Cover Story:
Asking the
Damnedest Questions
Page 16. Undergraduates engaged in original research.

Professor Wow-Neato-Cool
Page 22. Taking Chem 104 from him is, well, fun.

An Attraction to the
Properly Complicated
Page 36. Hugo Sonnenschein ’61, Chicago’s new president.
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.

Cosmic Comics

The article “Bug Eyes and the Cosmic View” (Winter '92-'93) concerning Dr. Duncan Moore’s tracing down the cause of the troubles of the Hubble telescope must have been written to support my view that much of what happens is really very humorous.

To think that all that high-priced scientific talent in NASA and Perkin Elmer and the launch team managed to screw up the project so completely by being so unscientific. They ignored what they saw and measured because they did not want to believe a mistake could have been made. They forgot the most basic rule that all things must be measured against a base line.

In the interest of saving a few thousands of dollars in a project that totaled hundreds of millions, they ruined something that had been anticipated for many years. What is most amazing is that they were hardly even censured because NASA is so worried about appearing to have made a mistake.

Limited Diversity?

As a recent graduate of Rochester, I can remember the presence of diversity at the University clearly. The minority populations were abundant, visible, and vocal. Whether or not hallmates, faculty, or advisors listened to their voices, I am sure they were heard. But once again, in an effort by the University to embrace the oppressed and “affirmatively activate” for those once neglected, a large and powerful institution has forgotten—or simply ignored—the one minority which is still socially and politically acceptable to forget: the gay, lesbian, and bisexual community.

While reading the article entitled “The Opening of the American Campus: Diversity at Rochester” (Spring-Summer ‘93) I searched, with a glimmer of hope, that our presence on campus, and as alumni, would finally be recognized as a significant part of the Rochester community. But alas, it was not. The article contained the usual retroactive statements about African-Americans, international students, and the like, working hard to achieve their goals at one of the best kept secrets among higher institutions of learning. I can remember the racism on campus, and the anti-Semitism, and the sexism—but most of all the homophobia and the hatred. It is not to say that the African-American or women’s organizations were not overly present—it was a pleasure to see them in great numbers and in the cycle of my every-

(continued on page 3)
Asking the Damnedest Questions
by Denise Bolger Kovnat
Not only do Rochester students tend to ask diabolical questions—but more and more in recent years, faculty are encouraging them to do so in formalized, for-credit research projects.

Professor Wow-Neato-Cool
by Tom Rickey
What can you say about someone who can lay claim to a heap of prestigious honors but whose favorite is the “Wow-Neato-Cool” Award of the Undergraduate Chemistry Society, specially invented to recognize his unique teaching style?

Is Ethics Dead?
by Kathy Quinn Thomas
Some faculty members say ethics is alive and taking nourishment through active public discussion on such moral issues as abortion, racism, sexism, and medical ethics. Others are not so sure.

My How You’ve Changed!
by Wendy Levin
Have you changed a lot since you were a college sophomore? Or are you still, inside that mellowing bod, the same person you were then?

An Attraction to the Properly Complicated
by Jeremy Schlosberg
An internationally eminent economics scholar turned senior administrator, the University of Chicago’s new president must rank among the most cheerfully hard-working academics in the land.
The Warner School

University Trustee Bernie Gifford '68G, '72G once commented that schools of education suffer from “congenital prestige deprivation.” Presumably he knew whereof he spoke, since he was at that time dean of the University of California (Berkeley) School of Education. (Dr. Gifford has since moved on to even wider worlds as head of his own educational software company.)

Whatever the truth of the prestige quotient, the University of Rochester's efforts in this area will not be “congenital”—at least in the sense that the school now has a prestigious “parent.” In October of this year, the school will be officially named the Margaret Warner Graduate School of Education and Human Development (see the announcement on page 6 of this issue).

Margaret Warner was a member of the Class of 1944. She served on the University's Trustees' Council and later, from 1985 to 1987, on the Board of Trustees. Her special interest was in the school of education, serving on its Visiting Committee. She and her husband, William Scandling, created a professorship in education honoring an aunt, Frederica Warner '09, herself a schoolteacher. Earlier they had established the Scandling Scholars Program for first-year doctoral students. After Margaret's death in 1990, Bill Scandling continued her interest in the University's school of education. This year his generous gift of $5.7 million caused the University to name the school in Margaret's honor.

The Warner/Scandling gift certainly comes from a prestigious source. In 1948, while still students at Hobart College, Bill Scandling and two of his friends requested permission to take over operation of the dining room, which the school had found reason to close. To their continuing amazement, permission was granted, and thus was born a whole new idea in college food service: Saga Corporation.

The Warner School will be notable as one of the very few named schools of education (and, perhaps, the only one named for a woman), but it will take more than the Warner and Scandling heritage to improve the standing of “Education” as a discipline at prestige universities.

There are various external reasons for the lesser regard paid to schools of education. Many commentators have noted that adults who devote their lives to children are not taken as seriously as those who battle it out in the “real” world of adulthood. Since schoolteachers were traditionally women, this was a double blow to prestige in a culture where men seemed to play the ascendent role.

Internally, education schools have been ideological battlefields. Critics have charged that the curriculum is trivially tricked out in technicalities. But one critic's trivia often seems to be another's profound ideology. Even since Plato, each generation has argued about the proper acculturation of the young. And if arguing about what sort of school of education we need fails, one can always fall back on the notion that teachers are born, not made—so who needs a school for teachers!

Whatever truth there may be to such comments, I believe that the root cause of prestige deprivation is the disinterest of higher education in education. We may do it, but we don't believe in thinking about it too much. That disinterest could, I believe, prove fatal for higher education in the decade ahead.

Professors in colleges and universities are very smart people; otherwise they wouldn't be on the faculty at all. At Rochester and the other leading universities of the land, professors are very, very, smart. When university teaching goes wrong, it is usually because the faculty member comes to believe that displaying intelligence is the essence of pedagogy. That may work well enough with colleagues and most graduate students; however, it is not clear that it washes well with 18-year-old freshmen.

I recently had breakfast with seven colleagues from the Warner School who are working in the Rochester city schools. One could not help but be impressed with the dedication of their efforts and the insightful approach which they bring to the vexing issues of public schooling. Their research efforts on model curricula are particularly sensitive to the complex psychological and social interchange within the local school cultures. Our colleagues in the Warner School are acutely aware that displaying intelligence works not at all with third graders—especially if they haven't had any breakfast. If schools of education did no more than remind us of the truth of pedagogy—response to the individual student at hand—they would earn a right to respect.

At the college level, educating freshmen may have been a perennial problem; it is likely to become a crisis in the decade ahead. We already know that the freshmen of the future will be ethnically more diverse, economically and socially less advantaged, and—unless our brethren in the Warner School cause a revolution in the urban schools—less well prepared for college-
level work. Henry Rosovsky tells a story about a faculty member at Harvard who refused to meet his classes. As dean of the faculty, Rosovsky called him in and questioned him about this aberrancy. He replied that he “did not go to class because the students are not authentic.” My view is that any student is “authentic.” It is our task to discover the pathway to that authenticity.

It is our hope — no, our belief — that present and future graduates of the Margaret Warner Graduate School of Education and Human Development will be among those who will find solutions to the crisis of American education, so that primary and secondary education in the United States will again become the best in the world. In addition, the University should fully exploit the scholarship of those faculty who examine higher education lest we be ignorant of our own history and the pedagogical problems of the present day.

Bill Scandling prospered in “service delivery” — a most appropriate provenance for the Warner School of Education and the University that supports it.

Dennis O’Brien

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**LETTERS**

(continued from inside front cover)

day experience. But when talking of diversity, most people at Rochester would rather force us back into closets, and associate with those populations they cannot ridicule anymore. Diversity is essential on today’s campuses but limited diversity is still prejudice.

Joseph R. Swider ’91
Washington, D.C.

**Notes on a Hundred-Year-Old Yearbook**

The following may be of interest to Rochester Review readers:

My copy of the *Interpres*, published by the Class of 1896, contains 208 pages of editorial matter and forty-four pages of advertisements: an ambitious undertaking produced 100 years ago by a staff of seven (my father, Thurlow Weed Buxton, was its editor) for a very small student body. Twenty-five graduated in the class.

That year, 1896, was David J. Hill’s last as president of the University. He had come to Rochester in 1888 from the presidency of Bucknell. I presume President O’Brien, who also came from Bucknell, knows of his predecessor of 100 years ago.

Since there were no co-eds in 1896, I think the Charles F. Witter & Co. advertisement for mortuary services misdirected their message when they stated “Lady embalmer when desired.”

**Telephonic Invasion**

The Winter 1992–93 *Rochester Review* has a four-page article praising Mary-Frances Winters for her successful development of a marketing research business.

I wonder if she has considered what a nuisance and invasion of privacy that random dialing of telephone numbers is to those contacted. When the telephone rings, especially in the evening, one drops everything to answer lest one miss an important call. Even if one refuses to answer, one’s privacy has been invaded for the financial benefit of someone else.

A letter can be opened at leisure instead of demanding instant attention.

Dorothy Wellington McIlroy ’29
Ithaca, New York

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**Robert Marshak**

Those of us who knew Robert Marshak [professor of physics at Rochester and later president of City College of New York, who died last December] can fairly say that his many fine contributions to physics, and to the careers of his students, seldom gained appropriate recognition outside the bounds of the discipline.

My debt to him is enormous. He was quick to recognize whatever talent I had, to encourage it, and to mesh it effectively with the work of his people. He was as ambitious for all those around him as he was for himself. I have no doubt that all of the lives he touched were enhanced, enabled, and educated.

I lived with the Marshaks as a student for a few months, and grew to know and appreciate them. Ruth was a dedicated schoolteacher, a talented and generous hostess, and possessed of intuitive wisdom. A loyal and loving wife, she was not above putting Bob in his place. He was once caught speeding through a small town in upstate New York and pleaded not guilty, assuming that Ruth would back him up as witness in court. Instead she spoke up: “Your honor, my husband drives too fast. Give him a stiff fine!”

Marshak’s administrative pace was as fast as his driving, leaving him considerable time for research and professional travel. He was one of the first to attract young Japanese and Indian physicists to American campuses, and his first-hand familiarity with Russian physics brought its best people to our annual Rochester Conference, which he initiated in the 1950s. Thus he became in many ways an international statesman of science, struggling to build strong relationships in a period of intense cold war.

Everett Hafner ’48G
Williamsburg, Massachusetts
Composer Rouse Wins Pulitzer

“All hell is breaking out here right now,” Christopher Rouse told a reporter the day after his Pulitzer was announced. “But after a couple days of chaos, then it’s back to taking out the garbage.”

The Eastman School composition professor could perhaps afford to be a little blasé about the Pulitzer Prize for music awarded him late last spring for his Trombone Concerto: This year’s was his eighth nomination for the award. (“It’s good not to expect to win,” he says matter of factly. “The competition is too fierce.”)

Premiered on December 30 in New York City, the three-movement concerto was commissioned by the New York Philharmonic in commemoration of its 150th anniversary. Rouse dedicated it to the memory of Leonard Bernstein and in its final movement quotes the late composer’s Kaddish symphony, a work partly based on the Hebrew lament for the dead.

Rouse is the seventh Eastman composer to win the prestigious Pulitzer, presented to him at a luncheon at Columbia University on May 24.

A member of the school’s faculty since 1981, he has written music for a number of acclaimed artists and ensembles, including Yo-Yo Ma, Jan DeGaetani, the New York and Los Angeles Philharmonic orchestras, the Houston Symphony, and the Philadelphia Orchestra. His work is also recognized abroad and has been performed by the Berlin, Stockholm, and Nippon Tokyo Radio orchestras, among others.

Just weeks before the announcement of the Pulitzer, the 44-year-old composer was named winner of the American Academy of Arts and Letters Award in Music. Previously he had received major awards from the League of Composers/ISCM, the NEA, the Guggenheim Foundation, and the American Music Center. His Symphony No. 1 won the Kennedy Center Friedham Award in 1988.

Known for the dark tone of his music (New York Times music critic Edward Rothstein has called it “expressionist soul-baring” and others have referred to him as “the Stephen King of American music”), Rouse says, “I think of composing as the setting down of hot passions in cold blood.
McNair Program to Help Disadvantaged Students Pursue Doctorates

"African Americans are not entering doctoral programs in sufficient numbers—which is a prime reason they are so poorly represented on the faculties of our colleges and universities," says Jesse Moore, University associate dean of graduate studies. Further, he notes, other minority groups are equally underrepresented.

Graduate programs nationwide struggle to recruit talented minority students, Moore says. In 1990, only one African American in the United States earned a doctorate in computer science; a mere four—nationwide—earned the degree in physics and astronomy. As a result, there exists only a small pool of minority candidates for postsecondary teaching posts.

To begin to address this gap, the University has initiated the Ronald E. McNair Post-Baccalaureate Achievement Program, assisted by a first-year grant of $130,000 from the U.S. Department of Education.

Named for an astronaut aboard the Challenger space shuttle, the McNair Program will help prepare promising juniors and seniors to compete in the graduate school admissions process. Eligible to participate as McNair Scholars are low-income, first-generation college students, and those of Native American, Hispanic, or African American heritage, who have achieved a 2.8 GPA.

The program will continue for three years, along two study tracks. In the first phase, the Rochester McNair Academic Year, twenty-five University undergraduates will be assigned a mentor and will receive a variety of special counseling.

Seven of the twenty-five will then be selected to go on to the second phase—eight weeks of pre-graduate school summer research—for which they will be joined by eight students selected from among applicants at Smith, Mt. Holyoke, Amherst, Wellesley, Mount Holyoke, Amherst, Wellesley, Mt. Holyoke, Amherst, Wellesley, Hope, and Spelman colleges, North Carolina A&T University, and Hampton University. Under the guidance of a faculty mentor, participants will spend the summer working alongside Rochester graduate students and post-doctoral fellows.

Cultural integration and cultural diversity in academe are goals of this University, Moore concludes. "Increasing the numbers of African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans in the pipeline to graduate schools should promote both."
GSEHD to Become the Warner School

William F. Scandling Gives $5.7 Million to Education School in Honor of Margaret Warner Scandling '44

Honoring his late wife, Margaret Warner Scandling '44, California businessman William F. Scandling has made a $5.7 million gift to the University's Graduate School of Education and Human Development. The gift brings the Scandlings' support of the school over past years to more than $7 million and is one of the largest to date in the University's $375 million Campaign for the '90s.

In a ceremony late in October of this year, the school will be renamed the Margaret Warner Graduate School of Education and Human Development in honor of Mrs. Scandling's lifelong interest in education in general and in the school in particular.

Scandling has said that he made the gift based "on the undeniable premise that education is the key to the success of individuals, as well as to the economic vitality of our country as a whole."

He added that he and his wife firmly believed that one of the school's most important working relationships is the interaction of its graduate students and faculty with teachers and students in the primary and secondary schools.

"Rochester's Graduate School of Education and Human Development is an outstanding example of a school that strives for close collaboration with the local educational community and with other academic disciplines that can help to explain the educative process," he said. "Integrating research with practice is clearly the right path, and it is being pursued with top-flight faculty."

"Mr. Scandling has chosen to honor his wife in a way that will make a momentous difference in the future of this school, and, we believe, in its contribution to the national effort to change education," said education dean Philip Wexler, in indicating ways in which the school will use the gift.

Among them:

- Expansion of the Scandling Scholars Program, established in 1988 and currently awarded competitively each year to one or two first-year doctoral students from around the country. It's anticipated that an additional five students will be recruited annually as Scandling Scholars.

- Creation of a chair to be filled by a nationally recognized senior faculty member. This is the second such chair to be established by the Scandlings; the first, the Frederica Warner Chair in Education, was initiated several years ago in honor of Mrs. Scandling's aunt, an alumna of the Class of 1909.

- Establishment of a "special projects" endowment to provide start-up funds for research-related initiatives—for example, testing new approaches in..."
Among ongoing research programs at the school are studies on:

- The importance of reading competence to mastering mathematics at the secondary level;
- How computers in the classroom can improve the educational performance of low-achieving students;
- Impact of state fiscal policy on New York State districts;
- Impact of families and neighborhoods on individual students' achievement;
- Causes and prevention of violence in schools;
- Achievement among minority students;
- Development of new teacher education models;
- Development of children's sense of moral values;
- Effects of race, gender, and poverty on school performance;
- More effective ways to teach science;
- Getting more high-income, minority students to enter college;

Dean Wexler, a sociologist of education and author of numerous articles and books (most recently, *Becoming Somebody: Toward a Social Psychology of School*), has been a Rochester professor since 1979.

**Producing Leaders for Change in Our Nation's Schools**

Under the leadership of Philip Wexler, dean since 1989, the Graduate School of Education and Human Development is committed to creating an interaction among those who study education, those who practice it, and those who prepare the nation's teachers. The school thus intends to bridge the gap between educational research and what occurs in the real world of principals, teachers, and children.

Since its founding in 1958 during a period of national educational reform, Rochester's education school has produced leaders for change in educational research, practice, and administration. Today, the school serves as a "bridge" between the University and educators in the field, facilitating, motivating, leading, and serving as a resource to the local and national educational community.

With a full-time faculty of twenty-seven, the school confers some ninety graduate degrees each year, including a Ph.D. in education and master's and Ed.D. degrees in higher education, counseling and human development, teaching and curriculum, and administration.

Among ongoing research programs at the school are studies on:

- The importance of reading competence to mastering mathematics at the secondary level;
- How computers in the classroom can improve the educational performance of low-achieving students;
- Impact of state fiscal policy on New York State districts;
- Impact of families and neighborhoods on individual students' achievement;
- Causes and prevention of violence in schools;
- Achievement among minority students;
- Development of new teacher education models;
- Development of children's sense of moral values;
- Effects of race, gender, and poverty on school performance;
- More effective ways to teach science;
- Getting more high-income, minority students to enter college;
- Role of education in effecting social change.

Dean Wexler, a sociologist of education and author of numerous articles and books (most recently, *Becoming Somebody: Toward a Social Psychology of School*), has been a Rochester professor since 1979.

**Margaret Warner Scandling**

Margaret Warner Scandling, a Rochester native, was a lifelong supporter of the University. She was a member of the Trustees' Council before serving on the Board of Trustees, from 1985 to 1987, and also was a member of the education school's Visiting Committee.

She and her husband also have supported Hobart and William Smith Colleges in Geneva, New York, and Deep Springs College in Bishop, California. In addition, Mrs. Scandling was involved with the East Valley Education Foundation, based in San Jose, and was a member of the Save the Children Fund. She died in 1990 at the age of 68.

"As I have frequently noted to others, Margaret Scandling thought and reflected deeply about the importance of teaching in our society, and she was an advocate for education long before it became a popular cause," Wexler said.

William F. Scandling is the co-founder and retired president of Saga Corporation, which grew from a tiny institutional food-services business into a major national corporation. It began in 1948, when Scandling formed a partnership with two classmates at Hobart College to provide food services to their fellow students. Their venture was successful, and they incorporated in 1949.

Saga Corporation expanded to provide similar services to colleges, hospitals, and other businesses and industries, and, in the early 1970s, the firm acquired a number of family-restaurant chains. The corporation was purchased by Marriott in 1986.
1993 Commencement Address: Having Faith

"When you come to the edge of all the light you know, and you are about to step off into the darkness of the unknown — having faith is knowing that one of two things will happen: There will be something solid to stand on, or you will be taught how to fly."

Tantoo Cardinal, one of Canada's most accomplished actresses and a longtime advocate of Native American rights, delivered this message to the over 2,500 graduates who received degrees at the University's 143rd Commencement on May 23 — a blessedly warm and sunny Sunday (and an enormous improvement over last year's frostily memorable "Chilblain Commencement").

"We have something in common," Cardinal told the students, "your school flower." She spoke of the affinity she feels for the tenacious dandelion she remembers poking up through sidewalk cracks in the cities of her childhood. "War has been raged upon her ... and yet she survives," Cardinal said.

Likening herself and her native brothers and sisters to the University emblem, Cardinal spoke of how they left their homes and came to the city feeling disenfranchised, but like the dandelion, took root in the concrete gardens of the city. They found together, even in the city, "that the earth is alive. That we are part of her. That you cannot buy and sell her. That life is sacred."

Cardinal received an honorary doctorate at the ceremony, as did newly retired U.S. Representative Frank Horton and legendary jazzman and Rochester native Cab Calloway (who as his Commencement address led the crowd in a rafters-rattling rendition of "Minnie the Moocher"). Richard Ryan, professor of psychology, and James Chen Min Li, Albert A. Hopeman Professor of Engineering, received University teaching awards. Adam Urbanski '69, '75G, president of the Rochester Teachers Union, received the Hutchison Medal (see page 47).

In all, degrees awarded that day totaled 1,189 bachelor's degrees, 1,085 master's, and 314 doctorates.

The 143rd Commencement season ended with a second ceremony, for graduates of the Simon School, on June 13, too late for reporting in this issue of Rochester Review.

Heart Tests Flunk

Silent ischemia — essentially angina without the pain — is thought to be a precursor of future heart attacks in heart patients. But the tests that doctors use on as many as a million people annually to detect evidence of silent ischemia, and thereby predict future heart attacks, are useless, says Dr. Arthur J. Moss, a Medical Center cardiologist.

"In essence, we have been using the tests widely, thinking they were of benefit in identifying patients at risk of another heart attack — when in fact they are not," says Moss.

"Hillary Clinton would be very pleased with the results of this study," he says, suggesting that eliminating the unnecessary tests could save the nation an estimated half a billion to a billion dollars a year.

Moss recently completed a three-and-one-half year study of the tests as part of the Multicenter Myocardial Ischemia Research Group. According to the study's results, published in the May 12 issue of the Journal of the American Medical Association, the conventional non-invasive tests that doctors use to detect silent ischemia — the standard electrocardiogram (EKG), exercise EKG, ambulatory EKG (Holter monitoring), and stress thallium studies — are of little predictive value.

In the study of 936 patients, the tests failed to pinpoint those most at risk of repeat heart attacks. In fact, says Moss, patients who were told they were not at risk of a recurrence often had another heart attack, and those told they were at risk often had no attack.

Only the standard EKG provided information that yielded a statistical association with future heart events, yet even this test was not particularly useful in identifying patients at risk for subsequent cardiac events.

Moss notes that the tests are, however, useful for other clinical functions. "What we need are better tests," he says.
Bone-Marrow Device Generates More Blood Cells

A new kind of artificial bone marrow developed by Rochester engineers is generating more kinds of blood cells than conventional bone-marrow culture systems.

David Wu, assistant professor of chemical engineering and also of microbiology and immunology, presented the results of his bioreactor research last spring at an American Chemical Society meeting in Denver.

Though bioreactors such as Wu's are still in the experimental stages of development, they are expected to prove valuable eventually in treating patients with many kinds of blood disorders, including leukemia.

Over the past decade, scientists have learned that the body's many kinds of blood cells—including red blood cells, platelets, and disease-fighting white cells—all originate from "progenitor" cells known as stem cells. Wu's bioreactor has produced red blood cells, which carry oxygen; megakaryocytes (precursors to platelets, which clot the blood); and a variety of white blood cells, including B-cells (which make antibodies), neutrophils, eosinophils, basophils, and macrophages.

The bioreactor sustains blood-cell formation for about two months for human cells and four months for mouse cells. Wu's group is actively looking for evidence of an expansion of the numbers of stem cells, another important step in stem-cell technology.

"This work is very promising," says James Brennan, associate professor of medicine (hematology) and Wu's co-author on two abstracts published by the American Hematology Society. "This system allows scientists to study the development of stem cells into mature cells under conditions more closely resembling bone marrow than other methods."

TV Movies, Tabloids Mirror Earliest Novels

If you hunger on occasion for steamy stories of sex and crime—even if their veracity is doubtful—then you have lots in common with the seventeenth-century Europeans who were the earliest readers of novels.

So says Rochester professor Thomas DiPiero, author of Dangerous Truths and Criminal Passions, an exploration of the origins of the novel recently published by Stanford University Press.

The first novels, he says, were a bastard form of narrative literature that, leaders of the time worried, could cause readers to confuse fact and fiction. That concern continues today in another medium, DiPiero adds; witness what critics have to say about docudramas like JFK and Malcolm X, and "Movie of the Week" offerings about the happenings in Waco.

His research shows the novel suffered a rocky beginning.

Before this art form's birth in the 1600s, he writes, the only narratives lining library shelves were histories and epics. (In fact, the French have only one word, "histoire," for both "history" and "story.") Novels turned this fact-based world upside down, patterned their fictional style after the documentary narratives, DiPiero says. And the notion that one could simply dream up a story—or recount a real-life tale but fictionalize the characters—was enough to raise many a Gallic eyebrow.

Those first novels were of the latter form: thinly disguised true stories by and about aristocrats and their ancestors, he notes. As entertainment, the aristocracy would gather in the fashionable salon of the day, dressed as characters in the novel du jour and read aloud the parts—as some moviegoers today ritually participate in The Rocky Horror Picture Show.

Gradually, however, hard times fell the nobles, and the power of the novel slipped to France's bourgeoisie. The battle not only for political and financial power but also for the control of culture had begun, and it amounted to class war.

"The novel had always had a bad reputation because of the fear it would confuse fiction with fact," DiPiero says. "But the debate really blew up when the novel crossed class lines."

That's because a multitude of middle-class concerns and attitudes—far different from those of the aristocracy—found expression through the novel after the middle class started producing its own cultural forms. By the eighteenth century, the bourgeoisie had brought culture to the masses, and the novel had become an instrument for shaping society, DiPiero says.

For instance, writers (most were male) frequently portrayed their female characters as promiscuous married women whose adulterous ways threatened family life and, in the case of illegitimate children, property ownership—a big issue with the rising middle class. The stories, DiPiero says, began to alter their readers' perceptions of reality.

"The standard view of the function of the novel is that it reflects society. But I think it also had a profound effect on the culture, much as TV docudramas do today," DiPiero says.
**Asia bound: Hallie Stosur, one of eighteen American winners of the Luce Foundation Scholarship**

**Med Student Wins Luce Fellowship**

Southeast Asia will be the port of call late this summer for Hallie Stosur—a third-year Rochester medical student with an eye toward a life in public health and disease prevention.

