, “What now?”

(continued on page 67)
Psamtik’s Children

Ever since the Pharaoh Psamtik I theorized that children raised in isolation would spontaneously speak the world’s original mother tongue, researchers have tried to unlock the mystery of how we develop language. Now they may have found a new key.

By Kathy Quinn Thomas

Hold your two hands in front of your chest, palms down, thumbs tucked under. Wave each hand alternately while making a slight motion away from the body, as if your hands were legs scurrying away. This is the American Sign Language symbol for the verb “to walk.” If you are old enough to be reading this story and are starting to learn ASL, chances are you will never be able to use this verb or any others as fluently as a 7-year-old child.

The cool competence of the prepubescents among us in mastering the VCR and conquering Super Mario has accustomed us to the idea that there are some things that are best learned at an early age.

And any college freshman struggling with French 101 to fulfill the language requirement notes with envy the effortless fluency of any Parisian tot.

It is difficult, then, for outsiders to fathom the philosophic bloodbath that swamped the world of linguistics in 1957 with the appearance of Noam Chomsky’s doctoral dissertation, Syntactic Structures. It was an event that ever since has been known to linguists simply as The Event.

The study of how we develop language has intrigued (and been battled over by) researchers for centuries, says Elissa Newport, Rochester’s George Eastman Professor of Psychology, whose recent studies have placed her on the front lines of the still-raging combat.
Stories of experiments on the origins of human speech go back at least as far as the seventh century A.D., when the Egyptian King Psamtik I is reputed to have taken two newborn babes and raised them in isolation to see what their first words might be. Psamtik theorized that they would speak the original world language. The hungry duo, fed only a diet of goat's milk, are supposed to have uttered the Phrygian word for bread.

In the centuries since, the study of the nature of language, and how and when humans acquire it, has been a hotly contested academic property argued over by the likes of theologians, philosophers, philologists, psychologists, biologists, and neurologists, not to mention writers and grammarians. At the time Chomsky erupted onto the scene, the battlefield had become relatively quiet, generally in the possession of students of the surface structure of languages who held that children learn language from their environment, particularly from their mothers or other primary caregivers: Mother says "Dada" and points to the person who shaves; mother says "applesauce" and points to the Gerber jar. After a while, baby understands. In this scenario, the drive to communicate with the caregiver is the factor that pushes toddlers to learn their first language more quickly than experienced adults can acquire a second.

Then came The Event, and maverick theorists such as MIT's Chomsky and Cornell's Eric Lenneberg set developmental linguistics on its ear.

It was Lenneberg who proposed that children must learn a language before puberty if they are fully to master it. "Immerse babies in a sea of words and they figure how to string them together. Somehow they intuit what the patterns are."

Chomsky set off more firecrackers by suggesting that language is genetic—in effect that, beneath their surface variations, all languages are identical. Although from language to language there are some superficial differences in syntax (the rules used when words are put into phrases), the principles by which they are organized are the same.

Children, Chomsky argued, are born with the ability to apply syntax and use their environment only to pick up the vocabulary with which to express it. If human children were raised by birds, they would still not be able to fly. Since we are born with the potential to walk, it is not, he asserted, an outrageous expectation to theorize that we are born also with the potential to talk.

Chomsky and his proponents had shifted the debate from a focus on the words themselves to a focus on the way we learn to extend their meaning by stringing them together—and parted the ranks of linguists into contentious Chomskyites (innatists) and belligerent anti-Chomskyites (environmentalists).

The debate is still going on, and Rochester's Newport, who jumped into it in graduate school in the seventies, is in the thick of it. "It was back then that I read a paper by Lenneberg and was captivated by what he had to say about biology and language," she says.

"I began to realize that all the questions the theorists raised could be answered in the deaf community."

"Before this, people had thought that you learn language the same way you learn to play ping pong or tie your shoes—simply by practice. But there seems to be some kind of biological basis in humans that specializes us for language abilities in the same ways that birds are specialized for learning their songs and spiders for building their webs.

"Immerse babies in a sea of words and they figure out how to string them together. Somehow they intuit what the patterns are."

Newport's interest in how children learn to navigate that sea has taken her into studies of a unique group of language-learners—the deaf community—and earned her increasingly widespread attention. Her latest study on language-acquisition among users of American Sign Language was featured last fall in a report in The New York Times. "Nova," public television's most-watchable science program, will air her research later this year. And a few months ago the National Institute on Deafness and Communication Disorders conferred on her its Claude Pepper Award for Excellence, its highest honor.

She collaborates with researchers in Chicago, keeps current with the linguistics scene in California. The desk in her tiny office in Meliora Hall on the River Campus is strewn with books and papers. On her door a handmade sign, paper slightly curling, muses, "More is less, less is more, more or less."

Professor Newport is a busy woman. Graduate students stop by her office with questions, stay to smoke cigarettes and chat. The area is quiet except for the low hum of the ventilating system and the soft sound of Newport's voice as she answers questions from students and a reporter.
Newport and her colleagues are exploring what is called the “critical-period theory” of language development, she says. It’s a view that’s based on Lenneberg’s idea and holds that language is most effectively learned by children under the age of seven (possibly—less is more?—because they have less competing information stored in their brains than adults do, and therefore can more easily extract the patterns in human speech).

Theories are exciting; proving them can be difficult. Newport recalls her enthusiasm when she first read Lenneberg’s work, “But there weren’t a lot of people hanging around, learning their first languages in later life, to prove or disprove his ideas.”

Isolated opportunities have occasionally turned up when feral children have, like Tarzan, been discovered living with animals in the wild. (Unlike the articulate adult Tarzan, none of these young unfortunates ever developed beyond the “Me Tarzan, you Jane” stage.) Over the last seven centuries some fifty such cases have been documented in localities from Ireland to India.

Newspapers all too often tell us of contemporary wild children, victims of abuse and neglect who, locked in attics and closets, have been deprived of normal language stimulation.

Although in many ways illustrative to language researchers, observations of these children have never been considered pure research. Lost, abused, and starved youngsters bring all kinds of physical and emotional difficulties to their language development that taint the data they provide.

There is, however, another group of late-language-learners whose collaboration has provided a veritable mine of data that Newport and her colleagues have tapped into—users of American Sign Language.

“People used to think that you learn language the same way you learn to play ping pong or tie your shoes—simply by practice.”

Most come from “very normal” families, she points out, enjoying normal developmental growth, normal health, normal intelligence. But the way in which the deaf community has learned its primary language—ASL—is unique. Until the last thirty years or so, profoundly deaf children were encouraged to (try to) read lips as a way of adapting to a hearing world. Signing, which excluded the hearing, was actively discouraged. It is only in the recent past that the deaf community has been allowed to bring sign out of the closet, so to speak, and has seen it given status as a proper form of speech.

A fully developed language, ASL evolved through a “signing underground” in small communities like the dormitories of deaf schools. Research has demonstrated that it is as expressive and complex as any spoken tongue. What’s different, Newport says, is that “it’s a language that was passed on from child to child, not parent to child.” And its speakers learned it not from infancy but at differing ages as they grew up. “The deaf community is one in which there is an incredible variation in language skills,” she notes.

Here was what amounted to a perfect lab setup for scientifically clean experiments.

In the late 1970s Newport and her husband and collaborator Ted Supalla, assistant professor of foreign languages, literature, and linguistics at Rochester, began their studies.

Comparing users’ fluency in ASL, and their comprehension of it, the couple began to accumulate data. And it became readily apparent that the older a person is when learning the language, the less adept he or she is at using it.

The study, it would seem, was helping to corroborate the critical-period theory.

What was even more exciting to the researchers, however, was the opportunity to explore further. What might a special group of their subjects—the deaf children of the late learners—tell them about Chomsky’s theories on the innate acquisition of language?

“It’s well understood that deaf children of deaf parents are the best ASL speakers,” Newport says. (Since she thinks of ASL as a fully formed language like any other, she often uses the word “speakers” to refer to its users.) What would happen as deaf infants began learning an imperfect form of the language from their parents? Would they improve on it, or simply accept and repeat the mistakes?

If they improved on it, would it not show that there is indeed a “magic age” for language learning? And further, perhaps that children are able to extract the underlying patterns from their parents’ inconsistent usage?

A video lab down the hall from Newport’s office is lined with shelves of videotapes, many of them filled with images of language-lab tests. Newport puts one off the shelf and slides it into a VCR. The screen flickers with black-and-white images: A tow-headed boy, about two-and-a-half years old, is dressed in dark pants and striped T-shirt. He sits on the floor in front of a large television screen. Behind him, his mother sits on a Colonial-style couch, feeding a baby from a bottle.

Ted Supalla, crouched on the floor next to the child, asks him questions about what he sees. There is no sound; all interaction is in ASL.
With the help of a boy named Simon, the subject of a widely publicized paper presented at two conferences last year, Newport has shown that youngsters do try to regularize the mistakes of their parents—and has produced evidence that takes at least a small step toward proving that Chomsky is right, that children bring an innate facility to their use of language.

To compare Simon's and his parents' language skills, Newport and another collaborator, Jenny Singleton of the University of Illinois, focused on testing their use of verbs in sentences. Simon's parents, both deaf, didn't learn ASL until they picked it up at boarding school in their middle teens. Simon, on the other hand, learned it as a hearing child will learn his or her native language, from infancy.

"We know that hearing children try to regularize irregular verbs," Newport says. "For example, with the verb 'to see,' the past tense of course is 'saw.' Often, a child will try to change that to 'seed.' 'I seed him do that,' for example. The child's parents and teachers will eventually make it clear that 'see' is simply an irregular verb and 'saw' is the correct form."

An ASL verb of motion may require as many as fifteen individual units of meaning, or morphemes, each designated by a hand shape or motion. Take the verb "to walk." The past tense has two morphemes, "walk," with the aforementioned waving of the hands, and the equivalent of the English "-ed," a short pushing away of the hands.

Other hand motions can be added to clarify shades of meaning, such as "walked to the side" (with hands in the "walk" shape, you move them sideways) or "walked quickly" (you speed up the action).

"What would Simon do was to regularize his parents' inconsistencies," Newport says. For example, in an ASL sentence, it is syntactically correct to make a word other than the subject the topic of a sentence. Instead of saying, "Bill kissed Susie," ASL users might say, "Susie, Bill kissed," drawing attention to the fact that the action was done to Susie, rather than by Bill.

When emphasizing the topic of a sentence this way, the ASL speaker makes certain facial expressions—lifted eyebrows and chin and tightened muscles under the nose—to signify the switch from subject to topic.

What's different with ASL is that it was a language that was passed on from child to child, not parent to child—and its speakers learned it at differing ages as they grew up. Here was a perfect lab setup for scientifically clean experiments.

Never having learned the rule, Simon's parents use the facial expressions to emphasize topicality but without moving the topic to the beginning of the sentence. Simon, on the other hand, uses the convention correctly.

Generally, where his parents might use verbs properly only 65 percent of the time, Simon would be 90 percent correct.

The inference to be drawn: He did not acquire their mistakes but instead corrected them—and he did so without the input of other native ASL speakers or of teachers. His only regular exposure to the language, remember, was his parents.

What Simon did in his way confirms in microcosm the entire method of human-language evolution, Newport says. "Each generation of children seems to be looking for some consistency in their language. They try to smooth out the idiosyncrasies. That's the way little tiny corners of the language get evened out over the generations," she says. (Think of how your grandparents said "proven" and "dove." You probably say "proved" and "dived.")
When it was presented last year, "Simon" stirred considerable excitement in the language-research community. Says Susan Goldin-Meadow, professor of psychology and education at the University of Chicago: "Although not proof, this work bolsters Chomsky's claims that children bring an ability to language development. It shows that a child, although coming from a place that does not provide a strong language model, can still go well beyond his models, can progress well beyond their input. But whether this is genetic or not remains to be seen."

Chomsky himself noted to the Times reporter covering the study that Simon's case illustrates children's capacity to extract more from their native language than what they are given. "What they know is so far beyond what they've heard that they obviously created it themselves," he added.

Simon's case was just that, however—a single case—critics were quick to caution. The results are not broad enough for scientific generalization. Simon might be exceptionally bright, or possess some other kind of specialized capabilities that would skew the results, they point out.

"Simon's a normal kid in every way," Newport responds. "The only thing we ever worried about was whether or not his interaction with the fluent signers among the researchers would have an effect on his learning. But we were only with him for an hour twice a month. And we tried to hang back and let him just interact with his parents." She shrugs. "Could that have made much difference?"

Rochester researchers are delving into a broader pool of cases now, beginning to build a large bank of data on native ASL users. "In another year we'll be able to tell you if Simon represents the norm or is simply special," she says.

It was during her graduate studies at the University of Pennsylvania—doing her dissertation on the ways mothers speak to their children—that Newport began listening to the enthusiastic rumblings in the linguistics world about the possibilities offered by the deaf community.

"Researchers were excited. Here was this whole group of people who were cut off from the usual ways of transmitting language and so they reinvented it. There was a tremendous potential for language study there. People wanted to know if ASL was learned in the same way that Chinese and Japanese and English are learned," she says. (It turns out it is. Although, for example, hand gestures are spatial representations, and are processed on the right side of the brain, ASL is learned by the same part of the brain in the left hemisphere that processes language.)

"I began to realize that all the questions theorists raised could be answered in the deaf community," Newport says. She went on to take an assistant professorship at the University of California, where she met Supalla, who is deaf. She has been part of the Rochester faculty since 1988.

Along with this work with the deaf, she and her colleagues at the University are investigating language development in several other ways, among them testing the progress in English of Chinese immigrants to determine, in Newport's words, "what kinds of language structures we need early exposure to, and which ones we don't." They're also working up computer simulations to devise and test hypotheses. Meanwhile her husband and colleague Ted Supalla is making comparisons among sign languages in different countries to see if they show the same range of differences and similarities as other languages of the world.

So, what's the application for all this research?

"There are two ways of thinking about it," Newport replies, her soft voice trailing off a bit as she hears a knock at the door. (The visitor promises to come back later.) "If you want to take advantage of the ways children, as opposed to adults, learn certain things, then you teach those things, languages, say, while they're still children.

"Another way to think about it, though, is that kids may not necessarily be better at learning particular things but just have different ways of doing it. If we knew just how kids learn these skills, we could fine-tune how we teach them."

As each biological species has its own special abilities, "every age among humans has its own way of doing things," she says. We might not be born knowing how to spin a spider's web or to sing a sparrow's song, but "by learning how best to teach our kids as they grow toward maturity, we can help them develop the equivalent of a finer song and a stronger web."

University Currents editor Kathy Quinn Thomas, who says she "tries to be a poet and fiction writer in her other life," is fascinated by the workings of language.
Both naturally and by design, higher education's "experiment in diversity" is vastly altering the undergraduate population of American colleges and universities. How is this dramatic change playing out on the River Campus?

By Denise Bolger Kovnat

It's dinner time on a week night at Frederick Douglass Dining Center on the River Campus. A group of students has gathered to eat and talk informally about multiculturalism (a clumsy mouthful of a noun, perhaps, but one that may be as definitive of our age as patriotism was in the 1940s).

The highly arbitrary coalition: Kwame (KWAH-may) Donko-Hanson, a senior who serves as chief justice of the All Campus Judicial Council; friend Janet Japa, a sophomore; Joshua Shapiro, president of the Student Association and also a sophomore; and his friends Kyle Meeker '94 and Derek Navisky '94.

At the landing, the students pause in front of the marble bust of the nineteenth-century abolitionist for whom the building is named. Donko-Hanson complains, "But it's white!" (The lionine black head so happens to be carved in gleaming white stone.) Farther up the stairs, he asks Japa, "Do you want to sit in 'Little Africa'?"

The reference is to invisible boundaries in the dining hall—upstairs for African-Americans and Hispanics, downstairs (known as "America") for whites. There's even an area called "Japan," it's said. Many students gather along these lines, but not all.

Billy Joel ("I Am the Entertainer") sings from speakers overhead as the students wind their way through seemingly endless choices—Coke, Cherry Coke, 7-Up, water, tea, coffee, milk (skim, whole, or 2 percent), salad bar, soup, fresh-baked Italian bread (cut your own), twelve kinds of salad dressing. "The Honey Dijon is good," Shapiro suggests, sensing this writer's paralysis at the number of choices.

Sitting down, he gets right to the point. "Sure, there are lots of Asians, South Americans, African-Americans on campus. We can call ourselves a very diverse university—but you don't see a lot of mixing of these groups."

Japa disagrees. "I have a lot of different friends. I lived on Lovejoy-Three last year and there were Asians, blacks, whites. I'm Hispanic. We had..."
We can call ourselves a very diverse university—but you don’t see a lot of mixing of the different groups.”

Josh Shapiro ’95

Janine, the Greek person from Phi Sig. Amber, who was really into nature. Carol, who was into sports. I’m into partying. It was the greatest floor.”

Shapiro turns to Donko-Hanson. “But you called the upstairs ‘Little Africa.’”

He answers that he thinks “it’s a good thing” to sit with fellow blacks. “It’s almost a sense of empowerment. It’s hard to get by on your own as a minority here. Why is it, for example, that if you’re the only black in a classroom, you’re supposed to speak for all blacks?”

“I’ve sat up there,” says Navisky, who is white, “and I don’t think any issues were discussed.”

“It’s not hard to figure out what’s being talked about,” answers Donko-Hanson. “Music, jokes, things like that. The jokes being told up there wouldn’t be told down here. I want to speak with somebody who knows what I mean when I say I’m going to get a ‘fade’ [an Arsenio Hall-type haircut]. I want to speak with someone who understands my culture.”

This night’s discussion may be particular to Rochester, but the underlying theme is familiar to anyone who reads the papers or watches TV: Both naturally and by design, minorities have increased dramatically in number over the past decade at American colleges and universities. For better or for worse, today’s college students are the subjects of an “experiment in diversity” who are “building a mosaic of hope,” to quote a recent article on the subject in The Wall Street Journal.

At Washington University in St. Louis, blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans now make up an unprecedented 8 percent of undergraduates. The University of Georgia boasts in its 1992 annual report that “African-American freshman enrollment exceeded 10 percent for the first time ever last year.” (Just thirty-two years ago, journalist Charlayne Hunter-Gault of the “MacNeil-Lehrer Newshour” was one of the first two black students to enroll at Georgia.) Far more ambitious is Occidental College in Los Angeles where, thanks to aggressive recruiting in recent years, more than 40 percent of 1,650 students are minorities.

At Rochester, nearly 10 percent of some 5,000 full-time undergraduates are “under-represented minorities”—African-Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans. Another 10 percent are Asian-Americans, while close to 7 percent come from countries outside the United States. (These figures are based on students’ self-reporting for the registrar’s office.)

Just ten years ago, the figures were considerably lower. Blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans constituted less than 4 percent of full-time undergraduates. Three percent were Asian-Americans, while 7 percent were “international” students—those from outside the United States. (These figures are based on students’ self-reporting for the registrar’s office.)

The current numbers—roughly 1,300 students who are either people of color or who hail from foreign countries—mean a different face for the undergraduate population, particularly on the River Campus, where the overwhelming percentage of undergraduates live.

“The complexion of the campus is changing, literally and figuratively, in significant and important ways,” says Paul Burgett ’68E, ’72GE, ’76GE, University vice president and dean of students. “Last September I spoke with our Chicago alumni club, which includes alumni from way back when and from just yesterday—and I told them that the campus is changing so fast that it’s different today from what it was last semester.”

Obviously, rapid change can produce tensions—as seen on campuses like Dartmouth and the University of Massachusetts. Does it trouble Burgett that Rochester has a “Little Africa” in the dining center named for the famed abolitionist?

I have a lot of different friends. I lived on Lovejoy-Three last year, and there were Asians, blacks, whites. It was the greatest floor.”

Janet Japa ’95
"I think the great liberal heart tends to thump profoundly about these issues and look for some social-engineering program to remedy the problem," says Burgett, who is African-American. "But I really don't worry about it—I find it interesting that we have all these people under one roof. That in itself is unusual.

"MaYbe the battle has been won for students of color to be admitted to colleges like this, but I see it as a constant struggle, a tug of war, trying to get over that mud pot."

Rolanda Ward '93

"I think that there are a lot of other more serious problems—such as increasing diversity among the faculty and dealing with issues of diversity as they affect the curriculum."

In 1992, just 2 percent (33) of Rochester's 1,642 full-time faculty members were Hispanic or African-American, while 7 percent (108) were Asian-American. (Part of the problem lies with the small number—roughly 1,000—of minority Ph.D.'s, most of them in education, who graduate each year nationwide to be divvied up among 3,000 or so colleges and universities.) The picture for administrators was slightly different: Some 6 percent (52) of the 884 full-time executive, administrative, and managerial staff were black or Hispanic, and somewhat less than 1 percent (9) were Asian-American.

Throughout the United States, Hispanics and African-Americans make up more than 20 percent of the population; Asian-Americans come to 3 percent. Demographers predict that minorities will be in the majority in America by the year 2020—if not sooner—when the current crop of undergraduates is running the country.

Rochester's minority students—many of whom have "fragile, fragile, fragile egos," in the words of ErVin J. Gross, former director of minority-student affairs—are keenly aware of these issues of representation. In a talk one lunch hour in the Black Student Union (BSU) offices in Wilson Commons, Rolanda Ward '93 and Sonia Rivera '94 both agreed that they came to Rochester—rather than Howard or Spelman, for instance—in part because it offered a mixed student body. At the same time, both agreed that the University can do more to improve its climate for minorities.

"I'm happy that I came to an institution that's split in its culture. I'm happy about that. But I'm also sad, because I haven't been presented with the whole pie," says Ward, who is president of BSU. To her, "the whole pie" means for the most part more minority faculty and staff as well as courses—beyond those of the Frederick Douglass Institute of African and African-American Studies—that deal with minorities.

"Maybe the battle has been won for students of color to be admitted to colleges like this," she continues. "But I see it as a constant struggle, a tug of war, trying to get over that mud pot.

Examples of the "mud pot"? In fighting for organizational funding from the Student Association, says Rivera, she had fellow students ask her why the South African Action Committee (SoAAC) had to exist. "'Nelson Mandela is free—no prob-

Ushering in Year of the Rooster: In February, the campus hosts a community-wide celebration of the Chinese New Year.
I was homesick, definitely, in the beginning. The first problem was food. I was finding out about the weirdest things. Like broccoli—I remember thinking, 'What is this?'

Deepak Goyal '95

because the majority have not grown up in an upper-class environment where they would have to deal with situations they might encounter here."

Also like minority groups, international students are finding strength in their growing numbers. This is good and bad, says Tongchai (thung-CHAY) Rithisorn '94, organizational representative for the International Living Center in Anderson Towers and a permanent American resident who was born in Thailand.

"In some sense it's comforting to be an international student and just hang out with your own group. It's good to a certain degree, but I don't think it's healthy to associate only with your own culture. I have Hispanic and black and oriental friends and I find that I learn a lot more when I get to know different cultures."

Smith sees international students "becoming more involved in things like student government, making demands on the University that were never made before." Traditionally, this group has not been very outspoken, she observes. "But I find that the students who are coming in now don't hesitate to voice their concerns." Last year, several students took a complaint all the way to the president's office—which was "unheard of in the past."

One of the complainants was Deepak Goyal '95 of Calcutta, India. "A practicing Hindu," in his words, he holds to a vegetarian diet and does not drink alcohol.

"They called us 'The Three Musketeers,'" he says of himself and two friends who during his freshman year lobbied to get off the dining plan (which is mandatory for freshmen and others who live on campus). As he speaks, he's noshing on a slice of pizza—cheese only—from the Backdoor Pizza in Wilson Commons, where he's a student manager for Dining Services.

"I was homesick, definitely, in the beginning. The first problem was food, particularly institutional food. I was finding out about the weirdest things. Like broccoli—I remember thinking, 'What is this?'"

Eventually, Goyal moved into his own apartment, where the dining plan was no longer an issue. He now cooks all of his own food with the help of spices from local Indian grocery stores or mailed from home.

"Culture shock" is the buzzword for experiences like these. While today's international and minority students have people like Barbara Harris Smith and Paul Burgett to turn to (not to mention an alphabet soup of programs and offices on the River Campus), those in the past were not so fortunate, it seems.

When Michele Knuckles Ely '69 came to the University in 1965, she was one of nine blacks on campus. She experienced a "double dose" of culture shock, she says.

"The environment seemed all white. Even though there were nine black people when I first got there, you wouldn't see any of them all day. It had no experience in a middle-class environment. I had never written a check in my life and I didn't know anybody who had. I didn't understand why everybody's teeth were straight, why none of the girls wore glasses. It took me a while to figure out that they were wearing contact lenses.

"Students carried their books in something that looked like a piece of luggage. In my neighborhood, if you wanted to keep your books dry you put them in a grocery bag. And I didn't even know I had to buy books when I arrived. No one told me."

Ely is a founding member of the University's Black and Hispanic Alumni Association and editor of the newsletter for alumni and students of color. She terms the racial and ethnic mix at the University today "comforting."
Just because you’re Hispanic or African-American doesn’t necessarily mean that you’re poor.

Sonia Rivera ’94

“Education is the first step.”

Derek Navisky ’94

“Education is the first step.”

Dean Burgett sees the differences as generational, at least in part. “Expectations were different back in the 1930s and forties. Just the fact that you were able to go to college was like being at the mountaintop. And when you are statistically insignificant with respect to ethnicity—when there’s no such thing as a critical mass—it’s as if the University is saying, ‘We’re willing to let one of you in.’ It’s almost sort of a mascot status, sort of a heightened status, actually.”

What’s more, he says, “I think that the ferment of the sixties has woven the notion of rebellion into student culture. Rebellion is now the first sacrament of youth, in my judgment. Today’s minority students have inherited traditions that go back to the sixties, which you will hear in their arguments about what life at a predominately white university is like.”

Life at a predominately white university in the 1990s includes a large, energetic Black Student Union that meets every other Sunday night in Wilson Commons. One Sunday last November—as a football game roared...
under the lights at Fauver Stadium—some 45 people gathered in the Havens Lounge to catch up on the latest activities.

