Cover Story:  
*Raising Cain—or Abel?*  
Page 18. Can tots tell right from wrong? A developmental psychologist says they can.

The ‘Ultimate Aspirin’  
Page 28. New research brings it closer.

Special Report:  
*A Vision for the College in the 21st Century*  
Ah, Those ‘Valentine Days’

It was the best of times. It was the worst of times. For those of us in the Class of ’44, it began as the best of times. Too bad it didn’t end that way. We were a happy bunch of kids that Freshman Week of 1940. Funny, here it is 56 years later, and it seems like only yesterday.

I have no idea what Freshman Week is like in today’s world. It was exciting then, and it would culminate in a banquet at Todd Union with the University president making a welcoming speech to the entering freshman class. But even at that early date, plans did not go exactly as scheduled.

This was a presidential election year, and Alan Valentine, the University president, was absent. He was out in the boondocks campaigning with publisher Frank Gannett, who had aspirations of becoming our next U.S. president. Such was my first near-encounter with Alan Valentine.

Pearl Harbor erupted in December 1941, and the whole climate of college life changed. We grew up fast. Many of our classmates left for military service. I was among those who were in a combat situation and ended up in a hospital. In fact, I received the very first blood transfusion at the University of Rochester Hospital. After that, I was able to return to school.

My second (and actual) meeting with Alan Valentine was a real encounter. In those days of gas rationing, it was always easy to hitch a ride home (I was living with my parents). On this occasion, my close friend, Mark Amdursky, and I stationed ourselves on River Boulevard and were soon picked up by a man driving a huge Cadillac. Lo and behold, it was our University president! I can vividly recall that we were so petrified we both jumped into the back seat and hardly said a word all the way home. Suddenly Alan Valentine became our chauffeur! When he asked us where we would like to be dropped off, Mark gave his address, on Belmont Street.

Ah, Those ‘Valentine Days’

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.

Alphabetical Living in Company E

Some months ago I found this photograph of Company E of the Navy V-12 Unit in an almost-forgotten picture album. Judging by the blue uniforms, it was taken in the fall of 1944.

Company E was housed on the third and fourth “decks” of Crosby Hall, and most of us had surnames beginning with F, G, and H. About half of us were recent high school graduates and half were “old salts” with service in the fleet. As far as I can determine from our yearbook and alumni records, out of the 124 men in Company E, 21 graduated with the classes of ’47 and ’48.

What a marvelous opportunity we were all presented by the Navy and the University! Many of us probably could not have received the quality education we did but for the good fortune of being assigned to the V-12 and specifically to Rochester. As reported in James G. Schneider’s book, The Navy V-12 Program—Leadership for a Lifetime, the V-12 program was an outstanding effort by the Navy and the 131 educational institutions involved.

Richard R. Gardner ’47
Memphis, Tennessee

Memories of a Subway Commuter

Mr. Dalton (he was in charge of admissions) phoned me in the spring of 1942 to tell me I had a University of Rochester scholarship. This was a few days after I had told the Harvard scholarship committee that I really wanted to go to Rochester. I began my daily trips to school on the subway in the old canal bed, getting off at

(Continued on page 3)
ROCHESTER
Review

Departments

Rochester in Review 4
Rochester Gazette 38
Books & Recordings 42
Alumni Review 45
Class Notes 52
After/Words 68

Features

A Vision for the College in the 21st Century 14
Special Report
Prepared as a basis for the sweeping Rochester Renaissance Plan, this report takes a close look at the primary mission of the College vis-a-vis undergraduate and graduate education on the River Campus—and at its implications for the future.

Raising Cain—Or Abel? 18
by Kathy Quinn Thomas
Even tots as young as two-and-a-half know that hitting a playmate is the wrong thing to do. And they’d know that even if you weren’t there to tell them so, argues developmental psychologist Judith Smetana.

Home Page, Sweet Home Page 23
by Denise Bolger Kovnat
With the number of World Wide Web sites growing geometrically, it’s cool to have a bit of bandwidth to call your own—as Rochester students have been happily discovering.

Seeking the Ultimate Aspirin 28
by Tom Rickey
New findings about previously unrecognized powers of aspirin and other anti-inflammatory drugs are emerging worldwide just as research at Rochester is yielding exciting new information about how and why these compounds do what they do.

His Excellency, the Man from Dembi Dolo 34
by Denise Bolger Kovnat
Since 1992, when democracy came at last to the long-suffering peoples of Ethiopia, Solomon Gidada ’65, ’67 (Mas) has been his government’s top diplomat in London. It’s a job that seems to suit him well.
Plotting Our Future

It is common wisdom that universities, like other enterprises, must rethink themselves. They must focus squarely on the programs they do best, and they must spend wisely. Such "restructuring" is just beginning in higher education, but it is well under way at Rochester.