Stosur is interrupting her formal studies to take advantage of a yearlong Henry Luce Foundation scholarship that offers a select group of eighteen American students the chance to broaden their perceptions of Asia and to deepen their knowledge of America and of themselves.

During her Asian year (either in Indonesia or Thailand—when the Review caught up with her, she hadn't yet made up her mind), Stosur plans to focus her attention on population studies, family planning, and HIV education and prevention. "Professionals in Asia have invented creative approaches to these very personally and culturally sensitive issues," she says. The experience will help her "fine-tune" her career goals, she adds.

A Bethesda, Maryland, native, Stosur earned her undergraduate degree at Brown, taking time off to work in rural Ecuador in a rabies-eradication project and, at a clinic in the coal-mining community of Lookout, West Virginia, as a member of the Appalachian Student Health Coalition. She then spent a year as co-director of the program at Vanderbilt University and has also worked in a public family-planning clinic in Atlanta.

Obviously never one to stand still, the peripatetic Stosur has—since she enrolled in medical school—spent a summer with the Public Health Service's Indian Health Service and another summer working in a pediatric hospital in Poland.

The Luce Scholars Program selects the winners annually from among a variety of professional fields in a pool of sixty colleges and universities. Rochester has had three previous winners: John Kaskow '60; Cynthia Ford '81G; and Wayne Aponte '90.

**How'd Collin Benson do that?** By copping first place in a national contest that required non-native Japanese speakers to prepare and deliver an original speech in the Japanese language. The Rochester sophomore's topic: "The Eyes Looking Beyond the Pond," an examination of how corporations in the two countries can overcome differences and establish long-term relations.

Benson, who competed in Level 1, wasn't in fact the only Rochester student to walk away with a prize. Sophomore David Horowitz was right behind him, winning second place in Level 1, and junior William Oliver was a finalist in Level 2.

Sponsored annually in Washington by the U.S.-Japan Culture Center, an organization of the Japanese Embassy there, the competition was televised nationally in Japan.

Contestants are chosen on the basis of the speeches they submit. Rochester students, who have been selected to participate for the last five years, consistently come away winners. This year's finalists competed against students from larger Japanese programs at eleven other schools, including Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and Columbia.

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A Rochester student full of ideas about the potentials of teamwork between U.S. and Japanese corporations has earned himself a free round-trip plane ticket to Tokyo, plus $800 in spending money.
The winds of change that blew down the Berlin Wall and ripped apart the Soviet Union in the fall of 1989 also flattened some contours in the groves of academe. Textbooks on the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe became obsolete overnight. Carefully crafted syllabi had to be tossed out, like yesterday's newspaper. Professors were stripped of their "expertise" as swiftly as apparatchiks were divested of dachas. Change, the Great Leveler, had put students and professors of international relations at the same starting line: Everyone was a novice when it came to figuring out this new world order, and graduate students could have as much clout as their advisors.

The eight graduate fellows studying the evolution of these countries as one of the first projects of the University's new W. Allen Wallis Institute of Political Economy brighten visibly at the memory of how it was in the fall of 1989. "It was a great semester," grad student Tim Frye says with a grin, when he recalls the classes he was in that fall at Columbia University. Frye unexpectedly found himself an overnight "expert" because he had worked and traveled extensively in the Soviet Union. The crime rate in Moscow went down, recalls Lyudmila Kareva, a young Russian lawyer who was working for the First Congress of Deputies in the Soviet Union at the time. Why? Even the academe too seems to abhor a vacuum, so Weimer and colleagues William Riker, Wilson Professor of Political Science, set about filling the theoretical void. They recruited eight of the nation's brightest young scholars, inviting them to participate in a graduate-level seminar on the evolution of property rights, to follow that with field work in their country of interest, and then to return to Rochester to contribute a chapter to a forthcoming book describing the lessons of political economy to be learned from this natural experiment.

Yet the very obstacles that frustrate economists and venture capitalists are proving to be perfect fodder for theoreticians. Case in point: Lithuania, whose citizens, after declaring full independence from the Soviet Union in August 1991, found they couldn't buy enough heating oil at open-market prices to keep themselves warm, and brought back the Communist Party when elections were held in November 1992. "Social science," says Weimer, "offers little theory to help us understand the radical transitions from one set of political and economic institutions to another that we are seeing played out in Russia and Eastern Europe." And like Nature herself, academe too seems to abhor a vacuum, so Weimer and colleague William Riker, Wilson Professor of Political Science, set about filling the theoretical void. They recruited eight of the nation's brightest young scholars, inviting them to participate in a graduate-level seminar on the evolution of property rights, to follow that with field work in their country of interest, and then to return to Rochester to contribute a chapter to a forthcoming book describing the lessons of political economy to be learned from this natural experiment.

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The New Wallis Institute

Studying 'The Great Natural Experiment'

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Ever since those heady months, university campuses all over the world, Rochester included, have been studying the dramatic changes that swept over Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The Wallis Institute project that brought these graduate fellows to the River Campus last fall was a year-long effort to maintain democratic governments in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The Wallis Institute project that brought these graduate fellows to the River Campus last fall was a year-long effort to maintain democratic governments in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. The Wallis Institute project that brought these graduate fellows to the River Campus last fall was a year-long effort to maintain democratic governments in Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union.

But converting managed economies into a venture capitalist's dream, replete with a McDonald's, a muffler shop, and a mortgage company in every city, turns out to be more difficult than anyone ever imagined, in part because traditional economic road maps have been of little use.

"Many Western economists have jumped on airplanes with transition plans in hand," says David Weimer, professor of political science, "only to discover that neoclassical economics theory takes for granted the existence of private and secure property rights in market economies." When they arrive in the country, these economists may find the government has yet to deal successfully with these issues. It's as if the country has the engine parts, but lacks some of the lubricants that keep free-market economies well oiled and running efficiently.

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A couple of lawyers also fill seats around the table: Thomas Krueissmann, from Germany, and the Russian lawyer Lyudmila Kareva. Then there's Brendan Kiernan, a Ph.D. from Indiana University whose specialty is Russian politics. Kiernan, by the way, is married to Kareva, whom he met when he worked in her Moscow office. Rounding out places at the table are the four other American doctoral candidates, Lorene Allio from Emory University, who is studying Poland; Steve Lewis of Washington University, a China specialist; and two more Russia specialists, Joel Ericson of the University of Toronto and Tim Frye of Columbia University.

During the fall and early spring terms, members of the seminar have been learning about each other's countries of particular interest. Each member of the seminar has been asked to make a presentation about the country he or she knows most about. Members have also been learning how to use some of today's preferred tools of the intellectual trade, such as microeconomic theory, game theory, and social-choice theory, in anticipation of bringing a new kind of rigor to their study of these countries.

"There's so much more information available about these countries than ever before," says Ericson. "It was only a few years ago that most of our information about the Soviet Union came from 'Kremlinologists' who told us what was going on by analyzing who was standing where in photographs and who was missing from them. Now, we can study these countries the way we study Western countries, using parallel methods of analysis."
There seems to be an obsessive need to take our pulse all the time, as though, if we don't, we'll disappear."—Daniel Borus, assistant professor of history, speaking in the Hartford Courant of the current fascination of Washington gurus with "the national mood."

"Public pulse-taking is not new," writes the Courant reporter. "As Borus observes, Alexis de Tocqueville, visiting the United States in 1831, concluded that the greatest authority in America is 'they,' as in 'they say.'" What is new, notes the article, is the extent to which "conventional wisdom" is being taken seriously—and the flimsy evidence on which it rests. When the national press cites a trend, "It turns out, on closer inspection, there is no trend. There's only a trend of the media saying it's a trend."

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minority children to be academic achievers, it is more important for teachers and parents to work at helping youngsters form a positive view of their academic potential.”

Speaking of her surprising finding that lower-income students did better than high- or middle-income students, Fisher notes that other studies have shown that many black parents with high and middle incomes have trouble transmitting academic motivation to their children. It could also be that lower-income families believed more strongly that academic success was the means to social and economic mobility, she says.

Van Horn to Head NSF Division of Astronomy

Astronomy’s new chief national advocate is Hugh Van Horn, professor of physics and astronomy and senior scientist at the University’s Laboratory for Laser Energetics. In his new role, Van Horn heads the National Science Foundation’s Division of Astronomy. He began his two-year term in Washington on July 1.

In the NSF post, Van Horn will work with astronomers nationwide to set and achieve policy goals. He will also be competing with other disciplines for research dollars and deciding how to distribute funding to astronomers. The division’s budget is currently more than $100 million per year.

A theoretical astrophysicist, Van Horn is internationally known as an expert on highly dense objects such as white dwarf stars (astral bodies that have burned their nuclear fuel and shrunk to a small fraction of their previous size, yet have kept most of their mass). These studies of white dwarfs can help scientists understand how galaxies and stars were formed. “Just about any piece of physics can be applied somewhere in astronomy,” says Van Horn, who credits the launching of Sputnik as the spark that ignited his career as a sophomore at Case Western University. “It gives physicists like myself the opportunity to work on a very broad range of problems.” He finds that the stars offer an opportunity “to push the theory of dense matter well beyond the bounds of anything accessible in a terrestrial laboratory.”

U.S. News Ranks Top Graduate Programs

In its latest rankings, U.S. News and World Report has included University graduate programs in business, engineering, medicine, and nursing among its lists of “America’s Best Graduate Schools.”

The William E. Simon Graduate School of Business Administration was ranked among the top twenty-five graduate schools of business in the country. Scores were calculated based on student selectivity, placement success, graduation rate, and reputation. The Simon School, in twenty-fourth place, has been listed among the top twenty-five by U.S. News since the publication began its survey in 1990.

The College of Engineering and Applied Science’s graduate programs were ranked among the top fifty. U.S. News considered student selectivity, research activity, reputation, and the size and quality of the faculty in rating schools. Though the magazine ranked the top twenty-five schools individually, it did not rank the “second tier” of twenty-five schools, listing them alphabetically instead.

The School of Nursing’s graduate programs ranked eleventh in the country. Scores were based on evaluations by administrators and deans of nursing schools that offer master’s degrees.

Finally, the “community care” specialty within the School of Medicine and Dentistry was named third-best program of its kind in the country, based on surveys of medical school deans.

Endowed Professorships: One New Chair Created; Two Others Filled

Newest among the University’s endowed professorships is the William G. Allyn Chair in Medical Optics, established through a gift to the University from Welch Allyn, Inc., the world’s largest manufacturer of hand-held medical diagnostic instruments.

The gift honors the eighty-fifth birthday of William G. Allyn ’34, son of the company’s founder and father of its current president, William F. Allyn, who notes that the endowment “recognizes the strong relationship” between the company and the University.

Also in recent months two previously established chairs have acquired new incumbents:

Duncan T. Moore, director of the Institute of Optics, has been appointed Rudolf and Hilda Kingslake Professor of Optical Engineering. Recognized internationally for his research in lens design, Moore has helped modernize lens design and manufacturing, using computers to design them more quickly and precisely. Most recently he has attracted wide attention through a revolutionary innovation that could dramatically reduce to a tiny fraction the current price of endoscopes—slender instruments physicians use to peer into the human body—through the use of gradient-index (GRIN) lenses. It is estimated that potential savings to the U.S. health-care system are upwards of $25 million a year.

The Kingslake professorship honors two internationally known optical scientists who have played key roles in the optics institute since its founding in 1929.

In another recent appointment, Alan C. Stockman, a member of the Rochester faculty since 1979, has been named Marie Curran Wilson and Joseph Chamberlain Wilson Professor of Economics. His pioneering work on exchange rates inaugurated the modern, microeconomic-based analysis of international macroeconomic issues. It has since become standard in economic analysis. He serves on the editorial boards of three economics journals and has written numerous books and journal articles.

The Wilson Professorships were established in 1967 in recognition of the generosity of the late Joseph C. Wilson ’31, Xerox founder and former University board president, and Mrs. Wilson.
**SPORTS**

**The 4-40 Relay: Football’s Dynamic Duo**

Trouncing one opponent after another is becoming something of a Yellowjacket football habit. The squad was unstoppable as it swept through most of the 1992 season, outmaneuvering eight consecutive competitors, sweeping the University Athletic Association title, and earning a place among the elite teams of the East Region. Only a heartbreaking loss to Union in the season-ender prevented the Jackets from becoming the first unbeaten Rochester football team in a span of 34 years.

“The guys played spectacularly on both sides of the ball,” declares head coach Rich Parrinello ’72. A strong cadre of defensive starters, nine of whom were named to the UAA All-Association team, kept the Yellowjackets from conceding a single point in either the first or third quarters of any game played.

The Jackets were also fortified by the athletic prowess of tailbacks Isaac Collins ’94 and Jeremy Hurd ’94, who formed a powerful rushing backfield that kept the opposition scrambling. The UAA coaches were so impressed by the pair’s performance that they named them jointly Offensive Player of the Year. On campus and in the press, Collins, who wears number 4, and Hurd, who sports a 40 on his jersey, are being hailed as Division III’s “4-40 Relay.”

Given that Collins stands four inches shorter and is 40 pounds lighter than Hurd, it’s hard to imagine that both men play the same position effectively. In fact, Parrinello explains, their physical differences form their greatest strength. “Isaac has great speed. He’s tremendously quick, whereas Jeremy is an elusive runner who plows right through people. By alternating them on the field we give the defense a lot to deal with.”

“On our team, tailback is an extremely important position. It’s easy to envision how two players sharing the spotlight might become jealous of one another,” says the coach. But Collins and Hurd, he notes, get along as athletes and off-gridiron pals as well.

In addition to sharing their field position, the duo, as it happens, shares academic interests: They’re both ardent political science majors. Last season Hurd was named a First Team GTE Academic All-American, the first Rochester football player to earn this kind of academic recognition in the last six years. (He also holds the distinction of being only the second Yellowjacket ever to earn First Team honors.)

“We push each other to do better both in school and on the field,” says Hurd. Adds teammate Collins, “It’s an anything-you-can-do-I-can-do-better attitude that keeps us going.”

This outlook has served the 4-40 Relay well. Together last fall they rushed for 2,022 yards and 22 touchdowns. For most of the season it looked as if both athletes would break the 1,000-yard mark. Hurd managed to set a single-season record of 1,210 yards and 15 touchdowns in nine games. Collins came close, rushing for 809 yards and 7 touchdowns in 7 games—until an untimely turn of the ankle ran interference with his progress during the second-to-last game of the season.

In the first carry of that contest, Collins was hit hard by two defenders from Rensselaer. “I was sweeping to the left when they caught me. My ankle just rolled over with the crowd,” he says. Once the heap of helmets and shoulder pads was cleared off his injured limb, it was clear that Collins’s season was over, no thanks to torn ligaments.

Number 4’s sudden incapacity left Number 40, Hurd, to finish the job all on his own. And for the rest of the game, his performance was nothing short of, well, stupefying. He carried the ball 52 times that day for a total of 264 yards, setting not one but two single-game Rochester records. Late in the second quarter he turned a screen pass from Gregg Eisenberg into a 67-yard victory dash. By game’s end Hurd had scored four touchdowns, leading the Yellowjackets to a 38–21 win.

One week later, with the season’s biggest crowd packed into Fauver Stadium, the sidelined Collins watched from the press box as the Yellowjackets squared off against the Union Dutchmen. An enormous cast kept the athlete planted in his chair, but in spirit he was right down there on the field.

When in the second quarter Hurd zoomed past the opposition for a 28-yard touchdown, Collins was “on the
edge of my seat shouting myself hoarse." By halftime, Hurd had gained 95 of Rochester's 104 yards rushing, and Collins's voice was about as blown away as his injured ankle.

Union was not about to take all this lying down, and, in an effort to stop the unstoppable, returned to the field with an overloaded defense. "They're putting all eleven guys on the line. Keep your head at it," Collins counseled his partner over the box-to-bench phone. But the Union ploy worked, and the Jackets were able to rush for only 30 more yards by the game's end.

In the final quarter, Union pounced on a Yellowjacket fumble and turned it into the winning touchdown for a final score of 14-10. With that, the Yellowjackets' perfect performance record slipped from their hands along with the hope of securing their first NCAA Division III playoff berth since 1987. The loss came hard. "It was heartbreaking," Collins admits. "It hurt me a whole lot more than any injury I've ever had."

Coach Parrinello hardly takes the long view.

He says he calculates success not as a sum of wins and losses, but rather as a measure of how much his players improve each season. "I challenge our students to make themselves better, to conduct themselves in a way that makes them feel good about their accomplishments. That's what makes them winners."

What's ahead for the '93 season? The 4-40 Relay is intent upon making its final season an undefeated outing for the Yellowjackets. "If we can just stay healthy, without any injuries to our key players, we have what it takes to win every game," says Collins, who has made a complete recovery since last fall's mishap.

Declares Hurd, "The 4-40 Relay has never been better."

Winter-Spring Wrap-Ups

Women's Swimming and Diving: At the UAA Championships, Julianna Myers '94 placed 9-0 in the 50-Yard Freestyle. After winning the trials on the first day with a provisional NCAA qualifying time of :24.93 seconds, she swam the course in :24.67 seconds in the final to win the event.

Men's Swimming & Diving: UAA Champion Jon-Eric Andersson '95 took the gold in the 50-Yard Freestyle and the bronze in the 100-Yard Freestyle at the UAA Champs. In the 200-Yard Medley Relay he swam the anchor leg, helping the Yellowjackets to score important points. The team finished fourth overall.

Women's Basketball: For the first time in six years, the squad reached the New York State Women's Collegiate Athletic Association playoffs. Seeded seventh out of eight teams, the Jackets thrashed second-seeded Albany State, 61-51, in the quarterfinals before losing to the eventual champion, Ithaca, in the semifinals.

Men's Basketball: Late-season wins at Carnegie Mellon and Brandeis helped the team wrap up third place in the UAA, using a patient offense and precise foul-shooting to claim the wins.

Women's Track & Field: The team took fourth place at the UAA Championships, with Linda Park '94 scoring in four events while Molly Boucher '95 and Jacqueline Healy '96 scored in two events each.

Men's Track & Field: Spurred by record-setting performances from Luis Alejandro '95, the squad posted two second-place team finishes, won their own invitational, and finished a strong third at the UAA.

Squash: The Jackets came on strongly in the second half of the season, defeating three teams that had beaten them earlier. Rochester's late-season rush put the Yellowjackets 15th in the National Intercollegiate Squad Ratings Association national poll.

Golf: Yellowjacket golfers earned their 13th consecutive NCAA post-season invitation, placing sixth out of 22 schools, their best finish ever at the NCAAs.

Men's Tennis: The Jackets earned an NCAA team bid this year (the first such invitation since 1990), finishing eighth in the field of 12. Three athletes competed individually: David Wesley '93 reached the quarter finals, Chris O'Brien '93 reached the second round, and Ken Schultz '94 competed in the first round.

Women's Tennis: The team enjoyed an exemplary season, finishing 15-4—making it one of the finest seasons in the history of the sport at Rochester.

Men's Outdoor Track and Field: The squad sent five runners to the NCAA championships. Graduate student Christian Reed and Marcus Gage '94 ran in the 10,000-Meter Run, Anthony Kerr '93 and Chris Rizzo '93 competed in the 3,000-Meter Steeplechase, and Bryan Goetttsch '93 competed in the 1,500-Meter Run.

Baseball: Just missing an ECAC playoff bid, the Jackets finished their season 21-16 while winning 9 of their last 10 games. Their only loss: a 2-1 squeaker to SUNY Binghamton.

Season Records

Men's Basketball: 11-14
Women's Basketball: 11-15
Men's Swimming & Diving: 3-4
Women's Swimming & Diving: 4-3
Men's Indoor Track & Field: 1-1
Women's Indoor Track & Field: 1-1
Squash: 9-12

Baseball: 21-16
Men's Outdoor Track & Field: 4-0
Women's Outdoor Track & Field: 2-2
Golf: 0-0
Men's Tennis: 14-12
Women's Tennis: 15-4
Asking the Damnedest
Undergraduates today are engaged in original research to a greater degree than ever before—and on projects far more challenging than your standard term paper.

By Denise Bolger Kovnat

Overheard on the Caltech campus, during a recent national gathering of undergraduate researchers:

"Have you seen that Rochester group?" says one professor to another. "There's a lot of them. They go around in a pack, like Mafiosi. They give really good papers, and they ask the damnedest questions!"

Not only do Rochester students tend to ask diabolical questions—but, more and more in recent years, faculty are encouraging them to do so in formalized, for-credit research projects. While undergraduate research at Rochester has probably existed, in some form or other, since Chester Dewey first took students trudging through Genesee country in search of sedge grasses—still, it's safe to say that undergraduates today are engaged in original research to a greater degree than ever before in the University's history.

Of some 4,500 undergraduates in the College of Arts and Science, the College of Engineering and Applied Science, and the School of Nursing, more than 500 were involved over the past academic year in independent study or senior research projects. (That's not counting the 300 others doing internships or supervised teaching for their courses, work which can be broadly defined as independent study.)

Leon Bramson—program officer in charge of the Younger Scholars program for the National Endowment for the Humanities in Washington, D.C.—says that the University has an "outstanding record" of applicants who win NEH Younger Scholar Awards. "In this area," he notes, "Rochester ranks among the top half-dozen schools in the whole United States."

Bramson sees an upsurge in undergraduate research across the country. "On the campuses of the larger institutions—where it's harder to spread the word through the grapevine—they're formalizing it, they're institutionalizing it," he says. Many colleges and universities now have a director of undergraduate research, whereas a decade ago such positions didn't exist.

At Rochester, that post is held by Jarold Ramsey, professor of English, who confirms the upsurge in independent inquiry among his charges. Ramsey has been working to foster it with projects such as the dissertation-length "Directory of Undergraduate Research Opportunities" he compiled last year. (It's also available on the University's computerized information system.)

The directory, which Ramsey emphasizes is not comprehensive, lists about a hundred professors who have expressed willingness to sponsor student research, along with their specialties and requirements (in some cases blissfully unrestricted, as with the anthropologist who notes simply that "computer skills would be nice"). And last April, Ramsey and colleagues initiated an afternoon-long Undergraduate Research Colloquium, showcasing the work of seven student scholars.

Recent studies have ranged from the immediately accessible ("Energy Development in Africa") to the postdoc-level abstruse ("Turning Toward Silence and the End of Art: The Production of Meaning in J. M. Coetzee's Foe"), drawing on disciplines extending from neuroscience to nautical archeology.

1. Jeff Daoust '93: When athletes retire from competition, what are the stages of withdrawal they go through?
2. Michael Zaccagnino '93: How does physician income in the United States rate with that of other developed nations?
3. Marcy Braverman '93 (with advisor Douglas Brooks): If women symbolize power in the Hindu religion, why are they so oppressed in Hindu society?
4. Kelly Shambaugh '93: What is the future for portfolio-management techniques in the banking business?
5. Andrew Grace '92: Why does the male finch sing and the female doesn't?
Those who fell away were labeled as 'scolds' or 'unchaste,' and any woman with that label was, at least to one degree, ostracized.

Beyond that, she adds, 'religion put meaning into their lives. There was so much uncertainty and death and disease during that period—one out of five women, for example, died in childbirth.'

In a summary of her work written for the undergraduate literary magazine Logos, Kuzel concludes, "We can never know how far theory diverged from practice, how closely description followed prescription. Yet, given the constraints and contexts of seventeenth-century women's lives, it is far more conceivable that they aspired to such ideals than we should ever have thought."

With a G.P.A. of 3.96 (but who's counting?), Kuzel is one of three Senior Scholars in the Class of '93—an honor that frees her to spend her entire senior year immersed in research.

She transferred to Rochester from Monroe Community College in the spring of 1991, having spent six years after high school working at an insurance agency. Now she can't imagine not being "driven to do research." Says she, "I was more or less a confused teen, and this work has made me grow in ways I never imagined."

Her research on the "good women" began during a semester abroad in Bath, England. Her tutor suggested the funeral sermons as a potential subject for an honors paper, and Kuzel began scouring primary sources at Oxford University's august Bodleian Library.

"It was difficult to get used to the antique typeface at first, but I can read it quite quickly now. And I understand the material in a way that I would not have imagined, with a certain intuition. When I look at a problem now—for example, where would I find out more about the Duchess of Newcastle—I know which way to go." Her intuition extends beyond knowing where to look, to knowing the people she's researching, in a sense. She remembers passing one of the Bodleian's famous libraries, the Radcliffe Camera, one day and "realizing that the people I was studying used to walk the same streets, that these were actual people I was reading about hundreds of years later."

If, magically, she did meet up with one of them, it's certain that she'd have "lots of questions." Outcomes, as researchers like to say, have varied from the spectacularly fruitful—publication in a heavy-duty professional journal, as when Andy Grace's work with zebra finches was written up last year in the Journal of Neurobiology; to the solidly productive—for example, future sports-psychologist Jeff Daoust's study on what happens to athletes after they've withdrawn from competition, presented last spring at a national student conference; to (occasionally) the moribund—as in the bird that died before Sara Michelucci's study on "Human Speech and Bird Mimicry" was even under way. (Undaunted, she plans to take up the project again this fall partnered by a research subject with a more pronounced will to live.) All of which provides budding investigators with a healthy glimpse of the hazards and satisfactions of scholarly inquiry.

In any event, student researchers share a general and genuine enthusiasm for their work, a sense that the turf of knowledge they've freshly plowed is theirs and theirs alone.

"I'm working on something that's completely my own, taking it in directions no one else ever has before. And I think anyone who can say that is very, very fortunate," declares English major Irene Kuzel, who studied "Images of 'The Good Woman' in Later Seventeenth-Century England" as a Senior Scholar project.

"It may be a completely sappy thing to say," reflects one undergraduate researcher whose work has taken him intellectually to unexpected places, "but there's only one way these ideas come together, and that's through me."

Aviva Sussman, a double major in geology and photography, is another such student who has been able to make disparate ideas come uniquely together. As a fifth-year, "Take 5" senior, Sussman spent much of last fall synthesizing her two academic specialties by analyzing the aesthetic and documentary values in field photographs taken by nineteenth-century geologists. In March, she was one of the "Rochester Mafiosi" at the National Conference on Undergraduate Research, presenting a paper on what she refers to as "the point of intersection" between her two disciplines.