President Ward begins the meeting, listing the usual charitable events, parties, and volunteer opportunities. Next there's a reading from the book Civilization or Barbarism: An Authentic Anthropology, expressing a hope that "all nations will join hands." Following this, an announcement of a trip to see Spike Lee's movie on that sixties icon, Malcolm X.

“What should we be looking for?” asks Ward. At first there's embarrassed laughter as no one answers. “What are our expectations of the movie?” she repeats.

“Violence,” answers one young man, in what sounds like a Caribbean accent. “That’s how the world was then.” “A lot of questions, not a lot of answers,” says another.

“A better understanding of what Malcolm X was all about,” comments another.

“One thing to remember,” comes a rejoinder, “we're seeing Spike Lee’s point of view of what Malcolm X is all about—so we should read books about him, too, and not take anything as the gospel truth.”

Ward concludes, “I expect to come out knowing a lot more, but then as Tommy said, I must go and check that out for myself.”

Checking things out for oneself—in the library, in class, in the dorm, in the dining hall—is perhaps the most important activity on any college campus. And it may be the one activity that, more than any other, undermines stereotypes.

“Ours is a late-twentieth-century world profoundly fissured by nationality, ethnicity, race, class, and gender,” writes Lewis Henry Gates, Jr., chair of Harvard’s Afro-American Studies Department, in his book, Loose Canons. “And the only way to transcend those divisions—to forge, for once, a civic culture that respects both differences and commonalities—is through education that seeks to comprehend the diversity of human culture.”

The students back at Douglass Dining Center, the group this story began with, have come to the same conclusion.

“I think the bottom line is understanding,” says Kwame Donko-Hanson. “We have to learn with one another. We all have to get educated.”

Derek Navisky concurs. “Education is a first step.”

Janet Japa adds, “And everything is an education. Sitting here talking is an education. You can’t change someone who was taught to hate—I think it’s all going to begin with the people who are growing up now.”

“My parents marched with Martin Luther King in the 1963 March on Washington,” Josh Shapiro says with obvious pride. “They taught me that he helped the Jewish people, so I believe we ought to help black people in return.”

“One of the great joys of being in college,” concludes Donko-Hanson, “is that you get to experience what other people are like. That’s my personal philosophy.”

Denise Bolger Kovnat says that, with all due respect for the likes of Aristotle, Newton, and Shakespeare, she wouldn't mind seeing a few new names—say, Marie Curie and Martin Luther King, Jr.—carved on the facade of Rush Rhees Library.
Whizz! The toboggan sailed along like a bird, and as Dick clung skillfully to the handles it leaped across the ditch toward the ice of the lake below. In the fraction of the second that it took to pass, Dick saw a fearful sight!
Dime novels were America’s favorite junk literature in the half-century between the Civil War and World War I. Now they’re hot collectors’ items — and Rush Rhees Library has 11,000 of them.

“Fred downed one of the villains by a blow to the head with his revolver, clutched another by the throat and held the other at bay with the weapon.” The redoubtable Fred Fearnot, dime-novel hero, simultaneously confronts three “varmints” — and wins again.

Larger than life, dime-novel protagonists are nothing if not multifaceted. Calamity Jane could dispatch villains while riding a horse, breathing deeply the while of the sweet smell of desert flowers and, canceling that feminine impulse, lighting a stogie — all in one sentence.

Yalie Frank Merriwell was gentlemanly, brilliant, adventuresome, courageous, wealthy, handsome, and almost unbearably clean-living. Frank did not just play football at Yale, he pitched no-hitters — with his uncanny double-shoot that curved first one way and then the other. In his spare time he stroked the varsity crew, won the hundred-yard dash, the mile, the pole vault, the broad and high jumps, and effortlessly tossed the discus out of the park.

Beloved by adolescents during the half century between the Civil War and World War I, dime novels made no pretensions to “great literature.” Their authors, writers-for-hire who could grind them out at the improbable rate of a book a week, would probably be astounded to find a research university as their final repository. Yet there rests in Rush Rhees Library a collection of more than 11,000 specimens of this uniquely American form of junk fiction.

As further irony, these examples of a sub-literary form of popular culture reside — along with the library’s 1557 folio edition of the works of Sir Thomas More, its original draft of Samuel Johnson’s Dictionary, its original draft of the Pledge of Allegiance (by Francis Bellamy, Class of 1876), and the papers of human-rights activists Susan B. Anthony and Frederick Douglass — in the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections. And the head of that department, Peter Dzwonkoski, is of two minds about the use of the collection.

This unusual situation began about fifteen years ago as part of a larger project to expand the library’s nineteenth-century American holdings. A grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities coincided with news that a collection of dime novels, all in pristine condition, was available. “At first there wasn’t much interest,” Dzwonkoski recalls.

But as Daniel Traister, curator of special collections at the University of Pennsylvania, writes in the Chronicle of Higher Education, judgments on literary merit aren’t the primary function of rare-books librarians. “Only those libraries with both the conventionally canonical and the laughably bad will enable the future to second-guess the past,” he points out.

When Dzwonkoski started talking about the collection to members of the English department, this view was confirmed. “The effect of the proposal,” Dzwonkoski says, “was kinetic.”

Associate professor George Grella, whose research interests include baseball, western movies, and detective thrillers, saw a chance to “finally make connections between popular and high culture.” Dime novels “mark the birth of a low culture,” Grella says, and in considering high art within the context of popular art, a reciprocal vitality becomes evident.

Professor Frank Shuffleton had read scores of dime novels in preparation for a 1976 scholarly article Bound to Rise — But Not Too Far: Horatio Alger and the Dream of Security. Both he and Grella could see students, for instance, researching popular stereotypes of race and ethnicity — how Chinese immigrants were depicted during this period of fear of the “Yellow Peril,” American Indians drawn as either treacherous enemy or faithful guide, and African Americans as brave black rescuer or happy-go-lucky “darky.”

Recalling his first sight of the collection, Dzwonkoski waxes rhapsodic about the “fine condition” of the books, “the way they look, the romance of them. Given their age and the fragility of their pulp-paper pages, it gives the lie to prophets of doom. You’re going to fall in love with this collection,” he predicts, leading the way to the stacks.

It is impressive. The books, magazines, and newspapers — “dime novel” is a generic term — have seen little use. Covers that once beguiled young subscribers retain their crisp colors; spines are unbroken. But as Dzwonkoski care-
fully opens one, the brittle, browning pages held with century-old glue indicate that even the most careful use will take its toll. Microfilming the collection would utterly destroy it.

This presents a dilemma, Dzvonkoski says: The material is there to be used but is so fragile it must be tucked away among the rare books rather than displayed in the open stacks.

As yet there is no bibliography of dime novels (although sporadically there are rumors that one is about to be undertaken), and this greatly hinders the orderly use of so many unindexed books and magazines. “Even a list of shelf titles would be helpful,” Shuffleton says. “Unlike weighty Victorian novels, a single specimen of the dime novels is not very useful. You need a chunk of the genre just to figure out ways to make meaningful organizations. You need to be able to browse, because you don’t know what’s there until you see it.”

In spite of the difficulties, these nineteenth-century precursors of the late twentieth’s comic books, sitcoms, and car-chase movies are available to be mined for the wealth of cultural information they contain. Shuffleton hopes that publicizing their presence will widen their use among scholars of our American past.

It was Erastus Beadle, bookbinder and printer of Otsego, New York, who is credited with launching the dime-novel craze in the 1860s. And it was the growth of the railroads and the development of new mass-production methods originally intended for metropolitan newspapers that made their success financially feasible.

Serial stories in those newspapers, Beadle noted, catered to women and girls. He saw a chance to catch the boys with a newsstand story that could be read in one sitting.

In 1860, adapting the format he was using for pocket-sized songbooks and handbooks, he published his first paperback “novel.” Three years later he sold his 2,500,000th — this in an era when a sale of 20,000 made a best seller. The formula remained basically the same for the next fifty years.

The first of the Beadle novels were written for adults, but, like any Horatio Alger hero on the lookout for the main chance, he quickly jumped into the lucrative juvenile market, publishing under the imprint of Beadle & Adams. Following his lead, boys’ stories in endless series (called “libraries”) broke out like measles during the remainder of the century, appearing in thirty-two-page tabloid weeklies selling for a nickel and in octavo-sized paperbacks as six-penny or dime novels.

As competing publishers joined the field, a dozen weekly libraries inundated the newsstands. One house published every Wednesday, another every Friday, and so forth. Competition forced down prices until most dime novels sold for a nickel.

Although dime novels were aimed at boys, publishers were actually doubling their market. “The sense was that girls would read boys’ stories but not vice versa,” Shuffleton says. Shuffleton himself is an exception: As a bored second grader he was drawn to a shelf of Nancy Drew mysteries (written by Edward Stratemeyer and others under the name of Carolyn Keene) and devoured them. He notes too that Louisa May Alcott and later Laura Ingalls Wilder successfully created markets for series in which the protagonists were female. In the dime-novel culture on the other hand, in the rare cases where the hero was a woman such as Calamity Jane or Annie Oakley, a strong male such as Deadwood Dick resolved the plots.
Long-lost husbands, siblings, children, or sweethearts need only arise from the dead, remove their false beards, and show their identifying birthmarks in order to be revealed as English lords or Eastern millionaires and thus in the end happily fall into each other's astounded arms.

The early Beadle novels for adults exhibited relatively high standards for plot and grammar. Moved by economics to the adolescent market, the stories did not particularly reduce their vocabulary. Everyone, adults and adolescents alike, possessed a much wider reading vocabulary in the nineteenth century than now, Shuffleton admits ruefully. (Check the language in the *Atlantic Monthly* of 1870, for instance, if you are a disbeliever.)

Dime novels are, however, also full of “odd nineteenth-century dialogue,” Grella says with understatement, “crudely written but with a kind of ornamentation, too.” (“Yer sling the dang-est biggest words I ever knowed any one else tew let loose,” an admiring sidekick tells the hero.)

The problem with dime novels, as contemporary adults saw it, didn’t have to do with why Johnny couldn’t read. He was certainly reading voraciously, undistracted by pictures or other embellishments (except for the cover, there were no visuals). When the story was long and the budget short, the print got smaller and smaller. Yet Johnny rushed to the newsstand and gobbled up each new novel.

The real problem, as grammarians and moralists saw it, was how to stop Johnny from reading “these devil-traps” before the slang destroyed his speech and the wicked example of so many “outlaw characters” ravaged his morals. In 1884, *New York Daily Tribune* editor Horace Greeley linked a front-page story of “three boys [who] robed their parents and started off for the boundless West” directly to the reading of dime novels. Present-day concerns with the effects of television on young minds is a striking parallel.

The earliest of these “penny dreadfuls” dealt, however fancifully, with real-life popular heroes, few of them qualified to teach Sunday school: Daniel Boone, Pontiac, Mad Anthony Wayne, General Custer, Billy the Kid, Jesse James, and Buffalo Bill (the last a sometime Rochester resident himself, whose children are buried in Mt. Hope Cemetery adjoining the campus).

Later, mythic, dime-novel heroes included Horatio Alger’s rags-to-riches boys, the eternally collegiate Frank Merriwell, and the detective Nick Carter. (Detective stories were not whodunits, however. Everyone knew who dunit; the only question was whether after the hair-raising adventures the hero would prevail—and of course he always did.) Characters were so real to readers that Merriwell fans just assumed that Frank had matriculated at Yale sometime in the dim past.

“For every one who has read Mark Twain’s *Huckleberry Finn* or *Tom Sawyer,*” critic George Jean Nathan once asserted, “there were ten thousand who read *Frank Merriwell at Yale.*” Gilbert Patten introduced Merriwell in 1896. Writing as “Burt L. Standish,” Patten received $50 a week to grind out a 20,000-word Merriwell “novel” every seven days (by no means a record; another writer, Colonel Prentiss Ingraham, once turned out a 35,000-word opus in twenty-four hours, using a fountain pen). After Frank (eventually) graduated, he was replaced by his long-lost brother Dick. Patten then moved on from this Ivy League format to take over what was called “the love-story Western formula.” Eventually Patten, like many others, felt used by the genre and simply burned out.

Oliver Optic, a pseudonym for the Boston schoolmaster William Taylor Arms (1822–1897), was one of the most prolific of the dime novelists, writing more than a thousand adventure stories for magazines and newspapers and publishing 116 books. Optic tales are precursors of the more familiar Tom Swift novels, produced by Edward Stratemeyer early in the next century.
Oliver Optic heroes were entranced by travel, geography, and science, and their fascinations would propel them into a number of action-packed adventures. The titles—Work and Win, A Millionaire at Sixteen; Poor and Proud; Seek and Find, or, The Adventures of a Smart Boy; Try Again, or, The Trials and Triumphs of Harry West—reveal their cliché plots.

A way to rise in the world as an entrepreneur is outlined in Little Merchant. In another Optic opus, Rich and Humble, the main character “lived like a nabob; but more than this, he was a generous and kind-hearted man, and those who knew him best respected him most, while his wealth purchased for him the worldly esteem of all within the circle of his influence.”

Adams’s most famous book, The Boat Club, written in 1854 and re-issued both as a dime novel and a cheap hard-cover, features a struggling young widow whose 13-year-old son, Tony, is “active, industrious . . . by far the coolest and most reliable boy of the [boat] party . . . and so devoted to his poor mother.” By the end of the book, Mother has a new wardrobe, a new carriage, and a new house “to which she can invite her friends.”

The Lake Shore Series of six books takes place on Cayuga Lake, one of central New York’s Finger Lakes (here renamed Lake Ucayga, with cities such as Ithaca and Aurora similarly scrambled). Adams, alias Optic, also wrote a series, Young Americans Abroad, the first volume of which was Outward Bound—perhaps the origin of that now-popular phrase.

Optic heroes are patriotic, determined, and pugnacious, their adventures timely and contemporary. An 1862 Indian massacre in Minnesota formed the background for Hope and Have; or, Fanny Grant Among the Indians, in which Fanny, “a very naughty girl,” becomes “a very good one.” Similarly the Civil War and slavery inspired the 1864 story, Watch and Wait; or, The Young Fugitives. In this tale a trio of young black runaways—two boys and a girl—roundly defeat all pursuing slave-owners, slave-hunters, and their vicious bloodhounds by...
stealing a boat and sailing about a Louisiana bayou by night while blasting off (with stolen guns and ammunition) the heads of the villains who attempt to board their craft. There is no hint of an Uncle Tom in these exploits. Interspersed with such adventures, the three youthful ex-slares better themselves by learning to read.

No sympathy is wasted on a dime-novel villain: He is not the victim of social injustice nor inhibited by remorse. He is a fine, lusty cardboard character who goes into the heroine's "white lovely face with a thrill of fiendish triumph." Or he sets fire to an entire railroad train and "yelling like a demon, dances around the burning pile" while the simon-pure hero extricates the women and children. Only on his deathbed does he make the confession so necessary to clearing the hero's name.

To resolve their plots, authors took full advantage of coincidences, multiple aliases, forged letters, and drugs that simulate death. Long-lost husbands, siblings, children, or sweethearts need only arise from the dead, remove their false beards, and show their identifying birthmarks in order to be revealed as English lords or Eastern millionaires and thus in the end happily fall into each other's astounded arms. ("In my love you shall forget the imbittered past," cries one heroine from that encircled position.)

Many libraries refused to carry Optic works because the plots were deemed too improbable. Still, a teen-aged George Eastman in Rochester scooped up armfuls of Optic books from Scrantom's Lending Library. A habit is hard to break: In 1882, when the 28-year old Eastman was having problems stabilizing a photographic emulsion, he embarked upon a round-the-clock frenzy of 464 experiments, reading pulp novels in a hammock until it was time to test an emulsion. During his last illness in 1932, a chauffeur picked up stacks of who-dunits from Scrantom's, which the 77-year old Eastman devoured at the rate of three a day.

Dime-novel heroes were launched and sustained through publicity, Shuffleton says. Alger, whose first work did not appear until 1867, is better known than his rival Oliver Optic because Alger was better promoted and merchandised. He certainly, it may be inferred, did not prevail by virtue of a superior prose style. Listen to segments from Strive and Succeed: Julius or The Street Boy Out West, in which "Our Hero," as Alger always referred to his youthful protagonists, is a bootblack initially raised by criminals. On page 1, Julius's uncle is "goin' up the river to Sing Sing for the benefit of his constituushun, and I'm goin' West for my health." On the last page, Our Hero returns to the Newsboys' Lodging House, and the novel dribbles off in his parting speech:

"Now I carry on a large farm for my benefactor, and second father, as I consider him, and I hope in time to become rich. I tell you, boys, it will pay you to leave the city streets, and go out West. You may not be as lucky as I have been in finding rich friends, but it will be your own fault if you don't get along. There are plenty of homes waiting to receive you, and plenty of work for you to do. If you want to prosper, and grow up respectable, I advise you to come out as soon as you get the chance."

Our Hero knew how to flatter his elders, keep an eye on the cash register, and marry the boss's daughter.

Our Hero here, obviously, was not the superb young god that Frank Merriwell was, but a clammy, rather pious Uriah Heep who knew how to flatter his elders, keep his eye on the cash register, and marry the boss's daughter. It is thus hard to swallow the testimony of S. N. Behrman, Thomas Edison, John D. Rockefeller, David Sarnoff, Henry Ford, Julius Rosenwald, General Goethals, and Joyce Kilmer—all of whom claimed to have been enthralled by this less than page-turning prose. Shuffleton admits that only by completing his thesis could he wean himself from the Alger epics.

Despite the rags-to-riches mythology prevalent among those who have not actually read Alger, Ragged Dick or Poor Tom did not attain "riches" in the end but rather a job from a wealthy patron (whose ne'er-do-well son is always the oppressive villain) and a start on a promising future.

What caused the demise of the genre? Frank Shuffleton notes that it never faded away entirely, but that tastes in popular fiction shifted, taking different forms with the rise of modern magazines, paperbacks, and relatively cheap boardcover reprints. During the second half of the nineteenth century more and more popular fiction began to appear in the likes of The Saturday Evening Post. And thematically, as the frontier disappeared, categories such as the Western passed their vogue. Yet interest in the West has never disappeared, Shuffleton says, noting that The Great Train Robbery, the first motion picture with a narrative, is a Western.

Dime novels have many descendants: comic strips and books; the Rover Boys, Hardy Boys, and other series; the pulp magazines of the 1930s; hard-boiled detective fiction; science fiction; and most potent and mythic of all—the Western.

And the Young Adult sections of bookstores still carry octavo-sized paperbacks (with only one-quarter the pages of the old dime novels, they retail for $3.95). The New York Times Magazine recently paid tribute to author Ann M. Martin, whose books in The Baby-Sitters Club series (for girls age 8 to 12) recently topped 82 million copies in print. Her formula is essentially the old dime-novel one, Shuffleton says. "Children become hooked on simple, straightforward stories—on their 'safeness' and repetitiveness. Even though with each novel new names and situations appear, the plots and characters exhibit the same virtues and moral positions of the last one."

Is it unreasonable to assume that a Baby-Sitters collection will someday be at home in a university library—awaiting the attention of future students of late-twentieth century societal attitudes, reading tastes, and vernacular? After all, as the University of Pennsylvania's Traister says, "The distance between garbage and treasure is often smaller than we suppose. Your garbage may, just possibly, be my treasure."

*Elizabeth Brayer is the author of a forthcoming biography of George Eastman.*
Even as you read these words, trillions upon trillions of quarks are whirling about before your very eyes. Streaming around the page at the speed of light, photons are giving birth to pairs of electrons; particles and their anti-matter counterparts are being created and annihilated; and neutrons are dancing about protons and protons about neutrons. Not to mention the photons that are endlessly bombarding your eyeballs. Bet you hadn’t even noticed.

From the top of your head to the tips of your toenails, from the keyboard of your computer to the paintings of Picasso, from a butterfly’s wings to the center of the galaxy: Everything is made up of quarks and leptons, held together by gluons.

By Tom Rickey

In their search to answer that most basic question—“What is the universe made of?”—high-energy physicists are edging closer and closer to recreating conditions of the Big Bang.
And all this "everything" occupies just a tiny, tiny portion of the universe. If each individual atom were as big as Earth itself, most of its mass would occupy less than a single square inch of space. As a recent campus visitor, Nobel laureate Jerome Friedman, puts it, "We are nothing but empty, space-filled force fields."

Trying to make sense of the array of fantastic yet very real particles that constitute and control everything in the universe is the purview of Rochester's high-energy physics group. With a cadre of eleven faculty, thirty-seven graduate students, and another twenty-one postdocs, this may very well be the largest single research group on the River Campus and perhaps also the least visible—because its members do much of their work at distant sites equipped with the gigantic accelerators physicists need to detect particles less than one hundred thousand billionth the width of a human hair.

Rochester physics has a proud tradition. A pioneer in the area of high-energy physics, the University in 1935 built one of the earliest cyclotrons, and for a period after World War II (before the costs of research exceeded the resources of any one institution), a second Rochester machine was the world's largest postwar atom-smasher.

Indeed, the premier professional gathering in the field is still called the "Rochester Conference," named after the institution that founded it back in 1950. The globe-trotting conference, one of the University's most successful exports, is now held biennially in cities around the world.

Over the decades since the first Rochester Conference, high-energy physics has blossomed. While scientists were acquainted with just a few dozen subatomic particles back in the 1950s, today they have identified hundreds, not to mention the anti-matter equivalent of each and every one: Bosons, gluons, quarks, fermions, hadrons, to name but a few of the particles dancing about this page—it wasn't long before physicists ran out of the Greek letters traditionally used to signify new discoveries and began giving particles the menagerie of fanciful names that now distinguishes the field.

An enterprise whose task is no less than to answer that most basic question, "What are we made of?"—and which seeks to re-create the conditions of the Big Bang as part of the answer—is, perhaps by necessity, remote to many.

The media commonly describe the accelerators in which Rochester is a partner—like the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory (Fermilab) in Illinois and the Superconducting Super Collider under construction in Texas—as "giant atom-smashers," fostering the impression that if only scientists could hurl atoms together with sufficient force, they could break them down into ever-smaller components. But that simplification overlooks the dynamics of the subatomic world.

If each individual atom were as big as Earth itself, most of its mass would occupy less than one square inch of space.

Accelerators, the largest machines ever created by humans, do indeed fling tiny particles together, but the result is not to break out their constituent parts. Instead, when two particles collide they destroy each other and create a mini-fireball. A bundle of pure energy, it instantly converts itself into an array of new, occasionally exotic particles—some of them nonexistent since the first microsecond of the Big Bang 15 or so billion years ago. As one of the physicists prominent in the worldwide hunt for the final missing quark, Rochester's Paul Tipton, expresses it: "When two masses collide, you get lots of energy that can do whatever the hell it wants to."

What an accelerator does, then, is to give physicists a way of converting matter into energy and then back into matter again.

"Two particles colliding in an accelerator recreate an early moment from cosmic history," explains Thomas Ferbel, another of the University's quark hunters. "The greater the energy of the collision, the further back in time we see—back toward that brief instant when there was only energy. To explore the world of elementary particles is to explore the early universe."

For a very brief moment, physicists believe, before the Big Bang, all matter in the universe today was squeezed into a space less than one-tenth of a millimeter, and a single force controlled its behavior. What happened in the next millisecond—how the fundamental forces separated and how fundamental particles came about—are questions high-energy physicists, along with their colleagues the cosmologists, are trying to answer.

At Fermilab near Chicago, where most of Rochester's experimentalists work, two streams of particles—protons and anti-protons—are accelerated to 99.9999 percent of the speed of light. As gigantic magnets steer the speeding particles around a curved track, scientists dump more and more energy into the beams.

You may remember from Physics 101 that nothing can travel faster than light. And that Einstein's famous equation holds that $E=mc^2$—energy and mass are directly related. So what happens if a particle is already going as fast as it can, i.e., approximating the speed of light, and scientists continue to pump in more energy?

The extra energy goes into mass.

Think of it as two sumo wrestlers getting ready for the big match. For weeks beforehand they bulk up, putting away huge quantities of calories and building muscles in preparation for the big encounter. Similarly, the act of pumping more and more energy into light-speed particles adds to their mass. The more massive the particles, the greater the wallop when they collide and destroy each other, and the more massive—and often exotic—the new particles thereby created.

Even under natural conditions, quarks are traveling at phenomenal speeds.
While electrons buzz about the nucleus in what physicists call a "cloud of probability," the quarks inside the protons and neutrons whir about at more than 60,000 miles per second, held together only by their gluons. That's the equivalent, in a single second, of ten trips back and forth across the North American continent—all inside the tiny space of a proton. Within every single object in the universe, quarks are streaming through space; if it weren't for gluons holding them in check, all matter would fly apart.

Sounds weird? Maybe it's just unfamiliar, like much of high-energy physics. Says Frederick Lobkowicz, one of the department's specialists in the study of gluons: "Weird is what you have not seen or do not understand. If Isaac Newton were to come to Earth today, he would say that TV is weird."

To explain quarks and leptons (currently accepted as the basic building blocks of matter) and the known forces of the universe that control their behavior, physicists have constructed a "Standard Model" that tries to pull in all the information they have so far accumulated.

Few expect today's Standard Model to explain our world completely, but it is at least a small step toward that goal. Says Rochester physicist Arie Bodek, who had a hand in verifying one of the model's key components: "The Standard Model is not complete, but that doesn't mean it's wrong. Think of gravity. With quantum mechanics, we now know that Newtonian mechanics are not complete, but it's not quite accurate to say they're wrong. We're still able to predict the orbits of the planets, send probes into space, and so on."

A quick rundown on the basics of the Standard Model:

Everything in the universe is made up of twelve elementary particles—six quarks and six leptons (the difference between quarks and leptons is that quarks are always trapped inside other particles and never travel by themselves, whereas leptons are capable of going on their own).

All ordinary matter, i.e., the world as we know it, is made up of just four of these fundamental particles—two quarks (the arbitrarily named "up" and "down" quarks) and two leptons (the electron and the electron neutrino, these last tiny massless particles that are constantly shooting through the universe).