Over the past two years we have taken decisive steps to review and focus priorities for our College’s liberal arts and engineering programs. The Rochester Renaissance Plan is the result of two years of study, analysis, and consultation. It is a comprehensive program designed to respond to the important forces that require higher education to change, while building on our historic missions at the same time. It pays attention to the interactive nature of changes, and thus looks at issues of quality as well as cost, and at issues of the long run as well as the short run.

We have taken a careful look at our graduate programs to see which ones contribute critically to our comparative advantages as well as to our institutional missions. We did this not because we believe that graduate programs are less (or more) important than undergraduate programs, but because they have distinctive features that bear attention. It is the case, for example, that the graduate disciplines—unlike undergraduate disciplines—tend to be relatively self-contained.

In looking at these programs, it was clear to us, and we believe to the faculty as a whole, that the College would be stronger if it were to focus on its essential strengths, which necessarily would mean running somewhat fewer programs at the graduate level, although every department in the College has unvarying expectations of excellence in undergraduate education and in scholarship. Making these decisions brought none of us particular joy, but we made them in the knowledge that they were the only responsible way to gain the resources to maintain and strengthen what we continue to do.

Of greater innovation and excitement were the changes on the undergraduate side. Here was the place where we were most convinced that we could not cut our way to greatness. Reducing resources as a means to “balance a budget”—such as by increasing the number of students while decreasing the faculty size—would, we believe, bring no long-term stability. This would degrade our undergraduate experience, thus making us less, not more, desirable, and we would, as a result lose quality and revenue.

Thus, we started not with budgets but with basics. We see a special role for undergraduate education. The genius of undergraduate education—and why it remains so important—is that it is not about the acquisition of skills in a short-term sense nor is it about specialization, worthy as both of these goals are. Instead, it is about learning skills in a longer-term sense, and about breadth as much as depth. It is about training leaders for the future of society, without knowing where those leadership skills will be applied. (We know that students change their interests while in college, and we know that what many of our graduates end up doing is not easily mapped by what they take in college. This not only is predictable, it is an exciting part of the process of a liberal education at college.)

In addition, college isn’t just about the classroom. It is also about the idea of being in a residential institution. College is an important way-station between home and the world beyond. It is where individuals who are growing rapidly, and learning how to take responsibility for themselves, are in an environment that provides new challenges and opportunities, but that is neither as “limiting” as home nor as “indifferent” as the general world.

A number of things became clear as we began this fundamental reexamination. First, we were extraordinarily fortunate that the faculty had been working on a new curricular vision, one that focused at its core on what we should be trying to accomplish in a national, liberal arts, educational experience—and about which I wrote you in an earlier column.

We also saw important issues to weigh in looking at the scale of our undergraduate program. For example, our facilities are sized for a smaller student body than we have today. In addition, it was clear that a reduction in the size of the student body would mean that our top students would find themselves among a more even cohort, which is better for them, better for class instruction, and better for the reputation of the institution for the future.

For these, and similar, reasons, a perhaps initially counter-intuitive reduction in size was right, not because of next year, but because of the long run, in which quality itself will beget the revenues we need to sustain ourselves. It is the right response because it responds to a clear vision of what undergraduate education should look like, rather than just to economic pressures.

This way of thinking about the core of what the undergraduate experience at Rochester was about, in turn, raised new questions—about how to relate the curricular with the co-curricular, and how to think about our obligations as a residential institution. These are incredibly important issues, and they are ones that we must focus on—and answer—because we are committed to “returning to basics” in thinking about undergraduate education. Addressing, and answering, these issues is the responsibility of an important commission, chaired by Professor William Green, and composed of faculty, staff, students, and trustees.

While there are many other features to the Renaissance Plan, these are at its heart and soul. It represents the kind of focus that we must bring to our efforts, as well as a coherent vision of making sure that what we do, we can do superbly, as well as focusing on areas where we have comparative advantages over other institutions, in graduate and undergraduate programs alike. It is right for Rochester, while simultaneously placing us at the forefront of the kind of changes that the nation has been waiting for higher educational institutions to make. And it should be as exciting for our alumni as it is for those of us at the institution itself.

Thomas H. Jackson
**LETTERS**

(continued from inside front cover)

Plymouth Avenue, where I transferred to the bus to the University.

We went to mixers. I worked on the Campus with Gordy Kester and Bob Koch. For some poorly remembered reason, I went to spring intersession at Prince Street, where lunch times were bridge sessions with Annie Houlihan, Annette Levin, Bob Eastman, and others. I was impressed from afar with Ann Meachum; did she go on the stage?

The war was on—and going poorly for the United States. Each week there were fewer students in the labs and seminars as the services called. I entered the Navy V-12 program, starting July 1, 1943, assigned to quarters in the DDA house. One roommate was Alan Liss, who lit a cigarette before getting out of the sack each morning and later became a publisher of medical books.