Call it independent study, original research, primary research, whatever—such projects are far more challenging
“I’m working on something that’s completely my own, taking it in directions that no one else ever has before. And anyone who can say that is very, very fortunate.”

undergraduate,” confessed the economics major whose G.P.A. hovers around 3.8.

Says Ramsey, “Our undergraduates who are involved in this kind of research are doing something that’s more extensive, more based on primary sources, more ambitious, more independent than anything they’d find in a regular course. They are being held to very high standards.”

Thomas Hahn, professor of English and advisor to Irene Kuzel, says he originally felt “some skepticism” about how well an undertaking such as Kuzel’s would serve a college senior.

“My worry was that this was perilously close to writing a doctoral dissertation—or to parodying the experi-

How Come He Sings and She Doesn’t?


All normal enough in the academic world. Except for one thing: Co-author A. Grace, who carried out the study, had not yet graduated from college when the paper was published last year. While it is not at all unusual to find scores of research projects by Rochester undergraduates that are as thought-provoking as Andrew Grace’s, it is unusual for such a paper to appear in a top academic journal, right along with the work of professors, grad students, and other hard-core scientific investigators.

The key to Andy Grace’s work is the zebra finch, a bird commonly seen in pet stores, the males readily recognizable by their chestnut cheek patches and the zebra striping on their chests. In this species, males are differentiated from females by another characteristic: It is only the males that sing, a sex difference that has been explained by reference to cells known as projection neurons, whose presence in certain areas of the finch brain governs its ability to sing. One theory has suggested that, as they mature, both sexes begin to lose these crucial cells—but the male retains his musical potential because he sheds fewer of them than the female.

Grace’s experiment, as it was hoped, confirmed the existence of sex differentiation in cell loss, but it also turned up a bit of a surprise—while the study showed that females do indeed lose the song-enabling projection neurons, males, contrary to previous assumptions, do not lose any at all. “It was a good solid piece of work,” says his faculty advisor, psychologist Ernest Nordeen. “Andy was involved with the project all the way from the beginning right up to the end, including preparation of the manuscript. He spent a lot of time on the microscope with this.”

Grace’s time on the microscope in Ernest and Kathy Wrege Nordeen’s lab included summer work funded by a de Kiewiet Research Fellowship and independent study in his senior year. And it taught him a lot, he says.
How Can You Hear a Hurdle?

"My laundry takes fifty-two minutes—it'll be done in about three more. Can you wait," asks Dexter Hodge '93, standing next to a dryer in Valentine Hall. "My plane takes off at 6:45 a.m. tomorrow morning and I need some clean clothes."

Hodge is headed for an interview at North Carolina State, where he applied to the Ph.D. program in electrical engineering. An E.E. major, he is also a first-rate hurdler on the intercollegiate track-and-field team (he reports his personal best as "14.80 seconds in 110 meters in the 400 intermediate hurdles"). And clearly, he likes to quantify things. So it isn't surprising that, for a research project during his senior year, he created an electronic device to help hurdlers measure their performance.

The unit looks innocent enough: a dark-blue plastic box, about four inches by two inches by one inch, weighing eight ounces. But when Hodge straps it around his waist, turns and puts the headphones on your ears, and then flips it on for a demonstration, your auditory nerve is stimulated, to say the least, by a steady BEEEEEEEP followed, as he takes four running steps, by a wild WAOO WAOO WAOO WAOO. One can only speculate what it would sound like if Edwin Moses took it for a test run.

"Research like this is a reward in itself," he says. "Students learn about themselves; they test their instincts and

The aim is to give hurdlers "audio feedback on their vertical position," so they can better gauge their technique, says Hodge. "In the same way a person remembers a song, the hurdler will remember what a good performance sounds like," he explains. Or, in the written language of electrical engineers, "Real-time analog integration" is realized with Op-Amps designed to roll-off the frequency response at 20 dB/decade both above and below a given cutoff frequency.

Hodge says the project began when he spotted an article in Physics Today publicizing a design contest for sports equipment, sponsored by the U.S. Olympic Committee. "Later on, when I was in the shower," he recalls, "I thought, Why not create something that combines track and field with electrical engineering? Those are two things that I spend most of my time on anyhow."

He approached Professor Michael Wengler with his idea, proposing what's known as an "accelerometer" as the basis for the device. While the two worked out the electronics together, the concept and the execution were Hodge's alone, and, incidentally, earned him an honorable mention from the Olympic competition.

"Research is inherently risky. If someone carries out a pre-packaged experiment, that isn't original research. There's no uncertainty to it."

Their writing abilities. Hopefully, those tests are met positively. And when they are, there's a great deal of satisfaction involved."

And the satisfaction is not the student's alone. Aviva Sussman's faculty advisor, Grace Seiberling, adds that "one of the things that's rewarding about dealing with these students is the experience of watching them begin to integrate their academic goals with their personal goals—helping them to see how the different parts of their lives fit together. That is exciting."

Sussman, already seeing her own future fitting together, insists that her research on the aesthetics of documentary photos won't be finished until after she's written a book on the subject.

And likely even then, those infernal questions will continue. In the words of Senior Scholar Michael Zaccagnino '93, taken from his newly completed, eighty-six-page examination of the U.S. health-care system, "The statistics are endless, but the questions remain"—and they, he adds, "are also endless."

Denise Bolger Kovnat reported on diversity on the campus in the Spring-Summer issue of the Review.
Lending a Hand to Hands-on Research

While undergraduate research at Rochester is, by definition, free-spirited, it is definitely not free-wheeling. Among the growing number of programs and awards that support student researchers on the River Campus:

**Senior Scholars**
This program allows selected undergraduates to devote their entire senior year to a creative project—whether it's scholarly research, a scientific experiment, or a work of art or literature. "The aim is to acknowledge the role of creativity, independence, and unusual skill in a liberal education," says Richard Aslin, dean of the College of Arts and Science.

**Barth-Crapsey Research Awards**
Each semester, this endowment—the University's first ever in support of undergraduate research—provides for students to receive up to $1,000 each in support of their independent research projects. The money goes toward books and documents, research-related travel, and other expenses. Hetty Jean Barth Crapsey '41 and her husband, Arthur Crapsey, established the endowment two years ago in honor of Mrs. Crapsey's fiftieth reunion.

**National Endowment for the Humanities Younger Scholars Awards**
Rochester ranks among the top half-dozen schools nationwide in the number of students who have won these coveted summer-research fellowships. The award carries a stipend of $2,400 supporting each student's independent, noncredit research and writing project, which is supervised by a faculty advisor.

**At the Frederick Douglass Institute**
Since 1990, students of the Frederick Douglass Institute of African and African-American Studies have traveled overseas to Trinidad and Nigeria—and to the Library of Congress and Howard University—seeking answers to their research questions.

Their sojourns are sponsored by the institute's Summer Honors Fellowship Program, part of an ambitious effort to foster undergraduate research in African and African-American studies. To that end, the institute also publishes an annual research journal, *Undergraduate Perspectives in African and African-American Studies*.

Among the more visible research efforts sponsored by the institute is the AHEAD Project (Access to Hydrocarbon Energy for African Development), exploring the feasibility of small-scale gas supplies in Mozambique.

**Is There Art in Them Thar Hills?**

Scattered among the topographic maps, notes, and other paraphernalia that make up Aviva Sussman's working environment are suitable-for-framing landscape photos—dramatic, full-color images of mountains, hills, lakes, and valleys.

They hint at her goal: to be a geologist and a photographer.

"Photography's order comes from the human need to understand the world through expression of the self. Geology's order comes from the human need to understand the world by deciphering the earth's physical mechanisms," she writes in her research paper, "Photography and Geology: Aesthetic Value and Documentary Importance."

Sussman is a geology/studio art major who as a fifth-year, "Take 5" student spent much of last fall studying the aesthetic value of nineteenth-century geological photographs—images normally viewed as having only documentary value. She saw the photos differently, as works of art.

She talks about one of her favorites: an 1891 photograph by geologist G.K. Gilbert, a grab-you-by-the-collar view of dozens of sculptured cones—known whimsically as "hoodoos"—rising out of the face of Red Mountain in Arizona.

"This is Gilbert's personalization of the space, similar to what the photographer Edward Weston means when he says, 'I am the center of my work,'" she says, echoing the words used for her slide presentation.

"Each cone has a full range from black to white, so that the unique qualities of photography are realized. And you know the scale as well, with the figure of the man on the left of the image." Gilbert, she concludes, "took an immense space and made it his own, so that the geologic feature takes on a surreal quality."

A work by Edward Weston, in contrast, is a "beautiful, completely abstract image of sand dunes. The viewer has no idea of the scale. The point is that Weston, who was such a gifted photographer, used the image to concentrate on tones and on the difference between light and dark. The photograph became his own personal reality."

Sussman's advisor on the project was Grace Seiberling, a professor in the Department of Art and Art History whose specialty is early British photography. As Seiberling sees it, Sussman is reconnecting two fields that were severed by modern science:

"The early photographers were natural scientists, men and women of letters who didn't see a division between science and art. They were educated amateurs. Now, professionalism has taken us away from the understanding that we are studying the world in many ways—science in one way, art in another. I think that Aviva is trying to make that connection again."

Others, too, have reacted favorably to her work—as shown at the National Conference on Undergraduate Research last March at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City. When Sussman finished her talk (still wearing her old jeans, she remembers with slight embarrassment, because her plane had been late), the audience of half a hundred students and professors surrounded her, asking questions, responding enthusiastically to her views.

Seiberling says that Sussman phoned her that night "and she was thrilled. I thought, This is what undergraduate research should be. Ideally, there is some sort of interchange, so that your work is richer and their work is richer by the exchange."
Wow-
This fourth-generation Texan may have garnered a bunch of serious, high-powered professional accolades, but taking chemistry from him, his students say, is—well—fun.

A gang of hurrying freshmen bounds down the stairs in Wilson Commons and glances over toward The Clock, toward the spot where an agitated knot of people is already collecting.

"Is he here yet?"
"Can't see—is that him?"
"Hey, it's too crowded. Let's come back later."
"Nah, let's try to get to him before it gets any worse."

Sting? Peter Jennings? Spike Lee? Nope. It's George McLendon, the "Wow-Neato-Cool" professor (he has the plaque to prove it), coolly unraveling in his soft Texas twang the secrets of half life, diffusion rates, and other complexities of Chem 104.

It's finals week, and McLendon is operating his annual three-day, pre-exam "chemistry crisis center." With a characteristic urge toward maximum accessibility, he has plunked it right into the middle of student territory—the Commons.

Okay, so it's hot and sunny out on the Quad, already filling up with young bodies whose owners seem to be testing the theory that sunshine activates some form of intellectual photosynthesis. But inside, where the sunlight filters through the Commons glass atrium, McLendon's freshmen are onto a more direct means of chemical interaction.

As more students gather, the "crisis center" corner is beginning to resemble a crowded New York deli, the kind where customers pick numbers for a turn. Backpacks are scattered about the floor; periodic tables cover the round yellow dining tables. Students crowd around the prof; some stand on chairs to get a better view. Some pepper him with questions; some just listen hard, taking it all in.

"Where do all these electrons go?"
"Where did you get that equilibrium constant?"
"Can you just use that number as your T ½?"
"You're not going to ask us to do that, are you?"

McLendon, unruffled, runs through it all. Answers the questions. Untangles the problems. Reminds them that "there is no magic formula. If you'll just look at the data. . . ."

What have we here, it would seem, is a guy who is dedicated to taking the fear out of chemistry.

In a field that to a lot of people is by definition intimidating, Professor McLendon softens up the material with lectures blithely labeled with titles like "Designer Genes," "Yeast as Pets," and "Birds Do It, Bees Do It: The Chemistry of Biological Redox Reactions." He compares the structure of proteins to the structure of cartoon-character Marge Simpson's hairdo ("both a mess"), and is known among colleagues around the country as much for his racy jokes and ribald pranks as for his (admittedly brilliant) chemistry.

This professor, students say, is way awesome and way cool.

Maybe even way out.

What else can you say about someone who had his Ph.D. at age 23, a full professorship at 32, and that ultimate of professorial credentials, an endowed chair (the Tracy Hyde Harris Professorship) at 39? About someone who can lay claim to a heap of prestigious honors, but whose favorite is the "Wow-Neato-Cool" Award of the Rochester Undergraduate Chemistry Society, an accolade invented to recognize his unique teaching style? (And, not to come off as overly sycophantic, about someone whose handwriting has been declared legally impenetrable and whose disorganized approach to paperwork has been decried by all who know him?)
Proof that not every professor hides behind closed office doors: McLendon, a believer in maximum accessibility, holds his pre-exam "Chemistry Crisis Center" right in the middle of student territory, on the main floor of Wilson Commons.

Well, one thing you can say is that his students certainly turn on to that teaching style. Among undergraduate comments submitted in evaluation of Chem 104 last spring:

"I did not think it was possible for an instructor to be so intelligent and witty at the same time."

"This is what all the courses here at the U of R should be like! All my teachers should be this good."

"I used to hate chemistry, but this course has changed my opinion. Now I understand it and sometimes even enjoy it."

Words from the heart, you can tell.

Lynn Richard, who this year earned her Ph.D. in a collaborative project with McLendon, puts it another way: "He has a very easy way with people. He doesn't treat students like, well, students. He's not 'Professor McLendon' to them—and he speaks their own language."

Good teaching, one suspects, comes naturally to this fourth-generation Texan, whose down-to-earth manner and unbuttoned wit seem to provide the right mix to ease students through a tough science program at a serious-minded research university.

Ask his colleagues about him and you get responses like, "George's enthusiasm about science can't be contained. You can't keep him from teaching people." This from Jack Kampmeier, who was head of the chemistry department when he hired McLendon back in 1976. (One factor in the decision: At a particularly crackling moment during the professorial candidate's first guest lecture, his student audience spontaneously combusted into applause. Now how often does that happen?)

"I call him fearless George—George the intrepid," says Kampmeier. "No barrier can stand between him and a new experiment."

Or between him and an electrifying laboratory demonstration, guaranteed to add life to the most soporific material. Stories about those demonstrations abound:

There was the time in a freshman chemistry class when he (unintentionally, one assumes) added to the drama by setting his notes on fire, spectacularly melting his view graphs and burning a hole through a desk. "It was an easy way to talk about energy and oxidation reduction reactions—and how to burn your class notes," he allows.

Then there was the time he was demonstrating the effect of different ratios of elements, and a mixture of hydrogen and oxygen flared up his arm and singed his hair. Recalls the professor about that one: "There's a well-known theory that the impact of a demonstration is proportional to the chance that the demonstrator may die in the process." A pause. "That one was very effective."

Says graduate student Mitchell Mutz: "The best thing about that demo was the reaction of his students. One of them said, 'Do it again; that was great.' With George, the more dangerous the demonstration, the better."

In fact, McLendon says now, the lure of danger and challenge is what first led him to a life in the chemistry lab. Up until the end of his sophomore year at the University of Texas at El Paso, he was all set as a political science/economics major. It was a volume he idly picked up in the library, Isaac Asimov's Asimov on Chemistry, that inspired the conversion.

"It had stories about several chemists who died while trying to make various compounds," he recalls. "The field sounded challenging." Adds McLendon, trying to look serious, "I knew of no one who had ever died trying to make a theory of political economics."

"There's a well-known theory that the impact of a demonstration is proportional to the chance that the demonstrator may die in the process."
Dropping the banter for the moment, he admits that the book addressed a deep desire within him. 

"Asimov stressed the wonder of discovery—that chemists are people who find things that are truly new—and that it is very difficult and very challenging. This book convinced me that the chance of finding something nobody had ever seen before was a real possibility."

McLendon—the facile learner who had had only a few weeks of an informal chemistry course back in high school—spent a weekend with a basic chemistry text, made only one mistake on the freshman exam ("Well, it was a very good book.") and, given credit for the course, got permission to become a late-entry chem major.

After graduating from college simultaneously with his twentieth birthday, the budding chemist zipped, in just two-and-a-half years, through graduate school at Texas A&M University. (He is remembered vividly by his advisor, Keith Pannell, for his enlarged micrographs of bacteria in the act of reproducing, to which he added racy captions and pinned them up around the lab for the enlightenment of his colleagues.)

Freshly minted Ph.D. in hand, he received and accepted Kampmeier's invitation to join the Rochester faculty, where he has since been indulging his passion for basic research ("fun, neat, and exciting").

"I get incredible emotional satisfaction from uncovering something that's truly new. It's sort of like being an explorer on uncharted seas."

At its most basic level, McLendon's research has to do with the exchange of electrons between molecules—an exchange that is key to life's most fundamental processes. A cascade of electric energy produced by electrons moving from one molecule to another is what green plants use in photosynthesis to turn sunlight into the chemical energy they need to survive. Electron transfer underlies the way photographs are formed, how solar batteries store energy, even how the photocopy machine spits out your copies.

It's hard to get people to understand just how basic such chemical processes are, McLendon says, diggingress to mount a favorite hobby horse. "Society is becoming 'chemophobic.' People are really scared of chemicals. We worry about the chemicals in our food. Well, food itself is a chemical. Sugar is a chemical. Everything is a chemical. When you're sick, the physician may prescribe medicine. And what are medicines? They're drugs invented and designed by chemists. Too often, we just don't make that intrinsic chemical connection."

For his fellow scientists, McLendon's major contribution to understanding chemicals is the discovery of long-distance electron transfer, a phenomenon in which there's an exchange of electrons between non-adjacent protein molecules—molecules that are, so to speak, beyond nudging distance of each other. Until recently, investigators believed that two molecules had to be actually touching before they could react with one another. He has shown that the interaction can take place over (relatively, to proteins) long distances. This work has forced scientists to rethink their ideas about how proteins recognize and bind to one another.

"George is known as the person who pioneered the study of protein-protein electron transfer reactions," says Professor Harry Gray, Beckman Professor at the California Institute of Technology. "People knew it was a very important area, but George is the one who introduced new ways to study it."

McLendon, characteristically, comes back with one of his jokey put-downs. "The field was ripe. A theory was in place, and experiments were feasible because of technical advances. Plus," he adds, beginning to smile, "there were a bunch of people in the field who told good jokes. That makes for popular symposia on the subject."

This Rochester researcher has received a string of awards for his contributions to such popular symposia. The American Chemical Society has given him two of its top honors: the Eli Lilly Award (whose first winner in 1931 was the future double Nobelist Linus Pauling) and the Award in Pure Chemistry—both of them recognizing outstanding work by young chemists. (He is only the second such to have garnered both awards.) In his relatively short career, the 41-year-old chemist has also won a Sloan Research Fellowship, a Camille and Henry Dreyfus Teacher-Scholar Award, a Guggenheim Fellowship, a University Bridging Fellowship—and of course the cherished undergraduate Wow-Neato-Cool Award.

McLendon says it was the opportunity to combine advanced research with undergraduate teaching that brought him to Rochester in the first place. To him the two activities are inseparable, and he expresses some surprise when it is suggested that teaching
Understanding How Nature Does It

As a scientist, George McLendon has taken on a tall order. McLendon, Rochester's Tracy Hyde Harris Professor of Chemistry, is trying to understand the process responsible, either directly or indirectly, for all of life on Earth—the swapping of electrons between molecules.

This interchange underlies photosynthesis, the chemical process enabling our world to convert the sun's rays into energy and food for all the living organisms that populate it. No electron transfer, no photosynthesis; no photosynthesis, no life.

In the biological realm, McLendon's work focuses on proteins, the organic molecules that make up much of the mass of all life forms. The shapes they take, he explains, control everything in passing the genetic code from generation to generation, to providing "docking sites" for hormones, drugs, and other chemicals. The tiniest change in shape is enough to turn a "good" protein bad and cause cancers or other diseases. Electron transfer is the chief way in which proteins change their shapes and thereby their functions.

"Proteins are the only way nature has of getting energy to move around inside a living system," he says. "Indeed, the way proteins fold gives us our shape by determining how everything works in the body, including how we grow.

"We tend to think of structure as wholly static—we might picture a brick when we think of structure. But in most bio-molecules, that's just not the way it works. We're talking here about highly dynamic molecules that alter their shapes continuously. Even the slightest change turns out to be very, very important."

In one of his lines of research, McLendon, together with colleague Fred Sherman, Wilson Professor of Biochemistry, and several students, is studying cytochrome c, an indispensable protein found in all living organisms. Cytochrome c resides in the mitochondria, or "power packs," of all cells and acts much like a biological battery that keeps our cells ticking. By changing just one tiny amino acid in the protein, the Rochester team has genetically engineered a new version of the protein that holds together and keeps its shape under higher temperatures than the natural protein.

"Work of this type points toward an era when scientists may be able to predict precisely design proteins with specific properties," says McLendon. Chemists could then, for instance, design proteins that could deliver drugs in more precise concentrations and with fewer side effects, and industrial companies might be able to design products more cheaply and with less harm to the environment.

Electron transfer, McLendon tells you, is vital to many natural as well as artificial processes. In a project at the National Science Foundation's Center for Photo-Induced Charge Transfer at the University, he is working closely with scientists from Eastman Kodak and Xerox to try to understand and control a process known as charge separation, where negative charge is stored in one location and positive charge in another.

Charge separation allows scientists to store one type of energy (such as light) and to convert it to another type of energy (such as chemical or electrical) which can then be used for a variety of purposes. The process underlies such technologies as photography, photocopying, xerography, solar energy conversion, even photosynthesis.

Charge separation happens naturally in photosynthesis, where molecules are arranged so that electrons flow in only one direction. To re-create such a cascade of charge in the laboratory, McLendon's team is trying to position billions and billions of molecules very precisely on a substrate measuring in total just one square inch.

"This 'molecular architecture' would give chemists a level of control they have never had in the past," says McLendon, who likens the new materials to "fancy electrochemical sandwiches."

might detract from research time, or vice versa.

"You learn by teaching," he insists. "Teaching something at a very basic level forces you to clarify what the hell you're talking about. It puzzles me that research and teaching should be seen as opposites." A grin begins to unfold—a sign that one of those quotable quotes is coming. "Research is to teaching as sin is to confession: The more experience you have with the first, the more interesting the second becomes."

Adds Kampmeier: "Sure, George's research produces new knowledge—but it also produces new researchers. Students are an important part of research activity here. George is not just doing research himself, he's showing others, from undergraduates all the way to postdocs, how to do research, too."

McLendon may be the guiding force, but he is quick to credit students and postdocs for what his lab has produced. That laboratory currently includes seven graduate students, two undergraduates and four postdocs, supported by five separate grants (he has enjoyed steady funding, from at least two concurrent sources, since 1977).

"Advanced students have to learn to develop independence," he says. "When they're at that level, I just cheerlead and say things like, 'I wish I'd thought of that.' I'm someone for them to bounce ideas off. I also help make resources available—running a lab is really a lot like being a repairman for fancy TVs."

On the undergraduate level, he has a reputation as a very fair professor who goes out of his way to get the job done. This includes holding very visible office hours over in Wilson Commons, running his "chemistry crisis center" before freshman finals, even adopting a new grading scheme that gives students the flexibility to learn material at their own pace.

It all takes time, and the indefatigable prof usually finds himself working sixty-hour weeks taken up with teaching, research, and committee work, not to mention family life with his wife, Donna, a biochemist, and their two young daughters.

He gets through it all, grad student Mitchell Mutz is convinced, by virtue of having a parallel processor in his brain. (Others have noted that at times he can seem inattentive, almost to the point of rudeness, until you discover that he hasn't missed a word while attending to about six other mental tasks.)

At bottom, "George is always there," says Mutz. "You have constant contact. He never sends you away. And you don't have to go through a senior postdoc to get to talk to him."
Adds former graduate student Katy Johansson '88, '92G, now a research scientist at Eastman Kodak: "He lets you make your own mistakes. He gives you enough rope to hang yourself—but he's always there to save you at the end."

Johansson started out as an undergraduate working in McLendon's lab, one of more than thirty undergrads McLendon has successively kept busy for a semester or more as research assistants. Part of that job, she says, was to assist in "conveying the excitement of chemistry" to visiting classes of elementary and high school students (McLendon believes in grabbing them early).

One time—in the spirit of conveying the excitement—McLendon and his undergraduate partners decided to make some harmless contact explosives that would blow up with a pop upon impact. But, as Johansson tells it, it was excitement that just wouldn't quit. When they left their compound to dry in the lab, it developed that every time you slammed a door some of it would explode and splatter itself across the room. For the next two weeks the specks decorating the floor would pop every time you walked through.

"George thinks it's a big lark to go and do things like that. He still has that sense of childlike wonder about chemistry and has retained a sense of amazement about it all."

But don't be fooled. McLendon isn't out just to put on a good show. Underneath the pyrotechnics there's something serious going on. Besides trying to turn out scientifically literate citizens, he aims, he says, to impart no less than a new outlook on life:

"Thinking about the world in a scientific way, and particularly in a molecular way, is an extremely powerful and beautiful way of seeing things.

"In the same way that a good philosophy course gives a new perspective on the world, I try to give some appreciation for the incredible molecular architecture that makes it up. It's always nice to see things from a different perspective"—or, as Johansson puts it, "with a sense of amazement about it all."

Senior science writer for the Office of University Public Relations, Tom Rickey last wrote about quarks and leptons for the Review.
It depends on how you check its vital signs. Rochester faculty offer a variety of verdicts.

By Kathy Quinn Thomas
How many of the Ten Commandments can you name?" the writer asked the spouse one Sunday morning, after too many cups of coffee.  

"Let's see—there's Stealing, Bearing False Witness, Coveting Wives," he answered, counting on his fingers.  

"False Gods, don't forget having False Gods," the writer added. "How many is that—four? Not enough. Oh wait, God's Name in Vain, that's five."

Silence ensued. The writer looked at the spouse, the spouse looked back at the writer. "Five more, we need five more," the writer said, her mouth a tense line, shocked at the difficulty of remembering the ten laws.  

"I have something to do in the basement," the spouse grumbled, remembering other such compulsive conversations. "Let me know when you're done."

Half an hour later, stumped, the writer looked up Moses and his stone tablets in a Bible. "But how could we have forgotten?" the writer asked. "What would Moses say about us?"

According to some sociological pundits, the couple's moral amnesia, along with scads of other markers, says plenty. American society is decaying, the observers say, rotting on a compost heap of discarded family values, organized religion, and respect for hard work.