The remaining particles (the "charm," "strange," "bottom," and the as-yet unconfirmed "top" quarks)
and four other leptons (the muon, muon neutrino, tau, and tau neutrino) for the most part existed just momentarily after the Big Bang and are now found only in cosmic rays and accelerators.

Governing the elementary particles are four forces: the strong nuclear force (which holds quarks together), the weak nuclear force (which has to do with radioactive decay), electromagnetism (which builds atoms into molecules), and gravity (which holds the universe together).

The transmitters for these forces are particles called bosons: Gluons are the bosons that convey the strong force; photons carry the electromagnetic force; the recently discovered Z and W bosons transmit the weak force; and, presumably, as-yet undiscovered particles called gravitons transmit gravity. (Rochester’s Mark Bocko is among those who have been on the lookout.)

A major discovery unupholding the Standard Model is the evidence produced in the 1960s confirming the existence of quarks. (They are so small that you can’t observe them directly.)

When a student at MIT in the 1960s, Bodek played a key role in this research. As part of a team using a powerful new accelerator that became available at Stanford in 1966, he and a group of colleagues looked for quarks. Instead of finding evidence of what physicists call a “ mushy blob of matter” (which would indicate these particles contained no smaller components), they found that the electrons seemed to be bouncing off three nuggets within the protons and neutrons— their fundamental building blocks. It was a discovery that merited a Nobel

The SSC: Peering Back Toward the Big Bang

It was the Greek philosopher Democritus who first coined the word “ atom” to stand for those “indivisible” objects out of which the world is made.

Now, of course, we know that an atom is not indivisible: There are at least two levels of substructure within an atom, maybe more. But humans are still asking those same old questions about the ultimate nature of matter.

Scientists are hoping for more answers with the help of the Superconducting Super Collider (SSC), an accelerator fifty-four miles in circumference to be built around the town of Waxahachie, Texas. The machine, scheduled for completion by the end of the decade, comes with a price tag of $8.25 billion and will be the largest, most complex piece of scientific machinery ever built. It will serve as a gigantic microscope, allowing scientists to glimpse the tiniest particles known.

While dozens of institutions are supporting the SSC, Rochester is one of a relative handful that are already making significant contributions to it. Researchers Frederick Lobkowicz, Paul Slattery, Thomas Ferbel, Paul Tipton, and Arie Bodek are designing detectors to generate, harness, and analyze the signals produced when two beams of protons at energies of 20 trillion electron volts (twenty times Fermilab’s top energy) collide with each other like pellets of two shotguns meeting in midstream.

The machine will create energies so great that scientists will be able to peer back to within a thousandth of a billionth of a second of the Big Bang. Each second will produce 100 million particle collisions. Scientists and computers will sift through the data, discard routine collisions, and analyze the really riveting ones.

Lobkowicz, Slattery, and Ferbel are designing devices to find hadrons (a class of particles that includes protons and neutrons, among others) for GEM, one of two large SSC detectors. The hadron detectors are in essence giant sandwiches of lead and copper surrounding tiny layers of liquid krypton and argon. Bodek and Tipton will be working on the SSC’s other detector, SDC.

Are there particles even more fundamental than quarks and leptons, which higher energies will uncover? Why is there such a perfect balance between anti-matter and matter on the subatomic scale, yet in the real world there is no anti-matter? Is there, indeed, a Higgs boson?

“We don’t know where, and we don’t know how, but somehow the Standard Model [which is supposed to tie together everything we know about matter] must break down,” says Lobkowicz. “Going to higher energies is the only way to find out how.”

There are always surprises that don’t fit neatly into whichever model happens to be “standard” at the moment of discovery. At the beginning of this century, scientists wondered if there was anything smaller than the atom—then they discovered the nucleus. Next came the proton and the neutron, and then quarks. With each new discovery, physicists shuffle their view of the universe until all known qualities seem to stack up correctly.

Most physicists seem torn between loyalty to the theories they’ve spun over the decades, and the desire to witness new, fascinating physics. Ferbel, for one, finds it hard to believe that we are now at the end of the road, that all the secrets have been found.

“I can’t believe we’re that smart, that we’ve discovered the smallest particle possible,” says Ferbel. “There are still gaping holes in our understanding. I believe that before I die, we will find a new level of substructure.”

Why pour so much money into searching for particles we can’t see and in fact haven’t even known about until the past century?

Such questions are often pointed at department chair Slattery, who on occasion finds himself defending to Congressional aides the enormous sums requested by high-energy physicists. What does he tell them?

“Humans are not the fastest, nor the biggest, nor the strongest, of all the species on earth,” says Slattery. “What has allowed us to be the dominant species? Our ability to ask questions, and to search for answers.

“We are curious by nature. We need to ask questions, just as we need food and water.”

Last summer the House of Representatives (but not the Senate) voted to kill the SSC, a threat that sent shock waves throughout the physics community.

“That would be like taking a tree and cutting its roots,” says Slattery. “The tree will live on for a little while but will gradually wither. Without support for the SSC, prospective students will leave the field and the high-energy physics program will dwindle.”

“W eird is

what you have not seen or
do not understand. Newton
would think TV is weird.”

there is no evidence that a quark even has a finite size. Scientists can only infer their presence from their actions.)

While a student at MIT in the 1960s, Bodek played a key role in this research. As part of a team using a powerful new accelerator that became available at Stanford in 1966, he and a group of colleagues looked for quarks by bumping electrons off protons and neutrons. Instead of finding evidence of what physicists call a “ mushy blob of matter” (which would indicate these particles contained no smaller components), they found that the electrons seemed to be bouncing off three nuggets within the protons and neutrons— their fundamental building blocks. It was a discovery that merited a Nobel
The Faculty: Exploring the Nature of the Universe

Testing various parts of today's Standard Model of high-energy physics—and pushing back the frontier of how much we know about what the world is made of and how it's put together—calls for a range of experiments. With funding of about $4 million per year, the Rochester group of eleven faculty members, thirty-seven graduate students, and twenty-one postdocs is pursuing a number of avenues of research. Here's a sampling:

- Recent winner of two major awards (the National Science Foundation's Outstanding Young Investigator Award and a similar grant from the Department of Energy), Paul Tipton is playing a key role in one of the two experiments at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory regarded as having the best chance of detecting the still-missing top quark.
- A large Rochester contingent is working on D-0, the other Fermilab experiment given good chances of finding "the top." A team of students led by Thomas Ferbel and Frederick Lobkowicz has contributed to "test beam analysis" to make sure scientists are analyzing signals correctly. The Rochester team has also produced thousands and thousands of new fibers, each less than one millimeter wide, as part of an upgrade to the detector.
- Arie Bodek is working on particle detectors a thousand times faster than today's versions. (The faster the detector, the more collisions we can observe.) "We'll be able to see as many events in one day as we can in a whole year with the current detectors," Bodek predicts.
- Edward Thorndike has served for several years as spokesman for a major experiment, dubbed CLEO, at Cornell's CESR (pronounced Caesar) collider, where scientists collide electrons and positrons. The focus of its nearly two hundred participating scientists is the study of the bottom quark and its decay.
- Adrian Melissinos recently wrapped up the world's biggest hunt for axions, hypothetical particles of "dark matter" that many scientists believed to fill the universe. The highly sensitive experiment using powerful superconducting magnets failed to find the particles, eliminating several theories and adding further questions to the dark-matter puzzle. Now he is spending his time at Stanford, working on a new experiment that will create energy densities so high they've never been seen before on Earth.
- Department chair Paul Slattery proposed and led a long-term experiment studying gluons. Together with Ferbel, Lobkowicz, and dozens of other scientists, he has spent the last decade examining the gluon content of mesons (pairs of quarks and anti-quarks) and nucleons (quark triplets). Gluons convey the strongest force known in the universe; to come up with the energy needed to pull gluons apart and separate two quarks by just one centimeter, it is estimated that you'd need an accelerator 25 billion miles in circumference and extending to the outer reaches of the solar system.
- Meanwhile, their colleagues, theorists Ashok Das, Susumu Okubo, Sarada Rajeev, and Carl Hagen, continue to explore the airy reaches of superstring theory, super symmetry, space in ten dimensions, and so on. This work, which deserves a story all its own, is however beyond the scope of this article and must wait for future examination.

In the 1800s the great Scottish physicist James Clerk Maxwell took a giant step toward that more coherent view, discovering that electricity, light, and magnetism are actually the same force. During the last decade physicists created "electroweak theory," which holds that electromagnetism and the weak nuclear force are different manifestations of a single force. If they next can tie in both the strong force and gravity, they'll have their Grand Unified Theory (somewhat inelegantly shortened to GUT) that links the four fundamental forces as varying expressions of a single phenomenon.

The path to GUT is a complicated one, however, and today's Standard Model is just one small step toward it. Not yet thoroughly proven, it makes predictions that physicists are still trying to check.

Right now, they are anticipating discovery of the still-missing sixth quark—"the top"—the heaviest of them all, which is one reason for its elusive nature. The heavier the particle, the more energy needed to recreate it, explains Paul Tipton, one of the top's chief pursuers. "The top quark is hard to find precisely because it is so massive."

High-energy physicists the world over eagerly await the sighting of this elusive particle—the tiny building block of nature that simply must exist if the Standard Model is correct.

A Rochester alum (Ph.D. 1987) and now an assistant professor, Tipton is playing a key role in one of the two experiments at Fermilab regarded as having the best chance of actually detecting the particle. He has led the construction of a major upgrade to the CDF (Collider Detector at Fermilab), outfitting it with a Silicon Vertex Detector (SVX) now being used in experiments specially designed for the hunt.

While nearly 400 scientists are working on CDF, Tipton is one of only a few whose work is dedicated to searching specifically for the top. Tipton and colleagues began collecting data with the SVX in August and hope to have firm evidence by late this year that it does indeed exist.

Finding a quark is no easy task, especially since quarks display an antipathy to being alone. When a top quark (if such there be) is created during a collision, it remains in this form for less than a billionth of a billionth of a second before either finding itself
a partner or two to team up with, or
before decaying into some other exotic
particle. To put such a search into per-
spective: It would be like looking for a
one-second meteor shower by staring
up at the sky for three billion billion
years. So scientists instead look for the
evidence of the quark's decay—the
long-lived "daughter" particles that a
top quark forms when it disappears.

A mind-boggling array of electron-
ics is needed to catch even a whisper of
particles in the act of birth and death,
particles so fleeting that they exist only
on time scales barely imaginable. De-
tectors weighing hundreds of tons,
measuring yards long, and rising three
or four stories high are not uncommon
in today's giant accelerators. These de-
tectors record the speeds, directions,
and types of subatomic particles pro-
duced in a collision, then turn the data
over to roomfuls of computers that
reconstruct the accident scene, telling
scientists what they destroyed, what
they created, and how those creations
died, fizzled or flamed out, or faded
away.

Even equipped with such tech-
nology, the top quark is so
hard to create, Tipton says,
that even by running CDF
twenty-four hours a day, seven
days a week for ten months, producing
half a million collisions per second,
"we'll have to get lucky to get a few
handfuls of detectable top quarks."

Another test of the Standard Model
is the mathematically predicted exis-
tence of "Higgs boson," which would
help physicists confirm certain predic-
tions and would also answer the ques-
tions, "Why do particles have mass?"
and "What is the origin of mass?"
(Because they just do" doesn't cut it
with this crowd.) Some physicists be-
lieve the Higgs particle is a boson that
somehow confers mass on all other
particles. "A particle or particles like
this should exist," declares Lokbo-
kowicz.

Others are less sanguine. Says Bodek:
"The Higgs particle is a measure of
our ignorance. We have put all that we
don't understand into the Higgs boson."
Higgs, in other words, is another idea
awaiting a reality check.

Yet another mysterious piece of the
puzzle is "the vacuum," whose men-
tion brings silence as high-energy phys-
icists and nonscientists slowly realize
the gap between them that only higher

mathematics can bridge. Says Lobko-
kowicz: "This is much easier to under-
stand and to explain with equations
than with words."

But he offers a try.
The idea of "the vacuum," he says,
is that "everything is virtually every-
thing else." All matter can be turned
into energy, and the energy can convert
back into matter in any form it wants.
The quarks in your brain, for instance,
could for one moment become anti-
matter mesons.

"All around us," says Ferbel, "is the
shadow world of the vacuum." In this
shadow world there are fluctuations of
energy that cause particles constantly
to decay into other particles (such as
pairs of top quarks and anti-top
quarks, or electrons and positrons)
—and so fast that the laws of energy
conservation haven't had time to catch
up—resume their original form.

But for a top quark, for instance,
to exist long enough to be glimpsed by
humans, a massive amount of energy
must be created in a tiny space in or-
gain to give it birth. Such high energies
existed during the Big Bang and can be
recreated during accelerator collisions,
when new energy draws new particles
from the vacuum out into reality.

Department chair Paul Slattery
likens the process to kiting checks. You
can write a check before the money to
cover it is in the bank, and as long as
you make a deposit before the check
comes back, you get away with it.

With physics, a particle is allowed
to decay to higher energies for an ex-
tremely brief instant—but the particle
is "virtual," i.e., doesn't really exist
become valid, as your check does),
unless you put some energy in the
"bank" in a hurry.

"Nature does not enforce the laws
of conservation of energy provided the
books are cleared in a short enough
time," says Slattery. "This is the way
nature does her bookkeeping at the
subatomic level.

"The universe," he concludes, "is
in reality a seething soup of particles
constantly coming into and going out
of existence."

Or, as Ferbel says, "We have top
quarks coming out of our ears."

Tom Rickey is the University's science
writer.
In June 1981, a young immunologist reported to the Centers for Disease Control the first cases of an as-yet unnamed disorder. The discovery was to shatter modern medicine's illusion of conquest over microbes—and launch Michael Gottlieb '73M on his career as the nation's first AIDS doctor.

By Jeremy Schlosberg
I

n all of American medical history, has there been a doctor as much in the right place at the right time as Michael Gottlieb ’73M arriving at UCLA Medical Center in mid-1980? Here was a rookie immunologist, aggressively eager to learn and discover, encountering a few of the earliest cases of a disease that completely disables the body’s immune system, rendering it susceptible to a horrific — although clinically fascinating — biological battering.

Maybe even more important than right place, right time, however, was right attitude. Here, too, was a physician sensitive to the human side of medicine encountering not merely the public-health threat of the century, colored at every turn by extreme physical and emotional trauma, but a crisis that was to become wrapped in cultural controversy. Had Gottlieb been imbued with the medical establishment’s sense of decorum and politics, circa 1980, he might never have investigated the early cases he saw, and most certainly would not have pursued them. Many of the veteran medical men around him refused to acknowledge the monumentality of the nascent AIDS crisis, for a combination of misguided reasons.

But Gottlieb was young, ambitious, and idealistic. Thirty-two years old and entering his first professional position following a three-year immunology fellowship at Stanford, he had sought action from the start. Forget the mouse-watching research he was expected to do; he instead alerted his residents to keep their eyes open for interesting real-life cases involving the immune system.

Interesting came in November 1980, in the case of a 31-year-old artist with an acute yeast infection in his throat. Gottlieb knew this condition sometimes afflicted babies born with immune-system deficiencies; it could also plague a cancer patient undergoing heavy doses of chemotherapy. He had never, however, heard of such an infection in an otherwise healthy young man. When this same patient complained of a shortness of breath and a slight cough, Gottlieb had some lung tissue tested and determined that the man had pneumocystis carinii pneumonia — a rare pneumonia that can take hold only when an immune system is severely impaired. A blood test revealed that this same patient was missing a certain type of white-blood cell that activates the body’s main biological defense mechanisms against disease.

Gottlieb and his residents were baffled. “Between the clinical presentation and the lab tests, that very first patient simply did not fit into any pattern of previously recognized immune deficiency,” he says. Colleagues he consulted were equally mystified. No one saw the situation as without hope, however; the mystery disease’s ruthlessly lethal nature was not yet imagined. One of the times Gottlieb talked with this patient, the man mentioned that he was gay. “Gottlieb didn’t think any more of that than the fact the guy might drive a Ford,” is how Randy Shilts described it in his seminal work on the history of the AIDS epidemic, And The Band Played On. Weeks went by, but Gottlieb was no further on toward understanding the patient’s plight.

“|

I can’t say I was looking to find a new disease, but I had a deep-down feeling that everything under the sun in the clinical area had not been described.”

In early February, a patient arrived on referral to UCLA from a Los Angeles physician named Joel Weisman (“the dean of southern California gay doctors,” according to Shilts) with a battery of enduring symptoms that were disconcertingly similar to those suffered by the man Gottlieb had seen late the previous year. This new patient was also gay. The test results revealed a real stunner: The new patient had pneumocystis also, and suffered a depletion of the same type of white-blood cells as the first patient.

Weisman then referred one more patient with the same dreadful medley of symptoms, including the pneumonia. Three cases of an exceedingly unusual pneumonia in one city was something to be alarmed about. Gottlieb didn’t take the patients’ homosexuality as a coincidence; he put out feelers to area physicians who specialized in treating gay white men. By April he had found cases number four and five.

At this point, medical business-as-usual would have Gottlieb become excited in an intellectual way, collect data on the cases for the next couple of years, then publish an account of his findings in a prestigious medical journal. Gottlieb’s instincts, honed at Rochester — where, he says you are taught both to be “a good doctor and a responsible human being” — said: Tell someone, anyone, everyone now. Something horrible was happening.

It was a story worthy of the venerable New England Journal of Medicine. Gottlieb called but was discouraged by the journal’s long review process, and its ironclad rules about maintaining secrecy prior to publication. Didn’t anyone care that this was an emergency? He would learn and relearn the unfortunate answer to that question many times over the next few years.

In early May, Dr. Wayne Shandera, a friend of Gottlieb’s from their resident days at Stanford, suggested contacting the editors at Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, newsletter of the Centers for Disease Control. Shandera had helped Gottlieb investigate and ponder the strange pneumonia cases; he called an old friend at CDC to pave the way for the scientific paper Gottlieb quickly compiled.

On Friday, June 5, 1981, in an unprepossessing page-two report entitled “Pneumocystis Pneumonia — Los Angeles,” Michael Gottlieb introduced the world to a frightful epidemic in the making. The cases in the report, Gottlieb wrote, “suggest the possibility of a cellular-immune dysfunction related to a common exposure that predisposes individuals to opportunistic infections.”

Within a year, that possibility was a certainty, and the dysfunction was given
a name: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, or AIDS.

From the day he faced his first AIDS patient, Michael Gottlieb has devoted his career to treating AIDS patients and fostering AIDS research. At 45 he is one of the world's preeminent AIDS doctors and researchers. "Michael's role has been unique," says Bruce Decker, former chairman of the California AIDS Advisory Committee, who has been active in AIDS research and prevention programs for the last ten years. "Not only was he the person who reported the first cases of AIDS to the Centers for Disease Control, but he has continued to make significant contributions."

"Most of the people who were involved early on have died," Decker continues. And, in the early years of the disease, "most of the big-name scientists wouldn't touch us with a ten-foot pole." While many have arrived on the scene since then to perform valuable work, "there are not many who have the perspective and longevity Michael Gottlieb has."

Not to mention the high profile. Gottlieb was Rock Hudson's physician; it was Gottlieb, in fact, who announced to the world the definitive news of the late movie star's condition. He also became the cofounder of the American Foundation for AIDS Research (AmFAR) with screen-legend Elizabeth Taylor, launched with $250,000 of Hudson's money.

Today, he devotes his foundation-oriented work to the Pediatric AIDS Foundation, for which he is scientific advisor; much of his personal research efforts these days involves examination of the factors causing the transmission of the disease from mother to baby.

Combine a man seen, in his AmFAR days, escorting Elizabeth Taylor to high-powered fundraising events with a researcher who has published more than seventy papers on AIDS, and you get a naturally attractive source for media people covering the subject. Gottlieb has honed his act, emerging through the later eighties as a font of reliable—and quotable—information about AIDS. Responding, for example, in a New York Times cover story to Magic Johnson's shocking announcement in November 1991, Gottlieb first lauded Johnson's disclosure as courageous and profoundly significant, then unleashed this zinger: "No one coming down with AIDS except perhaps George Bush would have more impact on this epidemic."

Gottlieb's high visibility in a medical field filled with profound tragedy is a completely unexpected outgrowth of his childhood and adolescence. As a matter of fact, the process of watching his 47-year-old father die of cancer when Michael was 16 "convinced me never to go into medicine," he says. This conclusion was based not on the disease itself but on his interactions with insensitive physicians, "Very little attention was paid to the psychological and social needs of the family," he says.

Forget the mouse-watching research he was expected to do; instead he alerted his residents to keep their eyes open for interesting real-life cases involving the immune system.

Interesting came in November 1980, in the case of a 31-year-old artist with an acute yeast infection in his throat.

Gottlieb was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, where his father had been a physical-education and health teacher at the high school. His mother worked in the County Clerk's office. Financially strapped after his father's death, Gottlieb went to Rutgers University, his father's alma mater, on a full scholarship.

Initially an American Studies major, based on his interest in American history and culture, Gottlieb grew progressively less committed to the idea. Becoming friends at college with a few premed students proved illuminating. "They seemed to have so much more of a sense of purpose in their studies and future plans than I did," he says. He, on the other hand, was growing pessimistic about job opportunities and increasingly less sanguine about a future spent "in the library reading through dusty books," as he puts it.

By his junior year at Rutgers, he decided to take some premed courses. One of the main reasons he applied to medical school at Rochester was its reputation as a welcoming place for students "who didn't fit the premed mold," he says. It didn't hurt that his best friend from college (James Battaglini '73M, now at Duke), a premed and the class valedictorian, had also applied. He and Gottlieb would matriculate at Rochester together.

Gottlieb remembers his time in Rochester as "one of the very best experiences of my life," recalling the medical school as an institution spirited by great humanism and idealism. His internship at Strong Memorial involved half a year of medicine, half a year of surgery. Gottlieb was torn between the two disparate pursuits. "If one were to generalize, at least among people in training, people who go into surgery are more action oriented, people who go into internal medicine are a little more reflective and patient oriented," he says. That realization helped inform his decision—he considers himself of the reflective school. "I tend to ask 'Why?'" he says.

The spark leading to the fire of his future specialty actually dates back to his first year in med school. To this day, he remembers a class in which he studied the histology (tissue structure) of the spleen and had a minor revelation. "You studied the histology of the spleen because the spleen was there," he says. "You knew it was involved in immune functions, but it was really just a black box. You didn't have a clue as to how things got done in that organ." The mystery of it, and of the entire immune system, intrigued him. Interestingly, his brother Paul was at the time completing his doctorate in immunology at Rockefeller University, which Gottlieb acknowledges as a po-
At Rochester: Testing an Experimental Vaccine

In the years since Michael Gottlieb reported the first cases of a frightening new illness to the Centers for Disease Control, his alma mater, Rochester's Medical Center, has assumed a leading role in AIDS research.

An update on the latest studies:
Tests of a vaccine that may help HIV-positive patients remain free of symptoms over longer periods of time began recently at the University and at sixteen other sites nationwide—potentially a major step forward in the search for a successful treatment for the disease.

Infectious-disease specialists Dr. Susan Cohn and Dr. William Valenti '75R are testing a Genentech vaccine on fifty people who are HIV-positive but have no symptoms of AIDS. (Cohn is an assistant professor of medicine at the University; Valenti is a clinical associate professor of medicine and medical director of the Rochester-based Community Health Network.)

For three years, half of the participants will receive the vaccine and half will receive a placebo; neither patients nor investigators will know who receives the active vaccine. The vaccine (known as MN rgp120) utilizes the HIV-1 MN strain, the strain that is most prevalent in the United States. The hope is that it will help HIV-positive patients remain symptom-free longer, without experiencing the side effects that accompany other drugs like AZT and ddI.

Delaying the onset of symptoms has been a major strategy for AIDS researchers. The drugs AZT and ddI do so by directly attacking a specific enzyme in the AIDS virus. In contrast, the Genentech vaccine stimulates the immune system to produce antibodies that act against the virus. If shown to be effective, the vaccine might be used alone or in conjunction with one of the other drugs. The combination could simultaneously stimulate the immune system and attack the virus directly.

In another arena, volunteers who are in good health and are HIV negative, including those who are at risk for HIV, are participating in ongoing studies of vaccines that may prevent HIV infection. These studies—part of several clinical trials in the national effort to create an effective AIDS vaccine—are conducted by Dr. Michael Keefer, director of the Medical Center's AIDS Vaccine Evaluation Unit, and Dr. Raphael Dolin, chair of the Department of Medicine.

Initial studies indicate that these vaccines do stimulate immune responses and are safe. However, continued studies are needed for further clinical and laboratory evaluations.

The experimental vaccines are prepared from an outer-coat protein of the AIDS virus and are produced by recombinant DNA technology, otherwise known as genetic engineering. "Since these vaccines do not contain infectious virus or infected human cells, there is no possibility that they transmit or induce AIDS," Keefer emphasizes.

Developing and testing an effective AIDS vaccine is a long process, Dolin cautions, involving many steps and trials. "We have to be realistic about this," he says. "An effective vaccine is many, many years away." But, he adds, each of the activities going on now at Rochester and elsewhere "represents a step in the right direction."

G

ttiedb's

insights, honed at Rochester—where, he says, you are taught both to be "a good doctor and a responsible human being"—said: Tell someone, anyone, everyone, now. Something horrible was happening.
How could the doctor who is credited with discovering the disease of the century, a researcher who had published more than five dozen papers in less than six years at UCLA, be turned down for tenure not once but three times?

Tenure-granting institutions by policy never discuss their decisions. But those decided-upon are not always so reticent. “You get the line,” says Gottlieb, “that says, ‘Yes, you discovered AIDS but that’s not enough to make it here.’” By now he sounds more bewildered than bitter about a situation that led to his leaving UCLA in 1987 for a private practice, but it was not an easy time for him. His fourteen-year marriage dissolved around the same time. “I must admit that being denied tenure served to discredit me in some circles,” he says. As far as Gottlieb is concerned, the resentment was based partially on a simple reflex to defend some hallowed turf. “I think many established researchers were worried that AIDS would gobble up their funding and space.