Todd Union was the dining hall and center of student activities, where a tall, thin, long-fingered freshman played Debussy to be walking at 4 a.m. in sub-zero snow around the perimeter of Fauver Stadium.

Did we work? We did: Finished three years of pre-med in two, cramming in long year of Spanish with Canfield, organic chem with "the Baron," as well as much physical training and "guard duty." This turned out to be walking at 4 a.m. in sub-zero snow around the perimeter of Fauver Stadium.

Edwin Savloff ’46, ’48M (MD)
Reno, Nevada

**Homemade DDT**

As a graduate student in the fall semester of 1943, I served as a teaching assistant in the elementary chemistry course. Most of the students were Navy V-12 men, who attended class in uniform. The lab manual had a nice beginner’s experiment: The student was given a well-blended mixture of salt crystals and sand, was asked to devise a way to separate the salt from the sand, and then instructed to do so. One V-12 student was totally stumped and came to me for help. Rather than tell him outright how to do the separation, I asked a question: Had he heard of salt water? His remarkable answer was No. From a man in the Navy!

A note on graduate-student living: Early in 1944, my wife and I moved to a new apartment, and, to furnish it, bought a sofa from a second-hand furniture store. It had been newly reupholstered and looked nice, but as we soon discovered, it had bedbugs: We saw them and we were bitten by them. The merchant refused to take it back, and I was forced to take matters into my own hands.

Prominent in the news in those war years was a wonderful new insecticide, DDT. We read, for example, of how the U.S. Army, after occupying Naples, gave every resident a dusting with DDT in order to wipe out populations of body lice that transmit typhus. But DDT was not available to civilians. I looked up the original (1871) preparation of DDT, and by the same method synthesized some in the lab. The ingredients were cheap and the synthesis easy. Having obtained DDT, I then wondered how to apply it. I dissolved some chloroform and, with an artist’s brush, painted the solution along the seams and buttons in the upholstery. When the chloroform had evaporated, crusts of DDT were visible. But we had no more bedbugs!

Joseph F. Bunnell ’45 (PhD)
Santa Cruz, California

**The Eastman School Heard From**

This picture may not be exactly what you are looking for, but you may find it of some interest: It is the 1942 class of high school seniors graduating from the Eastman School Preparatory Department. Raymond Wilson, director of the preparatory department, is on the far left, and Howard Hanson, director of the school, is on the right.

As preparatory students, our main activity was private lessons on Saturday morning, mine with Emory Remington, and so we were not well acquainted with each other at the time.

The three young men centered in the back row of this photo are Tommy Goodman, Kenneth Pasmanic, and myself. And those other two I got to know very well, since we were to spend about three years working and living together in the same army outfit.—the post band at Walter Reed Hospital in Washington, D.C. The probability that three of us would be assigned to the same outfit seems quite small, and I have often wondered if someone with an Eastman connection played a part in the assignments. He would have my deepest gratitude, for in wartime Washington I met and married my dear wife, Kathy, a young “government girl” from Arkansas. We celebrated our 50th anniversary in 1995.

Kenneth, a bassoonist, stayed in Washington and has had an outstanding career with the National Symphony. Unfortunately, I had no contact with Tommy after the war. He was a wonderful piano player. I’ve al-ways been a trombone player, competent but not great, and after a few years decided to change professions. I received a Ph.D. in physics in 1963 from New Mexico State University and was a teacher there until retirement in 1990. Probably I was influenced by my older brother George, who got his Ph.D. in physics from Rochester in 1951.

Dave Mott ’46E
Las Cruces, New Mexico

Rochester Review can add one more identification for the photo: violinist Anastasia Jempels’ ’46E, seated second from the right, who, appropriately enough, is on the faculty of Eastman’s Community Education Division, successor to the Preparatory Department.

**And a Word from the Sixties**

Up until the last issue, I hadn’t noticed much about the class of ’68 in the Review. I thought perhaps many folks, like myself, had adopted alternative lifestyles and disappeared from the cultural mainstream.

So, despite the fact that I did not know Hal Richman in school, it was with interest and joy that I read his letter in the Winter issue.

Our class lived in an era of extreme turmoil. Maybe many people made disparate and unusual lifestyle choices due to the Vietnam War and concomitant splits in the American psyche. I know I did, living an esoteric and removed life for a long time, studying Sanskrit and Vedanta and engaging other paths towards peace of mind and heart. Only recently have I started to read the Review with interest and open-mindedness, and it has helped me reintegrate into a wider esoteric social awareness.

I may not have often been in a grounded, centered state of mind during my years at Rochester. However, the University did provide me with an environment conducive to creative and critical thinking that continues today.

Jon Tupper ’68
Via e-mail

**Classified Information**


Lake Ontario (Rochester) Condo. Waterfront adjacent to Yacht Club. Best view of lake, harbor, sandy beach, and sunsets! Nicest 2 bdrm; heated Olympic pool and lovely courtyard. $125,000. Principals only. 1410 Westernge. (716) 225-9072.