William J. Bennett, the former secretary of education and onetime drug czar, says the latest data point to a sociological decline in morals. Writes Bennett in his recently released Index of Leading Cultural Indicators, "The social regression of the last thirty years is due in large part to the enfeebled state of our social institutions." Violent crime, the Index reports, has risen 560 percent. Divorce rates have quadrupled. Illegitimate births are up 400 percent, teen suicides by 200 percent.

There seems evidence enough that American society is hurting head first down a moral slide. We're blasted daily with news about crimes that would have grayed our great-grandparents: clean-cut young men from a "solid" California neighborhood molesting young women in an ongoing testosterone contest; corporations hiding chemical spills that poison residential neighborhoods; elected officials caught with their hands in various financial cookie jars.

But would Great-Grandpa really have been so shocked?  

"Every generation has a sense of its own moral decline," says Rochester's Robert Holmes, professor of philosophy and author of a newly published textbook on basic ethics. Ever since Washington's Farewell Address, he points out, Americans have been willing to believe their country has been going to hell in a handbasket. Holmes sits in his small office in Dewey Hall, the spring morning sun streaming in through windows still waiting a seasonal cleaning. In his brown herringbone jacket and softly worn cords, cocooned in a surround of books and papers, he looks the part of the reflective scholar. He has a habit of quietly stopping and looking away before answering a question—lending weight to his careful answers.

"It's probably true that certain kinds of sociological changes have worsened problems over the generations," he says. "Overpopulation, an increase in broken homes, deterioration in our inner cities. All of these things generate problems of a very different scale from what we've seen before. If these are a measure, then one can make a case for moral decline."

However, he adds: "Just talking about ethical questions is to begin to be ethical. Over the last ten or fifteen years there has been a growing interest in discussing concrete moral issues. A serious interest in the study of ethics is alive."

Ethics, he points out, goes far beyond reciting the Ten Commandments. (Whew, the writer thought.) Religious rules may help people maintain some order and coherence in their lives, but that doesn't absolve them from personally reflecting on the purpose of humanity and their role in it.

"Part of being ethical is thinking things through for yourself," Holmes says. "The Sunday morning pieties don't always trickle down to Monday morning at the office."

Fellow philosopher Jeffrey Spike notes that workplace ethics themselves have changed over the last five decades—and by no means all for the bad. A medical ethicist with a Ph.D. in philosophy, Spike is an assistant professor in the University Medical Center's Division of Medical Humanities. His job is to lend a humanities perspective to the deliberations over medicine and ethics that crop up daily at a busy hospital-cum-medical school and research institution.

In the 1950s, Spike reminds us, it was considered all part of a nurse's job to tolerate "a little friendly fanny pinching" by "playful" doctors. Now, of course, this type of behavior is held to be sexual harassment and intolerable in the workplace—and national television (witness the Hill-Thomas hearings) has brought it vehemently into the open.

"We're having the most lively ethics discussions right now since ancient Greece," Spike says. "It's a hot topic. People might think we have no values, but it seems that every day there's another newspaper article about ethics committees investigating everything.
Hundreds of millions of business transactions take place daily, and the majority are scrupulously ethical. While the horror stories of the 1980s are trendy, they are not a picture of a typical business transaction. In business, ethics is profitable.

Ethics in medicine—although a pioneer in the field of workplace ethics—is a relatively new but fast burgeoning issue. “It’s a widely stated belief that many of the problems in medical ethics are the result of dealing with technology that simply did not exist before,” Spike says.

He is a member of a panel, the Ethics Consultation Service, that addresses moral dilemmas for the hospital’s physicians, patients, family members, and chaplains. Along with fellow panel members Jane Greenlaw, who is a lawyer and a nurse, and David Goldblatt, a physician and a professor of neurology (“Medical ethics is an interdisciplinary study,” Spike says), the panel deals with the tough calls: whether to withdraw life-support systems from the irreversibly brain-damaged accident victim, when to cease aggressive resuscitation with the frail heart patient, whether to allow the elderly asthmatic to return to her own apartment or send her away to a nursing home.

What keeps medical ethicists on their toes is that every case is different; there are no classic, “textbook” cases, Spike says. “Different patients, different families, different doctors. Iranians, Jews, Jehovah’s Witnesses, Roman Catholics. People with different backgrounds bring different beliefs and values to each ethical question. Finding the answer even to the most common of them is a different process every time someone poses it.”

Spike points out that hospitals do not make the types of life-and-death decisions—physician-assisted suicide for example—that many doctors are wrestling with on their own. “That is sort of an ethical-boundary decision and is not something that is sanctioned by the hospital,” he says.

Dr. Timothy Quill ’76GM, ’79R is just such a doctor who is pushing at the boundaries of medical ethics. A Medical Center faculty member, Quill made national news when The New England Journal of Medicine published his story of Diane, an acutely ill leukemia patient who elected to commit suicide and asked Quill, her doctor, for his help. After extensive counseling with Diane and members of her family, Quill prescribed the barbiturates that she subsequently used to end her life. In an attempt to bring discussion on such matters into the open, Quill wrote an account of Diane’s case and submitted it to the prestigious journal, which published it in March of 1991.

Allowing each individual to die with personal dignity is not easy in our society, Quill says. Adding to the mix of personal values that each patient brings to bear on the issue, he says, “there are some complex questions to work out. How do we legally allow terminally ill patients to have options? How do we care for and comfort the dying?”

“I wrote the story about Diane to challenge people to think about the issue of dying. Many doctors will admit—in private—to having had experiences similar to mine with Diane. Open discussion about this issue should be coming from the medical profession and from medical ethicists. Instead it is being driven by the patients themselves who are demanding what they need.”

Quill and others like him have been bringing all kinds of ethical questions into the legal arena. “We haven’t always been given the luxury of having ethics as part of the public dialogue,” says Jane Greenlaw, the lawyer and nurse who works with Spike in teaching ethics at the Medical Center.

“There are obvious overlaps and conflicts between the law and ethics,” Greenlaw says. And a major conflict arises because we have become an aggressively litigious society.

“Law has become much too important to people. We tend to think only in terms of legal rights—I blame lawyers for that, for not doing enough explaining about the function of law. Law is spelled out by consensus in society: It is a minimum standard of conduct. But ethics is not a result of consensus, not something discerned by taking a poll. Ethics is the ideal; law is the minimum.”

The legal system has begun to offer an ethical alternative—mediation services—which can provide lawyers and counselors to help people solve...
disputes before they resort to the court system. "Mediation services are a good trend. We're seeing the light and finding ways to move away from litigation and toward critical thinking," she says.

The unwritten laws of economics drive business ethics, says Clifford W. Smith, Jr. But not, the Simon School economist is quick to point out, exclusively: As in other fields, business people base much of their actions on a set of moral and philosophical beliefs they have learned from family and community.

"Hundreds of millions of business transactions take place daily, and the majority are scrupulously ethical," says Smith, who is Simon's Clarey Professor of Finance. "While the horror stories of the 1980s are trendy, they are not a picture of a typical business transaction. In business, ethics is profitable." Smith explains that there are private incentives to doing ethical business—hard-headed considerations like repeat customers and word-of-mouth advertising. When a company earns a reputation for playing fast and loose with its customers, it must offer expensive, profit-lowering inducements to keep them coming back.

Questionable business practices can often have direct and unfortunate consequences for the offender, Smith points out. Take Sears, the department store giant that incurred stiff penalties from the California Attorney General's office in a widely publicized action last summer.

It seems that in an effort to make the company more service oriented (in the way that a customer-cossetting store like Nordstroms is), Sears initiated an across-the-board policy of commission sales, including its busy auto-repair departments. But what works in housewares and clothing may not always work the same way out in the repair shop. "It's one thing for a customer to buy a suit from a commissioned salesperson," Smith points out. "There isn't that much about a suit that the customer doesn't already know or can't see for himself. But a large fraction of auto-repair customers know little about the inner workings of a car, and therefore are more likely to rely on the experts to tell them if they need to get something fixed."

The result: Pretty soon Sears customers were being charged for a variety of repairs of questionable necessity recommended by overzealous, commission-hungry mechanics.

Sears officials made a bad set of decisions, Smith says. What happened was not a deliberate attempt to take the customer but "an unintended consequence of trying to develop a more effective sales force"—for which the company was caught and paid the penalty.

"Places like Sears, and Salomon Brothers when it was involved in a Treasury bond scandal, wind up on the front page of The New York Times precisely because such occasions of unethical behavior are so rare," Smith says.

If, as Holmes says, thinking about ethics (as in front-page placement in the Times) is a first step toward creating an ethical society—what then can be done to promote such critical thinking? In his Index, Bennett says: "We desperately need to recover a sense of fundamental purpose of education, which is to engage in the architecture of souls."

Spike replies: "We like to think that in the good old days everyone was ethical, because the family taught ethics. But the good old days were not necessarily the good old days."

Example: A couple of years ago a reporter for People magazine asked the French actor Gerard Depardieu to reveal to its waiting public at what age he had lost his virginity. When he was 10, Depardieu replied—when he raped a peasant girl. "That was accepted practice in rural France at the time, that young men could rape young women," Spike says. "Mores, or social consensus, differ from ethics. Conservatives like William Bennett who look back fondly on the past when social consensus was stronger mistake consensus for ethical behavior. There's been a need to teach ethics all along."

And he makes sure his med students get a good dose of it, in a number of different ways: First-year students take a required course in Ethics and Law and are offered an elective Medical Humanities Seminar in Ethics, which about 40 percent of the class opts for. Advanced students meet regularly with the medical-ethics faculty to discuss the patients they encounter during their different rotations in psychiatry,
Ethics for Engineers

"Integrity is one of those words which many people keep in that desk drawer labeled 'too hard.' It's not a topic for the dinner table or the cocktail party. You can't buy it or sell it. When supported with education, a person's integrity can give him something to rely on when his perspective seems to blur, when rules and principles seem to waver, and when he's faced with hard choices of right or wrong. It's something to keep him on the right track, something to keep him afloat when he's drowning. If only for practical reasons, it is an attribute that should be kept at the very top of a young person's consciousness."


About three dozen electrical engineering students file into Room 209 in the Computer Studies Building on this spring afternoon. Most are men; all expect to be seniors in the fall. They sling their books and backpacks onto the long blue tables in the room and pick up the red binders handed out to each. This is the introductory class to Sidney Shapiro's Electrical Engineering Senior Seminar that will begin formally in the fall. Students meet for a preliminary session in the spring to get a feel for the course and pick up a summer assignment.

A cartoon drawing on the overhead projector shows a management type talking to a chemical engineer. The manager commends the engineer on his work. "How many of you believe this?" Shapiro asks. About 90 percent raise their hands. "See, already you are being influenced by society's view of your role as an engineer." The course will help the students examine their most basic assumptions about their work, Shapiro explains, by looking at some of the ethical, social, economic, and safety considerations that arise in engineering practice.

The coursework for the seminar is less technically oriented than E.E. students are used to. They will read works as varied as the Stockdale piece quoted above, John Hersey's A Single Pebble, and Kurt Vonnegut, Jr.'s Player Piano. They will listen as interviewees on Bill Moyers' The Truth About Lies talk about the mistakes made on the Challenger project, and will test their ethical mettle on a hypothetical engineering issue posed in a film, made by engineers, called Gilbane Gold.

"You will not be compared to one another in this class," Shapiro announces. "You will be compared to yourself." Shapiro's goal is to provide the means for each student to develop an ethical awareness of workplace issues, he says. Most have never thought of ethics at all when considering their careers, Shapiro remarks later. "But these students are extraordinary," he says. "Some get so excited they jump up and harangue in class. Some are better at letting loose in their weekly written commentary. But they do bring a lot to class—the values they have enlivened the classroom discussion. Every year a fundamentalist Christian brings that viewpoint to the class, and each year there is a group of cynics who talk about how it all comes down to whom you know."

In the classroom, students watch, absorbed, as Colonel Nicholson, in a scene from The Bridge on the River Kwai, orders his men—prisoners of the Japanese in World War II—to build the best bridge it is in their power to build—despite the fact that it is for the enemy. The video screen turns fuzzy: "Is there an engineer in the house?" Shapiro calls out, as he tries to adjust the machine. The class laughs, then sits back to finish watching the scene. Shapiro tells them that they should be ready to discuss the ethics of this situation when they return in the fall.

Pands of four or five students will lead each week's discussion, Shapiro tells the class. Students must also hand in a weekly commentary. "You must put yourself in the work," he says. "It's okay to do an analysis, but put yourself, your opinions, into the analysis. There are no right or wrong answers here."

"I'm not a practitioner, not a philosopher of ethics," Shapiro says after the class has left. "I'm not trying to change their points of view. I just want to let them know there are issues they need to be sensitive to."

Greenlaw: "We tend to think only in terms of legal rights. Law is spelled out by consensus. It is a minimum standard of conduct. But ethics is not something discerned by taking a poll. Ethics is the ideal; law is the minimum."

internal medicine, ob/gyn, and pediatrics.

Over on the River Campus, "we have a whole slew of ethics courses for undergraduates," philosophy professor Holmes says. Courses range from offerings such as Ethics (Philosophy 102) and Contemporary Moral Problems (103) to Recent Ethical Theory (220) and Ethical Decisions in Medicine (Religion 225). Enrollments for some of these classes can reach a couple of hundred students, he says, although ethics courses are not required in most majors. "I think there's a lot of interest in ethics among undergraduates—things are in the air."

In Contemporary Moral Problems, for example, students bring to the classroom their personal questions on today's big ones: abortion, sexism, and racism. Discussions are lively and wide
Old Is Elderly?” on contemporary
language development in youngsters and
“How Old Is Elderly?” on contemporary
attitudes toward aging. Kathy Quinn
Thomas keeps up on campus developments
as editor of the University’s Currents
newspaper.

Shapiro teaches a senior seminar for
undergraduate electrical engineers on
ethical and social issues they may
encounter in their professional lives. It’s
a required course for all fourth-year
students. And by the time they get to
it, Shapiro notes, they are already
devotees of Psamtik’s Children on lan-

Spike: “We like to think
that in the good old days
everyone was ethical,
because ethics was
taught in the family. But
the good old days were
not necessarily the good
old days.”
How You've CHANGED!

Or have you? A long-term psychological study of Rochester grads over the last two decades offers some surprises.

Have you changed a lot since you were a college sophomore? Or are you still, inside that mellowing bod, the same person that you were then?

Psychologist Susan Krauss Whitbourne says you've probably changed a lot more than you think you have, and more than other psychologists probably would have predicted.

And she has the stats to prove it—wrapped up in an extensive, twenty-two-year study of former Rochester undergrads as they have evolved from Jane and Joe College into Jane and Joe Mature Adult.

Published last year in the Journal of Personality and Social Psychology, Whitbourne's study asks and answers the question, Is your personality forever formed by the time you've earned your sheepskin and entered the world of adult responsibility—or does a "new you" keep evolving?

"Well that's obvious," you say. "I don't smoke anymore and I stay home Saturday nights. I'm not at all the same person I was twenty years ago."

But we're talking basic personality here. And, as notes Rochester psychology instructor Tina Frederick '91G, "in our society, when we talk about a healthy personality we think in terms of stability." On the whole, we expect our friends and acquaintances to look and act pretty much the same every time we see them. "Otherwise," says Frederick, "we think they're flighty or out of touch. This work is exciting because it uncovers something other than what we might predict."

Experts in the field have long differed about whether or not personality continues to evolve in adulthood. (Freud was no help; his approach to understanding the unfolding ego went only as far as puberty.) Some researchers who have looked into the question have come up with evidence that says we're pretty static after age 30: once an extrovert, always an extrovert; once a string-saver, always a string-saver. The neo-Freudian Erik Erikson, on the other hand, looked at the problem and saw a lifelong process that moves through various stages as we hit one developmental crisis after another.

"Erikson's theories have significantly influenced our knowledge of human development," says Whitbourne. "But there hasn't been a lot of research to justify them. What this study does is lend empirical weight to his ideas."

On the way to amassing their empirical ballast, Whitbourne and her colleagues have collected a storehouse of information about Rochester's student body, then and now. At various stages in their lives since 1966, more than 900 former River Campus undergraduates have shared their feelings about such Eriksonian concerns as intimacy and identity, attitudes toward work, and satisfaction with life in general.

Today Whitbourne is on the faculty at the University of Massachusetts Amherst campus, but from 1976 to 1984 she taught at Rochester in the Graduate School of Education and Human Development. There she came across what was to become the basis for her research: a questionnaire created by a former grad student, Anne Constantinople '66G, designed to revealing attitudes and feelings indicative of personality. Before she left Rochester (she's now at Vassar), Constantinople administered her questionnaire to 300 River Campus undergraduates.

In Constantinople's work, Whitbourne saw the opportunity to test out Erikson's theories. What if she were to use the questionnaire to track personality development over the long term? What could she find out?

Since then, Whitbourne has collected data from two more batches of students, one cohort in 1977 and another in 1988. Members of each sample have been asked to complete follow-up questionnaires every eleven years. (The original test-takers have been heard from twice—at the age of 31 and then again at 42—since they first participated in their 20s. Subjects from the 1970s have checked in once, at the age of 31. In 1999—eleven years from 1988—all three groups will be surveyed again, with a fourth River Campus cohort beginning the process anew.)

It's a matter of sound experimental design that Whitbourne has continued to draw her subjects from the River Campus even though she no longer teaches here. By sticking with the "blue and gold" she can rest assured that her results won't be confounded by extraneous factors (Sunshine State's attraction for party people, Overzealous U's for throats) that tend to particularize students at different schools.
cohort were married and had produced at least one child. Thirteen percent of those who were undergraduates while the women listed themselves as full-time homemakers, down from 30 percent in 1977. Then there’s the second cohort—who were undergraduates while Jimmy Carter was in the White House (and Rinky the dog kept running for student president on the River Campus). In 1988, as this group entered their 30s, some 40 percent of the men and 25 percent of the women were pursuing high-level professional or managerial careers.

Thirty-seven percent of the men and 23 percent of the women were holders of graduate or professional degrees. More than two thirds of the respondents were married, and a little over one third had at least one child. Fifteen percent of the women reported being full-time homemakers.

Given the above, it’s probably no surprise that these folks have since college days shown a dramatic increase in what the study categorizes as “industry,” a personality trait that Whitbourne says signifies “an identification with the work ethic, or what I call the yuppy mentality.”

But (nothing personal, you sixties and seventies grads), she wonders if the study doesn’t also “verify some disheartening news about our society.”

“People seem to be working harder, but finding less meaning in their lives. They lack a sense that they’re going to contribute something in their lifetime that will amount to more than feathering their own nests.”

Successful careers and strong family ties—items that are plentiful among this crowd—are not enough to give satisfaction, Whitbourne suggests. She believes the data confirm her suspicion that an erosion of values regarding social welfare and helping the less fortunate has penetrated their view of themselves. People haven’t been as active in aiding social causes, and that seems to have led to a feeling of emptiness. “This is one sign that the Reagan era has seeped into people’s psyches,” she says.

Although she admits to being fascinated (if also somewhat disheartened) by these findings, Whitbourne emphasizes that they are but a byproduct of her true aim—tracing psychosocial development.

And that—considering how it means keeping up with many hundreds of people scattered worldwide—is a tall order, even under the best of circumstances. “There’s no way to prepare for every eventuality,” says Whitbourne about the ins and outs of longitudinal research.

She could not, for instance, have foreseen that, well into the study, the University’s computer records of student I.D. numbers would be totally revised, inadvertently wiping out hundreds of mailing addresses for people identifiable to the researchers only under the old codes. “Luckily for us, the Alumni Office stepped in and helped us piece together what we could,” says Whitbourne. “With their help we were able to discover the whereabouts of a good share of our lost subjects.”

Losing subjects after you’ve already nabbed them is one thing. But how do you get them to sign on in the first place? How do you persuade hundreds of busy undergraduates to sit down and spend twenty precious minutes filling out your questionnaire—especially when you can’t relate it to a class assignment?

To entice subjects in the spring of 1977, Whitbourne erected a lemonade stand on the sun-soaked Eastman Quadrangle. Students readily lined up to sip some citrus in exchange for a spell of psychological introspection.

By 1988 lemonade was out. “Students told us it wasn’t worth it just for juice and cookies,” recalls coauthor Lisa Elliot. Desperate for subjects, the research team decided to up the offer. Five-dollar gift certificates for off-campus pizza and chicken wings did the trick.

By the year 2000 (when, by the way, the University will be graduating its sesquicentennial class), Whitbourne and crew will have resurfaced to take the psychic temperature of a new batch of undergraduates and check out previous participants.

Will wings and pizza still suffice? Will the malaise of the nineties have lifted?

Will Rochester grads still be society’s leaders?

Stay tuned. One thing about longitudinal researchers: Like the Capistrano swallows, they always come back.

Wendy Levin ’87 is engaged in her own personal longitudinal study of Rochester alumni as editor of Class Notes.
An Attraction to the 'PROPERLY COMPLICATED'

By Jeremy Schlosberg

Hugo Sonnenschein '61: This internationally eminent economist has just ascended to the presidency of the University of Chicago, a job that suits his gourmet taste for complexity.

If economics is the "dismal science," you'd never know it by Hugo Sonnenschein '61.

An internationally eminent economics scholar turned senior administrator, Sonnenschein must rank among the most cheerily hardworking academics in the land. (Is it coincidence that his name translates into English as "sunshine"?) He is a relentless optimist who views problems to solve as excitement, whose instinctive response to daunting challenge is to call it "wonderful," and whose unabashed affection for university life impresses and influences all around him.

"Hugo is a person who understands and loves and cares for institutions of higher education," says Aaron Lemonick, professor of physics and dean of the faculty emeritus at Princeton University, the last institution to employ Sonnenschein as a professor before he branched into administration in 1988 at the University of Pennsylvania. "In some sense, he considers it holy work."
Was it obvious to those around him that Sonnenschein would be a university president some day? “To me it was,” says Lemonick. “Absolutely.”

This would be news to the man himself, however. Making the switch from professor to administrator he considered a “very bold step” in the context of his career up to that point. “There were parts of me that I knew I would have to rely on, and that I hadn’t really seen or couldn’t imagine. I had no idea what would become of this. I didn’t think I would be a president someday.”

But Hugo Sonnenschein has been since July 1 the newly sitting president of the University of Chicago, the eleventh in that esteemed institution’s 100-year history. He is, moreover, a Rochester trustee serving on the committee that, in the wake of Dennis O’Brien’s announcement that he will be retiring next year, is now seeking his own alma mater’s ninth chief executive.

Sonnenschein knows what it’s like to be both the searcher and the searchee; his thoughts on the goals and responsibilities of a university president, and the sort of person who can best do the job, are especially revealing. Almost every characteristic he describes as important in a president is a characteristic those who know him would readily ascribe to Sonnenschein.

The first important element in the presidential makeup, he says, is “an understanding and a deep appreciation of what goes on at a great university.” Go right back to Professor Lemonick’s observation if you want to see where friends feel Sonnenschein stands on this issue.

But understanding and appreciation are just a start, as Sonnenschein knows. After that, “you have to be able to—and the word choice is difficult here,” he interrupts himself. “Lead’ never seems like quite the right word. ‘Manage’ never seems like quite the right word. But what the president must do is to assume responsibility for bringing together people with a variety of perspectives. Sure, it’s complicated, he says. “But it’s properly complicated.”

Who better than an economist is likely to talk about social systems being “properly” complicated? As a matter of fact, in interesting ways, what attracted Sonnenschein to economics in the first place sounds a whole lot like what so intrigues and challenges him as a university president.

He did not begin his academic career as an economist. The Brooklyn-born Sonnenschein was, in fact, a mathematics major at Rochester, and did not study a jot of economics until his senior year, when, seeking to complete a distribution requirement in the social sciences, he found himself in a statistics course for which, he quickly discerned, he was “substantially over-prepared.” The professor, hoping to keep him challenged, sent him to Econometrica, the journal of the Econometric Society. His assignment:

"I tore up my acceptances to off for graduate school in economics instead,” Sonnenschein later recalled, as recounted in Economics, a 1990 college textbook published by Addison-Wesley.

The thing that hooked him, as he described it in the same book, was “the combination of formal analysis with thinking about how people think, how societies function.” It was a synthesis, he felt, that suited him. Another compelling feature was—here’s that word again—complexity. “Economics is not for those who are attracted to real-world problems that have simple and clear solutions,” he is quoted as saying. “For these individuals, I recommend astrology.”

Sonnenschein received his master’s degree and doctorate in economics at Purdue University. From there he headed north to his first teaching post, at the University of Minnesota, where he proceeded from assistant to associate to full professor between 1964 and 1970. Next came a pair of three-year stints, at Amherst and at Northwestern, before his landing at Princeton in 1976.

Wife Elizabeth Gunn Sonnenschein ’61 was at his side for each of these moves. The two had met during their senior year and married in August 1962. Elizabeth’s degree was in nursing, and she worked as a pediatric nurse through her husband’s graduate school years. They started a family once Hugo began teaching in Minnesota; Beth remained at home until their third and youngest daughter was 4. By then, dad the economist was at Amherst, and Beth returned to school for a master’s in epidemiology at the University of Massachusetts School of Public Health. When Hugo got to Princeton, Beth commuted to the University of Pennsylvania for her doctoral work. She received her Ph.D. in 1988.

Doing acclaimed research at a prestigious institution, working with highly talented graduate students, Hugo Sonnenschein enjoyed great professional fulfillment during his Princeton
Singing the Same Tune

The ascension of Rochester alumnus Hugo Sonnenschein '61 as the University of Chicago's eleventh president is merely the latest in a series of connections between the two institutions. To begin with, two earlier Rochester alumni, Frederick T. Gates, Class of 1877, and Thomas Wakefield Goodspeed, Class of 1863, each had a hand in the founding of the U of C—which may or may not explain why the new school stole the tune to "The Genesee" and adopted it for its alma mater.

Next, a look back at Rochester's presidential roster reveals that president number six, W. Allen Wallis, was previously a University of Chicago dean. Another link: It turns out that retiring Rochester president Dennis O'Brien received his Ph.D. at the University of Chicago in 1961—the same year Hugo Sonnenschein got his bachelor's at Rochester. Two years earlier, the 18-year-old Sonnenschein, seeking some summer-school enrichment, took courses in mathematics and poetry at where else but the University of Chicago. It doesn't quite make him an alum, but he'll sure be able to hum along with the school song when he hears it.