Others, including both Bruce Decker and the writer Randy Shilts, point additionally to Gottlieb’s previously mentioned high profile as a significant source of irritation among conservative medicos. Gottlieb’s fame “did little more than inspire jealousy among senior academicians who had never considered AIDS to be legitimate research,” wrote Shilts in his book. “If he were truly dedicated to research, they reasoned, why was he running around with movie stars, raising money and indulging in the tainted world of politics?”

“UCLA has a historical commitment to garnering credit and recognition to the institution as opposed to the individuals within the institution,” says Decker. “Michael maintained a high profile, and UCLA didn’t like that.”

Regarding all the controversy he stirred, Gottlieb stresses the role of simple prejudice. “Homophobia had a very chilling effect on the progress of research efforts,” he says—just as it had a chilling effect on the reporting of AIDS in the early years, as well as on the willingness of the government to take action.

“Presidents Reagan and Bush largely ignored an evolving serious domestic-health issue,” says Gottlieb. “It took both of them a long time even to say the word in public. Neither president ever issued a statement of compassion for patients, families, and loved ones affected by AIDS. Neither administration prioritized public education and risk reduction, and both put a lot of restrictions on what could be done with public funds in the area of prevention.” Why? “They didn’t want to appear to be catering to patient groups unpopular with the right wing of their party,” he asserts. “They let politics determine public-health decision making. For ten years they routinely rejected the advice of their own public-health professionals.” He is optimistic that President Clinton will take a fresh look at the problem.

Gottlieb’s high visibility in a medical field filled with profound tragedy is a completely unexpected outgrowth of his childhood and adolescence.

Gottlieb firmly believes that more immediate, concerned action on all fronts could have minimized the effects of AIDS. He is at last growing cautiously optimistic about progress on the clinical front, especially concerning knowledge of how the disease damages the immune system. The next step, he says, is a drug-discovery program with purpose and teeth. In the past year or so, the FDA has taken what Gottlieb considers to be crucial steps towards expediting AIDS-drug development.

When his two-and-a-half-year-old daughter (he is now married to television newscaster Wendy Gordon) interrupts an evening phone conversation, Michael Gottlieb sounds like any other simultaneously bothered and forgiving father after a long day’s work. But think of the workday this man has: He is a doctor whose patients continually and inevitably die.

“If Michael were any less committed or less compassionate,” says Bruce Decker, “he’d have left long ago.”

“There are some weeks where your world seems to be falling apart,” Gottlieb admits. “Other weeks, the experiences of people living successfully and productively with HIV in some part due to your efforts can be very rewarding.

“I really look back to some of the lessons I learned as a medical student about the importance of the psychological as well as the physical aspect of illness. Medical students at Rochester are trained to be good listeners. But despite that training, it is extremely challenging working day in and day out with people who are HIV positive.”

One thing his personal involvement with the tragic dimensions of AIDS has largely denied Gottlieb is the scientific excitement of the researcher studying a new disease. But during this reflective man’s more reflective moments, he can appreciate AIDS with a certain clinical removal.

“On an individual level, it’s scary, but on an intellectual level, it’s a fascinating story.” It is a twist of almost poetic irony that at the end of this century of germ conquest—think of the diseases modern science has crushed—medicine has come face to face with a killer that is not only unstoppable itself but, in the process of killing, diabolically works to reopen the book on a battery of diseases normally preventable or curable.

“There was an illusion,” notes Gottlieb, “that, as a result of advances in antibiotics, we held the upper hand over the microbes. That we were in control. And that was something that was shattered by AIDS.”

Jeremy Schlosberg frequently writes on alumni for Rochester Review.
President O'Brien to Retire in 1994

President O'Brien has announced his plans to retire as of June 30, 1994, after ten years as the University's president.

He made his plans known more than a year before the retirement date, he said, in order for a successor to be recruited in time for consultations on a number of other key appointments also to be made as of July 1994.

That turns out to be "a crucial date in many areas of administration," O'Brien told University trustees when he made his announcement at their February board meeting.

Bruce Arden, dean of the College of Engineering and Applied Science, and the Medical Center chief, Dr. Robert Joynt, vice president and vice provost for health affairs, are both slated to retire at that time. Richard Aslin's three-year term as dean of the College of Arts and Science will expire in July 1994. In addition, Brian Thompson's term as provost will expire then, and, since his age precludes his serving another full term, he has announced he intends to step aside as provost.

Further, the trustees have endorsed an administrative restructuring to encourage the University's two core colleges, the College of Arts and Science and the College of Engineering and Applied Science, to work together more closely. A committee chaired by Aslin will make recommendations as to how it might work.

"In sum, on or before July 1994 we may well see the creation of a highly..."
important new office on the River Campus, the retirement of the vice president for the Medical Center, possible turnover in the deans of our two core colleges, and the loss of the provost,” O’Brien said. “That is a lot of change.

“I believe it would be most inappropriate for me to appoint such a range of officers as can currently be projected. . . . I believe that my successor should have the privilege of determining the new administrators with whom he or she will work in the decade ahead.”

Robert B. Goergen ’60, chair of the board of trustees, agreed that “this change in the president’s office is properly timed. . . . Circumstances at the end of the next academic year offer a clear opportunity for a new administration to establish such a team.”

Goergen added his thanks to O’Brien for the “energy and dedication” that he has brought to the position. “Being a university president these days is not an easy job—if it ever was—and Dennis has guided the University magnificently, with intelligence, insight, and good humor.”

Goergen, who is chair of the Trustees’ Presidential Search Committee, said that the search process would be “designed to ensure that faculty and other University groups are consulted appropriately.” He said he hoped a new president could be identified by this fall to take office next July.

O’Brien became the University’s eighth president in July 1984. He came to Rochester from Bucknell University, where he had been president since 1976. A graduate of Yale, he earned his Ph.D. in philosophy from the University of Chicago and has taught and held administrative positions at Princeton University and Middlebury College.

At Rochester, he has continued to teach undergraduate and graduate courses in philosophy in addition to his administrative duties.

He is the author of several books, including his most recent, What to Expect from College, a University President’s Guide for Students and Parents, published by St. Martin’s Press.

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A Bierstadt for the Gallery: “The Sierras Near Lake Tahoe, California,” an important recent addition to the Memorial Art Gallery collection, is the work of Albert Bierstadt, a leader of the Rocky Mountain School of American painting. Bierstadt made his first trip West in 1858 with an expedition that was mapping the overland route from St. Louis to the Pacific. He made this painting after a second grueling and dangerous trip, in 1863, and kept it in his own collection in his studio for the next twenty years.
Progress in Treating Parkinson's

The results of the largest controlled clinical trial ever conducted for Parkinson's disease—a study which began in 1987 and involved twenty-eight study sites in the United States and Canada—were reported in January in the New England Journal of Medicine.

The study of 800 patients with early Parkinson's disease, a progressive neurological illness afflicting hundreds of thousands of Americans, revealed that ten mg. daily of deprenyl significantly delayed the time until levodopa therapy was required for treatment. (The drug levodopa has been the mainstay of treatment for Parkinson's, but it has adverse effects and its effectiveness diminishes with time.)

Research subjects who received deprenyl were able to function without levodopa for an average of twenty-four months; the average was fifteen months for those who did not receive deprenyl. "The mechanisms by which deprenyl produces these beneficial effects remain unknown," cautions Dr. Ira Shoulson '71M, '73R, '77R, principal investigator for the national study and a professor of neurology at the Medical Center.

Theater Program Aims for Moscow

When their show goes on the road, they'll see their troupe's names in the lights Off-Broadway. And they'll perform on stages in Moscow and St. Petersburg. It's a theater lover's fantasy, about to come true for students in the River Campus theater program.

If all goes as planned, students this fall will be taking to the road—and the skies—with a new stage adaptation of Dostoevski's The Brothers Karamazov, reports program director Mervyn Willis, a former artistic director of the New Shakespeare Company in Regents Park, London. In September the troupe will proceed to Russia, where the Rochester students (accompanied by two translators) will perform over a period of three weeks on stages in the two Russian cities. In November, it's on to New York City under the auspices of La Mama Experimental Theater Company, acclaimed for its presentation of innovative drama. The players will then close out the season with a weekend run back home in Rochester after Thanksgiving.

Kearns Rejoins Board

David Kearns '52, former chairman and CEO of Xerox Corp. and former deputy secretary of education under the Bush administration, has rejoined the University's Board of Trustees.

He had served previously on the board from 1972 to 1991, chairing it from 1978 to 1985. He left in 1991 in order to accept his federal appointment as Education Secretary Lamar Alexander's deputy, which required him to sever ties with other organizations.

As deputy education secretary, Kearns toured the country delivering to educators the message that the United States must catch up with the educational performance of competitors like Japan. His ideas on that subject were outlined in a book he wrote with Denis P. Doyle called Winning the Brain Race.

Kearns's ideas about the weakness of the U.S. education system were shaped by his experience at Xerox, which he joined in 1971. Kearns helped the faltering company, battered by Japanese competition, regain its foothold in international markets; he tells the comeback story in a book co-authored with David Nadler, Prophets in the Dark, published last June.
Debate Club Rises Again

“The Russians have words for ‘nationalism’ and ‘community’ that don’t have the same meaning in English as they do in Russian. We had to find ways to express our ideas in terms that would be meaningful to them.”

Debate-club president Kris Zdyb ’93 is recalling what it was like when he and teammate Andrew Hopkins ’95 took on the Russian Debate Delegation in an English-language match in Hubbell Auditorium last October. Actually, Zdyb muses, it was probably harder on the overseas visitors. They weren’t even arguing in their own language.

Highlight of the newly revived Rochester debate club’s fall season, the encounter marked the Russian Delegation’s debut appearance on its first tour of the United States since the demise of the Soviet Union.

In the event, reports Zdyb, the Russians ably upheld their seventy-year tradition of international competition. “Debating the Olegs was a real challenge,” he admits, referring to Muscovites Oleg Kuzakov and Oleg Sabitov, whom he and Hopkins engaged in a frank and earnest give-and-take on the topic of “citizenship, nationality, and community.”

Reports Rochester coach Sam Nelson, the debate was more of an open exchange of ideas than a flashy display of verbal jousting. And that’s just fine with this former debate champ whose chief aim is to get people talking. Since his arrival on campus last year to conduct a course in debating, Nelson—a lawyer who is a former member of the United States International Debate Team—has been teaching Rochester undergrads how to go about dissecting arguments with the deftness of a biologist examining the inner workings of an earthworm.

The tools of the craft are the basic theories Nelson imparts to his students on the first day of class. “If you can identify the components of an argument—any argument, no matter what the topic—you can beat it,” says the professor. But, he cautions, it takes more than theory to win a debate.

He likens mastering the art of elocution to learning how to swim. “The only way to do it is to jump right in,” he says, pointing out that the current rebirth of the debate club ensures that there are plenty of opportunities for students to go ahead and take the plunge.

Back in the late eighties a long-dormant interest in forensics bubbled briefly to the surface at the River Campus, culminating in the memorable afternoon when a trio of Rochester debaters engaged three verbally facile Oxford University undergraduates in a no-holds-barred “Oxford-style” debate. Following that encounter (described in a subsequent issue of the Review as “a novel kind of spectator sport, composed of equal parts ‘MacNeil-Leher News Hour’ and ‘Let’s Make a Deal’”), the fledgling debate union faded from the extracurricular scene.

Then, a couple of years ago, Zdyb got into the act. At the time a junior (he’s now a second-time-around senior, taking advantage of Rochester’s tuition-free fifth-year option through the “Take Five” program), Zdyb took it upon himself to rouse student interest in forming a new club. At about the same time, Nelson, a former debate coach at Vermont, Syracuse, and Cornell, moved to Rochester. The two got together and Nelson volunteered to help build the club by sharing his expertise.

Today’s revived club is a member of the largest debate organization in the country, the Cross Examination Debate Association. Employing the rather more sober Congressional debate style—as opposed to the boisterous Parliamentary style of its predecessor—the Yellowjacket debate team several times monthly matches wits with students from colleges and universities throughout the Northeast.

Arguing both sides of a predetermined topic, association members grapple with such social issues as censorship, the welfare system, political contributions, and racism. No matter what the topic, Rochester’s debaters have so far done well. During their first year of competition, Zdyb and Hopkins brought home a first-place trophy from the New Hampshire Invitational, claiming the title when they out-argued West Point in the final round. Later in the season, at the national finals in Dallas, University debaters placed fifth in the nation among new programs. Most recently, the team brought home the gold from a tournament held at Columbia University.

Accolades aside, Nelson holds to the belief that Rochester’s renewed interest in debate can only enrich the University community. Among the many benefits reaped by those who compete, he points out, is the courage it instills. Says Nelson: “The number one fear in America today is public speaking. The second is death.”

Wendy Levin

Wallis Institute Established

Named for Rochester’s former president and chancellor, the W. Allen Wallis Institute of Political Economy was established at the University last fall as a research and teaching collaboration between the Departments of Economics and Political Science. Its mission: to foster and develop the increasingly important link between politics and economics.

A world-renowned economist and statistician, Wallis was undersecretary of state for economic affairs during the Reagan administration and was named to commissions by Presidents Eisenhower, Nixon, and Ford. Coinciding with his eightieth birthday, the institute held its inaugural conference in December.

With Eric Hanushek, chair of the economics department, as its first director, the new institute draws its participants from Rochester faculty, graduate students, and visiting scholars. It is planned that the institute will serve as home for a small-scale Ph.D. program in political economy and will also offer new undergraduate courses. Among its initial projects is the year-long seminar that has brought eight graduate fellows to Rochester to study the evolving political economies of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

Brain Tumor Radiation and Hormonal Problems

In a recent story in the New England Journal of Medicine, Rochester scientists confirmed that radiation for brain tumors can produce long-term hormonal problems.

While radiation can cure some patients with brain tumors and prolong the survival of others, it can also injure the hypothalamus and the pituitary glands, disturbing regulation of thyroid, gonadal, adrenal, and growth-hormone secretions, the researchers said.

The study involved thirty-two patients, 6 to 65 years in age, all two to thirteen years beyond receiving radiation therapy. The most striking findings were disturbances of thyroid and gonadal functioning: Nine patients had symptoms of hyperthyroidism, and seventeen showed damage to the hypothalamus or pituitary glands.
Women frequently experienced menstrual disturbances and estrogen deficiency; some men had testosterone deficiency; some of the children failed to undergo normal sexual maturation. Only three of the thirty-two study patients did not develop any abnormalities.

"By identifying these hormonal deficiencies, we can, for some patients, offer specific therapies that may enhance their quality of life," said the study's principal investigator, Dr. Louis Constine, associate professor of radiation oncology and pediatric oncology at the Cancer Center. "Further, preventive measures are possible for some patients at the time they receive their radiation therapy."

Composer Rouse's Latest

"Despite his controversial advocacy of pop music in classical precincts, [Christopher] Rouse has written some of the most anguished, most memorable music around," notes Barbara Jepson in a New York Times feature on the premiere of the Eastman composer's new Trombone Concerto. Commissioned for the 150th anniversary of the New York Philharmonic, Rouse's latest work is dedicated to the memory of Leonard Bernstein.

The new concerto "traverses a radically different emotional landscape from that of the lighthearted, celebratory fare often associated with brass instruments," writes Jepson. Known for the dark, sometimes "demonic," tones in his work, Rouse admits that "most of my music deals with pain. . . . I'm concerned with the contemporary individual for whom merely living is a heroic act."

Winner of the Kennedy Center's Friedheim Award for his 1988 First Symphony, Rouse has won attention for what Jepson calls "an impressive series of works," including most recently a violin concerto that was performed last summer at the Aspen Music Festival with Cho-Liang Lin as soloist and Leonard Slatkin conducting. Ahead: a cello concerto he has completed for Yo-Yo Ma and a flute concerto and Second Symphony in progress.

Meeting Miss Anderson—and Going to the Ball

"I guess we're in good company now," cellist Michael Cameron commented modestly after meeting one of the great divas of all time—Marian Anderson, for whom the ensemble to which he belongs, the Anderson Quartet, is named.

A short two months later, quartet members found themselves in equally good company, joining the likes of Wynton Marsalis, Fleetwood Mac, and Michael Jackson in performing for President Clinton's Inauguration. The quartet played for guests at the Kennedy Center in a performance preceding the Inaugural Ball.

As winners of the 1991 Cleveland Quartet Competition at the Eastman School of Music, the four Eastman graduate students—violinists Mariane Henry and Marisa McLeod, violist Diedra Lawrence, and cellist Cameron—are the first all-black ensemble to perform a major classical-music competition. Still, their appearance at the Inauguration was somewhat of a political coup, according to Rochester Congresswoman Louise Slaughter: "Considering the number of requests from everywhere, we're awfully lucky."

As for meeting the 93-year-old Miss Anderson at her Portland home last November: It was, for Cameron, "the culmination of a lifetime in music."

Despite a bad cold, he said, she still glowed. "When she spoke, you could still hear that contralto quality, that deepness of tone. That inexplicable quality she had that attracted people to her was still there."

The meeting had great symbolism for quartet members. Originally styled the Chaminade Quartet after French composer Cecile Chaminade, the musicians renamed themselves in honor of the great contralto after winning the Cleveland Quartet competition. (Held biennially, the competition carries a two-year, four-way scholarship to the Eastman School and the opportunity to work intensively with members of the school's distinguished quartet-in-residence and other string faculty members.)

As the Chaminade, the student quartet auditioned for the Cleveland competition "simply for some professional feedback. We didn't really expect to win," says Cameron.

But win they did, and, he adds, "in a way, we were making history, and we wanted to draw attention to that in a positive way. We're extremely proud to have Miss Anderson's name."

Anderson and namesakes: Members of the Anderson Quartet posing with the famed contralto are Marisa McLeod, violin (seated at Anderson's right); Michael Cameron, cello; Diedra Lawrence, viola; and Mariane Henry, violin. Paul Burgett, University vice president and dean of students is at the far left.
Three Named to Endowed Chairs

Three scholars have been newly appointed to endowed chairs: biologist Eldridge Adams, computer scientist and engineering dean Bruce Arden, and English professor James Longenbach.

Adams, who joined the University in 1991, is the new James P. Wilmot Distinguished Assistant Professor of Biology. His research on the behavior and ecology of the crop-threatening fire ant (featured in the Winter-Spring 1990-91 issue of the Review) is supported by a prestigious five-year $500,000 award from the David and Lucille Packard Foundation. Adams has been studying insects since he was an undergraduate at Harvard, where he worked with one of the world's foremost ant experts, Bert Holldobler.

James P. Wilmot, for whom this chair is named, was a prominent Rochester businessman and philanthropist. The professorship was established to help the University recruit and retain outstanding young faculty members. It rotates among assistant professors every few years.

Arden, professor of electrical engineering and dean of the College of Engineering and Applied Science, has been named the William F. May Professor of Engineering. A University faculty member since 1987, he is known for his work on both the hardware and software of computer systems.

Arden and his former colleagues at the University of Michigan developed the first compiler, a revolutionary tool that freed programmers from the weary task of typing long strings of binary code, making computers easier to use. Among other achievements, he also had a hand in developing the IBM 360/67 computer, the first widely available mainframe with automated memory management. Last year he was appointed to the additional post of vice provost for computing at the University.
Going After It

"If I've learned one thing in college, it's this: If you're interested in something, no matter how bizarre it is, you've got to go after it," says Todd Conference panelist Drew Maywar '93, "I did, and it was the time of my life."

That's the sort of enthusiastic earful you like to hear when you ask a group of undergraduates about the academic programs they're pursuing at Rochester. And that's precisely what was being said one Saturday morning last November at a session of the third annual Todd Conference.

Sponsored by the Graduate School of Education and Human Development and the College of Arts and Science, the conference was endowed in 1990 by Marian Todd '64, '68G as a means of fostering discussion of urgent educational issues, this year on matters of undergraduate education. Participants had a chance to hear from current undergraduates when a panel of five Rochester students, all just a stone's throw from commencement, addressed a Hoyt Hall audience on their academic careers at the University.

Maywar, who says he came to Rochester believing himself to be a hard-core, no-nonsense optics major, told the conference how he gave the liberal arts a second look when a course on Oriental philosophy sparked his interest freshman year. "Japanese culture was so unrelated to anything I'd ever known. I was so excited; I just had to know more about it."

So he started pursuing a second degree, in religion, and then went off for a year to Japan, where, in addition to the language he studied Japanese flower arranging and sword fighting.

Back on campus to finish up his work in optics as a fifth-year "Take Five" student, Maywar says that after graduation he hopes to return to Japan on a Fulbright grant to conduct research in laser fusion at Osaka University. "I never would have imagined that I'd be able to combine both fields this way, but things seem to be working out for the best," he says.

Like Maywar, fellow panelist Bob Gilmore '93 also started out on a science-only track and was lured into the liberal arts while fulfilling a distribution requirement. Now, the physicist-religion double-degree candidate is using Rochester's tuition-free fifth-year option—the "Take Five" program—to study linguistics and Greek. He's hoping to get closer to the ancient texts that so intrigue him.

About his decision to study what to some may seem the obsolete, Gilmore says, "If there's one thing a theoretical physicist hates to be asked it's 'How's this going to be useful?'" But he tells the crowd that in this case he doesn't mind the query because he has a confident reply: "I'm going to be an awesome physics professor someday."

He explains his finding that his studies in the humanities have prepared him to relate more effectively to people, a trait he believes will serve him well in his professional life. The students seated beside him on the podium echo similar sentiments.

As a religion major I've gained skills that I can take out into the world. I've learned how to organize my thoughts, how to articulate them, and how to collaborate with other people," Deborah Derylak '93 chimes in. "I'm perplexed about is why a liberal arts education isn't always accepted for its own value outside of the University," she continues.

The panelists' heads bob vigorously, signaling concurrence with Derylak's observation. Paul Burgett, University vice president and dean of students, the convener for this session of the conference, adds a comment of his own. "I'm fond of telling students that if careers are things that are defined by one's ability to invent, a willingness to work, and a little luck, then while they're in school there's not a great need for concern in that regard."

Left with just enough time to squeeze in a final comment, Gilmore puts a wrap the session: "What's most important about my academic program at Rochester is that I've been learning not as a 'religion major' or as a 'physics major,' but as an entire undergraduate. That's what a good education is about, isn't it?"
Baseball:
Meet the Motivator

"I have a pet peeve about people who don't reach their potential," says Rochester baseball coach Cary McConnell, now in his first season with the team. "I operate on the premise that most people don't give a complete effort unless someone is behind pushing them to do more."

As for the Yellowjackets, McConnell says, "We have terrific talent here, but we're not at the point of being as good as we can be—not yet anyway." McConnell is intent upon leading his new team to the NCAA Division III National Championships, but, he says, "having just one good season isn't all that difficult to achieve. What we're aiming for is consistency year after year."

McConnell comes to Rochester from Ohio's College of Wooster, a Division III school with a strong baseball tradition, where he was an assistant coach for the past two years. He arrived at the University in December, just in time to find his way around the Zornow Center, meet the players, and snap them into shape for the coming season.

Transitions of this sort have become familiar turf to the Yellowjacket players. McConnell—who declares he's here to stay for a while—is the team's fourth coach in three seasons. Although staff turnover doesn't normally lend itself to the kind of coaching that makes for big wins, the squad has still been playing impressive ball.

In 1992 the diamond men wrapped up the year at 23-16-1 (4-6 against teams that advanced to the NCAA Division III playoffs). Late in the season Jacket bats exploded into a 10-game winning streak that nearly catapulted them to the national rankings. Despite their best efforts, however, a few too many bobbles left them just one game short of the NCAA Division III tournament.

"We really thought we were going to make it to the championships last year, but we let our guard down too soon and ended up losing some games we shouldn't have," says team co-captain Jim Ritzel '93, who has contributed an outstanding performance on the field. In three years at Rochester Ritzel has collected a shelf of collegiate baseball honors, consistently being selected to the American Baseball Coaches Association All-Star team and to the New York State Baseball Coaches Association's All-New York State team (all-divisions) and first team Division III. Closer to home, the political science major has also been named a Garnish Scholar, an award given to select Rochester student-athletes in recognition of outstanding athletic and academic accomplishments.

Reaping personal accolades has been a thrill, he says (if you get to play hotly contested all-star games at Yankee Stadium, how could it be otherwise?), but his major interest right now is with the team's accomplishments. "I'd like to see us reach the NCAA tournament. In this sport, just being selected for the championships gives you bragging rights."

Having played for a string of mentors during his time at Rochester, Ritzel is enthusiastic about the cohesive energy McConnell is infusing into the squad. "It's amazing what one person can do for a team. Coach McConnell is bringing out everyone's potential."

McConnell says he's got some new training techniques in mind for his players, beginning with a formal off-season weights program. He's hoping to get a friendly competition going between teammates so that they'll egg each other on to lifting more and more iron.

Batting practice: Baseball coach Cary McConnell (left) offers some advice to Yellowjacket co-captain Jim Ritzel '93, who says the new coach is "bringing out everyone's potential."
That's one way to develop a strong team. But, as McConnell explains, most often it's practice, not power, that wins games. "To get really good at baseball you've got to play it over and over. If that means training by taking 20 extra swings or picking up 20 extra ground balls a day until the move's just right, then that's what we've got to do."

"These guys get to play only four years of college ball," says the coach. "They should be getting as much out of the experience as possible. It's my job to help them do that."

Although as this issue of the Review goes to press the first pitch has scarcely been thrown, and there are no official numbers to report, it appears that McConnell, for one, is batting a thousand with his team. Says Ritzel: "With Coach McConnell we don't have to worry about underachieving, that's for sure. He makes you want to play."

Fall Season Wrap-Up

Highlighted by a second-place national finish (men's cross country, defending champs from 1991), an eight-game winning streak (football), and semifinal berth at the NCAA national playoffs (women's soccer), Yellowjacket sports enjoyed a successful fall season. A summary:

Men's Cross Country: Once again, for the sixth year in a row, the squad brought home the gold from the New York State Collegiate Track and Field Association Championships. They also aced the UAA title for the third consecutive season.