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

Send your order and payment (checks payable to University of Rochester) to “Classified Information,” Rochester Review, 147 Administration Building, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627-0033.
New Dean Appointed at Medical School

Dr. Lowell Goldsmith, a nationally recognized dermatologist who has been a Rochester faculty member since 1981, in January became the seventh dean of the School of Medicine and Dentistry.

He succeeds Dr. Marshall Lichtman, dean for the last six years, who has returned to teaching, research, and seeing patients. As dean, Lichtman established several new departments and 10 new endowed professorships in the school.

Goldsmith is the James H. Sterner Professor of Dermatology and founding chair of the dermatology department at Rochester. He focuses his research on the genetics and biochemistry of skin disease and on developing new drugs for the treatment of psoriasis and other skin disorders.

Past president of the Society for Investigative Dermatology and of the Association of Professors of Dermatology, he received a bachelor's degree from Columbia University and his medical degree from SUNY Medical School-Downstate and taught at Harvard and Duke before coming to Rochester.

In announcing the appointment, Dr. Jay H. Stern, the University's senior vice president and vice provost for health affairs, noted that Goldsmith "has achieved local and national respect and prominence as a clinician, researcher, teacher, and administrator," adding that "as the educational and research missions of medical schools across the country are changing, as is the way medical schools are financed, we will rely on Dr. Goldsmith to address these challenges and to advance the high regard and distinction our medical school holds throughout the United States."

The cool stuff: Mark Kaplan '97 uses an overhead projector to demonstrate the reaction of lithium with water during the Undergraduate Chemistry Council's "Chemistry Magic Show." The show—which features quantities of goo, slime, and satisfying explosions—is put on annually for several hundred local schoolchildren. The idea, says Viswanathan Prakash '98, is to encourage fellow future scientists by showing off "the fun side of chemistry, the really cool stuff."
Photon Experiment Shows the Flaw in Classical Physics

Using a simple system involving two photons, Rochester physicists have demonstrated in the laboratory a central tenet of quantum mechanics: that an event must be measured before it is real. The work is reported in a recent issue of *Physics Letters A*.

The intriguing aspect is that the team does not have to resort to extensive mathematical formulas. In fact, theirs is one of the simplest and most elegant experiments yet conducted that shows just how classical physics breaks down.

“This is a very intuitive illustration that shows classical physics sometimes fails to describe the real world accurately,” says Leonard Mandel, DuBridge Professor of Physics and Optics. “Most proofs rely on mountains of equations, and it’s easy to lose track of what is happening. This experiment is much easier to understand.”

Quantum mechanics has brought the rise of many ideas that fly in the face of common sense: the possibility of altering past events, for instance, or the ability to change an event merely by observing it. As bizarre as the predictions of quantum mechanics are, the theoretical basis has held up whenever tested experimentally.

Now a paper by Mandel and colleagues tackles another longstanding challenge to quantum mechanics. In the heyday of the rivalry between established physics and the upstart quantum field, a landmark 1935 paper by Einstein, Podolsky, and Rosen asserted that if an event can be predicted with certainty, the event is real, even if it is never measured. The quantum contingent, led by Niels Bohr, Werner Heisenberg, and Max Born, insisted that there is no reality until a measurement is made.

Mandel’s team has shown experimentally that quantum mechanics wins again: There is no reality until a measurement is made.

“In the absence of any observation it makes no sense to say that something is really there,” says Mandel, who heads percent of the original goal of $375 million. Campaign leaders believe that it is possible to exceed a $410 million milestone by the conclusion of the campaign on May 23.

Some recent campaign highlights:

- **Aided by Robert Goergen’s remarkable generosity, the Campaign for the Rochester Experience has reached $149 million, which is 85 percent of its goal of $175 million.** While the campaign officially closes in May, fundraising will continue on behalf of the Rochester Renaissance Plan for undergraduate programs. A centerpiece of the fund drive is the Late-Forties 50th Reunion in October, which aims to raise an unprecedented $5 million.

- **The Campaign for the Medical Center has been a resounding success, raising $161 million to date, 156 percent of its goal of $103 million.** Recent major gifts include $2 million from Joseph Aresty and his family to establish the Helen Aresty Fine and Irving Fine Professorship in Neurology; $1.25 million from William and Sheila Konar to establish the William B. and Sheila Konor Center for Liver and Digestive Diseases; and $1 million from Dr. James Aquavella, clinical professor in ophthalmology, for the Excellence in Vision Research Program.

- **Continuing its legacy of gifts to the Simon School, the Gleason Foundation in December contributed $1 million in support of the Gleason Global Initiative.** The Simon campaign now stands at $54 million, 94 percent of its goal of $57 million.