Economics

It is not for those who are attracted to real-world problems that have simple and clear solutions. For these individuals I recommend astrology.

years. His specialty was equilibrium and game theory—the mathematical study of strategic behavior in social situations. A year after arriving at Princeton, he became editor of Econometrica, the very journal responsible for turning him into an economist in the first place. He humbly allows that he became "a reasonably well-known economist" during this time.

"He lent luster to the department," says Professor Lemenick, with less restraint. "He was not only a great economist, he was a great teacher."

Sometime in the mid-eighties, Sonnenschein's telephone rang once or twice regarding administrative positions at other institutions. "I don't believe I ever considered administration in any serious way until I started getting those calls," he says. "I really did my teaching and scholarship flat out through age 45 or so." One of those calls was from the University of Rochester, in fact, which talked to its alum about the deanship of the College of Arts and Science, says Lionel McKenzie, Wilson Professor Emeritus of Economics. "We tried our best to hire him," recalls McKenzie, who grew to know and respect Sonnenschein's talents through their mutual membership in the Econometric Society. But Sonnenschein wasn't quite yet ready to leave his teaching behind.

"When these inquiries came," he says, "I found them a little bit surprising, but also kind of interesting." Being approached for administrative work set him wondering a little. "I was very interested in universities, and I had admiration for people whom I was watching in administrative positions. And I think there were parts of me I wanted to try out that were ripe for the trying. I wanted to see how I could do other things."

As he began to get more involved with administrative committees at Princeton, he began to contemplate the offers more seriously. He changed from telling callers flatly No to pondering each offer with increasing seriousness.

When the University of Pennsylvania called in 1988, he was ready to be very interested indeed. Penn was after Sonnenschein for a high-level, high-visibility position: dean of the School of Arts and Sciences. The position is widely considered a launching pad for university administrators; Brown University president Vartan Gregorian, for example, was, for a time, Penn's Arts and Sciences dean.

"It was a large and important position," Sonnenschein says. "And it was an important decision for me—whether I wanted to make that sort of change in my life." It would mean an effeclual end to his career as a teacher and scholar. Still, in retrospect, the decision came with relative ease.

"There wasn't a lot of agonizing," says wife Elizabeth. "He made the transition easily."

Walter Wales remembers Sonnenschein's early days at Penn clearly. Wales is now deputy provost at Penn; when Sonnenschein arrived, he was associate dean, and not uninterested himself in the job Sonnenschein arrived to fill. "My feathers were a little ruffled in the dean search," Wales says today. "Hugo sensed that right away, and immediately saw to putting the situation right." One of Sonnenschein's great strengths, says Wales, is his powerful analytical mind, on display right away by "how quickly he was able to size up our school." Wales grew to view his boss with great "respect, admiration, and affection."

Sonnenschein stayed at Penn for three years, during which time he plunged into development (as part of a larger, university-wide campaign during his tenure, the school's endowment increased from $35 million to $103 million), and oversaw a major renovation of curriculum basics. The job that lured him away was a provost position that was opening up back at Princeton. "It's a shame he couldn't have stayed and finished the job he started at Penn," says Princeton's Aaron Lemenick. "But, it was very good for us that he came back."

As provost, Sonnenschein was Princeton's second in command, and its chief academic officer. He enjoyed showing up at undergraduate parties in jeans and a sweater, and extended that sense of easygoing informality into his office as well. Being a relaxed administrator who was fun to work for, however, did not mean Sonnenschein was a softie. "Hugo is courageous," says Lemenick, "and these senior jobs take some courage. Because you have to say No to a lot of people. You're bounded to." And yet, Lemenick stresses, Sonnenschein also displayed enough wisdom and creativity to know when and where to say Yes, to encourage initiative around him rather than to promote a stultifying status quo.

As it turns out, Princeton couldn't hold Sonnenschein for very long, either. His administrative fame was spreading even more rapidly than had his scholarly renown—fanned, no doubt, in part by the ongoing turnover experienced at the presidential position in
At the press conference announcing his election as the University of Chicago's eleventh president, Hugo and Elizabeth Gunn Sonnenschein (an epidemiologist, also Class of '61) chat with Chicago's Edward Levi.

highly regarded universities throughout the country. At one point toward the end of last year, in fact, there were four prestigious presidencies in need of incumbents at the same time: at Yale, Duke, Columbia, and Chicago. There seemed little question that at least some of the candidates - Sonnenschein included - were being courted by more than one of the needy schools.

Sonnenschein was the U of C's first choice. The outgoing president, Hanna H. Gray, retired in June after fifteen years in the position. While he would be Chicago's first president since 1961 without a solid connection to the school, the search committee there seemed relatively eager to bring in an outside perspective at this juncture.

The decision was relatively easy for the Sonnenscheins as well. The University of Chicago is a school of 11,000 students - nearly twice the size of Princeton, with six professional schools and a teaching hospital. It is an institution known for its rigorous academic standards, and, not incidentally, for its luminous economics department, which has produced three Nobel prizewinners in economics in the last three years. Not only will Hugo find an appropriately complex home there, but Beth is looking forward to abandoning her four-hour round-trip commute (Princeton to New York City, where she has been an epidemiologist at NYU). She will work part time at least for the first year, finishing up, long distance, a current project of hers at NYU. The rest of her time she will devote to the occupation of being the president's wife, for the time being, although she anticipates finding work eventually at one of several nearby medical schools. For his part, Sonnenschein fully appreciates his wife's professional flexibility. "I'm very grateful that my wife has been willing to make this move," he told University of Chicago Magazine last winter.

Sonnenschein knows that the decision to take the job will far and away be the easiest thing about it. This is not an easy time in the life of either the University of Chicago or of most institutions of higher education around the country. "At the moment, many universities face great financial challenges," says Sonnenschein. "They're pressing, and they can lead, if not handled well, to divisiveness."

"But not necessarily," he adds. One of the foremost jobs of the president in such an environment, he says, is to help people "see that there are common values throughout the university. Then," he asserts, "one can make good progress even in financially difficult times."

Sonnenschein is neither cowed nor discouraged by how concurrently important the fundraising element of the president's job has become over the last ten years or so. "It's true that the expectations with respect to fundraising are substantial," he says. As a matter of fact, a leading factor in considering a presidential candidate these days is how well he or she will be able to represent the university to constituencies that are in a position to, as the phrase goes, "provide resources." Sonnenschein sees fundraising organically, as "part of the whole," he says. "The president who doesn't immerse himself or herself in the university, who doesn't understand programs or needs, is most unlikely to be successful in helping people to understand the wonders that they can do" - i.e., by contributing money to the cause.

"I believe in the scholarship; I know the value of the education," he says. "To go out and ask for support of it is a natural extension."

The many and varied pressures on the modern college or university president have created a phenomenon that might be known as the Amazing Shrinking College-President's Term. Once upon a time, a president at a prestigious institution might sit in office fifteen or twenty years or more; today, as Sonnenschein notes, "ten years seems to be a long run." Many burn out in five or even less, even though he believes it takes at least three to five years "to start defining a presidency."

"These are extraordinarily demanding jobs," he adds. "I don't know if there's a 'right' number of years a president should serve. It takes resilient long-distance runners to stay at them for a long time."

Jeremy Schlosberg writes about alumni for Rochester Review.
Of Jesup, and the Naumburg

"Everyone's been so glad to have us that we've decided to stay on here for another year," says David Ying '92GE, on the telephone from a remote corner of rural Iowa.

The "we" is the Ying Quartet: four siblings from Winnetka, Illinois — David, who plays the cello; Timothy '91GE, first violin; Janet '92E, second violin; and Phillip '92GE, viola. The "here" is the tiny town of Jesup, 2,000 pop., tucked among the corn fields in the northeastern edge of the state.

So what's an up-and-coming, prize-winning string quartet (among its honors: the Eastman School's 1989 International Cleveland Quartet Competition, plus, just last spring, the prestigious 1993 Naumburg Chamber Music Award) doing in residence in wee Jesup?

Well, Ying explains, the quartet is taking advantage of a new National Endowment for the Arts program that places chamber groups in rural communities, where they perform regularly and frequently (like once or twice a day). Keeping up that pace, with an active national concert schedule on the side, is the best way to better performance skills, he says.

And besides, it is clear, the ensemble likes it there.

Until the Yings arrived, Jesup audiences had never been exposed to live classical music, David notes. Bearing the responsibility of introducing their art to an entire community has changed the siblings' approach to playing.

"When you play Beethoven at the Eastman Theatre, people know before you start that it's going to be a good piece. You do your best, and then you go home. Here when you play Beethoven, first you have to tell the audience that it's an important piece, because they don't know Beethoven. And then you have to prove that it's important. You have to be sure it comes off, because that's how they will come to love Beethoven.

"That kind of interpretation adds a new dimension to our playing — it just has to be more personal."

The quartet plays in schools, senior citizens' clubs, women's clubs, church basements, wherever, he says. "The style is very informal. We usually wear our blue jeans."

And the audiences have been warmly appreciative. "In the wintertime, when chores are not so plentiful, 600 people can turn out for a concert. That's more than a quarter of the town's population."

The Yings also give lessons. They've taken under their wing about twenty Jesup children (all of them strangers to music-making) who have formed a string orchestra.

"The trick has been to teach them music and to teach them how to be an orchestra at the same time," says David. "It gets a little crazy, but they're shaping up."
About the Naumburg: The Yings didn't believe at first that they had actually won this coveted award. The competition was held at Columbia University on April 1, and "when we heard that we'd won, we thought it might be an April Fool joke," David says.

"We've been so busy between our work in Jesup and our concert schedule that when it came time to play for the competition we didn't have time to worry—we just went and played."

As the result of their win, the Yings will be playing at Alice Tully Hall in Lincoln Center during the 1994-95 season and will get to commission a work by a composer of their choice.

This summer they're spending time at Tanglewood, the Banff Centre for the Arts, the Vermont Mozart Festival, and, of course, Jesup. They always enjoy going, back after every trip away, says Ying.

"People have made us feel so welcome. We feel useful here."

Patterning Oneself

Has the little frock stitched up on Mom's Singer sewing machine gone the way of the sit-down family breakfast, the three-layer chocolate cake "from scratch," and other endangered domestic species?

Not at all, says Louis Morris '68 cheerfully. Home sewing isn't what it used to be, admits the president of Simplicity Pattern Company, but it's still out there, and he has the sales records to prove it.

In spite of the heavy outflow from home to office life in the last few decades, the home-sewing business still owns a big corner of the specialty retail market—it's a $2 to $3 billion retail industry, says Morris. "People may not be sewing as much as before—but there are certainly more of them doing it than is commonly realized."

Until Simplicity found Morris in 1990 (at Springs Industries, where he had been for last nineteen years), the company was floundering in a changing market. In fact, not only had what was once the world's largest pattern company failed to adapt to its customers' changing lifestyles, it had in addition been battered by six corporate raiders during the 1980s.

Simplicity's sales had dropped from a high of $112 million in 1975 to $67 million and loans in default by 1989, when it was restructured by majority owner Wesray Capital Corporation. The restructuring, according to The New York Times, left Morris able to focus on company service. What Morris did, says the Times, was to make "the customer queen again."

"Simplicity is an instructional company," he says. Although there are still customers out there looking for the traditional tissue-paper patterns for summer frocks and children's pajamas, many of the new Simplicity customers want a broader range of "do it yourself" information.

Accordingly, the Simplicity line now carries patterns and instruction books for home decorating, crafts, and flower arranging, among others, accounting for some 25 percent of its resurgent sales.

A typical Simplicity customer, Morris says, is a middle-income woman, between 40 and 50, "who tends to be more rural than urban." She might live in Florida, Texas, California, or the midwest.
Did he ever expect to be catering to the home-sewing crowd when he was a business administration student at Rochester? He lets out a chuckle, and then he says, "No. Absolutely not—I thought I’d be at Procter and Gamble or doing something in the television business. "But this," he says thoughtfully, "has turned out to be a very interesting business right here."

The Big Chili

Of the 955 chili recipes in CHILIMANIA!—a new book by Christine Slocum Geltner '49 and her husband, Herb—one recipe is conspicuously absent: her own. It’s not that she won’t share it, Geltner insists. It’s just that her chili changes with each creation and, as with most good cooks, she never measures ingredients.

So here in print for the first time are the ingredients—more or less—for the chili of choice of the world’s foremost chili experts. The fiery formula had no name, of course, so we went ahead and named it. One note: Geltner’s husband has to watch his cholesterol and salt intake, so she avoids using fats and salt as much as possible.

Christine Geltner’s “Meliora” Chili:
Sauté one chopped onion in Pam and set aside. Brown more than one pound of ground turkey in the same pan and pour off the grease. Add one can of tomatoes (unsalted), two cans of tomato sauce (unsalted), and lots of chili powder and garlic powder. Season to taste with black pepper. Add one square of Baker’s unsweetened chocolate and let it melt down. Sprinkle over this a bit of nutmeg and cinnamon and let it sink in (if you can taste the flavors, you’ve put in too much). Stir and let it simmer. Add one can of tomatoes (unsalted), two cans of tomato sauce (unsalted), and lots of chili powder and garlic powder. Season to taste with black pepper. Add one square of Baker’s unsweetened chocolate and let it melt down. Sprinkle over this a bit of nutmeg and cinnamon and let it sink in (if you can taste the flavors, you’ve put in too much). Stir and let it simmer.

And make sure you have a fire extinguisher, just in case.

The Green Team

Even if you are an up-to-your-elbows-in-compost gardener, you might not know that . . .

When you place cut flowers in 7-Up, they last longer.

Poinsettias are not poisonous.

Blueberry bushes serve as great ornamental shrubs as well as fruit-bearing plants.

Bryant Gumbel is really a nice guy.

That’s the sort of facts you pick up when you talk with Jeff Ball ’61 and Liz (Linda Geigle) Ball ’62—gardening experts, writing partners, and co-owners of a business known as “New Response,” most appropriately located on Green Hill Road in Springfield, Pennsylvania.

In books, videotapes, newspaper columns, and television appearances, the two address themselves to America’s 30 to 40 million “yardeners”—folks who do a fair amount of yard work but do not call their plants by their Latin names (except in the case of rhododendron and a few others they didn’t even know were Latin in the first place). Their latest book, Yardening (Macmillan), is tailored—or rather, pruned—for that audience.

Jeff Ball is familiar to “Today” show fans through his monthly appearances at the close of the program, chatting with Bryant Gumbel (himself a yardener) about how to choose the right lawn mower or the best time to plant spring bulbs. As for Gumbel, says Ball, “He’s been terrific with me. He’s helped me, given me advice, made me feel comfortable. I consider him sort of a professional friend and in some ways a mentor. He has suffered from the media as most people do when they’re on top.”

Liz Ball does much of the team’s writing and editing and has established her own horticultural photography business, Garden Portraits. Jeff credits her with being “by far the better gardener” of the two, who knows “far more about plants than I’ll ever know.”

So now for some serious yardening questions. First: Given that you’re supposed to water a lawn deeply, with at least one inch of water a week on average—how in the heck do you know how much is an inch?

“You put out your sprinkler and an empty cat-food or tuna-fish can,” she explains patiently, most likely for the thousandth time. “When you’ve seen how long it takes to fill up the can, then you know how long to run your sprinkler.”

“Americans are hung up on lawns,” she adds. “It never ceases to amaze us.” Her advice for maintaining a healthy lawn is simple: Aerate it once or twice a year to reduce thatch, water it regularly, leave the grass clippings on the lawn, and don’t cut it too short.

Among the Balls’ six books for Rodale Press are three gardening best-sellers (500,000 copies sold altogether): The Flower Garden Problem Solver, The Landscape Problem Solver, and The Garden Problem Solver.

All in all, they enjoy being in the “growth industry,” so to speak. “While it can be difficult—you can get fairly broke once in a while and you can also do fairly well at other times—the most important thing is the growth. Liz and I have been in a Ph.D. program of sorts for the past ten years and we love every minute of it,” says Jeff.

Besides, he adds, he’s never met a nasty gardener. “Our experience has been that it’s real tough to find someone who’s both passionate about gardening and a son of a bitch. If you take care of plants, that probably means you’re a nice person.”

Which tells you a lot about Bryant Gumbel.
Violetta in Moscow

“It was the kind of lucky break that you always wish for but never expect. I was flattered, amazed, and very excited,” recalls Eileen Strempel ’88E about her debut at the Bolshoi Opera last February. Dressed in the same glittering costume worn by Galina Vishnevskaya decades ago, Strempel sang the lead in Moscow’s first-ever Italian-language production of La Traviata.

Traditionally the Bolshoi has performed almost all foreign operas in Russian. But, says the company’s artistic director, Yevgeny Raikov, “The musical taste of the Russian people has changed,” so the opera house has started to expand its repertoire.

Strempel was on a two-month program studying Russian opera at the Bolshoi last fall when Raikov first heard her singing the role—and invited her to return as Verdi’s Violetta in the upcoming production.

The singer says she knew enough about Moscow audiences—audiences raised, so to speak, on a diet of Boris Godunov and A Life for the Czar—to expect their hearty response to operatic performances in their native tongue. But she hadn’t anticipated the extent to which enthusiasm would bubble over for an Italian opera in its native tongue. “The house actually exploded into an ovation in the middle of the first-act aria,” says the coloratura, sounding still a little surprised by the whole thing.

A guest appearance with the Bolshoi Opera Sextet elicited the same xenophilic response—this time to excerpts from Douglas Moore’s The Ballad of Baby Doe, all about the Colorado silver mines. “After every song people would come up and bring me flowers,” says Strempel.

To date, Strempel’s career has been a succession of high notes. Among the prestigious competitions at which she has come out a winner: the Sullivan Foundation, the Licia Albanese Puccini Foundation, the Liederkranz Society, and the Enrico Caruso Vocal Competition.

Presently she holds a three-year Career Development Grant for Outstanding Young Artists from the New Jersey-based Opera Music Theater International.

With international competitions to prepare for, lessons to teach (at the Brooklyn Conservatory of Music), and performances that take her around the globe, Strempel says she’s never been happier. “I decided a few years ago that I didn’t want to turn 40 and think I’d never tried my best to sing professionally—so I’m giving it my all.”

Dr. DeBuono in Rhode Island’s kitchen

Doctoring Rhode Island

Barbara DeBuono ’76, ’80M is a physician with a declared interest in “the big picture” in health—that is, public health. And to that end she has taken on as her patient the entire State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, to give her domain its full and euphonious designation.

The director, since 1991, of the Rhode Island Department of Health (the first woman and youngest person to hold that job), DeBuono is the Brooklyn-raised daughter of two school principals, who decided on a career in medicine and public health after a brief fling with the publishing industry.

Armed with her Rochester M.D. and a Master’s of Public Health from Harvard, she got to Rhode Island via a fellowship in infectious diseases at Brown. She then put in a five-year stint as state epidemiologist and medical director of its Office of Disease Control before assuming her current office—which she did semi-simultaneously with the birth of her second child. (Fortunately, she says, both children are “very adaptable. They’re happy kids; they travel well, they adapt to the changing schedules of both their parents, and they’re able to entertain themselves.”)

As state health director DeBuono has had to deal with budget cuts (state funding was so low when she took over that the federal government was spending more on Rhode Islanders’ health than Rhode Island was), demoralizing staff layoffs, and, among other worries, the threat of a major food-poisoning outbreak after Hurricane Bob sent back to the Stone Age the refrigeration units in about a thousand restaurants and food stores up and down the coast.

All that, however, hasn’t kept her from thinking, a lot, about the bigger picture. And along those lines she is happy to add her voice to the current clamor for health-care reform. “It is sorely needed in this country,” she declares, “especially for the poor.”

The momentum for change on a national level, however, she notes, is coming from middle and upper middle class people who are “feeling the impact of rising costs of health insurance. They’re unhappy with the system.”

In her own state, 21 percent of its residents live below the poverty line, and whatever care many of them get tends to be delivered in hospital emergency rooms. A universal health-care program would encourage people to visit doctors for preventive care, she points out, saving money down the line in emergency costs.

Keeping young children in good health is a good beginning toward a healthy Rhode Island, DeBuono says. A bill before the state legislature this summer would provide for universal health care for all children up to age six—a $7.5 million package encompassing preventive care, emergency room visits, in-patient care, and enhanced services.

“We are aware that the federal government is also heading in this direction,” DeBuono says. “But we don’t want Rhode Islanders to wait.”

Contributed by Denise Belger Kovnat, Wendy Levin, and Kathy Quinn Thomas
**BOOKS**


These essays from the *Journal of the History of Ideas* represent more than five decades of scholarship that has enlarged our understanding of the Enlightenment in America.

Approaches to the Future by Erwin Fellows '41, '42G. Wilcox Press, 28042 Lindehurst Dr., Zephyrhills, FL 33544-2705. $16.95.

A series of essays on scientific and technological trends in contemporary society.


An introduction to the main issues of Western moral philosophy, suitable as a handbook for upper-level students. Holmes writes and teaches on issues of peace and nonviolence.

A Case For Legal Ethics by Vincent Luiuzzi '70. SUNY Series in Ethical Theory, 1993. $14.95, paper; $44.50, hardcover.

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.


Recounts the story of the four Russian refugees who formed the most influential string quartet of the 20th century and reveals how they created an audience for chamber music in America.

Con Brio! Four Russians Called the Budapest String Quartet

NAT BRANDT


A fresh look at Blake's significance as a poet, artist, and theorist that casts light on the English art scene of his day.


A look at how the novel turned a fact-based world upside down. (See page 9.)


An exploration of 30 compositions, from piano trio to string sextet, from Haydn to Britten: bowings, fingerings, tone color, dynamics, tempo, balance, rubato, phrasing, repeats. Amadeus has also recently reprinted Loft's standard guide to the repertoire, *Violin and Keyboard*, Volumes I (early 17th century through Bach, Vivaldi, and Mozart) and II (Beethoven through the 1960s) – $34 each.


Contributed by thinkers young and old, male and female, famous and obscure, these pieces reveal the rewards and hazards of a life dedicated to the pursuit of wisdom. Includes essays by Lewis Beck, Burbank Professor Emeritus of Philosophy, and Henry Kyburg, Jr., current incumbent of the chair.


The first systematic study of the concept of accommodation, the idea that divine revelation had to be attuned to the human condition.


Jazz Theory and Practice by Richard Lawn '71, '76G and Jeff Hellmer '83E. Wadsworth Publishing Company.


Based upon the accounts of people with cerebral palsy and spinal cord injuries, who tell what it's like to be paralyzed from the neck down.

Marketing Communications: How to Avoid Myopia and Add Marketing Power to Your Publications by Robert Topor '71G. Educational Catalyst Publications, 280 Easy Street, Suite 114, Mountain View, CA 94043-3736. $33.95.

A hands-on user's guide that describes how marketing research can be employed to drive communications that are cost effective and results oriented.

The Matter of Scotland: Historical Narrative in Medieval Scotland by R. James Goldstein '77. University of Nebraska Press.
RECOMMENDED READING

Brenda Meehan, professor of history and religion, and director of the University's Russian Studies Program.

A specialist in Russian history from Peter the Great to President Yeltsin, Meehan is the author of the newly published Holy Women of Russia (see page 44), and an earlier book, Autocracy and Aristocracy: The Russian Service Elite of 1730, which earned a National Endowment for the Humanities award for "outstanding books in the humanities."

As for her reading habits, author Meehan says that although she enjoys books on a diversity of topics, she rarely reads things unrelated in one way or another to her work.

"Most of what I read has to do with the question of how human beings can lead decent lives. I'm drawn to books that suggest that there are reasonable ways of handling complicated societal issues."

Asked about her most recent favorite reads, Meehan offers the following titles, all available in paperback, that touch upon her many areas of interest:


A landmark book in anthropology, combining fictional, biographical, and ethnological narratives into a stunning account of the life of a Vodou community and its leader, Mama Lola.


Intellectual and social history at its best. An immensely learned, gracefully written exploration of the meaning of sexuality and renunciation in late antiquity.


A new edition of John Scott's classic account of his five years as a worker in the new industrial city of Magnitogorsk in the 1930s. The best firsthand account of the daily life of Stalinism, it is important, absorbing reading as Russia attempts to come to terms with its past.


The best anthology of women's poetry I know of. More than 300 poems and a few prose pieces by modern writers such as Maya Angelou, Annie Dillard, Denise Levertov, Marge Piercy, and Alice Walker, as well as earlier writers like Hildegard of Bingen and Margaret Fuller.


The passionate woman and the brave political leader come together in this first-rate biography.


Threw light on the disturbing conjunction of beauty, morbidity, and the feminine that pervades our culture. A powerful integration of literary criticism, art history, and psychoanalysis. Evocatively illustrated.


The Olive Tree by Arlene Cohen Stein '57, '71GE. SIMA Publishers, P.O. Box 25423, Tamarac, FL 33320-5423. $18.

An epistolary narrative of a first-generation American Jewish woman born of immigrant parents.


Reason and Argument by Richard Feldman, professor of philosophy, Prentice-Hall.

A textbook designed to make students more intelligent consumers of what they read and hear. It dispenses with the traditional mathematical view of logic and with the standard list of informal fallacies, covering instead the nature of reasoning, rationality, and truth.

Righteous Discontent: The Women's Movement in the Black Baptist Church 1880–1920 by Evelyn Brooks Higginbotham '84G. Harvard University Press. $34.95.

Focusing on the National Baptist Convention, the largest religious movement among black Americans, Higginbotham shows how women were largely responsible for making the church a force for self-help in the black community.


Tips on becoming a confident public speaker.

The Topical Notebooks of Ralph Waldo Emerson, Volume 2, co-authored by Ralph Orth '60G and Ronald Bosco. University of Missouri Press. $44.95.

The second in a three-volume edition that brings twelve of Emerson's topical notebooks into print for the first time.

20th Century Music for Young String Players by Margaret Farish '39E, '46GE. Plandaco, P.O. Box 6177, Evanston, IL 60204. $15.

Includes works by 69 composers. Indexed by composer, grade, and instrumentation.