At the NCAA Division III National Championships, the team — defending its 1991 national crown — garnered 115 points for a second-place finish, just eight points behind the new champs, North Central College of Illinois. This was Rochester's sixth consecutive top-ten finish at the NCAAs, and the fourth time the squad has finished fourth or higher in the last five years.

Anthony Kerr '93 was Rochester's top finisher with a time of 25:11.6. He and Todd Reeser '96, who pulled off a highly respectable 25:15.0, both earned All-American honors, placing 11th and 13th respectively. Chris Rizzo '93 was 30th overall with a time of 25:37.3; Christian Reed '93 placed 37th with 25:42.6; and Marc Gage '94 placed 71st with 26:12.1.

Three linemen earned All-UAA First Team honors: center Troy Schlesing '94, right guard Tim Cody '93, and right tackle Bryan Mozeleski '95. Nine of Rochester's 11 defensive starters were named to the UAA's All-Association team.

Noseguard Brian Laudadio '93 ended the season as a Consensus Division III All-American. He earned First Team honors from the Associated Press, Eastman Kodak, and Champion USA, and was named the UAA's defensive player of the year.

Soccer: The Yellowjacket women competed in their seventh straight NCAA Division III playoffs, reaching the second-round before falling. Libbie Tobin '94 and Nikki Izzo '93 were named All-Americans.

Field Hockey: The team cleaned up with its second highest single-season win total, 11–8, and qualified for the New York State playoffs for the first time since 1988. Diane Verso '93 and Carissa Tavarone '95 were named to the Field Hockey Coaches Association Scholar-Athlete Team. Carrie Waldron '94 was named All-New York State.

Volleyball: Rochester put in a third-place finish at the UAA championships and qualified for the New York State playoffs for the 12th time in 13 years. Leslie Hartman '94, who led the team in kills (3.30) and in blocks (1.39) per game, earned First Team All-UAA honors and was named All-Northeast Region by the American Volleyball Coaches Association of America.

Tennis: The men's squad finished second at the ECAC Championship. The women's team tied for third at the New York State Championship.

Fall Records

Football: 8–1

Men's Cross Country: 3–0

Women's Cross Country: 0–1

Men's Soccer: 7–8–1

Women's Soccer: 14–3–2

Field Hockey: 11–8

Volleyball: 27–19

Women's Tennis: 10–2

Men's Tennis: 3–2

Golf (finished third or higher in 4 tournaments)
As a child who had just seen the movie *Mary Poppins*, Siobhan Mullen '83 took an umbrella up a tree, opened it, and jumped out, hoping to fly.

Some twenty-five years later, Mullen has truly taken off—currently as president of her own company, AKJUIT Aerospace Inc., and before that successively as an engineer and executive at Hughes Aircraft, TRW, NASA, and Honeywell. She's also an aerial photographer who holds a pilot's license, a mountain climber who has led expeditions in the Himalayas, and a playwright who co-wrote and directed two off-Broadway musical productions—but before this becomes a "gee whiz" kind of profile, we'll get back to her professional pursuits.

Since becoming president of Winnipeg-based AKJUIT Aerospace in 1991, Mullen has been criss-crossing North America to line up business and scientific support for "Spaceport Canada," the world's first such commercial facility. ("Akjuit," she notes, is Inuit for "the winter star that rises in the dawn").

"What is happening in the world of satellite technology," Mullen explains in carefully considered lay terms, "is that—for many applications—instead of having one or two large geo-stationary satellites in orbit 22,300 miles away, we're moving toward large networks of smaller satellites about 400 miles away."

A major advantage, she points out, has to do with risk and insurance: "If you lose a large satellite, not only do you have to pay both for a new satellite and for your lost berth on a launch vehicle like the Space Shuttle, you also have to make up the lost time—whereas when you have lots of mass-produced little satellites, you can just shoot up another one within a matter of days."

"The market drives everything," observes Mullen, who holds an M.B.A. from Wharton and an M.A. in international studies from Penn in addition to her Rochester degrees in optics and physics.

"The trick is that this new technology requires polar orbits, as opposed to orbits around the equator," she continues. And if you're going to launch a satellite over the poles, it makes sense to launch it as close to them as you can get. Furthermore, since you can't afford to be hindered by weather, you need a location with "near desert arctic conditions," i.e., cold, but with very little precipitation.

The ideal site Mullen has located: Churchill, Manitoba (pop. 1,200), a town on Hudson Bay near the Northwest Territories, at about the same latitude as Juneau, Alaska. Through the early 1980s the Churchill Rocket Range was located there—the largest sounding-rocket facility in the world. (Sounding rockets, which fall back to earth soon after they're launched, are used for scientific studies of the earth's atmosphere.) What's more, says Mullen, Churchill has an airport that can handle the world's largest airplanes, a port that accommodates six big shipping vessels, and a rail line that goes directly into the launching site.

With consummate sales expertise, she concludes, "The spaceport will be capable of launching sounding rockets and mini-satellites as well as rockets as big as the McDonnell-Douglas Delta, Martin Marietta's Titan, and General Dynamics' Atlas."

Although Spaceport Canada is a $250 million project, making money isn't her personal goal. "I like to see ideas and dreams become reality," Mullen says. "We're entering a whole new age in telecommunications and in space, an era that will revolutionize communication throughout the world. People in remote places will be able to communicate with each other for the first time. In developing countries such as China, instead of laying hundreds of billions of dollars worth of phone lines, they can just tap into a satellite system. And, beyond that, we'll be able to monitor the earth, to watch the ozone layer and the rain forests."

A spaceport—an international, polar spaceport—is the missing link here. I'm expecting to see American, European, and Asian rockets there; perhaps even the Israelis and the Russians will join in.

"So this combines all of my interests: business, space, education. I haven't figured out how to make it all into a play, though."

Chances are, someday she will.
Underground Celebrity

He turned down Steven Spielberg. "They wouldn't give me screen credit, and I would have had to take time off from work, so I told them no," says Alan Witten '71, '75G. A scientist at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee, Witten is describing how he passed up the invitation to act as a technical advisor on Spielberg's film Jurassic Park.

The Witten connection? It seems that at one point in the novel author Michael Crichton includes a fictional account of Witten's work, a profession the Oak Ridge scientist describes as “finding things for people”—among them, it happens, long-buried dinosaur bones.

“I was surprised,” Witten says of his two paragraphs of fictional fame. “But my work has had a lot of press, including the science section of The New York Times and a PBS special on dinosaurs. I suppose that's how Crichton picked up on it.”

Witten's "nondestructive" technique, known as geophysical imaging, allows him to search for hidden subterranean objects by sending underground waves—sonic, radar, or magnetic—through the earth and then measuring whatever paths they take. Using this method, he has searched for unexploded ordnance for the army, buried toxic waste for the Department of Energy, lost lodges for coal miners, and, the project that attracted Crichton's attention, the bones of the world's longest dinosaur, the Seismosaurus, for paleontologists.

This past summer Witten was in Israel on an archaeological dig at Shiqmim in the Negev, using sound waves to create images of the buried ruins of a civilization that dates back some 6,500 years. "Now that's prehistoric," he says, a note of awe only slightly subduing his usually jovial tones.

Witten's waves helped the Israeli team determine where best to start unearthing the remains of what appears to have been a subterranean society. The archaeologists have found tunnels, he reports, that lead to what seems to have been underground living quarters. "It's amazing to think about, that thousands of people might actually have lived down there," he says.

Witten hopes to be able to go back to the Negev again, when and if grant money is approved. Meanwhile, among other projects, he has joined forces with Aquatic Sensors, a Florida group that wants to use imaging techniques to search for—you guessed it—buried treasure under the sea floor. To that end, the treasure hunters plan to equip an exploration vessel with a special waterproof wing carrying an acoustic transducer, a device that emits sound waves and then records their echoes. A computer will translate the echoes into an animated picture of whatever is below the ocean bed. "We're hoping to try it out soon, on a known treasure site off the Florida coast near Daytona," he says.

The future? "I like my work; I have no plans for a career change," Witten responds. He would, however, welcome a chance to investigate the micro world, after spending so much time with the macro. "I've thought about branching out into medical imaging. The techniques carry over, you know, just to have to change the scale.

"And, well, yes, I've thought about writing fiction too," he adds with a smile. "There are some wilder things I've done that I can't talk about as fact. But they might make a good novel."

Detecting Deception

“Sometimes I see things that aren’t really there,” says Robin Jaskow '86. Not to worry, that’s not a sign she’s losing it. Jaskow is just describing a typical day at the Center for the Analysis of Propaganda in International Media. Spending your time with media that’s been designed to scramble the senses can have that effect, she tells you.

Fulfilling her “life-long dream” of settling permanently in Israel, Jaskow is now assistant to the director of the independent nonprofit center that’s based in Herzilya. It’s a job through which she arranges seminars for participants from all corners of the globe, she says, in an effort to expose the techniques propagandists use for manipulating human sentiments.

Essentially the aim is to teach people how to detect and deflect intellectual flimflam before it has a chance to hatch in your mind. To that end, experts at the center focus on studying hundreds of Nazi propaganda films of the World War II era.

“We forewarn visitors that once they’ve spent a day with us they probably won’t ever watch movies or TV with the same eyes again,” she says.

Why turn to these reels of a half-century and more ago when there is plenty of present-day propaganda to be studied? Jaskow explains that the center operates on the premise that although the footage may be old, it’s not outdated. In fact, she points out, the films are exemplars of the mind-games sophisticated propagandists have always played.

“Unfortunately, techniques similar to those employed by the Nazis are still being used all over the world to convey hateful ideas about many groups of people.

“The messages in the Nazi films are absolutely venomous. It’s not just the ugly things they said about the Jews that are horrifying, but just as horrifying is how effective the films are at getting people to believe the untruths.”

Take The Eternal Jew, for example, a Nazi relic that the center often screens for its visitors. Like most films of the genre, it perpetuates age-old stereotypes, portraying Jews as long-nosed devils and evil-minded chiselers. It also hints, suggests— but never actually demonstrates—a connection between incongruous images shown in juxtaposed frames.

In one scene the camera shows a meal being shared by Warsaw Ghetto residents, jumps to a wall teeming with insects, and then flicks back to the meal again. “Also at one point, we see rats rushing toward the viewer while the narrator describes them as plague carriers. Then we see Jews of the ghetto walking toward the viewer at the same angle. The message is never stated explicitly, but it is clear. Films like these touch the nerves very lightly, pulling up all kinds of negative associations. Then they back off, leaving your brain to fill in the blanks,” she notes.

“Once you understand them from the inside you learn how to spot the deception. That’s a skill that can be applied to any medium, whether it’s an old film like these or a present-day newscast.”

Speaking of news, Jaskow reports one unfortunate flash of her own: Almost everything she once owned now rests on the bottom of the sea. When the ship carrying her possessions to the Middle East encountered rough weather, the captain ordered the crew to lighten the load. With that, the entire contents of her container (including her Rochester yearbook, she notes) was pitched overboard.

Mishap and all, Jaskow says her life in Israel makes up for the loss. “I wake up every morning and realize that I’m here,” she says. “And that’s worth everything to me.”
Living with AIDS

"I want to educate people," says Lee Gannon '88E. "I want to get through to them, to let them know that there are people with AIDS who are working hard to keep their lives going, to make a career for themselves, to be productive, to contribute to society. That's by far the most important message."

As a composer who has lived with AIDS for eight years, Gannon is true to his message. Speaking over the phone from New York City, where he was enjoying his New York debut, he was looking ahead to a performance with the Honolulu Symphony, a commission from the University of Texas Wind Ensemble, and other commissions for the Sonus Quintet and for a New York-based vocalist.

His New York debut took place at the third-annual benefit concert for the United AIDS Relief Effort, performed by the Downtown Chamber and Opera Players at Middle Collegiate Church in the East Village. Reviewer James Oestreich wrote in The New York Times: 'In 'The Time Was Gold,' a young student for chamber ensemble, the [AIDS] virus—represented by a boorish clarinet—is vanquished by an innocent toy piano. In 'Derelict,' for Mr. Gannon's own instrument, the flute, the composer himself is shown to conquer the virus. Mr. Gannon spoke bravely about his struggle, estimating that he has but two or three years to live. If so, music will have lost a composer of great promise.'

Gannon says that he writes in the classical tradition, primarily for acoustic instruments—for soloists, chamber groups, or orchestra. Elected to ASCAP in 1988, he was one of three composers nationwide to receive an orchestral commission through the ASCAP Commissioning Program in 1991.

Gannon was working on a doctorate in composition from the University of Texas, where he earned a master's degree, when he realized that "the time was right to come home. The disease was just getting to be too much for me; I always knew that I would reach a point where I would have to do that." Today he lives in Nashville, near his family, with his "significant other of ten years."

"I'm quite happy because I have the time to write," he says. "For the most part I'm very stress-free right now. I'm very much able to pursue my career."

In addition to his composing, he takes on occasional speaking engagements. "I think there is a need for role models. There are two organizations that I'm currently speaking for—adult Sunday school classes of the Episcopal Church in Tennessee, and Nashville CAREs, the only AIDS service organization here. I think when you put a face on AIDS, when you see people who are fighting not only for their lives but to carry on with their careers, it makes a big difference. There are many different facets and many different kinds of people with AIDS."

His firm belief, he says, is that "people with AIDS can live with it and manage the disease. I'm facing a great challenge—it's almost as if God thinks that I'm strong enough to take it on. I'm flattered and I accept the challenge. And if I am able to save one person's life, or ease one person's despair, it's worth my own public exposure."

Meanwhile, in a nonmusical mode, he has joined classmate Jeffrey Astheimer '75, '77G, '83G in a project to enable design engineers to replace an entire laboratory bench with a small personal computer.

"That's going to be a boon to designers," Helmers predicts. "We're using software to visually create experiments so an optics engineer, for example, could simulate light through a simulated lens and see what happens in three dimensions—all the while simply sitting at a desk."

The partners are trying a "shareware approach" to sell their work. "We give you a free copy of the software and if you like it, you can keep it. The payoff comes when happy customers start buying special features and upgraded programs, Helmers says.

An earlier software product developed by a firm, ASYST Scientific Software, co-founded in the early eighties by Helmers, Astheimer, Richard Schultz '84G, and Rochester chemistry professor Robert Krelick, was named product of the year by PC Magazine when it first came out and was later dubbed product of the decade by Test and Measurement World.

While Peter Helmers has been building his software business, in another niche in the computer world a second entrepreneurial Helmers, brother Carl '70, has been working along parallel lines. Now president of Helmers Publishing, Inc., Carl was founding editor of Byte magazine. Asked if the interest in computers is genetic or environmental, Peter responds, "My parents are accountants. What can I say?"

Write Minded

Who says women don't understand football?

Margaret Blank Birth '85 certainly seems to, as she demonstrates in one of her recent publications, a comic-book treatment of the life of Joe Namath. The comic, one of four Birth has written for school-age readers, offers an authoritative account of Namath's long history of passes completed, yards gained, touchdowns scored, and games won.

The comic-book assignment began, Birth says, soon after she read Secrets of a Freelance Writer: How to Make $85,000 a
Year, a book written by none other than fellow-alum Robert Bly '79. Within a few months, she had a "small but steady stream" of jobs, including the commissions from San Diego-based Revolutionary Comics, a firm specializing in biographies of music and sports celebrities. Cal Ripken, Jr.: It's All in the Family was her first comic, followed by Carlton Fisk: To Catch a Star, the Namath biography, and Darryl Strawberry: From Ghetto Kid to Star Slugger.

Picture stories aren't all she writes, however. Birth is quick to point out. "While my comic-book writing seems to be the thing that particularly fascinates most people, it is really only a minor interest that takes a back seat to my poetry, romance novels, and short stories," she cautions. She's had close to a hundred poems published to date, for instance, in literary magazines like Black River Review, Poetalk, Reflect, and Treetop Panorama.

"What I love about poetry is that you have to say so much in so few words," Birth observes. "I love playing with language; it's like a game to me, with all the double entendres and imagery, trying to cram the most meaning into the smallest space. And I like the opposite thing about novels. When the chapter's over, it's not as if the whole story's over. You can just take all the time you want to expand an idea or draw out a character."

Currently, she's writing romance novels -- along the lines of those published by Silhouette or Harlequin -- partly because she thinks it's an easier way to break into "real" novel-writing.

"My primary project right now is called Jungle Paradise, a contemporary romance novel that I'm in the process of editing. After that, I hope to write another, Diamond Dreams, about a minor-league baseball player and his lady love, and then a big, thick, historical-romance novel I'm calling Surrender the Savage Heart, set in late-eighteenth-century Trinidad."

She's now at work finding a publisher not, as any aspiring writer knows, a task without its ups and downs. A senior editor, Birth recounts, once sent back a recommendation to "put more action" in the plot.

"That axiom has held true for the inventor of tetracycline, Lloyd Conover '50G, who last year was inducted into the National Inventors Hall of Fame in Akron, Ohio. Conover is now ninety-eighth in a roster that includes Edison, Bell, the Wright brothers, Guglielmo Marconi, George Washington Carver, and William Hewlett of Hewlett-Packard fame.

Less than two years after getting his Ph.D. from Rochester and joining what is now Pfizer Inc., Conover succeeded in chemically manipulating the natural antibiotic aureomycin to create tetracycline. Until then, scientists had believed that any attempt to modify the naturally occurring "wonder drugs" discovered in the 1940s would destroy their usefulness.

Conover was able to prove otherwise, he says, because he just didn't know any better. "I guess I was not as imbued with the lore of the field. That's the story of science: Someone who isn't an 'expert' doesn't know that something won't work, so he attempts it -- and it does work."

"I've never caught so many mice in one week. I've got five so far," the celebrated inventor reported.

What was he using? "An old-fashioned mousetrap" --which goes to show that some things just can't be improved.

Contributed by Denise Bolger Kovnat, Wendy Levin, and Kathy Quinn Thomas.
Recent publications from alumni, faculty, and staff

**BOOKS**


From outer space to museums, from architecture to landscape, an exploration of the ways in which environmental perception influences human life. Berleant, a professor of philosophy at Long Island University, C. W. Post Campus, is the author also of *Art and Engagement* and *The Aesthetic Field*.

**The Anatomy of Programming Languages** by Frances Schlamowitz Grodzinsky '67. Prentice-Hall.

A senior-level text on the semantics of programming languages. Grodzinsky is an associate professor of computer sciences at Sacred Heart University in Fairfield, Conn.

**Cariology for the Nineties** co-edited by William Bowen '62GM and Lawrence Tabak, both of the University's Department of Dental Research. Boydell & Brewer, Inc., University of Rochester Press, $75.

**Chilimania!** by Christine Slocum Geltner '49 and Herb Geltner. G.S.C. Books, $14.95 plus $3 shipping. P.O. Box 2333, Merritt Island, Fla., 32954-2333.

The Geltners appear to have compiled every chili recipe known to lovers of the hot and spicy (together with some related dishes such as salsas and enchiladas) for a staggering total of 955 recipes.


Brune is the author also of *America and the Indochina Wars: 1945-1990, A Bibliographical Guide*.


"Welcome Back Astronaut" buttons, pennants, movie posters, firecracker labels, Russian space memorabilia, and souvenirs, music boxes, patches, space banks, ray guns, stamps, cheap commemorative ball point pens, you name it: Schneider has put together an illustrated collection of 650 items—all from the period between 1931 and 1986—that celebrate earthlings' wonder at space travel, UFOs, the lunar landing, and the space shuttle. He is the author also of *Halley's Comet—Memories of 1910, Fountain Pens and Pencils—The Golden Age of Writing Instruments*, and *The Book of Fountain Pens and Pencils*.

**Competent Counsel** by Erwin Cherovsky '55. John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

How to receive better, more cost-effective legal services, especially for owners or managers of small-to-medium-sized companies. Pointers on selecting, retaining, and monitoring lawyers in a variety of business contexts.


Leads the way through the focus-group marketing process—from determining a site location to interpreting, reporting, and applying results.

**A Guide to Cleveland's Sacred Landmarks** by Foster Armstrong, Richard Klein, and Cara Armstrong with photos by Thomas Lewis '58G. The Kent State University Press, $28, paper. 252 pp., 125 black-and-white photographs, 10 maps.

**The Late Byzantine Army** by Mark Bartusis '75. University of Pennsylvania Press, $46.95.

A study of the Byzantine Empire during its last centuries that provides the first comprehensive look at the dying empire's military forces.

**Milton: Aristocrat and Rebel, The Poet and His Politics** by Perez Zagorin, Joseph C. Wilson Professor Emeritus of History at the University, Boydell & Brewer, $59.

A general survey and discussion of the development of Milton's political ideas from his early poetry, through his activity as a passionate partisan and revolutionary publicist, to his final work as an epic poet.


A look at India's musical heritage from Vedic times to the 13th century that places musical practice in its cultural context.


An integrated view of different transmitter systems and how they act, both singularly and together, to organize and modulate cognitive function.


**The Red Line** by Betsy (Neary) Sholl '69G. University of Pittsburgh Press, $17.95, cloth; $9.95, paper.

Winner of the 1991 Associated Writing Programs' Award Series in Poetry, selected...
RECOMMENDED READING
selected by faculty

Kathleen Zane, Rockefeller Fellow in the Susan B. Anthony Center for women's studies and the University's Program in Visual and Cultural Studies.

Currently on leave from Connecticut State University, where she is associate professor of English and of women's studies, Zane has previously taught in Mexico, Spain, and Japan. Her current research interests include orientalism in Asian American culture and Japanese notions of race, beauty, and the body in cosmetic surgery. A self-styled “sumowrestling groupie,” Zane says she has a special weakness for American champions—and fellow Hawaiians—Akebono, Konishiki, and Musashimaru.

Asked about current favorites on her bookshelf, Zane says, “These selections are not only engaging but informative concerning the history and experiences of Americans of Asian descent.” Besides writers like the better-known Amy Tan, Maxine Hong Kingston, and David Henry Hwang, she suggests that the following authors, recently in paperback, also delight and provoke.


by Ronald Wallace, who writes, “With the sad, sweet urgency of a blues harp player, Betsy Sholl illuminates the dark undercurrents of American life. In a world of hunger and trembling, where ‘truth’s not supposed to be pretty anymore,’ her poems are inimitable and indispensable, luminous parables of love and grace.” Sholl is the author also of Changing Faces, Appalachian Winter, and Rooms Overhead.


Cahn has been the orchestra's principal percussionist since his graduation from the Eastman School of Music.


Based on the premise that self-awareness is central to job satisfaction, this how-to guide for professional managers seeking career opportunities is now available in paperback.

RECORDINGS

Bill Moyers Narrates the Story of Percussion in the Orchestra featuring NEXUS with the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra (NEXUS CD10306). The recording includes “The Birds” by William Cahn '68E. $15 plus postage. NEXUS Records, c/o 8740 Wesley Road, Holcomb, N.Y. 14469.

It is All Music, commemorating the poetry of the late Barbara Angell, with compositions by Frederick Koch '70GE, Klaus George Roy, Bain Murray, and Linda Allen. Available through the Cleveland State University Poetry Center, Rhodes Tower, Cleveland, OH 44114.

Koch's Sonatina for clarinet and piano and Three Latin Moods for alto sax and piano are soon to be released by Southern Music.

Somewhere Between... by Craig Harris '83GE, '86GE. Electro Clips Collection, Empreintes Digitales. Harris has also released Room Views on the premier issue of Leonardo Musical Journal Compact Disc.

New releases by Pulitzer Prize-winning composer John LaMontaine '42E on Fredonia Disks, 3947 Fredonia Drive, Hollywood, Calif. 90068:

Wilderness Journal, opus 41, symphony for bass-baritone, organ and orchestra, based on the writings of Henry David Thoreau, with the National Symphony Orchestra, Dorati, Gramm, Callaway, and Jovanovitch, $11.

Incantation for Jazz Band, opus 39 with The Eastman Jazz Ensemble conducted by Rayburn Wright '63E. Fredonia Disks CD-12. $14.95 plus $2.50 shipping.


The Nine Lessons of Christmas, opus 44 and Of That Hallowed Season, opus 57. Fredonia Disks CD-14, $14.95 plus $2.50 shipping.
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IT'S RECORD GROWTH FOR THE ANNUAL FUND — AGAIN

In recent years, the Annual Fund for Rochester has seen a series of successes: Our goal is to achieve, by the close of the fiscal year on June 30, a fourth consecutive year of nearly double-digit increases.

At press time in mid-March, University-wide annual giving was running 4 percent ahead of last year at this time, with $3,166,848 in pledges. River Campus annual giving, which had reached 76 percent of its goal by mid-March, was running 5 percent ahead of March 1992.

“The Annual Fund for Rochester is the lifeblood of the University, providing very critical current operating support,” says Mary Jo Ferr, director of Annual Fund operations. “Many current Annual Fund dollars go to financial aid and scholarship support, one of the most pressing and important needs at the University today.”

The Annual Fund is central to the National Phase of the Campaign for the ’90s, which began last fall. The National Phase is the “grass-roots” portion of the campaign, seeking gifts of all sizes and types from alumni, parents, and friends in 12 targeted regions nationwide.

NEW TRUSTEES’ COUNCIL MEMBERS

Since last fall, three alumni have joined the Trustees’ Council, the senior governing board for the Alumni Association. The new members are:

Bruce Crockett ’66 of McLean, Va., president and chief operating officer of COMSAT in Washington, D.C.

Michael Durham ’73 of Dallas, Tex., senior vice president of finance and chief financial officer for American Airlines in Dallas.

Edward Mettleman ’78G of Pelham Manor, N.Y., director of client services for Neuberger & Berman in New York City.

The Trustees’ Council is a group of 35 alumni who together serve as the senior governing board for the Alumni Association, representing all 70,000 Rochester alumni. Council members are appointed by the University to serve a maximum of two three-year terms.

UPDATE ON STRATEGIC PLANNING

Deciding on the future of the Alumni Association

By Jerry Gardner ’58, ’65G, chair, Strategic Planning Committee

In February, the Strategic Planning Committee of the Alumni Association surveyed more than 300 alumni, faculty, and student leaders. Our purpose: to get reactions to the results of our SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats) analysis of February 1992 and to the “postcard survey” you may have received last summer. Also, we’re seeking comments and suggestions about our current alumni programs and the activities in which alumni would like to participate.