- **The Eastman School of Music has raised $23 million to date toward a goal of $25 million.** Among many recent gifts to Eastman, a $250,000 contribution from Mr. and Mrs. Clark Baker supports the Evelyn A. Fraser Memorial Scholarship for organ students.

- **The Warner School has raised $11 million toward its goal of $15 million.** The school continues to benefit from the support of William Scandling and his late wife, Margaret Warner Scandling ‘44: Most recently, Professor Judith Smetana was named to the Frederica Warner Chair in Education, which the couple established in honor of Mrs. Scandling’s aunt (see page 18).
one of the world’s premier groups in quantum optics.

Mandel and his colleagues, graduate students Justin Torgerson and David Branning and research associate Carlos Monken, used a laser to send a stream of photons into a crystal, which then sent out pairs of lower-energy photons.

After mixing the photons, the team traced their paths, comparing the routes they followed to those predicted by classical physics and by quantum mechanics. They found that the photons don’t always follow the paths predicted by classical physics. Even though classical physics predicts the paths with “certainty,” the prediction is not matched by reality.

“Many people accept the notion that reality is something separate from the information we take through our own detectors—our senses,” says Mandel, whose experiment was funded by the National Science Foundation and the U.S. Navy. “Our results run counter to that thinking, in emphasizing that there is no reality in the absence of measurement. Even Einstein had trouble accepting that this was true.”

**Investigators Discover Genes Implicated in Sudden Death from Heart Rhythm Disorders**

The recent discovery of three mutated genes having to do with electrical activity in the heart may hold the key to a cause of sudden death among children and young adults. The discovery was reported by a multinational research team headed by Dr. Arthur J. Moss, professor of medicine and a leading research and clinical cardiologist.

The condition associated with the mutated genes—called “long QT syndrome”—in reference to an abnormal heart rhythm—may account for half the cases of sudden death in teen athletes and also for some cases of SIDS (sudden infant death syndrome), Moss says. Long QT syndrome may also account for as many as 40 percent of all unexpected deaths in people under age 30, he adds.

Moss is lead investigator for the research, which is being conducted at Rochester and at other medical centers in Texas, Utah, Michigan, Israel, and Italy.

The name long QT syndrome refers to an abnormally long interval between two of the electrical waves that the heart discharges and recharges during each beat. The delay can cause sudden death.

If only one parent has the condition, Moss says, half of his or her children will inherit it. People who have the syndrome usually have only one of the three newly discovered mutated genes. They can be found by examining the patient’s electrocardiogram.

The discovery is important because it should lead to better treatment for patients with the syndrome and, on a larger scale, to better understanding of all abnormal heart rhythms, Moss reports.

“The long QT syndrome has been like the Rosetta stone,” he notes. “It has given us a key to electrical disturbances of the heart.”

**University Library Receives Soviet Espionage Materials**

The National Security Agency has designated Rush Rhees Library a depository for a large cache of Soviet Cold War intelligence documents.

The collection, which will arrive in installments over the next few years, consists largely of NSA translations of intercepted traffic or encrypted communications between Soviet intelligence and diplomatic organizations and their agents working in foreign countries.

Jeffrey Burds, assistant professor of history, who made the successful application to the NSA, says that the documents “represent a crucial source for Cold War history. They reveal not only the U.S. penetration of Soviet clandestine activities in the West, but also the limits of the American efforts to counteract Soviet spying.”

Burds plans to use the materials for undergraduate research as early as next spring in a series of new courses devoted to Cold War history.

**Paper in Nature Sheds Light on How Mammals See Motion**

An important debate among those who study vision has been settled with the publication of an article in the December 1995 issue of the British journal *Nature*. The article also points out the dangers of investigating complex processes like vision with models that may be mathematically sound but which lack some of the characteristics of real-world objects and surfaces.

“There are significant differences between artificial stimuli and the real ones that animals see,” says the paper’s author, Peter Bex, a postdoctoral researcher in the Department of Brain and Cognitive Science. “In itself, that might not be a problem. But the difficulty arises because the use of artificial images to test how the visual system works can produce strange results.”

Specifically, two competing camps with alternative explanations for how the vision system detects motion have been able to support their respective models using these artificial images.

One group has contended that animals see motion by determining where a shape’s edges are located, and then by noticing when those edges change position.

The second camp explains motion detection using energy-based mechanisms. This camp believes that there are groups of cells in the brains of mammals that specialize in detecting motion within limited spatial ranges. Some cells specialize in seeing only large ranges of motion, like the large structure of a dog walking. Others detect mid-sized ranges of motion, like the dog’s tail wagging, and still others see only small ranges, like the fine structure of a dog’s nostrils twitching as they catch a scent.

In his study, Bex had subjects view the artificial images (moving random-dot patterns) through a sequence of filters that screened out certain energy components so that the patterns more closely resembled real-world images. He asked subjects to say whether or not they saw movement from one image to the next.