RECORDINGS

Chamber Music for Violin, Clarinet, and Piano by Darius Milhaud. On CD (Koch-Schwann #31302). A recent release by Sandra Goldberg '77GE.

It Is All Music composed by Frederick Koch '70GE, on Truemedia Records LTD. Seven songs to the poetry of Barbara Angell, sung by Andrew White, baritone, and Ruth Bent, soprano. On CD.


Objects in the Mirror by Jeff Beal '85. Triloka Records, the trumpeter/composer's third solo jazz release on Triloka Records. Other Beal releases include Concerto for Jazz Bass and Orchestra, on John Paritucci's album Heart of the Bass, the first release on Chick Corea's new label, Stretch Records, a division ofGRP; and Three Graces, Beal's fourth solo jazz release on Triloka Records.

Recruit To Win . . . How to Build a Quality Sales Organization in the Financial Services Industry by Ira Gedan '63. On cassette.

Gedan has worked with numerous Fortune 500 Companies applying the principles of motivation and winner behavior to the problems of management and sales success.
Join nationally and internationally renowned opera stars and rising stars of the future, currently performing with the Eastman Opera Theatre, for a spectacular 7-night cruise of the Western Caribbean on one of Holland America Line's finest ships, the Nieuw Amsterdam. In addition to tempting ports of call—Mexico, Grand Cayman, Jamaica, and Key West—you will enjoy sparkling shipboard concerts drawn from a wide repertoire, ranging from opera to Broadway. Host Richard Pearlman, director of the Eastman Opera Theatre and Eastman School of Music professor of opera, will be on board to tell you everything you always wanted to know about opera but were afraid to ask!

This is no ordinary cruise! Aboard this exquisite ship, you will enjoy legendary service, incredible dining, balmy Caribbean breezes, and opportunities to socialize with and be entertained by the opera stars of today and tomorrow.

For more information, or a brochure, or to register, simply call or write:
University of Rochester Alumni Association
Fairbank Alumni House
685 Mt. Hope Avenue
Rochester, NY 14627-8993
(800) 333-0175 or (716) 275-3684

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REDUCE TAXES
Increase Income!

SUPPORTING the UNIVERSITY through a Gift Annuity will reduce your taxes (charitable deduction) AND provide income to you for life. If funded with appreciated stock, there are additional tax savings (avoiding capital gains), AND the income may exceed current dividend income earned from the donated stock.

The following chart shows some of the financial benefits that a donor enjoys from an annuity funded with a $10,000 gift of cash.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age of Income Beneficiary</th>
<th>Charitable Deduction</th>
<th>Annual Income Guaranteed for Life</th>
<th>Tax Free Portion of Annual Income</th>
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<tr>
<td>85</td>
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<td>$850</td>
<td>$564</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Deductions shown are based on the range of monthly discount rates at the time of publication.*

For more information please write or call:
Jack Kreckel
Office of Planned Giving
685 Mt. Hope Avenue
Rochester, NY 14627-8993
1-800-635-4672 or 716-275-5171
NEW YORK CITY CAMPAIGN HEATS UP
Major activity starts in the fall

This fall, the University officially launches its New York City regional campaign—part of the “National Phase” of the Campaign for the ’90s. (The National Phase supports the “Rochester Experience,” which is the portion of the campaign that aids River Campus programs. The goal for the Rochester Experience is $175 million.)

This campaign—slated to reach alumni, parents of students, and other friends of the University in a 12-county area surrounding New York City—has a goal of $10 million.

Outside of the Rochester area, the New York City region has the greatest concentration of alumni in the country—roughly 7,000, amounting to some 10 percent of all Rochester alumni.

To date, Peter Standish ’64, chair of the New York City Campaign, has assembled a strong committee of 23 volunteers, whose names are listed on page 48. This fall, they will begin contacting individuals in the New York area for gifts.

“We’re going to use all the resources we can muster—the skills and strengths that come, in part, from our Rochester education—to further the goals of the campaign,” says Standish. “Our primary goal, of course, is to enrich the heart and soul of our University: undergraduate education.”

MEET PETER STANDISH ’64
Head of the New York City Campaign

Why is attorney Peter Standish giving his time to the New York City Campaign?

“When you sort through the sources of enrichment in your life, your college normally places high on the list. It does in mine,” he says.

“Rochester provided me with intellectual, cultural, and social growth as well as financial and personal assistance. It’s time for me to give back in return.”

Standish is a senior partner in the Trade Practices and Regulatory Law Department of Weil, Gotshal, & Manges, a 650-person law firm in New York City. His practice includes all areas of domestic and international antitrust and trade regulation work, ranging from criminal grand juries to distribution and marketing, with a focus on merger and acquisitions.

For the campaign, he has made a generous pledge of $125,000.
Looking ahead to the 1993-94 academic year

As the incoming president of the Trustees' Council—the senior governing board of your Alumni Association—I'd like to introduce myself and give you a look at our priorities for the coming year.

First, I want to welcome our newest Alumni Association members, the Class of 1993. We'll be looking to you for new leadership, energy, and ideas. You're part of a vital University community—including some 70,000 alumni, nearly 10,000 full-time and part-time students and their parents, 1,200 full-time faculty, and 7,600 full-time staff. The influence of this group extends across the country and around the world.

What's on the agenda for the Alumni Association for the coming year? As you'll notice in this issue of Alumni Review, we're hard at work on the New York City regional campaign, part of the National Phase of the University's Campaign for the '90s. (The National Phase, in general, supports River Campus programs.) In another arena, the Strategic Planning process continues, with the aim of creating a stronger, more responsive Alumni Association. And on page 53, we're extending you a warm invitation to attend Regatta on October 17 and Homecoming, set for October 22 and 23.

I look forward to working with many of you as we continue to serve the University, its alumni, its students, and their families. Meliora!

From
HAL JOHNSON '52
President, Alumni Association

AWARDS
(continued from page 47)

The Hutchison Medal, first awarded in 1977, is the highest honor the University gives to its alumni.

Also at Commencement, two Ph.D. graduates of the University were named the first Distinguished Rochester Scholars. Kenneth Sheples, a political science professor at Harvard's Kennedy School of Government, and D. Allan Bromley, science advisor for former President George Bush, received medals during the Ph.D. investiture ceremonies for the College of Arts and Science.

AWARDS
(continued from page 47)


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Attention, alumni in Rochester

in a seven-part lecture series for you

Don't miss "Interpretations of Excellence: A Series of Prizewinners," a lecture series featuring Rochester faculty, beginning this fall at Cutler Union! The series is sponsored by the Meliora Club of Greater Rochester.

- Sept. 22: Medical school dean Dr. Marshall Lichtman '66R speaks on the Nobel Prize in medicine.
- Oct. 20: Pulitzer Prize-winning composer Christopher Rouse looks at the Pulitzer and modern music.
- Nov. 17: Philosopher Robert Holmes speaks on the Nobel Peace Prize.
- Jan. 19: MacArthur grant winner and novelist Joaana Scott talks about literary prizes.

Evenings begin with a wine-and-cheese reception followed by the lecture at 7 p.m. (Speakers TBA for Feb. 16, March 16, and April 20.)

Watch for your brochure in the mail!
A SCRAPBOOK OF REUNION '93
June 3-6 on the River Campus

The Alumni Chorale—back by popular demand after its first appearance at Reunion '92—performed Friday night for the All-Alumni Dinner on the Eastman Quadrangle.

Members of the Class of '43 presented the University with a check for more than $1.2 million—setting an all-time record for a reunion-class gift to the University. Pictured above (left to right): President O'Brien, Esther Cohen Germanow '43, and Richard Kramer '43.

On the steps of Rush Rhees Library, graduates of the Class of '88 paused for a photo with President O'Brien.

Professor of Political Science David Weimer, among a number of faculty speakers, gave a talk on "Real World Political Economy: Understanding Economic Transitions."
AT A SIMON SCHOOL GATHERING IN TOKYO LAST MARCH, alumna Chise Koyama '93G (second from right) talked with three prospective students. The event included Japanese alumni of the school and individuals who had recently been admitted.

CALENDAR
For details, call the Alumni Association at (800) 333-0175 or (716) 275-3684.

September
8 — Rochester: Convocation
11 — Cleveland: Football at Case Western Reserve
12 — Rochester: Yellowjacket Day
19 — Rochester: Men's and women's soccer v. Emory
22 — Rochester: “Prize-winners” lecture
23 — Rochester: Alumni mixer
25 — St. Louis: Football at Washington University
25 — Pittsburgh: UAA women's volleyball round robin at Carnegie Mellon

October
1 — Rochester: Men's and women's soccer v. Washington University
1-2 — Rochester: Medical reunion
2 — Rochester: Football v. Chicago
3 — Rochester: Men's and women's soccer v. Chicago
8-9 — Rochester: Nursing reunion
9 — Boston: Men's and women's soccer at Brandeis
15-17 — Rochester: Simon School reunion
17 — Rochester: Bausch & Lomb Regatta
20 — Rochester: “Prize-winners” lecture
22 — Pittsburgh: Men's and women's soccer v. Carnegie Mellon
23 — Rochester: Alumni mixer
23 — Atlanta: UAA men's and women's cross country championships at Emory
24 — Boston: Head of the Charles Regatta
24 — Cleveland: Men's and women's soccer at Case Western Reserve
29-30 — Rochester: UAA women's volleyball championships

November
4-14 — New York: Brothers Karamazov performance
5 — Chicago: Lyric Opera performance
5-7 — Rochester: Parents' Weekend
17 — Rochester: “Prize-winners” lecture

December
3 — Cleveland: Men's and women's basketball at Case Western Reserve
3-4 — Cleveland: UAA men's and women's swimming invitational at Case Western Reserve
5 — Rochester: Men's and women's basketball v. Brandeis
10 — Rochester: Men's and women's basketball v. Johns Hopkins
12 — Rochester: Men's and women's basketball v. NYU
19 — Boston: Holiday party

January
7 — Pittsburgh: Men's and women's basketball at Carnegie Mellon
9 — Atlanta: Men's and women's basketball at Emory
19 — Rochester: “Prize-winners” lecture
21 — Rochester: Men's and women's basketball v. Washington University
23 — Rochester: Men's and women's basketball v. Chicago
28 — Boston: Men's and women's basketball v. Brandeis
30 — New York: Men's and women's basketball v. NYU

CLUB LIST
For further details or to help plan alumni programs in the following areas, call your Alumni Association at (800) 333-0175 or (716) 275-3684.

ALBANY
ATLANTA
BOSTON
BUFFALO
CHICAGO
DALLAS/FT. WORTH
DENVER
FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.
FT. MYERS, FLA.
HARTFORD
LOS ANGELES
NEW YORK CITY
PHILADELPHIA
PHOENIX
PITTSBURGH
ROCHESTER
SAN DIEGO
SAN FRANCISCO
TUCSON
WASHINGTON, D.C.

International Activities
TAIPEI, TAIWAN
TOKYO, JAPAN
HERE'S A SAMPLER OF ROCHESTER CLUB ACTIVITIES

What's on the agenda for Rochester Clubs around the nation? Here's a look at some club activities past, present, and future.

ALBANY

Past events: In May the group attended the Albany Tulip festival. . . . Also in May, a trip to hear the Albany Symphony. . . . A reception to welcome incoming freshmen took place on June 17.

Coming up: The club sponsors “Happy Hours” each month and is planning its second-annual Boar’s Head Dinner.

BOSTON

Past events: A Dandelion Day celebration in April. . . . A talk by Professor John Mueller, who spoke on his experiences in eastern and western Europe. . . . In April, a concert featuring the ever-popular Yellowjackets a capella group. . . . On May 6, the annual dinner, featuring Provost Brian Thompson. This year’s Rochester Meliora Club scholarships went to Heidi Witmer ’94 and Omar Qureshi ’97. . . . A picnic on June 9 welcoming members of the Class of 1997.

Coming up: Alumni mixers—on September 23 at the Pittsford Pub and on October 22 at the Elmwood Inn. . . . A holiday party on December 19 sponsored by George Mullen ’41 and wife Mary, an “honorary alumna.”

CHICAGO

Coming up: Tickets are available for the Chicago Lyric Opera’s November 5 performance of Susannah by Carlisle Floyd—featuring René Fleming ’83GE in the lead. Tickets are limited; call (800) 333-0175 if you’re interested.

NEW YORK

Past events: In the spring, Professor John Mueller presented an “Evening with Fred Astaire” at the offices of Saatchi and Saatchi, hosted by Joseph Mack ’55. . . . More than 150 alumni showed up with friends and family for a Dandelion Day picnic in Central Park on April 24. . . . On July 8, the club watched the Mets play the L.A. Dodgers. . . . Alumni enjoyed a softball game in Central Park (August ’7).

Coming up: At press time, tickets were available for the U.S. Open (August 30). . . . An economic summit in the fall will look at President Clinton and the U.S. economy. . . . In October, alumni will gather for the New York City regional campaign kickoff. . . . In November, the club hosts a reception following the University’s production of The Brothers Karamazov at La Mama theater.

ROCHESTER

Past events: In the spring, a faculty speaker and brunch featuring Professor Stephen Hutchings, who spoke on his experiences in eastern and western Europe. . . . In April, a concert featuring the ever-popular Yellowjackets a capella group. . . . On May 6, the annual dinner, featuring Provost Brian Thompson. This year’s Rochester Meliora Club scholarships went to Heidi Witmer ’94 and Omar Qureshi ’97. . . . A picnic on June 9 welcoming members of the Class of 1997.

Coming up: Alumni mixers—on September 23 at the Pittsford Pub and on October 22 at the Elmwood Inn. . . . A holiday party on December 19 sponsored by George Mullen ’41 and wife Mary, an “honorary alumna.”

SAN FRANCISCO

Coming up: The annual fall dinner at the California Culinary Academy, always a sold-out event!

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Past events: In the spring, the Trinity Players of Georgetown presented Once on This Island, a play co-produced by Allison Bauer ’88. . . . A faculty speaker forum with Professor William Green, dean of undergraduate studies, speaking on “Getting to Know You: Religion, Education, and American Pluralism.” . . . The 11th annual picnic to welcome incoming freshmen, held June 13—July 10, a special White House tour.

Coming up: Tentatively scheduled for the ’93—’94 year, a tour of the Canadian embassy. . . . More faculty speaker forums (one dealing with health policy). . . . Monthly alumni mixers.
ANNUAL FUND HITS ANOTHER RECORD HIGH

Robert Klimasewski '66, '67GE to head up '93-'94 fund drive

On June 30 — the close of the University’s fiscal year and the close of the '92-'93 Annual Fund campaign — annual giving at Rochester had reached a new high for the fifth year in a row. This year’s total: $2,550,000.

“In a year of economic trouble across the country, Rochester’s Annual Fund has seen remarkable growth,” says Hal Johnson ’52, chair of the '92-'93 fund drive and the new president of the Alumni Association.

“Our success demonstrates that Rochester alumni are truly committed to this University. It’s a terrific show of support — one which greatly benefits our students, who rely on the Annual Fund for scholarship support.” The Annual Fund is central to the success of the National Phase of the Campaign for the ‘90s, which focuses on the Rochester Experience.

Robert Klimasewski, a member of the Trustees’ Council, chairs the Annual Fund campaign for 1993-94. He’s highly optimistic about surpassing this year’s record for giving, pointing out that the ‘93-’94 goal has been tentatively set at $3.2 million.

“I’m very impressed with the records set by the Annual Fund in recent years,” he says. “And I’m happy to take on a project with such a history of success. My goal is to increase the involvement of alumni — in fact, I’d like to see a 100 percent participation rate — and build on their already high level of confidence in their alma mater.”

For details about Annual Giving at the University — or to make a gift — please call Mary Jo Ferr, director of the Annual Fund, at the Alumni Association at (800) 333-0175 or (716) 275-8908.

STRAIGHT PLAN FOR THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION MOVES TOWARD COMPLETION

In April, the first draft of a strategic plan for the Alumni Association — a document establishing clear objectives for the association and its future activities — was submitted to alumni leaders.

The plan, slated to be completed by spring 1994, represents nearly two years of work thus far by alumni leaders and Alumni Association staff. The process includes an extensive review of Alumni Association programs and detailed polling of alumni, students, faculty, and staff.

“The preliminary plan is based on three survey instruments that we sent out: an analysis of the Alumni Association’s strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats by alumni, students, faculty, and staff; a postcard survey of 50,000 alumni; and a questionnaire sent to 400 ‘influence leaders,’ ” says Jerry Gardner ’58, ’65G, chair of the Strategic Planning Committee. Gardner is a member of the Trustees’ Council and president of C. A. Gardner and Associates, an Atlanta-based management-consulting firm specializing in organizational development.

A second draft of the plan was completed this summer, based on the comments of some 400 influence leaders — alumni, students, and faculty. “This fall, we want to begin working intensively with students and faculty to get their input on the second draft and to learn how alumni can be involved meaningfully in the life of the University,” Gardner says. He expects the third draft to be completed this winter, with final approval by the Board of Trustees next spring.

The Trustees’ Council, the governing board of the Alumni Association, is seeking nominations for its organization. To nominate an individual, please submit the individual’s name and a brief profile to Hal Johnson ’52, c/o the Alumni Association, Fairbank Alumni House, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627-8993. We appreciate your help!
COME HOME FOR HOMECOMING '93!

Friday and Saturday, October 22-23

Each fall, hundreds of nostalgic alumni return to the River Campus for Homecoming Weekend. Just a few of the activities planned for your enjoyment: alumni mixers, faculty lectures, an Eastman concert, stand-up comedy, performances by the Yellowjackets singing group, and the traditional pep rally, Homecoming parade, and Saturday-afternoon football game.

Friday, October 22
- Student-organization exhibits in Wilson Commons
- Faculty lectures
- Shabbat dinner at Hillel
- T.G.I.F. alumni mixer at the Elmwood Inn
- Musica Nova concert at the Eastman Theatre
- Punch Line Comedy Club performance
- Pep rally and bonfire
- “Pit Party” in Wilson Commons (with a D.J.)

Saturday, October 23
- Homecoming parade
- Football game v. St. Lawrence University
- Class of '93 “153 Days Since Graduation” party and young-alumni reception
- Post-game tailgate party and dinner
- Yellowjackets concert

For more information and to receive a brochure for Homecoming '93, call the Alumni Association at (800) 333-0175 or (716) 275-3684. (You will not be receiving registration materials in the mail, so please call!) The Alumni Association will be happy to provide you with information on local hotels.

ON OCTOBER 17: THE BAUSCH & LOMB REGATTA

Some 30 rowing teams—including powerhouses like Dartmouth, Harvard, and the University of Pennsylvania—will return to Rochester again this fall for the fifth annual Bausch & Lomb Invitational Regatta. The event takes place from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Sunday, October 17, in Genesee Valley Park.

This is the only event on the rowing calendar to feature a combination of three-mile head (distance) races and sprint (1500-meter) races. With each passing year, more collegiate teams want to compete. Part of the growing interest can be ascribed to the impressive performances of Yellowjacket crews at recent major competitions.

Most of the Ivy League schools are expected to send crews, and the regatta will probably draw an additional 20 or so schools from the Northeast, the Midwest, and Canada. Past regattas have attracted as many as 15,000 viewers to the banks of the Genesee River to watch the races, listen to music, sample food, and enjoy the colorful autumn scenery.
CLASS Notes

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 2-5, 1994

'30 Milton Jacobstein reports, “On Friday, April 23, we had the almost-annual luncheon of the group I call ‘The Survivors of the Class of 1930 Who Live in the Rochester Area.’ Usually meet at the Country Club of Rochester. Chuck Resler is always our good host.

The following names are those who were able to come this year, together with a brief summary of what they did before they retired: Sam Grossfield, personnel-training coordinator for the New York State Department of Labor, western New York; Herbert Lauterbach, still going strong, runs the family hardware business; Gifford Drwen ‘30, ’31G, U.S. State Department and later head of the language department at SUNY Geneseo; Fred Randall, public accountant, then a banker and later an accountant for the Farm Credit Administration (each job for about 12 years); Charles Resler, vice president, general manager, Consumer Markets Division, Eastman Kodak Company; George Up, minister of the Brighton Presbyterian Church for 41 years; and myself, owner of a company in wholesale foods, a supplier to hospitals, nursing homes, schools, industry, etc.

‘33 Harold Ketchum, CEO of Thomas Electronics, Inc., in Wayne, N.J., won the National Small Business Subcontractor of the Year Award, which recognizes outstanding small businesses that have supplied the federal government with goods and services. His company was judged to be the most outstanding of 232 companies nominated for the award.

‘34 60TH REUNION, JUNE 2-5, 1994

‘39 55TH REUNION, JUNE 2-5, 1994

‘41 Dr. Thomas Frawley, chairman of graduate medical education at St. John’s Mercy Medical Center and Emeritus Professor of Medicine at St. Louis University School of Medicine, has received the American College of Physicians’ 1993 Alfred Stengel Memorial Award. Douglas Sinclair received the Golden Apple Award of the Western New York Apple Growers Association and the New York Cherry Growers Association. He served as executive secretary for both organizations.

‘44 50TH REUNION, JUNE 2-5, 1994

‘46 Louise Kopner Yates writes, “After two years in a retirement home for the chronologically gifted I am moving out to freedom and independence in my own house.” . . . Edwin Savlov (see ‘48M).

‘49 45TH REUNION, JUNE 2-4, 1994

Richard Dales has been appointed to the John R. Hubbard Chair in History at the University of Southern California. Recently he’s been on sabbatical working on his 11th book, a treatise on 13th-century concepts of the soul.

‘50 Barbara Dinsie Ryan has earned certification as a licensed chemical-dependency counselor from the Texas Commission on Alcohol and Drug Abuse. She is a counselor in private practice in the Bay City area.

‘52 Robert Frankenthal has been elected president of the Electrochemical Society. He served as the organization’s treasurer from 1986 to 1990 and as vice president from 1990 to 1993.

‘53 Arnold Berleant ’35GE writes that he’s recently published Aesthetics of Environment with Temple University Press and that his Art of Engagement has been released in paperback. His Duo for Violin and Viola will be performed in Bethpage, N.Y., on Nov. 14. . . . D. Richard Neill writes that he’s left the University of Hawaii after 13 years at the Hawaii National Energy Institute. He is now the president and C.E.O. of GN-International, a company that’s working in China to manufacture advanced rechargeable batteries. He reports that he’s traveled widely in recent years, sharing his expertise on non-conventional energy at conferences in the Philippines, India, Thailand, Switzerland, Indonesia, and Nepal.

‘54 40TH REUNION, JUNE 2-5, 1994

‘55 Nancy William Godfrey G writes that last January, on her 58th birthday, she “finally” got her private pilot’s license. She and husband John Godfrey ’54G fly to Rochester on occasion, to visit their daughter who’s an OR-charge nurse at Rochester General Hospital. Their controlled clinical study on the use of zinc gluconate to treat

Announcing the Kappelman-Pritchard Library at Alpha Delta Phi

Last December, Alpha Delta Phi fraternity ushered its literary program into the 1990s with the dedication of the Kappelman-Pritchard Library of Video Classics, located in the fraternity.

The library, named in memory of Allan Kappelman ’33 and Charles Pritchard ’31, holds 100 videotapes of classic and contemporary films, all selected by Rochester faculty for use by the University community.

Funds for the project came from family and friends of Kappelman and Pritchard. “Both were ardent practitioners of precision and artfulness in spoken and written expression,” in the words of Alpha Delta Phi alumnus John Braund ’53, ’61G.

Kappelman was a stockbroker and financial analyst who first worked in the treasurer’s office at the University later served as president of the River Campus Alumni Association’s board of directors.

Pritchard served for 26 years with Stromberg-Carlson in Rochester, working successively as treasurer, founder and president of the Stromberg-Carlson Credit Corp., and vice president for sales and finance.

Those who spoke at the gathering were Peter Heinrich ’60, president of the Genesee Graduate Chapter; Jeremy Glick ’94, president of the undergraduate chapter; and Professor of English Russell Peck.
the common cold was published in the *Journal of International Medical Research*. The research was conducted at Dartmouth College using a formulation, developed by John, that releases free zinc in the mouth. Experimental design and analysis was Nancy's domain. In October, Jane Brody reported on the research in *The New York Times*.

'56 At the annual meeting of the American Physical Society's Division of Plasma Physics, John Greene 'G was presented with the James Clerk Maxwell Prize for outstanding contributions to the field. Since 1982 he has been a senior technical advisor in the core physics division at General Atomics Co. in San Diego.

'57 Morton Bittker has been named "of counsel" to the Rochester law firm of Woods, Oviatt, Gilman, Struman & Clarke. His practice concentrates in estate planning and administration, real estate, and small business matters. . . . John LeBrun, associate professor of history at Kent State University, writes that he spent the 1991-92 academic year on a faculty exchange at the University of Warsaw in Poland. There he taught at the Institute for American Studies and the Institute of English. He also gave lectures on the nature of non-violence and on current American politics at colleges in Pulawy and in Crakow.

'58 Richard Thalacker has been appointed vice president of the equipment group at Detrex Corp. in Southfield, Mich. . . . Dayton Vincent reports that he and his wife spent time in Germany last winter. There he taught a course and conducted research at the Institute for Geo-physics and Meteorology at the University of Cologne. They also visited with his wife's family in Nürnberg. In March they went to Australia, where he chaired a session and presented a paper at the Southern Hemisphere Conference on Meteorology and Oceanography at Hobart, Tasmania.

### Class ACTS

#### IN THE 100s

**George Abbott '11**, at 106 the University's oldest living graduate (we're willing to bet), was a guest on the syndicated PBS show, "Dennis Wholey's America," in April. The legendary Broadway producer, playwright, and director recalled that as a Rochester undergraduate he wrote his first play, *Perfectly Harmless*, about one of his professors. Currently, he reports, he is rewriting his hit musical *Damn Yankees*, "to take advantage of the special effects they have now." . . . Among the 100 best school managers in North America — according to *The Executive Educator*, a magazine for school professionals — is John Eckhardt '65, '67G, '73G, superintendent of Brighton (N.Y.) Central Schools. Eckhardt was chosen for the honor by an independent panel of nationally recognized experts on school administration.