To assure a large response rate, we recruited alumni and students to follow up with personal phone calls to everyone who received this select mailing. The bottom line: Before we make any decisions regarding the future of the Alumni Association, we need to know what a representative sample of alumni wants from its association.

(continued on page 48)
From

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

Action items: Strategic planning and alumni clubs
What are the current priorities for the Trustees' Council, as the senior governing board for the Alumni Association?
The first item on the agenda has been the "strategic planning" process we began last year, with council member Jerry Gardner '58, '65G at the helm. For more information on our work in this area, please see page 47.
Beyond strategic planning—and in addition to fund-raising, reunions, and other programs—our Rochester Clubs will receive special attention this year, as they continue to grow and develop.
In the coming months, Trustees' Council members will be talking to club leaders nationwide about establishing guidelines for them, to aid in the success of Rochester Clubs.
We're also eager to hear the ideas of club members and leaders—any alumni, in fact—on how a successful club should operate. If you have any thoughts on this, please call Andrea Bourquin Ryan '77N, chair of the Alumni Programs Committee of the Trustees' Council, at (202) 544-5894.
In our work with strategic planning and the Rochester Clubs, we aim to build a stronger, more responsive Alumni Association—one that's better able to serve both the University and its alumni, parents, and friends. Meliora!

STRATEGIC PLANNING (continued from page 47)
We reviewed the plans of the Strategic Planning Committee at the February meeting of the Trustees' Council (the senior governing board of the Alumni Association). At that time, we agreed to the next steps for the plan. They are:
• Analyzing the information received from the February 1993 survey,
• Discussing specific organizational and communications structures for the Alumni Association,
• Identifying desired programs and activities for the Alumni Association,
• Preparing a first draft of the Strategic Plan for the Alumni Association,
• Submitting the draft of the Strategic Plan to various constituencies of the University community for their comments and suggestions,
• Writing a final draft of the Strategic Plan and submitting it to the Trustees' Council for approval, and
• Submitting the approved plan to the Board of Trustees for final approval.
For those of you who don't receive the mailing we're discussing, we want you to know that your thoughts are important to us. Please answer the questions below and send your comments to me at the Fairbank Alumni House, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627-8993. Or you may call me at (404) 873-6208. Also, if you would like to be included in the next mailing, please send your name and address to Martha Every '84G, director of the Alumni Association, at the Fairbank Alumni House. We look forward to hearing from you.

Strategic Planning Questionnaire
1. To what extent have you been satisfied with your involvement in alumni programs and activities?
• With which particular area of experience at Rochester do you most readily identify—a Greek affiliation, etc.?
2. What additional programs and activities would you like the Alumni Association to offer?
3. What specific professional and personal skills and experiences can you contribute to Alumni Association activities?
4. With which particular part of a large group representing the Rochester Club of Greater New York. (Although NYU beat Rochester, the Yellowjackets finished the season tied for second place among teams in the University Athletic Association.)

ANNUAL FUND STORY (continued from page 47)
as well as special gifts from reunion classes. The New York City drive, the first of the regional campaigns for the National Phase, begins this spring.
For details about Annual Giving at the University—or to make a gift—please call Mary Jo Ferr at the Alumni Association at (800) 333-0175 or (716) 275-8908.

CHEERING ROCHESTER ON at a basketball game at NYU in February were (left to right) Eric Pollard '92, Joseph Tuza '92, Gregory Brown, and Jeffrey Brown '92—part of a large group representing the Rochester Club of Greater New York. (Although NYU beat Rochester, the Yellowjackets finished the season tied for third place among teams in the University Athletic Association.)
A LOOK AT THE HELLENIC ALUMNI COUNCIL

Supporting and assisting the Greek system

According to the latest figures, about 1,000 out of 5,000 full-time undergraduates on the River Campus belong to one of the 16 fraternities and 10 sororities on campus. A population this large is a major force—in terms of social life, special events, and learning opportunities—on campus.

Rochester’s Greek community extends to alumni as well: An educated guess would place the number of Greek alumni close to 10,000—a large group that will serve as a valuable resource for Rochester’s fraternity and sorority members.

In recognition of this, Greek alumni, working with the University, established the Hellenic Alumni Council 11 years ago. Back then, a group of alumni worked with the University administration to create a “Document of Shared Assumptions” dealing with some basic issues of Greek life—among them, who has responsibility for houses on the Fraternity Quad, the creation of the position of director of Greek affairs, and the establishment of the Hellenic Alumni Council itself. Currently, that document is being updated and strengthened. (Look for a story in the next issue of Alumni Review.)

Today, the council exists to support and assist Greek organizations on campus, to promote good will among fraternities and sororities, to foster communication with the University in general, and to help ensure that the Greek experience at Rochester is as positive as possible.

The Hellenic Alumni Council has 39 members, including chair David Gosling ’63 and co-chairs Gail Melanson Shears ’77G and Richard Rasmusson ’72, ’79G (who is also executive secretary for the University Athletic Association, which has its offices at Rochester). Gosling and Rasmusson are members of Psi Upsilon; Shears is a member of Kappa Delta.

“There are several different prongs of the Greek system,” says Marita Labedz-Poll, director of Greek affairs. “There are the undergraduates themselves, the University, the national organization, and the alumni—who provide a very strong, necessary support. They may be the most important in terms of providing consistent leadership.”

If you’re a Greek alum and you want to make an impact on Greek life at Rochester, you’re urged to get involved in your fraternity’s or sorority’s alumni association. For details, contact Gosling at (716) 546-8077 or Labedz-Poll at (716) 275-3167.

THANKS AGAIN . . .

And an apology to these staunch supporters of the Annual Fund for Rochester and the Campaign for the ’90s whose names were inadvertently omitted from or incorrectly listed in the 1991-92 Donor Report for the River Campus, published last fall.

Class of 1942
$250-$499
Jean Lincoln Hart
$500-$999
Dorothy Conway Flaherty

Class of 1949
$250-$499
Mrs. Robert Siebert

Class of 1977
$100-$249
Jane Marks Rosenblum
$250-$499
Richard K. Rosenblum

Friends
$125-$249
Rose Marie Pero

River Campus Annual Fund
Volunteers
Diane Regan Doniger ’75

Trustees’ Council
Philip P. Bonanni ’65M, ’71R
C. McCollister Evarts ’57M, ’64R
Paul H. Fine ’57, ’61M

The leaders of the Hellenic Alumni Council: chair David Gosling ’63 (above), co-chair Gail Melanson Shears ’77G (top right), and co-chair Richard Rasmusson ’72, ’79G (bottom right).
Reunion '93: A Chance to Encounter Old Emotions, Old Friends
By Geoffrey Bass '68

In October 1985 I was in Rochester on business. I stayed on after my meeting and went to the River Campus. I had not given a lot of thought to my college years, as the Army, law school, career, and children absorbed my time. I was surprised by the emotion that came over me as I walked from Gilbert Hall to the MDC to Todd Union. I sat in the student union for at least an hour, observing the comings and goings of students, and remembered.

I left in 1968 feeling that the University had been cold and utilitarian. If pressed I would admit that it offered a rich intellectual menu—provided that you found and grabbed it. If you didn't, there seemed to be no one from the administration watching, ready to help you find it, or indeed to prop you up and help to stop you from falling altogether. Unexpectedly, however, I found on that October day almost 20 years later the emotion I didn't suspect existed, and as I reflected upon it, I came to value more the things I received from the University during those four years.

I left Rochester with the benefit of a broad-based, liberal-arts education which has served me well. I also spent four years with people who, different though we all were, shared a basic respect for the value of the endeavor in which we were all engaged. We shared some good talks and good times.

If you scoff at the notion of reunion, cast off that hard-boiled attitude and give it and the rest of us a chance!
A TALK WITH MARTHA EVERY '84G
Director of the Alumni Association

In November, Martha McChesney Every became the new director of the Alumni Association for the University. After giving her a chance to settle into her new job, Alumni Review spoke with her, to learn more about her ideas on the direction of the Alumni Association.

Every is a Rochester alumna, holding an M.B.A. in finance and economics from the William E. Simon Graduate School of Business Administration. She earned a B.A. in economics and international relations from Brown University in 1979. She had been assistant treasurer and University bursar since 1991; in 1987 she joined the University as bursar. Previously, she had been a vice president for the Citizens and Southern National Bank in Atlanta, Ga., and had also worked as a manager and assistant vice president at Chase Lincoln First Bank in Rochester. She has also served as a VAN (Volunteer Admissions Network) volunteer for the University.

Plans for the future

What are her plans for the future of the Alumni Association?

"I can generalize and say that my objective is to make sure that we are meeting alumni needs. In our strategic planning efforts, we're asking alumni what they would like from their association," she says.

"If we look at alumni as our customers, then our job is to enrich their lives, to make their relationship with the University as simple and as straightforward as possible. We want to make it easier for alumni to participate in VAN and in the Career Cooperative, to hear faculty speakers, to know about programs on campus, to enjoy being a member of a Rochester Club."

Further, she says, "We need to streamline our delivery of programs to alumni and to make our programs as interesting as possible."

As for fundraising: Every sees it as an outgrowth of all the Alumni Association's other work, but "not our primary role." She explains, "It's absolutely proven that people give money when they feel connected to something. Financial gifts are a positive outcome of positive links to an institution."

Defining the Alumni Association

Every views the Alumni Association as a sort of "clearing house," a point where alumni and programs and people are matched. The association exists for two reasons, she says. "First, to help alumni remain connected or to resume their connections with the University. We're hoping we can find ways to rekindle their relationship. And second, the association can help faculty, students, and staff take advantage of the time, talent, and resources of all of our alumni."

Her personal motivation

As for her personal reasons for taking the job, Every says, "There are so many positive things happening here at the University - my job is to communicate them and to get people involved. It offers really exciting possibilities."

In her post as bursar, she recalls, she had contact with students and parents in a narrower way than she does now.

"Now I'm able to interact in a broad way with alumni, students, faculty, staff, and parents. It's fun to be in a position that allows me to really focus on the positive."

She adds that she plans to travel considerably, especially at the outset, to meet as many alumni as possible.

The National Phase

One of the most important immediate tasks for Every is to assist in the successful completion of the National Phase of the Campaign for the '90s, to begin soon in New York City. During this phase of the campaign, alumni, parents, and other friends of the University will all be asked to make their special contributions to the campaign. The National Phase is a grass-roots effort among all those who may have been missed in the earlier phases of the campaign, which officially began in May 1991.

Between now and the end of 1995, says Every, all alumni who will not be celebrating reunions in '94 or '95 can expect to hear about the National Phase through class communications. In turn, the Alumni Association aims to increase the number of faculty speakers and other University representatives who visit all parts of the country.

Participation is paramount

The bottom line, for Every, is to get alumni involved with their alma mater. "We're looking for participation," she says, "volunteering in Rochester clubs, for reunions, in VAN and the Career Cooperative, for the campaign. There's a direct relationship between the strength of this institution and the strength of its Alumni Association."

She urges alumni to find out about how they can become involved with the University by calling the Alumni Association at (800) 333-0175 or (716) 275-3684. She concludes, "I want to make sure that our alumni know about the exciting things that are happening here - and that their participation makes a difference in their lives and in the life of the University."
**NEXT STOP: THE ORIENT**

**As Rochester Clubs move beyond the U.S.**

For the first time in the University's history, there are full-fledged Rochester Clubs outside of the United States— as you can see from the list on the following page, which now includes Taipei and Tokyo.

Look for more in the future, says **Maura McGinnity** ’87, assistant director of the Alumni Association, who is assigned to international affairs, among other duties. Clubs may soon spring up in other Pacific-rim countries as well as in Europe.

Obviously, these growing international bonds result from growing numbers of alumni living overseas. There are additional factors that foster the development of an international club, says McGinnity. “We need to examine existing relationships in a country—corporate, governmental, and educational ties, to name a few.”

Japan, for one, has a high concentration of alumni. There are large numbers of medical alumni from the '40s, '50s, and '60s, while alumni of later decades tend to be from the Simon School and other River Campus colleges. Japan also has ties to the Eastman School; Sony has twice sponsored a national tour by the Eastman Wind Ensemble. And the Institute of Optics has strong relationships with optical companies in Tokyo.

James Mills, a recently retired vice president for international affairs at Kodak, serves as a part-time consultant to the University as it develops its international connections. “The greatest part of our effort right now will be in Japan,” he says. “It’s far and away the most powerful and influential country in the region, it’s very strong economically, and the Japanese have an enormous penchant for education.”

McGinnity adds that Rochester is building its international ties from the start, with the students who apply here. Thomas Shea, former director of VAN (the Volunteer Admissions Network), is now program director for international admissions.

Once students get to Rochester, they have the International Students Office for support. Further, the University recently established an international task force to investigate better ways to support our international students, and President O’Brien has made a commitment to building diversity on campus.

McGinnity concludes, “When you think about the diversity of society today and tomorrow, it’s clear that understanding other cultures is an invaluable part of a Rochester education.” Look for more stories on international activities in future issues of Alumni Review.

**WHAT’S IT LIKE TO TAKE AN ALUMNI TOUR?**

A look at a recent trip to Egypt

“This was the best trip I ever had,” is the wholehearted endorsement of **Alison Provost Casarett** '53GM, '57GM, referring to her January trip to Egypt sponsored by the Alumni Association. Casarett—who is dean of the graduate school at Cornell University and serves on the Board of Trustees’ Visiting Committee for Graduate Studies—is well-traveled enough to know: She’s been to China four times, among other excursions.

Loretta Ford, dean emeritus of the School of Nursing, echoes her sentiments. “It was a memorable trip—I can’t describe to you how unusual it was. It was very well planned.”

Casarett and Ford journeyed with some 20 other alumni and friends—along with 10 associates of Lafayette College—to spend a total of 11 days experiencing “The Legends of the Nile,” as the trip was named. Emil Homerin, an assistant professor in the Department of Religion and Classics who specializes in Islam, mysticism, and Arabic literature (and who has lived in Egypt a total of three years), served as the tour lecturer. Staff escort was Synthia Wayne, administrator of the travel program, who also speaks Arabic and has lived in Egypt.

After spending time in Cairo, the group cruised the Nile from Luxor to Aswan. The trip focused on the history of the pharaohs and ancient Egypt, with Homerin also lecturing on Islamic history and life in contemporary Egypt.

Casarett enjoyed all the sights, which she found “much more exciting than any pictures could have portrayed—the temples were bigger, the Nile was prettier, the bazaars were busier.”

The King Tut exhibit at the Egyptian Museum in Cairo was particularly impressive, tour participants agree—even for those who had seen the traveling exhibit. “The exhibit in the United States had maybe a few pieces—multiply that by a factor of 20 or 30 and that’s what you have at the Egyptian Museum,” says Homerin.

An added benefit of this particular tour, says Homerin, is that the group met with three Rochester students currently studying at the American University in Cairo, as well as one young alumna who teaches at a girls’ school in Cairo. “This was an aspect that not many tours offer—alumni interacting with present-day students, discussing a culture and a country they’re both interested in.” He found that the trip had “a very collegial atmosphere.”

Tours like this offer several benefits, says Wayne. “They give alumni opportunities to learn about and experience other cultures while making new friends, reconnecting with past classmates, and strengthening their connections with the University today. We like to think that we’re combining education with a pleasurable traveling experience. And many people come back for more, because they enjoy traveling with members of the University community, they appreciate the excellent service, and they enjoy a quality trip.”

For details on upcoming alumni tours, see page 65 or call the Alumni Association at (800) 333-0175 or (716) 275-3684.
PICTURED AT A RECENT MEETING OF THE ROCHESTER CLUB OF GREATER BOSTON are Jennifer Carpenter Siedman '88, database chair for the club, and Stuart Siedman '85, president.

HOW DO YOU BUILD A ROCHESTER CLUB?

Rochester clubs exist for a number of reasons: for the lifelong education of their members, for networking, for socializing, for community-service projects, and to help improve the quality of the University.

But what makes for a strong club? How do you go about building a club? These and other questions will be answered in the new Rochester Club Handbook, now being written by members of the Alumni Programs Committee of the Trustees' Council. Committee members are getting input from club leaders, to assist in developing the handbook for distribution this fall.

The new volume should help leaders strengthen their clubs, achieve broad-based participation, and meet the needs of their “customers,” the alumni, parents, and friends of the University in their region.

“When you’re creating a club you need to consider criteria like the environment of the region and the distance to the University. You need to know, at least, who lives in the area, their backgrounds, their degrees, and their occupations. Factors like these will decide, even before you begin any programming, what type of organization you will have,” says Maura McGinnity ’87, assistant director of the Alumni Association.

The new manual will include guidelines that can easily be adjusted to meet the needs of various clubs, as well as graphics standards for club publications. According to McGinnity, the handbook should aid Rochester Clubs in their efforts “to inspire a reconnection of alumni, parents, and friends with the University and to maintain that relationship for the benefit of them and the University.”

For details on alumni programs in your area, if it isn’t listed, call your Alumni Association at (800) 333-0175 or (716) 275-3684.
Key
RC - River Campus colleges
G - Graduate degree, River Campus colleges
M - M.D. degree
GM - Graduate degree, Medicine and Dentistry
R - Medical residency
F - Fellowship, Medicine and Dentistry
E - Eastman School of Music
GE - Graduate degree, Eastman
N - School of Nursing
GN - Graduate degree, Nursing
FN - Fellowship, School of Nursing

RIVER CAMPUS

SLATER SOCIETY

POST 50th REUNION, JUNE 3-6

'17 Sara Ehrmann, who began her career as a capital punishment abolitionist in 1925, has been awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws by Northeastern University.

'28 At 84, after a lifetime of birding, Dorothy Wellington McIntyre '29G has recently revised her 1974 guide, "Birding in the Cayuga Lake Basin" with the help of Charles Smith, a professor in Cornell University's natural resources department.

'33 60th REUNION, JUNE 3-6

'34 60th REUNION, JUNE 2-5, 1994

'38 55th REUNION, JUNE 3-6

Edgar Shantz says, "Hello to Harm Potter. We'll be seeing you at the reunion."

'39 55th REUNION, JUNE 2-5, 1994

John ("Jack") Evans '49G, continues his work as president of Velmes, an East Bloomfield, N.Y.-based company that produces specialized mechanical slides.

'40 Alfred ("Fritz") Decker (see '43M).

'42 Janet Parker Decker has received the 1992 Citizen of the Year Award from the Saranac Lake (N.Y.) Chamber of Commerce.

'43 50th REUNION, JUNE 3-6

'44 50th REUNION, JUNE 2-5, 1994

'47 Henry Thiede, professor and chair of the University's Department of Obstetrics/Gynecology, has been named a member of Strong Memorial Hospital's board of managers.

'48 45th REUNION, JUNE 3-6

Estella Bassett says, "Congratulations to all the members of the class of '48 on our 45th reunion."

'49 45th REUNION, JUNE 2-5, 1994

'51 Arthur Satz, president emeritus of the New York School of Interior Design in New York City, is yet another alum who belongs on the list of Rochester graduates that have become college presidents.

'52 Don Heffelf and Joan Zabadal Heffelf '56 have founded Hunts Hollow Perennial Gardens, in Naples, N.Y., where they field-grow over 200 varieties of perennial plants.

'53 40th REUNION, JUNE 3-6

Alan Adler has recently retired from Western Connecticut State University, where he was a chemistry professor. . . . Hadley Noble has retired as head of the River Campus library's serials and binding department, after more than 30 years of service.

'54 40th REUNION, JUNE 2-5, 1994

Harrison Hood III writes that he's enjoying retirement after a 33-year career in electrostatics at Eastman Kodak. . . . Robert Shannon '57G has been inducted into the National Academy of Engineering in Washington, DC.

'55 Erwin Chernovsky writes that he recently became chairman of WIK Consultants, Inc., a New York-based company that provides legal cost containment services to management and government agencies. . . . Terri Feinglass Ross reports that she and Herbert Ross, Nais Hoffman, Joan Dutcher Hoffman, Bill Guiffre, Ann Kelley Guiffre, David White, Barb Brockmyre White, and Carol Brautigam Quinn had a small reunion in Snowmass Village, Colo. last August.

'56 James Crum has been appointed director of business development at National Recovery Systems, a company that's involved in helping the steel industry to minimize waste by recycling raw materials.

F. Eugenie Smith '33

Friends of the late "Genie" Smith were touched by these words from President Dennis O'Brien, spoken at a memorial service last fall: "I have been well briefed lovingly briefed by Har­mon Potter, a friend of many years, but I did not know Genie Smith. She was a Rochester native who graduated from the University in 1933. Later she pursued a doctorate at Columbus, was dean of students at Monticello College in Illinois. She was one of the first commissioned WAVES, serving from 1942 to 1946. After the war, Genie Smith joined the CIA and served for 20 years in research and analysis. Without close heirs, Genie Smith decided to will her estate to the University and the resulting gift will make a significant addition to Rochester's resources. . . . "I did not know Genie Smith but I am intrigued by the anecdotes. At 12 she entered a national crossword puzzle contest and won first prize -- a smart young girl. She always did her own income tax -- a very independent lady. In that income tax return there were two pages of gifts to charities -- a generous woman. When she was dean at Monticello, students in financial distress were often helped directly from Miss Smith's own purse -- a dean with heart. . . . "Yes, we do know Genie Smith. . . . We remember her in anecdote and outline, we give thanks for her life, her dedication, her mind and heart. Thanks, Genie."
PROFESSIONALLY SPEAKING

In this space last year we announced the appointment of Hugo Sonnenschein '61 as provost of Princeton University. Now we can add him to our list of Rochester alumni who are college and university presidents: He takes over in July as president of the University of Chicago. He will be the 11th president in the university's 101-year history. . . .

Curtis Berger '48 has been installed as president of the Association of American Law Schools, representing 158 U.S. law schools and 8,000 law professors. . . .

Sheila Casey Dollar '89GM, a postdoctoral fellow in biochemistry at the University's Medical Center, was given a post-doctoral fellowship in a recent issue of Genes & Development, a leading journal in the field, for her recent achievement in growing the papilloma virus in the laboratory—an advance that will now permit close study of the virus that causes genital warts. . . .

Diana Garcia-Pritchard '89G, an Eastman Kodak Company research scientist, was called on by the Clinton-Gore transition office to join astronaut Sally Ride and other space experts in its Space, Science and Technology group.

EPONYMS

The University of California-San Diego's Undergraduate Sciences Building now bears the name of Herbert F. York '42, '43G, honoring UC-San Diego's first chancellor. As one of this country's leading scientific statesmen, York has frequently represented the U.S. at international armscontrol conferences. . . .

Meanwhile, Frederick Pennell '37E, founder and first conductor of the Eastman Wind Ensemble who has been leading the Kosei Wind Band in Japan, has had a concert hall named for him in Kosu City.

MUSIC MAKERS

"Dark pearl from Diamond" ran the headline in the New York Post when David Diamond's ('37GE) Symphony No. 11, commissioned by the New York Philharmonic in honor of its 150th anniversary, was premiered in December, 50 years after the orchestra played the New York premiere of its 150th anniversary, was premiered in December, 50 years after the orchestra played the New York premiere of the composer's Symphony No. 1. . . .

George Walker's ('57GE) Sinfonia No. 2 is receiving its premiere by the Detroit Symphony Orchestra in April. His Folk Songs for Orchestra was premiered last May by the Baltimore Symphony under David Zinnman and since has entered the repertoire also of the Saint Louis Symphony. . . .

Over on the performing side, the Ying String Quartet (siblings Janet '92E, David '92GE, Phillip '92GE, and Timothy Ying '91GE) has been traveling under a National Endowment for the Arts program that places chamber groups in rural communities—with their latest stint a 10-month gig in Jesup (pop. 2,000), Iowa. This last assignment is a somewhat quieter experience, they report, from some of their previous gigs—among them celebrity weddings like John Denver's, and the Don Johnson-Melanie Griffith paparazzi-plagued nuptials (which the Yings had been told was to be a birthday party, "so we had to improvise 'Here Comes the Bride' ") . . .
RIVER CAMPUS, cont.

'65 Richard Forkey is president of Precision Optics, a company that develops night vision goggles. . . . David O'Brien, a professor of history at Holy Cross College in Worcester, Mass., has received the National Association of Catholic Colleges and Universities' 1992 Theodore H. Hesburgh Award for Distinguished Service to Higher Education. . . . John Spare, who owns and operates Sparetime Travel in Canandaigua, N.Y., has completed a graduate program in hospitality-travel management at Rochester Institute of Technology.

'66 Ronald Hallen was appointed county director of health services by the Otsego (N.Y.) County Board of Representatives.

'67 Michael Rick '87G has been named v.p. of engineering for the Erdle Perforating Company.

'68 25th REUNION, JUNE 3-6

Patrick Burns, v.p. for corporate services for Park Ridge Health System, has been re-elected vice chairman of the board of trustees at Community College of the Finger Lakes. . . . Donna Jurdy, a professor of geological sciences at Northwestern University, had been awarded a grant from the National Science Foundation. The $50,000 per year, five-year grant will go toward her research into how the earth's surface interacts with the earth's crust. . . . Robin Ross-Quetin is a co-manager of a long-term ecological research project in Antarctica.

'69 25th REUNION, JUNE 2-5, 1994

Judith Benham has been appointed technical director of masking and packaging systems, a division of 3M, following two years as technical director of the company's industrial tape division. . . . Sister Marie Rosanne Bonfini G has been inducted as the eighth president of Immaculata (Pa.) College. . . . Wendell O'Neal G has been appointed technical director of SmithKline Beecham Clinical Laboratories' Philadelphia facility. He and his wife, Helen, and their two daughters, Shani, 16, and Kita, 14, live in Wilmington, Del. . . . Karen Sorvari '69G, associate professor, law librarian, and director of writing programs for Campbell University's A. Wiggins School of Law, has been inducted into the school's chapter of Omicron Delta Kappa, a national leadership society. . . . Geoffrey Tobias is a plastic reconstructive surgeon who specializes in facial surgery. He's also an instructor at the Mount Sinai School of Medicine. He and his wife Lynne have three children.