By analyzing the pattern of responses, Bex was able to show conclusively that the edge-based model is a faulty explanation for how human brains detect motion, and that the energy-based model more accurately reflects how brains actually work.

**Strong Memorial Ranked Among Top 100 Hospitals**

A new guidebook, *America’s Best Hospitals*, ranks the University’s Strong Memorial Hospital among the 100 best hospitals in the nation. Criteria for selection included reputation, mortality rate, and ratio of staff to beds, among other factors.

Published by U.S. News & World Report, the guide ranks hospitals in 16 specialties. Those in which Strong was cited include neurology (43rd), cancer treatment (57th), orthopedics (62nd), rheumatology (66th), otolaryngology (78th), gastroenterology (94th), and endocrinology (95th).
Old Films Show Lively Deaf Culture, Linguist Reports

Deaf people who lived in the United States in the early part of the 20th century were friendless recluses, right? That couldn't be further from the truth, though it's what Hollywood film producers and novelists would have you believe, says linguist Ted Supalla, a specialist in American Sign Language.

"Like today, deaf people partied together, drove cars, went to school," he notes. "They entertained hearing and non-hearing people alike with songs and stories."

Supalla has co-produced "Charles Krauel: A Profile of a Deaf Filmmaker," the first video composed of rare film footage of get-togethers among deaf people earlier in this century. Pictured, for example, are a rousing rendition of "Yankee Doodle Dandy," performed for a standing-room-only crowd, and a moving interpretation of "The Star Spangled Banner," elegantly signed at only a moment's notice.

Other recorded performances were rendered by deaf artists using theatrical techniques for enhancing the beauty of sign language. One classic style incorporates rhythmic beats into signs similar to cheers in their simple cadence of 1-2, 1-2-3. This visual melody has virtually vanished today, remaining in only one song, the mascot cheer of Gallaudet University: "Hail to the Mighty Bisons."

The documentary also features an interview with Krauel, the deaf filmmaker who recorded those events on a movie camera he purchased in 1925. Krauel and his friend Chas Yanzito shot thousands of feet of film over 50 years. A long-time resident of Chicago, he left behind the richest-known collection of films on the deaf community when he died in 1990 at the age of 98. His memories of the scenes depicted in the films are shared through an interpreter.

"What Krauel did is amazing," Supalla says. "By simply recording casual get-togethers and other events, he preserved half a century of deaf history for future generations to see. Without these films, a huge chunk of American history would be missing."

The video not only dispels popular myths about deaf people but documents the evolution of ASL. Footage shows people using signs that are no longer in use—an exciting prospect for researchers who examine how and why the language changes. The films also allow researchers to study literary forms in use at the time, such as storytelling traditions.

Supalla met Krauel in Illinois in the early 1980s through a friend who remembered Krauel filming events when she was a small child. For Supalla, whose original aspiration was to be a filmmaker, it was an inspirational meeting. Like Steven Spielberg, who has launched a film and archive project to preserve the experiences of Holocaust victims, Supalla hopes to document the history of the deaf experience in the United States.

"There might be more home movies out there, in garages and attics, that people think are worthless. But these movies tell the story of the American deaf community in a way that's never been told," he said. "I hope as word gets out, people who find these will contact me."

Hating Politicians Is Nothing New, Say Political Scientists

Why do we seem to have lost trust in government and, for that matter, in our American society? A Rochester political scientist and a Harvard University colleague see some parallels with attitudes of Americans of a century ago that may hold some answers—and some answers to how we might restore that trust.

Working under a grant from the Pew Charitable Trust, Rochester's Gerald Gamm, assistant professor of political science, and Robert D. Putnam, professor of government at Harvard, are investigating how a hundred years ago Americans revitalized a crumbling civic life and restored the social connectedness that is crucial to democratic government.

Gamm and Putnam see a parallel between the intense dissatisfaction that Americans express toward politics today and attitudes at the turn of the century. After the Civil War, urbanization, industrialization, and massive waves of migration disrupted face-to-face contacts and trampled over traditional social bonds. Though a few amassed great fortunes in this era, many urban dwellers lived in slums. Ordinary Americans had little faith in government's ability to address the problems that mattered most to them.

Yet during this period of disillusionment and social upheaval, Americans regenerated civic vitality in a blossoming of new affinity groups. Around 1890-1910, dozens of organizations sprouted up: PTAs, labor unions, church sodalities, temple sisterhoods, Boy Scouts, Urban League, NAACP, and YWCA, to name a few.

These groups undergirded efforts at political reform that culminated in the Progressive Era, Gamm and Putnam believe. In their research project, they will test the hypothesis that a dense civic life generates social trust and political organization, and can lead to effective political reform.