#### SOUNDS OF MUSIC

"There doesn't seem to be anything the five players in NEXUS can't do, and they are terrific showmen, too," writes the *Boston Globe* of the percussion group that counts Bob Becker '69E, '71G, Bill Cahn '68E, and John Wyre '63E among its members. The group performs in August at the Royal Albert Hall with the B.B.C. Symphony, Andrew Davis conducting. . . . Also in London: Peter Sulski '90E reports that he's currently playing viola with the London Symphony Orchestra, having become a full member last March . . . John Hastrom '87E has been promoted to principal trumpet of "the President's own" United States Marine Band. Among his recent memorable performances: playing the processional and recessional music at the wedding of President Bush's daughter last summer. . . . In April, Lee Gannon '88E was one of 16 composers nationwide to receive an Ives Scholarship from the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

#### STELLAR FEATS

Fite, that is, as Chris Fite '92, who played last season for the Oldham Celtics in England's Carlsberg Basketball League. Not surprisingly, Rochester's career scoring leader finished the season averaging 25 points and 9.5 rebounds per game and was selected to the league all-star squad. Fite hopes that his performance will attract attention from other, more competitive, leagues in Europe . . . Another high scorer, Helen "Jinx" Baker Crouch '50, has been confirmed by the U.S. Senate as a member of the board of the National Institute for Literacy, a position she was originally appointed to by President Bush. She was sworn in last November by Supreme Court Justice Antonin Scalia at a White House ceremony. . . . After earning a master's degree in international communication from American University, Lani Horowitz '89 is now a Presidential Management Intern at the Department of Health and Human Services in Washington, D.C., where she's working for Vice President Gore's Commission on Reinventing Government.

#### Deadline for Class Notes

The deadline for this issue was May 14. News items received between that date and September 14 will appear in the Winter 1993-'94 issue of Alumni Review.

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### 47 Loises — or, what's in a name?

To quiet a spirited group at Rochester's Spring House restaurant a few months back, the waiter simply shouted "Lois!" — and the room fell silent.

With 47 Loises in attendance, that's to be expected. The occasion was the first-ever meeting of the Lois Club of Rochester, founded by Lois Ingersoll Watts '51, '73G. About 10 such clubs exist throughout the country, based on an idea that was born when one Lois in St. Paul, Minn., sold an insurance policy to another Lois. (Marios and Bobs also have "name clubs" throughout the country — but Watts is convinced that these are just husbands of Loises trying to get even.)


"We're a dying breed and we want to promote the name — which we think is a lovely name."

Some interesting Loisisms: There's a man named Lois Watts who belongs to a club in the Midwest. . . . The Wisconsin club offers a "Lois Club Cookbook," which happens to be sold out. . . . A World War II fighter plane was named "Lois Honey" — by a fighter-pilot husband of a Rochester Lois — and its portrait now hangs in the Smithsonian.

. . . The name itself means "battle maiden," "kitchen helper," and "desirable" — this last being the favored definition among Rochester Loises.

For details on the Lois Club, call Watts at (716) 244-8589.
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River Campus, cont.

'59 35TH REUNION,
JUNE 2-5, 1994
After 27 years of federal-government service, Gary Quigley has retired as deputy general counsel from the Defense Logistics Agency. He has joined the Washington, D.C., office of the Chicago-based law firm Sidley and Austin. He is counsel in the firm’s Government Contracts/Litigation Group.

'60 James Doebler '60 has been named chairman of the international engineering and planning firm, Parsons Brinckerhoff Construction Services. ... Karin Hirsch is the branch manager of Euro Lloyds Travel in the greater Philadelphia region. ... John Milliman has been named dean of graduate studies of the School of Marine Science/Virginia Institute of Marine Science at the College of William and Mary. Formerly he was senior scientist with the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution in Massachusetts. ... Anne Loveland has been named the T. Harry Williams Professor of American History at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. She's been a member of the department since 1964. ... Barbara Thompson Slater writes, “I decided I wanted to move somewhere warmer than Philadelphia so I bought a wonderful house near Lake Austin in Texas. I’d welcome an update from anyone from Hollister Six.”


'63 The National Music Teachers Association has recognized Judith Kish as a nationally certified piano teacher. ... Last November Arthur Silvergleid, medical and executive director of the Blood Bank of San Bernardino and Riverside Counties (Calif.), was installed as president of the American Association of Blood Banks at the organization’s annual conference in San Francisco.

'64 30TH REUNION,
JUNE 2-5, 1994
Mark Hampton of Lakewood, N.Y., has been named a trustee with the Peterson Institute. ... Bette Hirsch reports that her biography was selected for the February 1993 volume of Who’s Who in American Women. She chairs the foreign languages and communications division at Cabrillo College in Aptos, Calif. ... John Sainfield has received the American Chemical Society’s

DANDELION Days

Memories of a freshman prank
By Brett Hawkins '59, professor of political science, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee

I was a dorm advisor my senior year at Rochester—a year that marked some of my fondest memories, like the one that began the warm night when I heard a ruckus outside my door. Stepping into the hall, I saw a freshman walking toward me followed by a dozen others, all of them laughing. The boy in front was wearing only a pair of sneakers.

It seems the group had collected enough money to make a dare worthwhile. He-who-would-be-paid was to run over to Morey as he was, across the path of the women who would be hurrying to Susan B. Anthony Halls to make their midnight curfew.

I was amused, but I had my duty. “You can’t do this. It’s dumb,” I said. “It will reflect badly on Crosby, its residents, and on me for that matter.” Actually, I thought it was funny and I started to laugh, which the boys took as a signal to get on with it.

The line of women went from near Todd Union to the other side of the men’s dining center (now the Frederick Douglass Building). But as our hero ran past them—adroitly shielding his face with a shirt he was carrying—the women showed no reaction at all. (Were they refusing to notice? Or simply bored in a worldly way? Or so involved in intellectual conversation that they truly did not notice? I chose the first explanation.) He soon emerged from the shadows near Morey to cross the line again.

When he got to us, he smilingly collected his reward and, in no time at all, the first floor of Crosby returned to normal.

It was a long time ago, of course. Sophisticated opinion has come to scorn college antics of that sort. But Chi Rho, beannies, our class cheer, the flag rush that was really a free-for-all, the tug-of-war in Genesee Valley Park, the silly signs (“Grass,” “Tree,” “Sign”) appearing along with the legitimate ones on Dandelion Day, the capture of the president of the sophomore class and his unloading from a rolled-up carpet on the 50-yard line at halftime—I warm at the memories.

(continued from column 1)

Business advice from a pro

“Lots of politicians and economists are talking about the economic recovery of our nation. Short term vs. long term. The needs of corporate America. And on and on. But seldom are mid-sized companies—America’s corporate ‘middle class’—addressed,” begins an article that appeared a few months back in the Washington Business Journal.


Varney continues, “Two-thirds of the jobs in the United States are provided by small and mid-sized companies. When it comes to growth, mid-sized companies are leading the way. ...”

“To remain competitive in the 21st century, the United States must return to a long-term investment strategy that includes such incentives as a 50 percent exclusion for long-term investments in new business and Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) changes that encourage stock options. With incentives, the small and mid-sized businesses will add jobs and put our country back on the road to recovery.”

Founded in 1985, National Telesystems has regional sales offices throughout the United States. Its clients include Citibank, Garnett, NationsBank, Sallie Mae Loan Servicing, and Ameritech Mobile Communications.

Award for Creative Advances in Environmental Science and Technology. For more than 20 years he’s researched the chemistry and physics of air pollution. Among his accomplishments are mathematical models of urban air pollution. ... Donna Lake Wright has been elected sustaining director of the Association
of Junior Leagues International Inc., the international women's voluntary organization representing 282 Junior Leagues in the United States. Currently she works part time for an importer of gifts and housewares.

1965 Harold Schneider, an assistant actuary with Columbus Life Insurance Company in Columbus, Ohio, has been named a Fellow of the Society of Actuaries. He lives in Bexley, Ohio, with his wife, Ellyn. . . . Karen Spencer Brunswig has been appointed an instructor of Spanish at St. Joseph's College in Patchogue, N.Y. In February Richard Hull, an associate professor of computing sciences at Lenoir-Rhyne College in Hickory, N.C., attended the annual National Association of Computing Machinery Conference on computer science education in San Francisco. . . . Gill Horrman Zackerison writes that she's moved to Edinboro, Pa., where she's pastor of the First Evangelical Lutheran Church. Her daughter Rebecca was invited to join Rochester's incoming freshman class under the early-decision program. . . . Richard G. has been named head of human resources at William M. Mercer, Inc.

1966 John Hubbard has been promoted to professor of mathematics and computer science at the University of Richmond. . . . Debra Newman is a clinical social worker specializing in mind-body health, hypnosis, and sex therapy. In 1969 she married Rob Chwast. They travelled to East Africa, Greenland, Turkey, Scandinavia, and Iceland. In 1983 they had son Seth. Now she's married to Andrew.w. and they've been working together in the practice of optometry. . . . A. Robert Maurice G has published a 219-page book, Bringing It All Together, which "defines the Christian message with the context of what science now understands to be the relative nature of space and time." He writes that the book may be purchased for $12 (his replacement cost, plus $2 for postage and handling) by writing Maurice at 2108 Spanish Oaks Drive, Harvey, LA 70058. . . . Lois Hecht Oppenheim reports that she's been appointed professor and chair of the political science department at Lee College, University of Judaism, in Los Angeles. She has resigned her position as professor at Whittier College. She has also written a book which has been published in the special issue "(see "Books and Recordings"). . . . Col. Bonnie Wilson III G has been named dean of civilian institution programs at the Air Force Institute of Technology.

1970 Gary Goodman and Susan Schachter Goodman '72 announce the birth of their fifth son, Holand Reid, on Sept. 4, 1992. Gary recently co-authored a paper on shopping centers and bankruptcy, which was published by the International Council of Shopping Centers. . . . Robert Kirschbaum has been named chairman of the Trinity College Fine Arts Department and has been awarded tenure by the college's board of trustees. . . . Donald Levy writes that he received a master's degree in religious studies from Yale University in 1992. He has started a new business, Millennium Books, which issues catalogs and sells books by mail order. "I'd be glad to send a catalog to any alum upon request," he writes. . . . Joseph Patton, Jr. G is president of Patton Consultants, Inc.

1971 Robert Rollinger G is a sales manager with Pressure Chemical Co. in Pittsburgh, Pa. . . . Larry Koblirn G has been elected to the board of education in Pittsford, N.Y. . . . Harriet Rikfin has been appointed director of human resources at Einhorn Yaffee Prescott, an architecture and engineering firm. She lives in Albany. . . . After serving as director of the Prince William County (Va.) Housing and Community Development Agency for the past two years, Warren Smith recently received an Outstanding Service Award from the northern Virginia chapter of the National Forum of Black Public Administrators. . . . Kay Robinson '88G, associate director of human resources at the University, has been elected to the board of directors of the Society for Human Resource Management. She is also an adjunct faculty member of the industrial and labor relations extension program at Cornell University.

1972 Christina Bethin has been awarded a National Endowment for the Humanities Senior Fellowship for 1993-94. . . . Paul Maceek, counsel to New York State Senate Majority Leader Ralph Marino and a hearing negotiator in the Senate, has been appointed to oversee the departments of community and public affairs at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. . . . Last September Daniel O'Meara, Jr. was named director of the Center for Reservoir Characterization at the University of Oklahoma Energy Center. . . . Linda Horvitz Post and Geoffrey Post '73 live in Northampton, Mass., where they own a business designing and making hats, handbags, luggage, suits, evening wear, and coats from imported tapestries, silk, and cashmere. . . . June Waldman, former president of the Berkshire County National Organization for Women, received the group's 1993 recognition award.

1973 Rhea Epstein has been named grant specialist in the Office of Sponsored Programs at Radford (Va.) University. . . . Jay Goldstein '74G and his wife Bari announce the birth of their daughter, Brooke Alyssa, on May 7, 1992. Jay writes, "Our family is now complete as Joshua who is very attentive and loving toward hers--for now." . . . Patricia Hastings writes that she has moved to Santa Fe, N.M., after 17 years living in the San Miguel Bay area, where she managed Kaiser Medical Center's employee-assistance program.

1974 20TH REUNION, JUNE 2-5, 1994 Dennis Beer has been appointed chief of pulmonary medicine and medical director of the intensive care unit at Newton-Wellesley Hospital. . . . Bruce Browner has been named Gray Gossling Professor and chairman in the Department of Orthopaedic Surgery at the University of Connecticut School of Medicine. He's also been named the director of the Department of Orthopaedics at Hartford Hospital.

1975 Mark Kloback writes that he has left the Department of Defense and joined the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as a senior analyst in New York City. . . . David Pfeiffer G, a professor of public management at Suffolk University, is head of the master's-level disability-studies concentration at the Boston-based school. He reports that two June graduates of the pro-
Creating a “parent-friendly” corporation

Thanks in large part to the work of Karen Geiger ’76, NationsBank of Charlotte, N. C., has been hailed as a pioneer in changing policies to accommodate growing numbers of women in the work force.

Numerous national publications—including The Wall Street Journal, Working Mother, Fortune, and Cosmopolitan—have praised the bank for adopting flexible policies for dual-career families.

Geiger reached the peak of her 11-year career at the bank with the position of director of work/family programs. The most visible sign of her success: the newly named director of work/family programs. The most visible sign in schools.

"Men and women do concede the power to give up their jobs for the welfare of their children or for the sake of their careers. But the corporate culture is that women have to make this choice," Geiger said.

"It is not a choice that women can make, so that when women do need to make sacrifices, they are required to do so with a lot of guilt and a lot of shame," she added.

The bank offers parental leave, announced she was leaving the bank to start a company of her success: the newly opened $2 million-plus NationsBank Child Care Center. Employees at the bank—75 percent of whom are female—enjoy a child-care resource and referral program, child-care subsidies for employees making less than $24,000, an adoption service, a school service, and a reduced-schedule option for employees with dependents. Also, NationsBank offers parental leave, adoption leave, and a maximum of two hours of paid time per week to volunteer in schools.

"Women do continue to be socialized differently so that when women join a management culture populated predominantly by men, they must adapt in ways that are often alien to them. The new twist is that just as women are newly accepted into these ranks, they are raising families and asking for flexibility."

gram were chosen to be Presidential Management Interns. For further information about his program contact, him at Suffolk University, Boston, Mass., 02108-2770. . . . Prudence Goodman Simon will be moving to Oxford, Ohio, in September. Her husband Peter will begin a faculty appointment in the psychology department at Miami University. She writes that she’s been enjoying staying at home with their daughters, Laura, 6 1/2, and Georgina, 3. She also serves on the board of directors of My Morning On, a program for at-risk youth. . . . N. C., has been hailed as a "parent-friendly" corporation.

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And now, back to 1979...

What does Shira Schwarz Weinstein '79, gift committee co-chair for her 15th reunion, remember most about her years at Rochester?

"I remember Professor John Mueller dancing across the room, pretending to do ballet," she says. (Mueller later published a popular book on Fred Astaire.) "And Professor Regenstreif, I'll never forget him—he's still a friend of mine. I see him occasionally.

"And then there's the time Eugene Genovese hit his lecture notes. I'll never forget that either. He used to chain smoke cigars—and he'd stand there and lecture and light up without missing a beat.

"He had a great sense of humor. The class was at nine o'clock in the morning and it was the only class I'd get up that early for."

Weinstein adds that she has fond memories of the old Smitty's and the new Wilson Commons—along with "the Rat" (the bar known as the Rathskeiller).

Nowadays she's a lawyer by training but has reduced her work schedule to raise her two daughters—Hannah, 6, and Gracie, 3. She and her husband live in Mamaroneck, N.Y.

Victoria Sweeney Stanton has been promoted to senior vice president and general counsel at the Glenmont, N.Y.-based Life Family Insurance Companies. . . . Last November Barbara Colfill Tommaso became the associate director of medical services at United Presbyterian Residence. Her "miss­sion," she describes it, is to turn the 700-bed facility into a teaching-nursing-home for its SUNY Stony Brook affiliate. She received her certificate of added qualification in geriatrics last spring.

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'84 10th REUNION, JUNE 2-5, 1994

David Abbey writes that he received the 1993 Outstanding Clinical Faculty Award from the Department of Medicine at the University of Colorado School of Medicine. . . . Scott Cameron G, former manager of treasury operations at Blue Cross/Blue Shield of Rochester, has been appointed assistant treasurer and bursar at the University. . . . Ann Elias Dreiker and Scott Dreiker '83, '86G announce the birth of their first child, Robert Alexander, on December 7, 1992. Ann is an ophthalmic photographer at Massachusetts Eye and Ear and Scott is an OB/GYN resident at Boston University Medical Center. They live in Stoughton. . . . Ani Nazerian Gabrellian and Mark Gabrellian '79 announce the birth of their daughter, Jessica Maria, on August 19, 1992. . . . Jeff Knakal and his wife Theresa announce the birth of their second child Christopher Adam on May 6, 1992. . . . Darren Shapiro and his wife Stephanie proudly announce the birth of their first child, Jacob ("Jake") on January 24, 1993. In May they moved to Baltimore, where Darren is the local sales manager for the FOX-TV affiliate. . . .

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Peter Seresky '81 announce the birth of their twin daughters, Margo Nicole and Robyn Elyse, on January 10, 1993. They join brothers Todd Lyle, who is 3. . . . Scott Wellner G is president of Genesee Optics Software, Inc., in Rochester.

'85 John Alley and his wife Mary announce the birth of their first child, Joshua Keegan, on December 5, 1992. The baby weighed in at 6 lbs, 2 oz. Recently the Alleys visited with Kevin Short, his wife Michelle, and their son Timothy Charles who was born on December 17, 1991. . . . Frank Amalfitano, Jr., who specializes in internal medicine, has joined the staff at the Metacom Medical Center in Rhode Island.

'86 Walter Kerschl writes that he's earned a medical degree from Dartmouth Medical School. He's a resident in internal medicine at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville. . . . Kim Radoone Kerschl is pursuing her equine interests at the Southern Virginia College for Women. . . . Eric Marberblatt is sales manager for Rorer Pharmaceutical and a business his family has owned for 25 years in Lynn, Mass. . . . James Jamison (see '84). . . . Last February David Mason G, '89G, who won the 1991 Nicholas Roerich Poetry Prize for his collection The Buried Houses, read from his work for the University's Plutzkoy Poetry Series. . . . Last November Naval Petty Officer 2nd Class James Pirger deployed aboard the submarine U.S.S. Baltimore for a routine three-month patrol. . . . Dianna Robinson '86G, '92G reports that she's a primary therapist at the Rochester Catholic Family Center's Restart Substance Abuse Program, working with the Liberty Manor residential program. . . . At last report Mary Webb and Ron Kapner planned to be married in July. . . .

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RIVER REVIEW/Fall 1993

CLASS NOTES

What are the three or four most basic and important things people can do to stay in good health?

It's mostly a matter of being knowledgeable about health—trying to establish good habits and good attitudes and controlling your behavior so that activities like smoking and excessive eating and drinking are not part of your day-to-day life.

Also, keep in mind that good health is "individualized." What's good for you may not be good for everyone else. For instance, some people are going to have a difficult time maintaining their ideal weight—but if they are moderately active, if they don't smoke, if they don't drink excessively, and if they handle their everyday upsets well—they're in good health!

What role does stress play in good health?

Stress is a part of day-to-day life. It has positive and negative aspects; it can be a motivator or an anxiety producer. When you look at some of Dr. Robert Ader's work at the Medical Center in the area of stress and immunology, when you watch Bill Moyers on public television about healing and the mind—you see examples of how stress can affect our bodies.

Individuals have their own trigger systems. Some people might get headaches a lot, other people will have changes in their bowel habits, and still others might get their feet very nervous and have heart palpitations. The point is not to let stress overwhelm you; try to remember to do the best you can today.

Also, you can't keep thinking that there are better days ahead—don't always approach life with the attitude that things are going to improve "when I finish this course" or "when I retire," for example. Life is what you make it to this point. It's mostly a matter of being knowledgeable about health. It's also part of day-to-day life. It has positive and negative aspects; it can be a motivator or an anxiety producer.

Also, keep in mind that good health is "individualized." What's good for you may not be good for everyone else. For instance, some people are going to have a difficult time maintaining their ideal weight—but if they are moderately active, if they don't smoke, if they don't drink excessively, and if they handle their everyday upsets well—they're in good health!

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Also, you can't keep thinking that there are better days ahead—don't always approach life with the attitude that things are going to improve "when I finish this course" or "when I retire," for example. Life is what you make it to this point. It's mostly a matter of being knowledgeable about health. It's also part of day-to-day life. It has positive and negative aspects; it can be a motivator or an anxiety producer.

Also, keep in mind that good health is "individualized." What's good for you may not be good for everyone else. For instance, some people are going to have a difficult time maintaining their ideal weight—but if they are moderately active, if they don't smoke, if they don't drink excessively, and if they handle their everyday upsets well—they're in good health!

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are prepared for assignment to the Fleet Marine force. In March Navy Lt. j.g. Garrett Farman participated in an exercise with the Japanese Maritime Gulf Defense Force aboard the guided missile frigate U.S.S. *Thach*. Elliot Foo C is director of marketing and sales at Monroe Abstract & Title Corp. in Rochester. 1st Lt. John French writes that he's returned from Somalia where he served as an infantry platoon commander in support of Operation Restore Hope. As he wrote he was preparing for another six-month deployment to Okinawa, Japan, with Battery E, 2nd Battalion, 12th Marines. Rebecca Hirth '92GE and Robert Gellman write that they plan to be married on October 17. Rebecca has earned a master's degree in education from a joint program between the University and Rochester Institute of Technology's National Technical Institute for the Deaf. She's a high-school social-studies teacher at Lexington School for the Deaf in Queens, N.Y. Robert works for ILX Computer Systems in New York City. Lillian Ruiz-Powell is an instructor of English at Mira Costa College in North County San Diego. Her husband Shawn Powell '88 is a wildlife biologist at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. She says that they hope to move to New England in the near future. Debra Quattrichio has been appointed an admissions advisor at SUNY Brockport. In April Navy Lt. j.g. Dennis Webster deployed aboard the amphibious transport dock U.S.S. *Nashville* to the Persian Gulf. The six-month mission is part of the U.S.S. *Wasp* Amphibious Ready Group.

'S91 Shelley Amiruddin married Gregg Edelman on April 3, 1993. They live in Houston, where he is a mental-health counselor while simultaneously pursuing a doctoral degree in psychology. Gregg works for Exxon and is in the Navy Reserves. Denise Fulbrook G has won an Andrew W. Mellon Fellowship in Humanistic Studies to pursue a Ph.D. in English. She was chosen from among 1,000 applicants to receive the fellowship, which covers tuition and fees for the first year of graduate school and provides a $12,500 stipend. She plans to attend Duke University. Navy Ensigns Timothy Jones and James Ryan have graduated from the Submarine Officer's Basic Course at the Naval Submarine School in Groton, Ct. Kathryn Lookap and Jon Ingelfield G were married on December 19, 1992, in Perinton, N.Y. Kathryn is a registered nurse and rehabilitation case manager for Utica Mutual Insurance Co. Jon is a doctoral student in neurobiology and anatomy at Rochester. Kimberly Miller G married Thomas Berkowitz on September 12, 1992. She's a nurse practitioner at Strong Memorial Hospital and he is a senior accountant at the University. Erik Nordhouy G has been promoted to project manager at Strategic Analysis, Inc. Karen Rosenblom G is engaged to marry Keith Wilson on November 14, 1993. She's working on her doctorate in education at the University.

'92 Marine 2nd Lts. Mark Bacharach, John Caputo, Brian Dysen, Christopher Gaydos, Alexander Powell, and Gunnar Wieboldt have graduated from the Basic School at the Marine Corps Combat Development Command in Quantico, Va. Jennifer Browne reports that she's teaching American government and global history to former high school dropouts who have returned to the classroom to earn their diplomas. She is also studying at the CUNY Graduate Center for History. Leslie Firtell is a broadcast assistant on the Proctor & Gamble account at D'Arcy Masius Benton & Bowles. She plans to enter law school in the fall. Navy Ensign Stephen Marcihnak has completed the Basic Surface Warfare Officer's Course in San Diego. Neal Maccreary G, a professor of elementary education at Oneonta College, was awarded the Outstanding Doctoral Dissertation Award for 1992 by Phi Delta Kappa, an international professional fraternal organization for educators. His was one of only eight dissertations to have been selected nationwide for this honor. He lives in Oneonta with his wife Kathleen, a teacher, and his son Joshua, with whom he shares a passion for collecting football cards. Ralph Porter reports that "I have landed a job working in retail sales at Marketplace Mall, managing the Orange Julius store. Of course, my ultimate goal is somewhere in the area of local politics; however, I have yet to find any positions available. If any of my Psi U brothers are in the area, please be sure to stop by." Lora Santilli reports that she's engaged to marry Dan Lang in July 1994. She's working on a master's in public health at SUNY Albany and Dan is working as an environmental consultant for U.S. Hydrogeology in Poughkeepsie. She writes, "Friends who are in the area should look us up." Lisa Sears is in her second year of dental school at SUNY Buffalo and ranks in the top 10 percent of her class. In March, Alicia Wilson began teaching English to school children in Costa Rica under the auspices of WorldTeach, a nonprofit organization based at Harvard University.

EASTMAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC

'47 In early April in Schenectady, N.Y., George Moross conducted the Octavo Singers in a performance of "Te Deum" by Arthur Frackenpohl '49GE. Later in the month a SUNY Potsdam faculty ensemble played Frackenpohl's Suite for Brass Trio and Percussion at the Crane Festival of NEWMUSIC.

'49 From his home in Brooks­ ville, Fla., Paul Allen writes that he retired nine years ago. Recently he was music director of a community production of *South Pacific*. In addition to being an active accom­ panist, he is also associate director of the 65-piece Hernando Sym­ phony.

'51 Richard Willis GE, '65GE reports that he was guest composer for three days last March at Cam­ eron University in Lawton, Okla. There he rehearsed and conducted a number of his compositions for chorus, band, and wind ensemble. A performance of his "Petition and Thanks" highlighted the occasion.