'70 Jonathan Bauman writes that he's been appointed medical director of Four Winds Hospital in Katonah, N.Y. . . . Last October "Cooking the World," written by Bob Berky, was performed at Linconl's Center's Clark Studio Theater in Manhattan. Berky himself performed in the production which was described in an ad as follows: "Two brilliant chefs; a major friendship at stake. An amusing and touching evening of music-theatre." According to Rochester English professor Jarold Ramsey, "The play has the true Berky comic wildness!" . . . Patrick Crowley has been elected to his fourth term as supervisor of Bloomfield, N.Y. He serves also on the town legislature. . . . Robert Freiwald G, an associate professor of mathematics, has received a distinguished faculty award from Washington University in St. Louis. . . . Robert Kirschbaum, an associate professor of fine arts and the director of the studio arts program at Trinity College in Hartford, Conn., has been named chairman of the school's fine arts department. . . . Elliot Richman '75C, an editor for Patient Care, a clinical magazine published by Medical Economics Publishing. He was awarded the company's 1992 Don L. Berg Award for Excellence in Writing for his series of articles on coronary angioplasty. . . . As co-founder of the Coalition for Top-Free Equality Mary Lou Cable Schloss has helped to legalize topless dress for women in New York State.

'71 Anne Marie O'Leary has earned a master's degree in educational psychology from the Edinboro University of Pennsylvania. . . . Zia Shey G has been appointed associate dean for student affairs and graduate dental education at the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey.

DANDELION Days

Reminiscences from Cathy Jones Minehan '68, chair, 25th reunion communications committee

"In my freshman and sophomore years, we had to dress for dinner on the Hill. Anything that had a skirt qualified as a dress—there were lots of mu-mus and outfits that were only one step away from something you would sleep in, sometimes even something you would sleep in."

"I remember the first day that men were allowed on an open basis above the first floor of the Hill. I remember it as if it were yesterday afternoon. I was hurriedly getting out of my—quote unquote—dress after Sunday dinner and was in my underwear as I walked off the elevator."

And there was a group of men standing there for the first time.

"Sophomore year, in the fall of 1965, I believe, we experienced the great East Coast blackout. All the lights in Rush Rhees tower were totally off, which was a weird, almost scary sight. And then in February 1966 there was a snowstorm that locked us in for five days or so. I read the collected works of Ian Fleming—it was a very intellectual five-day period. Probably this intellectuality was prompted by the food: The only thing the Hill had after a while was freeze-dried scrambled eggs and consommé.

"I remember sherry hours in the library freshman year. They always seemed to be so civilized. And I remember a guy on the radio station who was called the Duke of Earl. I can never listen to that oldie without thinking of his radio show. There was the freshman talent show, and the 'Ugly Man on Campus' contest, and Frosh Women's Camp. Before Freshman Week, they used to send freshman women up for—it seemed like forever—freshman camp. The sophomore women taught all these cheerleaders, when to wear your beanie, things like that. All I remember is that it was freezing cold, there was cold water only, and we slept in bunk beds!"
Down to earth

Environmentally sound decisions can be economically sound as well, it seems. Take David Stein '72, who expanded his business in commercial stationery to include a line of office supplies made from recycled products. After one year in operation, the New York City-based EARTH Y Recycled Office Products company counts among its customers American Express, the Environmental Defense Fund, Home Box Office, and Rockefeller Financial Services.

Not bad for a one-time professional actor. At Rochester, Stein was active in theater productions, at one point playing Captain Hook in Peter Pan. He earned a master's in fine arts at Boston University and then moved to New York, where he acted professionally, including a stint with the American Shakespeare Theater, through 1980.

Soon after, he founded Act One Office Supply and hired other actors as his sales reps, giving them work "between gigs." EARTHY operates as a part of Act One, which now earns some $2 million in sales annually.

"We've started to grow again after some shrinkage during the recession," he says, "and EARTHY is one of the reasons for our growth."

'73 20th REUNION, JUNE 3-6

Philip Brown says, "I'm looking for David Haddad. Please contact me through the Alumni Association office." ... Lester Erazti writes that he's happened to meet Paul Harris, and that she's the mother of two daughters, Marielle, 2, and Laura, 5. Susan Dreyer Harris reports that she's happily married to Paul Harris, and that she's the mother of two daughters, Marielle, 2, and Laura, 5. Susan Dreyer Harris reports that she's happily married to Paul Harris, and that she's the mother of two daughters, Marielle, 2, and Laura, 5; Susan teaches music in New York City. ... Loren Ostraw '74G has opened a Texas-style restaurant in Los Angeles. He's a partner in real-estate development enterprises in California, Washington, and Illinois. The legal paper on his Jag says "MELIORA:

Ann Schwankwe reports that she has a Ph.D. in psychology from Milan, Italy. She is the owner of Ann Cushman Co., a company that imports and distributes designer apparel. Arnold Stolberg reports that he married Martha Schuman in 1981. They have two children, Josh, 8, and Alex, 5. At last word Arnold was about to become a full professor of psychology at Virginia Commonwealth University.

'74 20th REUNION, JUNE 2-5, 1994

William ("Bill") Dennis is a project manager for System Test in the Millstar Division of the Aerospace Corp. He and his Janice live in Marina Del Rey, Calif. ... Kevin Fenney '75G, assistant professor at Southern Connecticut State University in New Haven, Conn., has become a certified management accountant. ... Democrat Lynda Garon Goldstein has been elected to the Monroe County Legislature. ... Mel Trennen is a medical doctor in private practice with Digestive Disease Associates in Schenectady, N.Y. ... Leonard Sweet G is president of United Theological Seminary in Dayton, Ohio.

'75 Sue Jacobson is now a partner in the Rochester law firm of Boylan, Brown, Code, Fowler, and Wilson. ... H. Thomas McMoekin has been promoted to senior v.p. at Lincoln National Corp. ... Sally Morrison G is an associate professor of mathematics at Bucknell University, where she directs the project "Using Mathematics to Enhance Mathematical Learning." ... Carl Sassano G has been named corporate v.p. of Bausch & Lomb. ... Barbara Shupak and Stephen Tencer announced the birth of their second son, Evan Joseph Tencer, on Dec. 4, 1992. She reports that he was 20½ inches long and weighed in at 10 lbs. 5 oz and that his older brother, Mitchell, is trying to adjust to not being the center of the universe. Barbara just had her 12-year anniversary at St. Vincent's Medical Center. She was elected president of Metropolitan Healthcare Administrators Association, a professional organization of 250 administrators in New York City. ... David Welch writes that his daughter Elizabeth Nicole was born on Oct. 27, 1992. "Mother and daughter are doing fine. 3½-year-old brother, Mackenzie Andrew, is recovering," he reports.

'76 George Bernstein has received a Ph.D. in chemical engineering from North Carolina State University. ... Shirley Sadowsky Greening has been named chairman of the department of laboratory sciences at Thomas Jefferson University's School of Allied Health Sciences in Philadelphia. She has published over 30 articles on topics such as Pap smear, medical liability issues for cytotechnologists, and curriculum issues in cytotechnology. ... Richard Ketcham, executive director of Brooks Memorial Hospital in Dunkirk, N.Y., served as executive committee chairman for the 1992 Fund for the Arts in Chautauqua County. ... Jerry Krasner G, '83G writes that he has left Gruman Corp., where he was director of the Washington Technology Office, and joined the applied technology division of Boco-Allen & Hamilton, Inc., in McLean, Va. ... Donna Matles Markell and her husband, Bob, announce the birth of their son, John Whitelaw, on Aug. 28, 1992. He is brother to 16-month-old Hannah. ... Cooper & Lybrand, the international professional services firm, has named Nicholas Phillips G principal in the firm's human resource advisory services practice in Syracuse. ... Deborah Schaffer writes that she's been promoted to full professor in the English Department of Eastern Montana College in Billings, Mont. ... Ron Taylor '77G writes that he married Cindy Crowley on Sept. 1, 1991. Dave Crowley '78, '79G, brother of the bride, was best man. ... Navy Cmdr. Mark Wiesbinski recently assumed command of Patrol Squadron One, Naval Air Station, Barbers Point, Hawaii.

'77 Mark Camel, assistant attending surgeon at Greenwich (Conn.) and Stamford Hospitals, has been named to the executive committee of the Congress of Neurological Surgeons. ... Susan Feigelman (see '81M). ... Stuart Friedman and his wife Sherry announce the birth of their son, Andy, on April 9, 1992. Stuart was recently promoted to director of sales for Marriott's Grande Ocean Resort in Hilton Head, S.C. ... At last word, Jim Lavlin and his wife, Susan, were expecting their second child in January. He writes, "My career as a social worker goes well. I got my start in the profession as an R.A. in the dorms and at Lifeline, the University's poison control and crisis line, which I worked for in my last year as a graduate student." Bob and Rhonda Birnbaum Lyons reports that her son, William Henry, was born in 1991. She works as a librarian at Thamasat University in Thailand.

'78 15th REUNION, JUNE 3-6

Leslie Abramsong and her husband Arthur Miller announce the birth of their son, Gabriel Lee, on June 2, 1992. She's the editor of a University of Chicago magazine and a doctoral student in English, currently working on her dissertation. ... Ronald Bittner G, president and chief executive officer of Rochester Telephone Company, has been named a member of Strong Memorial Hospital's board of managers. ... Barbara Fishman Cahen writes that she married David Cahen on May 21, 1992, and she's been promoted to manager of marketing research and planning at Lederle Laboratories in Wayne, N.J. ... Margery Rifkin David will receive her post-master's certificate in psychotherapy from Adelphi University in May. She is in private practice. ... Lt. Cmdr. George Echert reports that he left his job with Naval Construction Battalion-Three, Port Heuneme, Calif., on a seven-month deployment to Sigonella, Italy. ... From his home in Raleigh Steven Feilerstein reports that he has earned an M.A. degree from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He and his wife, Lisa, announce the birth of their second son, Joshua Ross, who joins his brother Aaron, 4. ... Cory Frank is a supervising psychologist at the St. Luke's Roosevelt Hospital in Manhattan. He was married in May, 1991. ... James Goodman, senior attorney for Day & Zimmermann, Inc., has been promoted to general counsel and secretary for the corporation. He and his wife, Yasmin, live in Glenside, Pa. ... Marjorie Segal Gorman has been appointed v.p. of the marketing consulting firm the Tierney Group. ... Melissa Townsend Klauberg reports that she's living in Greenwich, Conn., with her husband John and daughters Christie Marjorie, 3½, and Jacqueline Laura, 1½. Melissa practices law part time with a
nati. . . . Diana Mortensen says that she'd like to hear from Elliot Bolles. . . . Michael Nudelman writes that he married pediatrician Stephanie Corn in 1990, that he was admitted to the Georgia bar in 1991, that he was medical director for Aetna Health Plans of Georgia until March 1992, and that he is now an independent health-care consultant. . . . Francois Pin G, '82G, head of the autonomous robotic systems group at the Department of Energy's Oak Ridge National Laboratory, has been elected to the editorial board of the Intelligent and Fuzzy Systems Journal. He lives in Knoxville, Tenn., with his wife Dorothy. . . . Michael Stavola G, '80G has been promoted to the rank of associate professor of physics with tenure at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pa. . . . Paul and Alison Trimmer announce the birth of their son, Adam, on Dec. 22, 1991. . . . Gail Wiseman-Cahn G married Carl Rockburne on Oct. 4, 1992. She is president of Cahn Associates, Inc., in Winnipeg, Manitoba. He is a senior trade commissioner for the International Trade Center in Winnipeg.

'79 15th REUNION, JUNE 2-5 1994

'S 80 Susan Landau writes that she married Richard Glasser on Dec. 5, 1992. At last word the couple planned to move from New York to Fort Meyers, Fla., where Richard will practice ophthalmology. . . . Jennifer McErlain, '89G an assistant professor of philosophy and coordinator of women's and minority studies at Siena College, has been doing research on the ways romance novels have changed with the times. A specialist in internal medicine, Richard Senzer has joined the medical staff of Hackettstown (Pa.) Community Hospital. . . . Michael Taylor '81G has been transferred to the Rochester area as a consumer financial analyst for Mobil Chemical Company's plastics division headquarters. In October his second son, Andrew, was born. He reports that his first son, Christopher, 2 1/2, is "already a little man."

'81 Joel Aronstein and his wife Majbritt Hugfeldt announce the birth of their daughter, Sarah Michelle, on Oct. 7, 1992. He reports that they're living in Europe. . . . Nathaniel Merrell '82G (see '87M). . . . William Munley, the administrator of rehabilitation at St. Francis Hospital in Greenville, S.C. . . . Nancy Chaffin Rocks and her husband Alan proudly announce the birth of their second child, Alyssa Lauren, on July 15, 1992. She is the first girl to be born in the Rocks family in at least five generations. The family lives in Skokie, Ill. . . . Judy Kaplan Sakowitz '82G and her husband Michael announce the birth of their daughter, Julia Sharon, on Dec. 4, 1992. . . . Jeffrey Waxman and Jan LaMartina Waxman '81N write that they and their 4-year-old son Craig have recently settled in Rochester. They report that Jeffrey has opened a dental practice in the Renaissance Building in Brighton and Jan is a health-care communi­cations manager for the Greater Rochester Region Home Care Association and Hospice.

'S 82 David Baine reports that he has purchased a service business in Wellesley, Mass., having resigned after seven years as an investment analyst at the Boston Company. . . . Eric Borresen reports, "Mildred and I just had a nine-pound son." . . . Rosemary Hermann-DaCunha and her husband Steve announce the birth of their daughter, Elisabeth Marie, on Nov. 23, 1992. . . . Joel Aronstein, who's doing Ph.D. work in sociol­ogy, says she'd love to hear from anybody. Her address is: 1958 Broadway St., #12B, Iowa City, IA 52240. . . . Julia Steinfirst Howard and her husband John announce the birth of their triplets, Benjamin, William, and Samuel, on Dec. 14, 1992. "We're getting along just fine," she reports. . . . Thomas Pimm (see '83N). . . . Lt. Cmdr. Chris Taggart and Lt. Cmdr. Liz Pedro Taggart announce the birth of their second child, Amy Elisabeth, on Nov. 10, 1992. They write that the whole family is glad to have her, especially big brother Ross Kenneth, 3. Chris and Liz were recently promoted to their present rank in the Reserves.

'S 83 10th REUNION, JUNE 3-6
Nancy Robinson Cantor and Daniel Cantor '81 write that they finally have their own house in Rye, N.Y., and that they're looking forward to being back in Rochester for the reunion. . . . Capt. Robert Gallasch married Gail Morse on July 25, 1992. He's an officer in the U.S. Air Force stationed at Offut Air Force Base in Omaha, Neb. . . . Jon Giberson reports that he has two daughters, Heidi, 5, and Laura, 14 months. . . . Craig Harris G, '86G writes that he is executive director of the Leonardo Journal and the International Society for the Arts, Sciences, and Technology. . . . Alice Koehn reports that she's been promoted to director of employment for the First Bank of Rochester and that she plans to marry Tom Benson. . . . Christopher Miceli G married Christine O'Brien on June 13, in Albany. . . . John Ng and Pati Adams Ng report that they have moved to Washington, where John will finish his residency in ophthalmology at Madigan Army Medical Center. At last word Pati was looking for a job, hopefully with marine mammals, as she enjoyed volunteering at the Marine Mammal Center's Rescue, Rehabilitation and Release program last year. . . . In December Navy Lt. Cmdr. David Pierce returned aboard the ballistic missile submarine U.S.S. Stonewall Jackson, homeported in Charleston, S.C., from a strategic deterrent patrol. . . . Messina Kelly Walking reports that she had her second daughter in July 1992.

'S 84 10th REUNION, JUNE 2-5, 1994
Loren Fox married Linda Fox in 1986. . . . Joe Kestenbaum writes that he's taken a position as a PC software instructor with the Professional Development Group of Framingham, Mass. . . . Navy Ens. Michael Sullivan has completed the Officer Indoctrination School. . . . Todd Watkins is a professor of economics at Lehigh University, where he specializes in technology policy and management, economics of innovation, and the European Community.

'S 85 Diane Farallo Austin G has been promoted to group product manager-refrigerated products at Rich Products Corp., in Buffalo. . . . Margaret Blank Birth (see also page 42) writes that she and her husband Kevin Birth are living in La Jolla, Calif., having spent two years
Larry Youngman reports that he's once again racing cars as a hobby.

Jeffrey Amann reports that he has graduated from the University of Michigan Law School in Ann Arbor and that he is practicing corporate law with the firm of Brobeck, Phleger, & Harrison in San Francisco. Amy Lyn Silber reports that she married Richard Blake of Swampscott, Mass., on Sept. 6. Hilary Morrison was her bridesmaid and Danyel Schaffi Lockett was a guest at the wedding. Amy-Lyn is working as an assistant district attorney.

Naval Petty Officer David Cox was promoted to his present rank while serving aboard the submarine U.S.S. Dallas, homeported in Groton, Conn. Susan '90G married Thomas Dunn '9G on June 27, 1992. Shawn is now a second-year anesthesiology resident at the Montefiore Medical Center in the Bronx.

Phil Eppig Butler '86N (who recently had a little girl), Lorna Caldwell '86, and Paula Holmes Zagrobelny '88 attended the wedding. David Papilandaro, an actuarial consulting assistant with AXV Corp. in Raleigh, N.C., and that he is attending the MBA program at Kenan-Flagg Business School at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Barbara Bliss Mahnke writes that she married Peter Mahnke on Aug. 31, 1991, becoming an "instant" mom of Brian, 11, and David, 8. Peter Butler '87 and Betsy Eppig Butler '86N (who recently had a little girl), Lorna Caldwell '86, and Paula Holmes Zagrobelny '88 attended the wedding. David Papilandaro, an actuarial consulting assistant with AXV Corp. in Raleigh, N.C., and that he is attending the MBA program at Kenan-Flagg Business School at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

'86 Barbara Bliss Mahnke writes that she married Peter Mahnke on Aug. 31, 1991, becoming an "instant" mom of Brian, 11, and David, 8. Peter Butler '87 and Betsy Eppig Butler '86N (who recently had a little girl), Lorna Caldwell '86, and Paula Holmes Zagrobelny '88 attended the wedding. David Papilandaro, an actuarial consulting assistant with AXV Corp. in Raleigh, N.C., and that he is attending the MBA program at Kenan-Flagg Business School at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

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Three generations of Rochester marriages

We'll bet that there aren't many alumni out there who can top this family for long-standing Rochester connections. (If your family can, please let us know by writing Editor, Alumni Review, University of Rochester, 107 Administration Building, Rochester, NY 14627-0033.)

When Gail Garnish Bennett '89 married Navy Lt. Daniel Bennett '87 last year, she became the third generation in her family to marry a fellow Rochester graduate. The wedding itself was a reunion of sorts, with 23 alumni in attendance, including the bride and groom.

Gail’s parents are John Groves Garnish ’61 and Kathryn Carson Garnish ’61, who met at a dance their freshman year and married right after graduation, on June 2, 1961. Her grandfather, John Howard Garnish ’27, married Ruth Groves Garnish ’27 six years after meeting her at a fraternity dance. Mrs. Garnish, who died in 1975, was the blind date of one of Mr. Garnish’s fraternity brothers, recalls Mr. Garnish, “but I danced with her and we got along great. I loved her dancing and she apparently liked mine—this from a guy who can’t walk now!”

John Garnish, Senior—who happens to be a cousin of the legendary trainer and coach Spike Garnish and who also happens to have coined the name “Yellowjackets”—presented the toast at his granddaughter’s wedding.

With the Senate, the House, and the Executive Branch all Democratic, what can we expect in measures that address the problems of our cities?

We should look forward to new housing initiatives by the federal government. During the past two administrations, federal funds were not appropriated to guarantee adequate housing. As a result of this, and also due to the lack of services and programs for persons recently released from mental institutions, the nation was besieged with hundreds of homeless persons.

In terms of health care, we can look forward to efforts to cut the red tape. Programs must be created for persons who have become unemployed and lost their health-care coverage. This ever-expanding group demands our prompt attention before their health-care needs escalate, resulting in even greater expenses.

The rise in crime rates goes hand in hand with the increase in unemployment. Employment and training opportunities must be made available to those who have been left out or pushed out of the labor market. Our failure to educate our youth to become productive members of the community adds to this societal dilemma.

Finally, moral vision must be restored if we are to end the racially motivated violence witnessed during the past 10 years.

What is the significance of the Civil Rights Act of 1991?

You will recall that President Bush vetoed the act as it was originally proposed in 1990 and, in so doing, became only the third president in our history to veto a civil-rights act. The first was President Andrew Johnson, who vetoed the Reconstruction Era bill, and the second was President Reagan, who vetoed the Civil Rights Restoration Act of 1987.

The Civil Rights Act of 1991 was a direct response to eight Supreme Court opinions entered in 1988 and 1989 that addressed employment-discrimination cases. These recent opinions reversed longstanding Supreme Court rulings from the 1970s. The 1991 act nullifies the recent rulings and restores the old law. So, under our tripartite system, the government is working as it should. In essence, if the people do not agree with the Supreme Court, they can turn to Congress to enact new legislation. They can also turn to a new president to make new appointments to the Supreme Court.
Lofty ideas

After graduation, Joe DiMaggio '91 planned to go out to Colorado and work while waiting for his law-school applications to come through. He had everything packed—but a friend took him to lunch to talk about a design he had for a loft bed. Not just any loft bed, mind you! This was an 18-piece angle-iron beauty. Assembled, it stood five feet high. Unassembled, it fit in a carrying case. The friend needed someone to market the beds.

DiMaggio unpacked. "I decided to stay home [in Rome, N.Y.] and try it out."

College-dorm rooms, as you know, are never as big as they should be. A loft bed is like a tall bunk bed that lifts the sleeping portion up, leaving room underneath for just about anything.

DiMaggio's prefab metal bed, Instant Lofts by Marex Products, could be built in about half an hour—and taken down just as fast, put back in its carrying case, and taken home at semester's end.

"Sales were going pretty well," he recalls, but the design just wasn't sturdy enough. Redesigned to make it sturdier, the bed became much heavier, making it difficult to ship and less portable. Sales slowed down.

"We decided to put the business on a back burner," said DiMaggio. So two years later, he's in Vail, "waiting to hear [back home]—and taking down just as fast, put back in its carrying case, and taken home at semester's end.

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Thanks to YOU

Rochester's Alumni Volunteers

Margaret Taylor Adams '58, for your leadership as co-chair of the 35th-reunion gift committee.

Rosanne Tierney Schwartz '76, for your enthusiastic participation as chair of the 15th-reunion events committee.

Lori Kahn Diggory '88, for serving as co-chair of the 50th-reunion committee, as a VAN volunteer, and as v.p. of the Rochester Mellora Club.

Richard Couch '76, '79E, for your help in launching the Simon School's first Alumni Advisory Council and for serving as the council's first chair.

Wayne Norton '41, for serving as co-chair of your 50th-reunion gift committee, as alumni advisor to DKE, and as a member of the Pan-Hellenic Council.

Richard Kramer '43, for your commitment to achieving a record-setting reunion gift as co-chair of your 50th-reunion gift committee.

EASTMAN, cont.

'64 Robert Cowan GE reports that he and fellow duo-pianist Joan Yarbrough played their 74th orchestral performance last October in College Station, Texas. They performed The Max Bruch Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra, Op. 88, with the Brazos Valley Symphony Orchestra.

'67 "Autumn Pastorale" for solo flute by George Faust GE was performed during a Christmas service at Lincoln (N.Y.) Baptist Church, where he is organist. He serves on the faculty of the Hochstein School of Music in Rochester.

'69 Steve Wasson '71GE writes that he presented his Doctor of Musical Arts composition recital in November at the Cincinnati College Conservatory of Music Patricia Corbett Theatre. David Collins '71E assisted as guest artist, performing two pieces: Wasson's Intermezzo, Op. 35 for Violin and Piano, a work he wrote for his parents' 50th wedding anniversary; and Sonata Breve, Op. 37, for unaccompanied violin, a work written specifically for Collins.

'72 In December, jazz vibraphonist/composer Ted Piltzecker performed with his sextet at the Greenwich House in New York City. A veteran of the George Shearing Quintet, he has directed the jazz program for the Aspen Music Festival since 1984. His compositions have been recognized with awards from the National Endowment for the Arts, New York State, the Arts Council, and the McDowell Arts Colony.

'76 Mary Helen Weinstein Connor '77GE and her husband Bill announce the birth of their son, Forrest Dylan, on July 23, 1992. Ron Wagner reports that he has been working with Brazilian singer Eliana Estavao and that he's been a percussionist with Avaz, a central Asian dance company, playing frame drums from Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.

'79 Robert Jesselton reports that he was awarded the Werner Award by the South Carolina Arts Commission and that he gave a speech before Governor Carroll Campbell in the Senate Chambers. He is a full professor at the University of South Carolina. Last summer he performed in Brazil, giving five recitals and performing in the Festival Invierno.

'81 Akmal Parwez GE reports that he was featured as a visiting American composer-vocalist in a concert at the American Center in Islamabad, Pakistan. There he presented four of his compositions. He also gave a vocal recital of 17 songs—in 10 languages—at a concert organized by the United States Information Service. In February his suite of piano duets, "Ragalogues," was given its New York City premiere by Jane Faust and Caroline Norwood. The work, commissioned by Faust, is dedicated to his father, the renowned Pakistani poet and musician, Afzal Parwez.

'83 Diane Groves Bishop and her husband John announce the birth of their first child, Emily Rena, on Aug. 6, 1992. Diane writes that she is principal bassoonist of the Florida Symphony Orchestra in Orlando, and that John is a freelance stage-hand and an officer of Stage Hands Union Local 361.

'88 Eileen Stremple reports that she was the first American participant in a new cultural exchange program that enabled her to spend two months at the Bolshoi Opera in Moscow. She has also won the Licia-Albanese Puccini Competition and is preparing for her New York Carnegie Hall debut in June.