"Almost exactly a century ago, with enlightened leadership, systematic inquiry, and a renewed sense of civic engagement, Americans changed the way we managed our collective affairs," Gamm and Putnam wrote in their research proposal. "We can do so again, even in this pessimistic and cynical age, if we are sufficiently bold and far-sighted. This research project is a building block of that national effort."
Kids, Moms, & Videotape

Research Shows Babies Are Smarter Than You Think

Babies don’t brag about their brainpower, but they’re brighter than people realize, says psychologist Richard Aslin. He should know, because he heads what is probably the country’s only “multidimensional” infant laboratory studying the minds of infants through experiments that explore vision as well as ones that examine language learning.

Researchers like Aslin’s infant-language-learning team uncover more evidence every day of the precocious ability of babies to understand things about language well before they can speak. For example, researchers in this field now believe that, just one day after they’re born, babies sense the difference between their mother’s native language and a foreign tongue.

“We think an enormous amount of learning is going on before babies ever say their first word,” says Aslin (who is, incidentally, not only a researcher but also University vice provost and dean of the College). “Our mission is to map out what they know before they can tell us in their own words.”

Aslin’s research has shown that newborns prefer the cooing, musical sound of “motherese” or “baby talk” over ordinary speech, and he has shown that babies are better than adults at detecting some subtle differences in speech sounds. Because babies aren’t talking, however, researchers have to be clever in designing experiments that yield useful information. A good starting place, Aslin’s research team has learned, is working with the baby’s innate curiosity.

In his latest project, Aslin is using babies, moms, and videotape to get the facts about when babies start recognizing individual words, at around 7 months. Over the past year, a long parade of 7-month-olds has been escorted by Mom or Dad to a laboratory in Meliora Hall that looks like an oddball cross between a study lounge and a playroom. The room is outfitted with bookshelves, a desk, computers, a couch, large photomurals of babies, Muppets wall paper, and a big toy box. Hundreds more babies will be brought here in the next few years for an ongoing series of studies like this one.

What happens to these tiny research subjects? Two of Aslin’s graduate students, Jenny Saffran and Toben Mintz, explain to parents: “You and the baby will sit in a small room with flashing lights. While you’re being entertained by listening to music on headphones, the baby will hear some sentences and words. We watch the babies to see how long they pay attention to the different sounds.”

Mozart, Handel, Ella Fitzgerald, or Frank Sinatra? Mom or Dad picks the music, puts on headphones, takes a seat in a cramped booth. Baby sits on Mom’s or Dad’s lap. While the parent listens to tunes coming through the headphones, the baby hears a recording of a woman’s voice speaking a series of sentences.

The baby is free to look around the booth, following with its eyes where the lights are flashing and where the sound of words and sentences is coming from. A videocamera watches the baby and relays the image to a computer video monitor just outside the booth. Grad student Mintz watches the monitor, punching an “on-off” button that records how long the baby appears to be listening attentively to the different passages.

The button goes “on” when the baby is actively following the sounds with its eyes and ears and goes off when baby’s attention dissolves into distraction and squirming. After sampling dozens of different babies’ responses to the same passages and analyzing their attention periods, the researchers make some inferences about what’s happening inside the baby’s head.

“We know that babies prefer familiar sounds over unfamiliar ones,” Aslin explains. “They show us that by paying attention to familiar sounds longer. In this experiment, babies bear certain words repeated as they listen to several passages. By measuring the length of time they listen attentively, we zero in on when and how babies figure out when one word ends and another begins.”

The miracle is that these little geniuses make this staggering feat of learning look so casually effortless, like basketball superstar Michael Jordan soaring through air, or Olympic medalist Oksana Baiul dancing on ice.

Jan Fitzpatrick

Just because Baby can’t talk yet doesn’t mean that Baby doesn’t already know a lot about what you’ve been saying.

Milestones in Baby Talk

At just 4 months of age, babies recognize their own names. At only 7 months, they are able to pick out individual words from the rush of sounds and rhythms that make up a sentence. (Think that’s easy? Try listening to any language you don’t know and see if you can do this.) By 8 months, babies are “babbling.” Those who can hear speech try making sounds themselves. Those who are deaf but who are exposed to sign language “babble” in sign, practicing repetitive gestures.

By one year, most babies have begun to utter a word or two. By 18 months, most toddlers are putting together two-word sentences, like “go store” or “more bottle.”

By age 2, children are grammarians. They understand enough about word order and sentence structure to know that “dog eats food” makes sense but “food eats dog” doesn’t. Around the same time, children begin “fast-mapping” their vocabulary. They learn one new word just about every couple of waking hours. They can hear a word just once and remember what it means.

During childhood, they will learn about 10,000 words a year!
Ford, Thiede Honored by Named Professorships

New professorships at the Medical Center honor two former faculty members—Loretta Ford, founding dean of the School of Nursing, and Henry Thiede '45, who retired last summer after 21 years as chair of the medical school's department of obstetrics and gynecology.

Initial incumbent of the Ford chair, the first named professorship in the School of Nursing, is Harriet Kitzman '84N (PhD). Kitzman is a pioneer in the nurse-practitioner movement, of which Ford is one of the founders.