'54 University of the Pacific music professor George Buckbee was honored during the Stockton Arts Commission's annual arts-recognition dinner. He received the Star Award for his activity in the community as a teacher, director, composer, conductor, and performer. Among his recent accomplish­ ments: In February he produced and conducted Gilbert and Sullivan's *Iolanthe*. In November he organized a concert of the works of Finnish composer Yrjo Kilpinen. During that concert he was piano accompanist to cellist Ira Lehn '52E. '53GE. In October 1992 Buckbee organized and performed in a revue of American popular songs, "I Feel a Song Comin' On," in Stockton and at the Concordia Club in San Francisco.

'55 Isabel Higgs Belinger '62GE reports that she married Dr. Zane Bolinger in October 1992. After a career in social work and public teach­ ing, in 1980 she founded the Chris­ tian Counseling Service in Penfield, N.Y. Presently she's a practicing psychotherapist. Lewis Rowell '58GE, professor of music theory at Indiana University, has been named the university's Distinguished Facul­ ty Research Lecturer for 1993–94. The award carries a grant for his re­ search, and he will present a lecture to the university community in spring 1994. In April, International Uni­ versity Press published *Time and Process (The Study of Time)*, a volume which he edited and to which he contributed an article on "Music as Process."

'57 William Bommelje writes that he's retired from the University of Tennessee where he taught horn for 30 years. His wife, Anne Richell Bom­ melje '65E, '69GE, is on the faculty at Tennessee Tech in Cookeville.

'58 Nicholas Di Virgilio, professor of voice and opera at the University of Illinois School of Music, writes that he won the Outstanding Fac­ ulty Award and was included in "The Incomplete List of Teachers Considered Excellent by Their Stu­ dents." He administers the Illinois­ based Youth Opera Production and Education Project, which has played to 19,750 elementary-school chil­ dren during its first two years. In the past few years he has directed Puccini's *La Boheme*, Rodgers and
Hammerstein's Oklahoma, and Gilbert and Sullivan's Mikado for the Illinois Opera Theatre. He's also been an adjudicator for the Metropolitan Opera auditions in St. Louis. . . . Sam Glenn heads up Glenn Productions, a family business that creates educational projects for children. The company's Storybook in a Box is designed to encourage kids to read, write, and use their imaginations. For details, call (818) 368-0624.

'60 In August, Tanya Lesinsky Carey GE, '62GE travels to Korea to give Suzuki in-training sessions. Last winter she was named the Outstanding Studio Teacher of the Year by the ASTA-Illinois Unit. She's a member of the MENC Task Force for String Education, which prepares publications for string promotion and development. . . . Marie Mann Stacy has been promoted to vice president of People's Bank. She's a branch manager of the bank's Riverside, Conn., office.

'61 James Willey E, '63GE, '72GE writes that his Five Pieces for Dark Times (version for chamber orchestra) was performed in March by the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra, conducted by David Zinman, at the Peabody Conservatory of Music in Baltimore and at George Mason University in Fairfax, Va. His Concerto for Flute and Orchestra will receive its world premiere with the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra next March.

'65 Mary Sue Payne Donavan writes that she's an associate at a Washington, D.C., law firm where she specializes in immigration-related matters. Having earned her J.D. from SUNY Buffalo in February 1991, she completed a one-year judicial clerkship with the Department of Justice. She played cello with the Buffalo Philharmonic from September 1966 through April 1991.

'69 Last fall, while visiting the United States from her home in Singapore, violinist Vivien Goh performed with cellist Joel Moerschel '70E and pianist Rita Moerschel at the All Newton Music School. This was the first time Vivien and Joel had performed together since their days at the Eastman Honors Quartet. Joel is now in his 24th season as a cellist with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Vivien teaches at a private studio in Singapore. . . . Steve Wasson '77GE writes that he's a candidate for a D.M.A. in music composition at the Cincinnati College Conservatory of Music of the University of Cincinnati. His dissertation, "Tensegrity Sphere for Two Pianos, Digital Sampler, and Orchestra," is based upon a sculpture by Buckminster Fuller. In February he was designated "Artist of the House" by Peter Goodrich, chairman of the concert/artist department of Steinway and Sons. This status allows pianists who have a primary musical interest other than piano all rights and privileges worldwide in Steinway and Sons' concert/artist service network.

'70 Frederick Koch GE writes that he contributed the "Underworld" music for a concert production of the opera Orpheus and Eurydice at Cleveland State University. His Introduction, Aria, and Rondo for Tuba and Piano were published by Southern Music Co. in Texas. . . . In April, Geary Larrick GE presented a solo marimba recital at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point. The program included popular music written from 1896 to 1993 by Koninsky, Holiday, Ellington, Brubeck, Green, and Larrick.

'71 Richard Lown '65GE reports that with colleague Jeff Helmler '83E he conducted the University of Texas Jazz Orchestra in a performance at the International Association of Jazz Educators in San Antonio, Tex. In February they celebrated the publication of a book they co-authored on jazz theory. (See "Books & Recordings").

'74 Dorothy Darlington and Tim Baker announce the birth of their son William on January 11, 1993. She writes that she's started a music festival in Lake Placid, N.Y., and that she plans to return there this summer, during the last two weeks of August.

'75 From her home in New Zealand, Dianne Godspeed Halliday '77GE writes that she has been appointed local-branch chairman of the Royal School of Church Music, after eight years on the management committee. She says that this bit of volunteerism rounds out her busy schedule. In addition to holding part-time jobs in primary and secondary Catholic schools, she's the director of music for Cathedral of the Sacred Heart in Wellington and the mother of Sarah, 6, and Arthur, 2. . . . In May, marimbist Leigh Howard Stevens performed at the first Beijing (China) International Music Festival, where he played to a prime-time television audience of one billion viewers.

'76 Mary Helen Weinstein Conner '77GE and her husband Bill announce the birth of their son Forrest Dylan Conner on July 23, 1992.

'77 Sandra Goldberg writes that she's in her seventh year as third concertmaster of the Zürich Chamber Orchestra. In June she was a soloist for the orchestra's performance of Takemitsu's "Nostalgia" for violin and strings during "Junifest Wochen." She also is a member of Trio Bellerive which recently released a new recording (see "Books and Recordings").

'79 Cynthia Fetto '79GE, '85GE writes that she was commissioned by the Alpha Epilson Chapter of Kappa Kappa Psi to write a piece for band. Titled "Desert Winds," it was premiered by the Temple University Collegiate Band last April. Cynthia is an associate professor at Temple, where she was granted tenure this year.

'81 In November 1992 Dan Locklair GE became the first American composer ever to be invited by the Ministry of Culture in the former Czechoslovakia to attend and have music performed at the Czech Festival of Choral Arts. In international competition his double motet "Allegria Dialogues" was recognized by a distinguished European jury and was performed by the Technik Bratislava Choir in Jihlava and by the Swiss-French choir Carmina, in Prague. He is a composer-in-residence and an associate professor of music at Wake Forest University in Winston-Salem, N.C. . . . In April, "Teneroso," a woodwind quintet by Akmal Parvez GE, was given its world premiere in Auckland Wind Quintet. The concert was sponsored by the Long Island Composers Alliance.
'89 David Eby writes that he's a member of a group called Tales and Scales which blends literature, music, and theatre, performing for family audiences in schools, libraries, museums, and concert halls. The group has held residencies in Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, and Kentucky and has performed with the Evansville Philharmonic Orchestra. They will perform with the Indianapolis Symphony in March 1994. For alumni who are music-educators, Eby passes along the group's phone number, (812) 425-8741, and address, PO. Box 5223, Evansville, IN 47716. He also reports that he has been principal cellist of the Evansville Philharmonic Orchestra and cellist in the Evansville String Quartet. . . . Miriam Kramer has been invited to participate with L'Orchestre de Conservatoire de Paris.

'90 Jeffrey Jackson and Karen Madison were married on August 8, 1992.

'91 Robin Kernbirth Sneider writes that she's living in New York City with her husband John Sneider. She reports that they've run into many other Eastman and River Campus alumni in the Big Apple. They send special congrats to Ken Smoker and Karl Lund Smoker '92, who were married last December.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

'33 60TH REUNION, OCT. 1-2, 1993

'38 55TH REUNION, OCT. 1-2, 1993

'43 50TH REUNION, OCT. 1-2, 1993

'48 45TH REUNION, OCT. 1-2, 1993

From Reno, Edwin Savlov '46RC, '48M reports that he's been elected president of the Northern Nevada Chapter of the American Cancer Society. He also serves as medical-committee chairman of Planned Parenthood. He writes, "Planned Parenthood of Northern Nevada needs an abortion provider. If any members of the medical profession are interested, please contact me."

'51 At last word, Cmdr. Charles Cunningham M was deployed aboard the replenishment oiler U.S.S. Wabash, where he was participating in the Operation Restore Hope relief effort off the coast of Somalia.

'53 40TH REUNION, OCT. 1-2, 1993

'56 Lawrence Silverstein GM has been named director of industrial-hygiene safety and training for Indianapolis-based Farlow Environmental Engineers, Inc.

'58 25TH REUNION, OCT. 1-2, 1993

On June 2 in Rochester, Lederle-Praxis Biology dedicated a new company building to David Smith, founder of Praxis Biologics and one of the developers of the H-flu vaccine for the prevention of bacterial meningitis.

'63 30TH REUNION, OCT. 1-2, 1993

'64 Donald Saltzman M has been elected president of the Maryland Orthopaedic Society and Chief of Orthopaedic Surgery at Baltimore County General Hospital.

'66 Thomas Klein M writes that he's retired from the Army and has become director of the department of obstetrics and gynecology at Jefferson Medical College in Philadelphia.

'68 25TH REUNION, OCT. 1-2, 1993

'70 Jonathan Dehner R has been elected vice president of the Missouri State Medical Association.

'73 20TH REUNION, OCT. 1-2, 1993

'74 Jean Olson M writes that she has received the Johns Hopkins Alumni Association Award for Excellence in Teaching (at the medical school). She's also a member of the Baltimore Symphony Chorus and a newly ordained elder in the Presbyterian Church.

'75 Joyce Cuff GM, professor of biology at Theil College in Greenville, Pa., has received the President's Award for Teaching Excellence from the school.

'78 15TH REUNION, OCT. 1-2, 1993

Robert Aronstam GM has been named scientific director of the Guthrie Research Institute, the basic science-research component of the Donald Guthrie Foundation for Educational Research.

'81 Christine Brudelov is named director of managed care at Resource Management Consultants, Inc., in Salem, N.H. She's responsible for the design and development of the firm's Behavioral Health Care Program.

'82 Billie Ashkenazi Baron '82GM and Bruce Baron '82GM, '83GM happily announce the births of their daughters Chloe Riva and Rachel Maxine on October 21, 1992. They join their brothers Carl Israel and Ben Kahn. . . . Lynn Bickley '74N, '82M, '86F, assistant professor of medicine and associate program director for Ambulatory Education in the University's Department of Medicine, has been named the first George W. Corner Dean's Teaching Scholar. . . . Ed Martin F was one of seven recipients of the Amos House Souper Bowl 15th Anniversary Award. He was honored for providing free medical care to the Providence, R.I., shelter.

'83 10TH REUNION, OCT. 1-2, 1993

'84 Lawrence Gross M has opened Southern Crescent Plastic Surgery, with offices in Stockbridge and Peachtree City, Ga. He recently completed post-graduate fellowship training at the University of North Carolina's Department of Plastic Surgery.

'85 Dennis Kraus '81RC, '85M and his wife Daryl announce the birth of their twins Cameron Jacob and Devon Rae on April 27, 1993, at New York Hospital, Steven Haas '81RC, '85M and his wife Dorian served as god-parents for Devon at her naming on May 9, 1993.

'86 Cynthia Anastas (see '81RC).

SCHOOL OF NURSING

'33 60TH REUNION, OCT. 8-9, 1993

Marsha Steiningfer Ford writes that she's taken a position at UTMB's School of Nursing in Galveston, Tex.

'35 35TH REUNION, OCT. 8-9, 1993

'39 33RD REUNION, OCT. 8-9, 1993

Cynthia Anastas has earned an M.S. in nurse anesthesiology from UCLA. She's an assistant clinical professor of anesthesiology at UCLA and chief nurse anesthetist Williamsons and the Jacksons share three grandchildren, the progeny of Patricia Jackson '74N and Thomas Williamson '75M. Following Bill's death, Sallie, Ruth, and Dick moved to the Village of Fearrington, N.C.
at L.A. County Olive View Medical Center... Kathleen Mulheolland Parsons '75N, '83GN, '91GN was presented with an award in honor of her outstanding performance in the field, at Strong Memorial Hospital's National Nurses Week Celebration. ... Joanne Shaugnessy and her husband Joe Rada announce the birth of Jacob Rada on March 14, 1992.

'77 Carol Smith G is a certified pediatric nurse practitioner who specializes in working with adolescents and young adults. Last fall she joined the office of North Conway (N.H.) Pediatrics.

'78 15th REUNION, OCT. 8–9, 1993

'79 15th REUNION, OCT. 7–8, 1994

'81 Corina Slawin Milgram writes, "I am thrilled to announce my marriage to Jerry Milgram on November 15, 1992." He is a software engineer in Concord, Mass.; she is a pediatric nurse practitioner at Longwood Pediatrics in Boston. The couple lives in Brookline.

'82 Cheryl Cox GN has been granted tenure by the University of Massachusetts at Lowell, where she's taught for the past three years.

'83 10th REUNION, OCT. 8–9, 1993

Robyn Vincent Woodward and her husband Todd announce the birth of their son Paul Vincent Woodward on November 13, 1992. She continues to work as a staff nurse at Dana-Farber Cancer Institute.

'84 10th REUNION, OCT. 7–8, 1994

Beth Quinn Jameson and James Jameson '86RC announce the birth of their first child, Colleen Jane. She was born at Strong Memorial Hospital on March 11, 1993. They write, "We got her home just before the Blizzard of '93."

'87 Leslie Saunders Pettit writes that she married John Pettit on October 3, 1992, in Liberty Corner, N.J. Alumni who attended the "awesome" weekend bash included: Barbara Clark Fuller, Duncan Fuller, Robin Arita, Melissa Bilski, Chris Meyer '88, Nanon Shanks Olson, Patty Rupp, and Carol and Sam Salameh. The couple spent a month-long honeymoon enjoying exotic scuba diving in Malaysia, Singapore, and Borneo. They live in New Haven, Conn.

'88 5th REUNION, OCT. 8–9, 1993

'89 5th REUNION, OCT. 7–8, 1994

'90 At the National Nurses Week celebration, Judy Dody was recognized for her outstanding contribution to the field, particularly her involvement with Strong Memorial Hospital's psychiatry unit.

IN MEMORIAM

Lemoyne Copeland Kelly '24 on Apr. 4, 1993.
Dorothy Barker Haller '31 on Jan. 25, 1993.
Fred Covert '40G on Jan. 15, 1993.
Robert Ullrich '40 on Apr. 18, 1993.
Margaret Tierney Rueue '43, '64G
Allan Gates '45 on Apr. 17, 1993.
Wasyl Chomyn '50 on Apr. 12, 1993.
Beverly Deanonias Kaufman '62, '88G
on Apr. 15, 1993.
Eileen Scharl Werdel '73 on Apr. 1, 1993.
Jeff Seely '78 on Sept. 12, 1992.

FACULTY/STAFF

J. Raymond Hinshaw '55R, professor emeritus of surgery at the School of Medicine and Dentistry, on January 7 in Rochester. Hinshaw was chief of surgery at Rochester General Hospital, a teaching hospital for the medical school, for 23 years. He built the hospital's surgical residency program, later integrating it into the University's residency program.

Leopoldo Nachbin, George Eastman Professor Emeritus of Mathematics, on April 3 in Rio de Janeiro. One of the world's leading functional analysts, Professor Nachbin came to Rochester in 1963 and became George Eastman Professor in 1967. Many of his students now hold university positions in the United States, Brazil, and Europe. With more than 100 research publications, Nachbin made contributions to the fields of functional analysis, topology, convexity, approximation theory, and holomorphy.

TRUSTEES

David Allyn '31, life trustee, in Rochester on February 9. A founding partner in the insurance firm of Allyn, Small, and Gosling, Allyn was an active alumnus, raising funds, organizing class reunions, and establishing a scholarship fund for the Class of 1931. He also established an endowment fund in his name and his wife's (Marion Goodwin Allyn '37G) names for purchasing new books and materials at Rush Rhees Library. Memorial gifts may be sent to the University of Rochester Class of 1931 Scholarship Fund, University of Rochester Gift Office, Rochester, NY 14627.

H. Scott Norris '49, trustee, in Rochester on March 4. Chairman and CEO of Stever-Locke Industries, Norris served as president of the Alumni Federation's board of governors from 1966 to 1968 and as a member of the board of managers of the Alumni Association from 1961 to 1964. He became a trustee in 1971 after serving for three years on the Trustees' Council. He chaired the audit committee and had served on the executive committee. His wife, Patricia Costello Norris '51, survives him, along with four children, two of whom are alumni. Memorial gifts may be sent to the University of Rochester Cancer Center Memorial Research Fund, Box 704, 601 Elmwood Avenue, Rochester, NY 14627.

Richard Secrest '43, who served consecutively as a trustee, an honorary trustee, and a life trustee, on March 6 in Rochester. In 1953, Secrest became a partner in the law firm of Strang, Wright, Combs, Wiser & Shaw, which in 1975 became Harter, Secrest & Emery. A talented football player at Rochester, Secrest was elected a charter member of the University's Sports Hall of Fame, along with his brother, Dr. James L. Secrest '45, '48M. Memorial gifts may be sent to the Secrest Brothers Scholarship Fund, University of Rochester Gift Office, Rochester, NY 14627.

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Join internationally renowned opera stars along with Eastman School of Music opera students and faculty for a spectacular cruise of the western Caribbean aboard the Nieuw Amsterdam. Holland America, regarded as one of the world’s finest cruise lines, offers fine dining, beautiful staterooms, and exquisite amenities. Traveling among the ports of Key West, Playa del Carmen, Cozumel, Ocho Rios, and Georgetown, you will be thrilled by private concerts, outstanding entertainment, and personal interaction with musicians.

EXPLORING BAJA CALIFORNIA

January 15-23, 1994
(Special Expeditions)

Each winter, one of the world’s most exciting wildlife phenomena occurs in the bays and lagoons of Baja California’s Pacific coast. Thousands of gray whales, migrating from as far north as the Bering Sea, return to this area to breed, give birth, and nurture their young. Aboard the 70-passenger expedition ship, the M.V. Sea Lion, explore the wide variety of wildlife and scenery, including hundreds of dolphins frolicking in the bow wave, glorious desert-hued sunsets and sunrises, stunning desert landscapes of wind-sculpted sand dunes, and barking sea lions basking on rocks.

A SWISS ESCAPADE

March 1-8, 1994
(Alumni Holidays)

In the heart of Switzerland, where winter holidays were invented and perfected, lies a world-renowned resort, nestled between two lakes and surrounded by the grandeur of the Swiss Alps—Interlaken. From experienced travelers to those about to embark on a lifetime of travel pleasures; from the adventurous to those seeking for creature comforts amid breathtaking natural beauty; from avid skiers to sophisticated shoppers, many find Interlaken to be the ideal vacation destination.

THE LOWER CARIBBEAN AND ORINOCO RIVER

March 13-23, 1994
(Clipper Cruise Lines)

Encompassing Curacao, Bonaire, Tobago, and other areas in the Lower Caribbean and northern Venezuela, this voyage is one of great diversity, rich in natural beauty. Swim and snorkel in some of the finest marine environments and experience the exotic flora and fauna that thrive along the mighty Orinoco River. The 138-passenger Yorktown Clipper is the perfect craft for this voyage, allowing entrance to areas big cruise ships could never consider.

ROUTES OF DISCOVERY: PORTUGAL AND SPAIN

April 30-May 12, 1994
(Alumni Holidays)

Begin on the Portuguese island of Madeira, located off the northwest coast of Africa. This “Pearl of the Atlantic” is noted for its moderate year-round climate, spectacular scenery, and lush sub-tropical vegetation. Then, on to Portugal’s second largest city, Oporto, which features a 12th-century Romanesque cathedral. Further north lies Guimaraes, the “historic heart” and first capital of Portugal. Noted as a holy city, Santiago de Compostela was one of three chief places of pilgrimage in the Middle Ages. Conclude your journey by exploring Lisbon, one of the most delightful and unspoiled capitals of the world.

ROMANCE OF THE SEINE: D-DAY ANNIVERSARY TOUR

June 18-July 2, 1994
(Alumni Holidays)

Celebrate the 50th anniversary of D-Day in picturesque Normandy! Begin with an exploration of Churchill’s London and the historic British countryside, then journey to Portsmouth, where you will explore the Royal Navy Museum and the D-Day Museum. Following a ferry ride to France, spend two days exploring the sights and history of D-Day, including the beaches where the Allied troops landed. Then begin your cruise aboard the M/S Normandie, designed for navigating the Seine. The crew of this modern yacht-like river-cruiser will tempt you with elegant French cuisine as you travel to the heart of Paris.

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PASSAGE OF PETER THE GREAT: ST. PETERSBURG TO MOSCOW

July 11-22, 1994
(Alumni Holidays)

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(INTRAV)

CANADA’S MARITIME PROVINCES

September 3-17, 1994
(Clipper Cruise Lines)

VOYAGE TO ANTIQUITY: TURKEY AND GREECE

September 7-18, 1994
(Alumni Holidays)

MARCO POLO PASSAGE

September 29-October 13, 1994
(INTRAV)

Brochures with full details on each of these tours are available on request from the Alumni Association, Fairbank Alumni House, 685 Mt. Hope Ave., Rochester, NY 14627-8993, (800) 333-0175 or (716) 275-3684.
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AFTER

Words

JOANNE DOROSHOW ’76

1993: Lawyer, Political Activist—and Oscar Winner

Back in March at the Academy Awards — amid the applause for megahits like Unforgiven, Scent of a Woman, and Howard’s End—one Oscar went to a $350,000 film produced by a woman with no previous experience in moviemaking.

“I guess I peaked pretty early,” jokes Joanne Doroshow. By profession a lawyer, Doroshow with three colleagues (the director and two co-producers) shared this year’s Oscar for the best documentary feature film, The Panama Deception. (Actually, there were two statues to be passed around among the four of them—which might be a good thing, says Doroshow, since she barely has room to stash the foot-high trophy in her tiny New York apartment.)

Doroshow describes her Oscar-winning production as an expose of the illegalities behind the December 1989 invasion of Panama that ousted Manuel Noriega. The film also takes a close look at media complicity in reporting the government’s official story. The message: Bush undertook the invasion to topple the Panamanian government and abrogate treaty agreements, and U.S. officials covered up the extent of civilian casualties.

“We have a lot of rare footage of the invasion itself—Pentagon footage that was released under the Freedom of Information Act and footage shot by a Panamanian cameraman, the late Emanuel Becker—things you never saw on television. We also show network clips—one, for instance, of Tom Brokaw calling Panamanians ‘goons,’” says Doroshow.

After the Oscar ceremony, Doroshow and colleagues, all of them the type that back in the sixties and seventies would have been labeled “anti-Establishment,” found themselves at a reception in the Dorothy Chandler Pavilion, thrust into a galaxy of “all these stars.”

“It was surreal, almost comical—definitely a scene that we were not part of,” she says. Nevertheless, the neophyte Oscar-winner did strike up conversations with Ted Turner, who “said something positive” about broadcasting the film, and Jaye Davidson of The Crying Game, who “felt very much on the outs just as we did.”

As “on the outs” as the film might be—it hasn’t yet broken even, and PBS, for one, has declined to air it—The Panama Deception backs in a high-powered spotlight of celebrity endorsement. Elizabeth Montgomery (of “Bewitched” fame) narrates, and Jackson Browne and Sting have donated the rights to their songs (“Till I Go Down” and “Fragile,” respectively). Browne and Cher attended the premiere, which took place in Los Angeles just about an hour and a half after the editing was completed.

Doroshow came to Hollywood circuitously—around Cape Horn, so to speak, rather than through the canal. After earning her law degree at Temple University, she worked as a lobbyist for various public-interest groups in Washington, D.C. After the Three Mile Island accident, she spent four years with a watchdog group, Three Mile Island Alert. Next came work for Ralph Nader, specializing in insurance and liability issues.

In 1989 she headed for California for (so she thought) a short time, to join an organization that aided victims of the Union Carbide chemical-plant disaster in Bhopal, India. When that case wound down, she teamed up with documentary filmmaker Barbara Trent (the film’s director), who happened to be occupying the next-door office.

“I had been working for a long time on political cases, in organizing and public education and fundraising. And I had been doing quite a bit of writing and working with the media. So we realized that I already had a lot of the skills that are required of a producer—fundraising, media work, and just having a good political sense,” she says.

What’s ahead for her? “I’ll either continue in film in some way or perhaps get refocused on law. I just haven’t decided.”

As for the Oscar: “Well, the attention has been nice. A lot of people who never quite understood my political work are suddenly able to understand an Oscar. It’s given a lot of people, especially my family, a new appreciation for what I’m doing with my life, and that’s been kind of an interesting phenomenon.”

1972: Pro-McGovern and Anti-Vietnam

Even as an undergraduate, Joanne Doroshow had a knack for political persuasion, it seems.

“My whole career stems from the conversations Joanne and I used to have late at night, over about ten cups of coffee, back in 1972,” says best-friend Emily Eisner ’75, who works in poverty law as an assistant public defender in Cook County, Illinois.

Doroshow was a freshman then—the year of the McGovern campaign, the free-for-all Democratic convention, and the bombing of North Vietnam. Together, the pair coordinated Students for McGovern on the River Campus.

“She was such a good political organizer. I was thrilled — she even convinced all those people that I thought were politically apathetic to go out and vote for our candidate,” says Eisner.

She also remembers Doroshow as the dedicated kind of anti-war activist who would rally around the Washington Monument after the 1973 Paris Peace Accords were signed. “We all knew the peace accords were a fraud, and Joanne was always ready to protest,” remembers Eisner. “She was always doing things like that.”

Would Eisner have predicted that her friend would capture an Oscar in documentary films?

“Her current involvement with film does come as a bit of a shock—but to the extent that filmmaking is a medium for getting your ideas across, then, yes, that’s very much Joanne.”

Denise Bolger Kovnat
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