'89 Violinist Miriam Kramer has been awarded the prestigious Concert Recital Diploma by unanimous decision from a jury which included Ruggiero Ricci. The recital took place at the Guildhall School of Music, London. She also won first prize for her performance of Ravel's Tzigane and first prize in the Max and Peggy Morgan Concerto Competition for her performance of the Sibelius Concerto.

'90 Navy Seaman Recruit Keith Hinton has completed basic training at Recruit Training Command in Orlando, Fla.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

'38 Ralph Jacob M, professor emeritus of medicine at Rochester, was named a master of the American College of Rheumatology during the opening ceremonies of the organization's Annual Scientific Meeting in Atlanta.

Bonfiglio to head clinical pathologists

Thomas A. Bonfiglio '69M, '72R is president-elect of the American Society of Clinical Pathologists (ASCP), slated to take office in October. A nonprofit medical specialty society, ASCP numbers over 45,000 board-certified pathologists, physicians, clinical scientists, and certified technologists and technicians. It is recognized as the principal source of continuing education in pathology and the leading organization for the certification of laboratory personnel.

A member of the ASCP board since 1985, he has chaired its Council on Cytopathology and the Quality Assurance Steering Committee. He has also served as deputy commissioner for the Commission on Continuing Education.

Among other honors, Bonfiglio is recipient of the Papanicolaou Award of the American Society of Cytology for meritorious achievement in the field. He is chair and professor of pathology at the University's School of Medicine and Dentistry.
'42 Thomas Shipley M, co-founder of the North Canton Medical Clinic Center, retired from medical practice last summer.

'43 Alfred ("Fritz") Deckert M, '40RC has retired from surgical practice at the Adirondack Medical Center of Saranac Lake, although he plans to stay semi-active as a consultant at the hospital for some time.

'47 Robert Tuttle M, who retired as dean of the University of Texas Medical School in Houston in 1984, is a marine docent for the University of New Hampshire.

'48 D. Louise Oder GM, '50GM retired last June as a distinguished professor emerita from the University of South Carolina School of Medicine's Department of Developmental Biology and Anatomy. She reports that she still keeps a small office and gives a few lectures.

'53 Kirk Stetson M and his wife Bunni have left their home of 20 years in Flagstaff, Ariz., to do missionary work at Raleigh Fitkin Memorial Hospital in Manzini, Swaziland.

'57 Arthur Pappas M is medical director for the Boston Red Sox and professor and chairman of orthopedic surgery at the University of Massachusetts Medical Center in Worcester.

'60 Frederick Hecht M writes that he's a professor of medicine at the Université de Nice in France, where he's working on the genetics of cancer, especially brain tumors.

'66 Spencer Holmes M, a clinical assistant professor at the University of Minnesota Medical School, is a dermatologist at Park Nicollet Medical Center in St. Louis Park, Minn.

'69 Peter Linden M is a plastic and reconstructive surgeon at Nantucket Cottage Hospital.

'81 Susan Feigelman '77RC, M has been named assistant professor of pediatrics at the University of Maryland. She reports that she plans to marry Clifford Esman.

'83 Harold Lessar GM, '89GM and his wife Karen announce the births of their daughters, Paula and Emma, on June 6, 1992. The twins' big sister Andrea is a first grader. He writes, "Karen is taking a much needed piano-teaching sabbatical as the very busy mother of 3-month-old twins." He's completing his neurology residency at the University of Michigan Medical Center this spring and plans to spend the next year as a neuromuscular fellow in Ann Arbor.

'84 Gloria Burgett Webster M writes that she has retired as director of nurse training at Valle Verde Center of Saranac Lake, although she plans to stay semi-active as a consultant at the hospital for some time.

'93 Michelle Fromm M is a resident in the Maine-Dartmouth Family Practice Residency Program at Kennebec Valley Medical Center.

SCHOOL OF NURSING

'33 50th REUNION, OCT. 8-9, 1993

'34 50th REUNION, OCT. 7-8, 1994

'38 55th REUNION, OCT. 8-9, 1993

'39 55th REUNION, OCT. 7-8, 1994

'43 50th REUNION, OCT. 8-9, 1993

'44 50th REUNION, OCT. 7-8, 1994

'47 50th REUNION, OCT. 8-9, 1993

Adventures of a co-op

"Oh, we did work hard, but we played hard too," says Helen Hawelka Ashe '36, '38N, recalling her days as a "co-op" student on the Prince Street Campus (where undergraduates living in small rooms, usually converted mansions, did their own cooking and cleaning in return for reduced fees). "Living so closely together gave us a chance to practically major in every discipline. You learned your own subject area, but you also knew everything that everyone else was studying."

She hasn't forgotten what it was like to cook for twenty mouths at a time. "We'd toss everything into a huge stockpot on the stove. And whatever was left was served as a French 'potage' for lunch the next day. I always hated cleaning the pots and pans afterwards, but it was a small price to pay for a free room."

That's the same line of reasoning she used to justify getting up by 5 a.m. to stoke the dorm furnace during her junior year. This was after the chap who'd been hired to do the job was dismissed following the disappearance of some veggies from the root cellar that also housed the furnace. She recalls how house advisor Hazel ("Gram") Wilbraham sent a party of students to an orthopaedist at the Medical Center for furnace-fueling evaluation. He pronounced them physically fit to feed the coal-eating machine and provided tips about bending properly and choosing the right shovels. "Thereafter we tended our own furnace," Ashe says.

"The chores kept us busy, but they didn't get in the way of our social lives." She met her husband, Arthur Ashe '36, at a freshman mixer, although neither of them were first-year students at the time. "He'd come over to the women's campus thinking he'd meet a young girl. He met me instead, and that's when our romance began."
NURSING, cont.

She reports that this was the first time the exam was offered. ... Kathleen Coyne Plum ’77GN has been appointed associate professor of nursing by the Finger Lakes Community College Board of Trustees.

’74 20th REUNION, OCT. 7-8, 1994

’78 15th REUNION, OCT. 8-9, 1993

’79 15th REUNION, OCT. 7-8, 1994

’81 Cathy Peters GN reports that she has been selected to appear in Who’s Who of American Women for her entrepreneurial work in health promotion. ... Jan LaMartina Waxman (see ’81RC).

’82 Eileen Kelly-Lass and her husband Frank announce the birth of their daughter, Elizabeth Anne, on July 4, 1992. She joins her older brother Jared, 4½. Gayle writes, “I hope to see a lot of you at the reunion this year!”

’83 10th REUNION, OCT. 8-9, 1993

Gayle Nutile-Pimm and Thomas Pimm ’82 announce the birth of their second child, Olivia Rose, in June 1992. She joins her older brother Jared, 4½. Gayle writes, “I hope to see a lot of you at the reunion this year!”

’84 10th REUNION, OCT. 7-8, 1994

’86 Betsy Eppig Bucter (see ’86RC).

’88 5th REUNION, OCT. 8-9, 1993

Rae Fradel GN, an assistant professor of nursing at St. John Fisher College, received the Leadership Award from the Arthritis Foundation’s Geneva Valley Chapter for her work with the organization.

’89 5th REUNION, OCT. 7-8, 1994

Learn French next summer — in France

How about studying French grammar, vocabulary, and conversation — along with French civilization — in France next July? The program offers French cours pratiques at all levels from elementary to advanced at the Collège International de Cannes in Cannes. Your travel group will include Rochester students and alumni and will be led by Craig Barclay, associate professor at the Graduate School of Education and Human Development, who also teaches in the Department of Pediatrics.

The program runs from June 30 through July 31 at a cost of roughly $3,700 (includes airfare, room, board, and tuition). Optional excursions and independent travel are available. For details, contact Barclay at 716 275-3963.

IN MEMORIAM


Roger Vickery ’29 on Nov. 2, 1992.


Dorothy Dwyer DeCamp ’34 on Dec. 22, 1992.

Barbara Edgecomb Cushman ’35E on June 6, 1992.


Mary Elizabeth Cashman ’36 on Oct. 12, 1992.


Ingram Humphrey ’40 on Aug. 29, 1992.

Lloyd DeWitte ’41 on Aug. 27, 1992.


August Kuhn ’44 on Sept. 4, 1992.


Donald Howe ’45 on Dec. 25, 1992.


Helen Macchia Villone ’46 on Sept. 7, 1992.


E. James Springer ’52 on Oct. 18, 1992.


Lillian Diedrick Burleigh ’60 on Aug. 29, 1992.

Frank Muratore ’60G on Dec. 15, 1992.

George Sherwood ’60 on Sept. 30, 1992.

R. Dennis Kennedy DeChario ’61E, ’64G on Nov. 8, 1992.

Robert McIntyre Doty ’61 on Nov. 24, 1992.


Pamela Colman Child ’72 on Nov. 23, 1992.


Randy Edman ’80M on Feb. 29, 1992.


Craig Fitzgerald ’87 on Sept. 5, 1992.

Yean Boon Tan ’88 on June 14, 1992. (continued on page 66)

FACULTY / STAFF

Edgar Henshaw, director of the Basic Science Division at the Cancer Center and professor of oncology in medicine and biochemistry, on Dec. 30 in Pittsburgh. Henshaw came to Rochester in 1976 from Harvard Medical School. At Rochester, he developed and guided the Cancer Center's postdoctoral program. Contributions in his memory may be sent to the University of Rochester Cancer Center, Box 704, 601 Elmwood Ave., Rochester, NY 14607.

Johannes Holtfreter, Tracy H. Harris Professor Emeritus and an internationally known embryologist, on Nov. 13 in Rochester. Holtfreter joined the Department of Zoology (later, biology) in 1946. In 1966, he was appointed Tracy H. Harris Professor of Zoology, a chair he held until retirement in 1986. He investigated basic questions about the embryonic development of animals. Trends in Genetics wrote in 1989 that he was “one of the great pioneers” in the field of developmental biology. Contributions in his memory may be sent to the Holtfreter Graduate Fellowship Fund, Department of Biology, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627.

Jessie Huskam Kneisel ’28, ’30G, professor emeritus of modern languages at the Eastman School of Music, on Oct. 28 in Rochester. Kneisel taught German language, literature, and drama from 1936 to 1976. The Jessie Kneisel Lieder Prize was established in 1982 by her former student George McWhorter ’57E to honor a vocalist and collaborative pianist for outstanding performance of German lieder. Howard Hanson appointed her “advisor to women” in 1938, a post she held until 1945. Robert Marshak on Dec. 24 in Cancun, Mexico (see page 25).

Henry Mills, former vice president for educational administration, on Dec. 20. Mills joined the faculty in 1935 as assistant professor of education. He was appointed Earl B. Taylor Professor of Education and held a number of academic and administrative posts before becoming vice president in 1954. He received a Rochester Alumni Citation for outstanding service to the University and its students in 1957.

Gertrude Hurdle Moore ’18, director of the Memorial Art Gallery from 1922 to 1962, on Feb. 22 in Rochester. With her sister, Isabel, as chief curator, Moore transformed the infant gallery into an important museum. On a shoestring budget with few major supporters, the sisters developed a collection spanning 5,000
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 most tours 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).

**CRUISE THE BALTIC ABOARD THE DELUXE SONG OF FLOWER**

June 20–July 5

(Alumni Holidays)

Scandinavia, Russia, Poland, and the Baltic Republics of Estonia and Latvia . . . all this plus London in a remarkable 16-day itinerary highlighted by a 12-day cruise aboard the luxurious five-star-plus Song of Flower. Travel to lands where days are long and nights are short—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.

**CHARLEMAGNE'S DREAM—**

**CRUISE THE MAIN-DANUBE: MUNICH-NUREMBERG-VIENNA**

July 18–31

(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 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.

**HISTORIC CITIES OF THE SEA:**

**A VOYAGE FROM VENICE TO BARCELONA**

July 18–August 1

(Travel Dynamics)

Join this voyage to coastlines and islands, to imperial cities and royal palaces, to towns whose fortunes have faded but whose beauty remains undimmed. Visit the spectacular theater of the Greeks carved along a hillside in Taormina, the Doric temples on the plains of Paestum, the glory of Caesar's beautifully preserved arena and amphitheater of Arles, the haunting streets of Pompeii, and the most opulent and exotic city on the Adriatic—Venice. There is no more appropriate way to visit these dazzling cities than by ship. The luxurious 80-passenger Aurora I easily navigates the waterways leading to Venice and the great harbor of Barcelona, and is able to dock at the foot of sheer limestone cliffs at Bonifacio. Viewed from the sea, the sights of these historic cities are all the more dramatic and spectacular.

**CRUISING THE RHINE AND MOSELLE RIVERS**

July 29–August 11

(Gohagan)

Embark on a journey where history and legends wait around every bend of the Rhine and Moselle Rivers, where Old World villages mix with the cosmopolitan cities of modern Europe. On this 14-day adventure, travel through four countries in the heart of Europe—France, Luxembourg, Germany, and Switzerland—and discover historic cities and scenic countryside that stand as monuments to the new European order and its glorious past. Spend three nights in dynamic Paris, travel by train to Luxembourg, sail the scenic Moselle and magnificent Rhine for seven nights aboard the M.S. Europa, disembar in Basle, and complete your adventure with two nights in the delightful Swiss city of Lucerne.

**ALASKAN ODYSSEY**

August 7–14

(Clipper Cruise Line)

The Alaskan Odyssey is designed to give you an in-depth, close-up perspective of America's last frontier. Aboard the 138-passenger Yorktown Clipper, you will visit wilderness areas where no large ship can navigate and secluded places beyond the reach of ordinary travel. You will experience the wild and free spirit of southeast Alaska—its bald eagles, pods of humpback whales, vast glaciers, interesting coastal towns, and hidden fjords where puffins and kitiwakes nest in the rocky walls. You will be accompanied by experienced naturalists whose knowledge will enhance your enjoyment of the world around you. The leisurely itinerary through the fabled Inside Passage includes: Juneau, Haines/Skagway, Glacier Bay National Park, Tracy Arm/Sawyer Glaciers, Sitka, and Baranof Island.

**CRUISE THE DANUBE: EIGHT COUNTRIES IN ONE HISTORIC VISIT!**

September 10–24

(Alumni Holidays)

The Blue Danube . . . celebrated in song and history, Europe's great river winds its way on an 1,800-mile course through the continent. Eight countries share its waters! Through the centuries, ideas and cultural influences have spread up and down this mighty stream. And now, dramatic events in Eastern Europe are reshaping the lives of millions of people taking their first breath of freedom in decades.

(continued on page 66)
FACULTY/STAFF, cont.  
(continued from page 64)  
years and representing diverse cultures. Under their leadership, the gallery became a model for community participation with one of the highest memberships per capita in the country. Moore was the daughter of George L. Herdle, the gallery's first director.  
Mortimer Rosen, from 1962 to '73 a professor and director of research in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, on Aug. 27 in New York. At the time of his death he was director and chair of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center. His best-known books include The Caesarean Myth: Choosing the Best Way to Have Your Baby, Management of Labor, and In the Beginning: Your Baby's Brain Before Birth.  
Russell Saunders, professor of organ and co-chair of the keyboard department at the Eastman School of Music, on Dec. 6 in Rochester. On his 70th birthday, Saunders was recognized by American Organist magazine as "the world's single most important secondary source of scholarly material on any subject related to organ performance." He began teaching at Eastman in 1967; he received the 1986 Eisenhart Award for Excellence in Teaching and the 1986-87 University Mentor Award recognizing scholarly pursuits. Saunders was a recitalist and clinician for numerous colleges, churches, and American Guild of Organists chapters and conventions throughout the country and frequently served as adjudicator for major international organ competitions.  
George Wilson, an associate professor of clinical radiology and chief of the Medical Center's nuclear medicine department, on Dec. 8 in Rochester. Some of Wilson's research forms the basis for today's heart-stress tests. He was also a forerunner in the development of bone-imaging agents, thyroid, cancer treatments, and evaluation of vascular diseases. Contributions in his memory may be made to the Oncology Department at the Strong Memorial Hospital Cancer Center, 601 Elmwood Ave., Rochester, NY 14642.  

TRAVEL, cont.  
(continued from page 65)  
The attractions on the Danube will captivate you. Castles, palaces, monasteries, chapels, peaceful villages, and international capitals line its scenic banks—at times overlooking the river from spectacular locations high up on crags and cliffs. Your Danube itinerary will also feature exotic Istanbul sitting astride both Europe and Asia, along the fabled Bosphorus Strait, and a cruise on the Black Sea to the historic port of Yalta, "The Pearl of the Crimea." Come delight in an experience you will long remember.  

IN THE WAKE OF LEWIS & CLARK: THE COLUMBIA & SNAKE RIVERS  
September 27—October 3  
(Special Expeditions)  
The epic explorations of Lewis and Clark and Indian legends form an intriguing background for our seven-day voyage to the Pacific Northwest. Aboard the comfortable 70-passenger M.V. Sea Lion you sail from the mouth of the Columbia River in Astoria, Ore., to Lewiston, Idaho, on the Snake River. This beautiful and ever-changing natural highway features forested mountains, high desert country, fertile orchards, and the spectacular Columbia River Gorge with its jutting rocks and sparkling waterfalls. Along the way you will sample Washington's acclaimed wine country, ride on a private railroad up the slopes of Mt. Hood, cruise along the shoreline in Zodiac landing craft, and take a thrilling jet-boat ride into Hells Canyon, the deepest gorge in North America. The enthusiastic staff of historians and naturalists will share their unique insights into the history and diversity of this vibrant land.  

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(continued from page 66)
LETTERS
(continued from inside front cover)

female, wouldn't it be more scientifically accurate to be polling "Suzi Soap-Opera" or "Kate Crack-Mom"? (Unless, of course, these stereotypes seem a bit distasteful.)

(Mr.) Darryl L. North '67
Piscataway, New Jersey

Okay, you're on—in the future we'll try to spread our denigration a little more evenly. The next time we have occasion to speak of "your average Joe" (and, of course, Josephine), we'll be happy to recognize our female compatriots by referring to "Sixpack"—Editor.

Memoirs of a Stradivarius

I was greatly surprised to find under Recommended Reading, in the Winter '92-'93 issue, a brief review of my first and only novel, Memoirs of a Stradivarius, published by Vantage Press, 1988. Unfortunately, it is now out of print, but if someone is interested in purchasing a copy, he (she) may do so by writing to L.F.S. Publications, Inc., Box 136, 7825 Frew Street, Pittsburgh, PA 15213 ($14, plus $1.50 postage).

W. Thomas Marrocco
Eugene, Oregon

Provostial and Presidential

Congratulations to Hugo Sonnenschein '61, Jerry Green '67, Doris Guidi '56, and Sister Marie Rosenanne Bonfini '69 on their provostial and or presidential appointments ("Academic Execs," Class Acts, Summer-Fall 1992). I think a cursory glance at alumni records will show a number of other Rochester products of both undergraduate and graduate programs who have achieved similar academic distinction in recent years, including Murray Schwartz '65, Eric Weller '64G, and Paul Olsamp '62G. For what it is worth, I have been vice president for academic affairs and dean of the faculty at Western Maryland College since August of 1990.

David Seligman '63
Westminster, Maryland

Hall-of-Famer Hedges

The Winter 1992-93 issue of Rochester Review, page 37, lists Hall of Fame inductee Rufus Hedges as a '31 graduate. Rufus, whom I knew and admired as an athlete and a person, is a member of the Class of 1926. I thought I'd better bring this to your attention lest no one else does. It is probably an aftermath from my studies in the mechanical engineering course from which I graduated on the University Avenue campus. (The article "How Old Is Elderly" informed me that I am "very old." It is hard to believe, but I cannot deny it.)

Ed Becker '28
Rochester

The Wind Beneath My Wings

Assistant football coach John Vitone died December 14, 1992, after a courageous battle with cancer. I am neither a former Rochester football player nor am I a famous alumnus. I am just somebody who came in contact with Coach Vitone some twenty-three years ago. I am writing this because I never had a chance to say goodbye.

To sum him up, John was a straightforward, honest individual who respected others who were up front with him. He loved the young men he coached, not just on the football field and in the classroom, but in every space of their lives.

He cared about me. I have returned to the University as a full-time student pursuing a doctorate in education. At age 56, I sometimes feel like the oldest living graduate student. He "coached" me, he mentored me in ensuring that I stayed focused on my studies, and he counseled me whenever I got down on myself. If I earn my doctorate, John will have been both the gale-force wind and the gentle breeze that got me there.

This letter is not an obituary. John wouldn't like an obituary. He was a humble man, always seeking to avoid attention. He worried more about others than he did himself. In my memory, he will continue to coach me through my life by being the wind beneath my wings.

Bob Farrell '74, '78G
Rochester

Frank Hale

It is with great sadness that I write about the recent death of Frank Hale '69. Frank died of pancreatic cancer on October 5 after a six-month struggle that was marked with the courage and tenacity that was his trademark.

Frank joined our firm, O'Brien & Gere Engineers in Syracuse, in 1978 and enjoyed great success, and respect, in the environmental consulting business.

To his classmates, fraternity brothers, and friends who recall his fierce competitive spirit, know that Frank had managed to channel that spirit into his personal life, and into the business world, in his truly unique way.

Edwin C. Tiffit, Jr. '66
Syracuse

I can only report conflicting messages from Washington. On the one hand, there have been the congressional hearings criticizing universities for improper over-recovery of research costs. On the other hand, Representative Pat Schroeder has begun a series of hearings based on her suspicion that undergraduate tuitions have risen in order to pay research costs. Presumably, somebody should pay for research. If it is not to be the government (or industry—a minor player), either the research will not get done (which is hardly in the national interest) or undergraduates will pay for it (which is totally unacceptable).

Back to AAU for the closing. All of the AAU institutions are in a budget bind. The private universities have particularly acute problems, but the public institutions face taxpayer resistance. Despite the prevailing problems of the AAU brethren, I am pleased to note that Rochester is well represented in the AAU list of leaders. Myles Brand '67G is president of the University of Oregon, and in December, Hugo Sonnenschein '61, currently provost of Princeton, was named president of the University of Chicago (my own Ph.D. alma mater, '61).

Dennis O'Brien

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AFTER Words

DONALD STAUFFER '41E, '42GE

1993: Musician, Conductor, Composer, and Retired Conductor of the Navy Band

Donald Stauffer, former conductor of the United States Navy Band, doesn't know how many times he's performed "Hail to the Chief," but it's a lot. He has played his tuba and waved his baton for five presidents (six if you count FDR's funeral), and, like anyone who hangs around the White House long enough, he has a score of stories.

Including the one about the time he came within a baton's breadth of standing up President Johnson (a president you especially didn't stand up).

Seems there was to be a command performance for a visiting head of state, and the band was scheduled to leave the Navy Yard at 3:30 p.m., arriving at the White House with a comfortable one hour's prep time for the five o'clock ceremony.

"Three-thirty came and went, and the buses didn't," Stauffer recounts. Somebody goofed. Panic! "So I notified the White House, and everybody got in the act trying to get us some buses. By then it was rush hour, and that didn't help too much finding any available transportation. Finally two buses rolled in at 4:35—with a motorcycle escort."

Accompanied by their screaming escort, Stauffer and troupe tumbled out onto the White House lawn with about two minutes to spare.

When he left the presidency in 1969, Johnson wrote to Stauffer, "During my stay at the White House, there have been many outstanding ceremonies which I shall never forget." Stauffer wonders if this was one of them.

Among the performances Stauffer will never forget was the Kennedy funeral in 1963. "All four military bands participated," he recalls. "I remember the caisson—the big horse-drawn wagon that carried the casket—proceeding all through Washington to Arlington Cemetery, followed by a single horse without a rider, in honor of the fallen president. During the parade and the funeral, Air Force One flew over twice. It was a moving experience."

Stauffer (pronounced STOW-fer) joined the Navy as a tuba player during World War II. He was "third leader" of the Navy Band from 1960 to '64, assistant leader from '66 to '68, and conductor from '68 to '73, when he retired from the service. In those posts, he has played throughout the country, on a floating barge near the Lincoln Memorial ("kind of exciting except for the airplanes going over every few minutes"), and at the White House, countless times—on the back lawn for visiting heads of state, on the front portico for FDR's funeral, and, among other memorable occasions, in a party room on the second floor for Kennedy's 1962 Christmas celebration ("the president and Jackie came over to shake our hands").

Stauffer was in the service for thirty years and along the way qualified for a Ph.D. in music education from Catholic University (in 1954, possibly the first instance of an enlisted man earning a doctorate in the Navy). Retiring in 1973 with the rank of commander, he taught music at Birmingham Southern College and then founded the Birmingham Community Concert Band (he is now its "music director emeritus"). Far from the idle retiree, he has played throughout the country and in Japan, and he also sang—a very fine bass voice. And he played intramural basketball. This is all very unusual for a music student, who is usually struggling to gain mastery of just one instrument. He was and is a very versatile man," says Stauffer's friend W. Everett Gates, Jr. '39E, '48GE, professor emeritus of music education at Eastman.

"He showed such unusual talent that he became the solo tuba player of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra while he was still a student," Gates says. "And you have to remember that for every opening in any symphony there will be sometimes 150 applicants."

"It was obvious to those of us who knew him well that his depth of talent and his ability to develop it would lead him into a career that would bring him national fame—there was no doubt about that in most of our minds. In fact, anyone who won a Rochester Prize Scholarship—which he did, and I believe there were only five awarded each year—anyone who won that was just marked for success."

Denise Bolger Kovnat
By recommending a high-school junior to Rochester

If you think that Rochester helped you out, how about helping Rochester out in turn, by recommending a high-school junior for admission?

All you have to do is fill out the form below and mail it to:
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Student’s Address _____________________ City ___________
State __________________ Zip ___________ Phone ___________
High school ___________________________ Graduating year __________
Your relationship to student ______________
Bionic man? No, that's the all-human Jeff Pelz, a graduate student at the Center for Visual Science who is participating in a project studying how we seek out and use information. His "data-glove" and the sensitive eye-tracker mounted on his head allow researchers to record his hand and eye movements as he arranges Lego blocks on the board in front of him.