In 1968 Kitzman co-directed the establishment of the first pediatric nurse-practitioner program in the country. Since 1989 she has been the co-principal investigator on a large-scale project demonstrating the positive effect of public health nursing on disadvantaged young families.

Newly appointed to the Thiede Professorship is Dr. David S. Guzick, a specialist in reproductive endocrinology who also succeeds Thiede as chair of the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Guzick, who holds M.D. and Ph.D. degrees from New York University, comes to Rochester from the University of Pittsburgh. He is the author or co-author of nearly 70 scientific articles and 24 abstracts on a variety of reproductive and gynecological topics and has received substantial funding for research on infertility, menopause, endometriosis, and polycystic ovary syndrome.

Fiddling for a Prince, Caroling at the White House

Undergraduate musicians enjoyed some special audiences last semester—namely, Britain's Prince Andrew and Christmas visitors at the White House. While the prince was in town for the Ryder Cup last September, Eastman School violinists Jill Olson and Kathleen Missall were summoned—PDQ, of course—to perform for His Highness's dinner one evening. When the two showed up at the restaurant, they found Prince Andrew and a dozen golfing buddies about to dine in a private room.

"We were playing duets by Mozart, Bach, and Handel for about an hour," says Olson. "Then the prince introduced himself and invited us in to perform a piece for his entourage while they were waiting for dessert. There were about 10 to 12 males, all very kind and attentive."

Three months later, at the White House, visitors and staff attended three performances by the Yellowjackets, the University's all-male a cappella singing group. (This was the first—and definitely the most dazzling—stop on a 25-day tour that took the Yellowjackets to San Diego, Los Angeles, and San Francisco.)

The engagement was arranged by Marc Hoberman '70, assistant director of the White House visitor's office. "They're one of the few groups that performed at the White House during the Christmas season," he says, adding that the 13 students also sang for enthusiastic audiences at "First Night" festivities in the City of Annapolis.

He reports, "I have this wonderful photo from one of their performances in Annapolis. It's a crowd of people—and they're all singing along and doing the motions to "The Crocodile Rock.""

Optics, Physics Research Cited Among Best of '95

Research with light, lasers, and subatomic particles earned year-end kudos for several teams at the University last winter.

The team of Carlos Stroud, professor at the Institute of Optics, and graduate student Michael Noel was recognized by Optics and Photonics News, Science News, and Physics News in 1995 for its work using very short, precise laser pulses to make an electron interfere with itself inside an atom. Eventual applications could include new ways to store vast amounts of information.

At the Laboratory for Laser Energetics, the design and construction of the world's most powerful ultraviolet laser, Omega, was included among the top 23 technical achievements in 1995 picked by Popular Mechanics. The 4.5-year effort to upgrade Omega was led by Professor Robert L. McCrory, director of the laboratory.

The discovery of a subatomic particle, the top quark, by an international team that included several University scientists and students was also cited, by Science News.
• “Only in Washington could you find someone who thinks there is no public purpose in enriching the public”—economist Stephen Landsburg, taking exception (in a column in Forbes magazine) to FCC chairman Reed Hundt’s proposal that, rather than being sold to the highest bidder, new frequencies opening up on the public airwaves should be reserved to serve “a clear public interest.”

“Hundt has some beneficiaries in mind,” Landsburg writes. “He wants to hand over loose broadcast spectrum to politicians. This would be good for society, he thinks, because it would reduce the fearsome cost of running public campaigns.” But, Landsburg argues, even if TV advertising were free, political candidates would still continue to raise as much campaign money as they could and just spend it in other ways.

• “Kids generally come out of school having learned nothing about it except that they’d better not talk about it, because it could get them in trouble”—William Scott Green, Philip S. Bernstein Professor of Judaic Studies, explaining to a Los Angeles Times reporter why so many children are ignorant about religion.

“We need to know where religions come from and to respect them,” Green said. “If we learned anything from the tragedy of Waco, it is that you can get killed if what you are practicing is not a religion but you say that it is.” Green is associate editor of the newly published 1,154-page Dictionary of Religion (HarperCollins). “We wanted to cover as much as we could about all the religions of the world, to help people think of the subject more broadly,” he says.

• “Money gets kids focused in the wrong direction”—psychologist Edward Deci in U.S. News & World Report. Learning by Earning, the brainchild of House Speaker Newt Gingrich, is a nonprofit group that has paid 10,000 schoolchildren in 29 states $2 each for every book they read. Deci takes issue with such efforts, arguing that kids too easily become enamored of extrinsic motivators like money or prizes. The best results, he says, derive from intrinsic motivation—satisfaction that is its own reward.

• “I don’t think anyone ever imagined that enzymes worked this way”—microbiologist David Wu, quoted in Business Week.

Breaking down cellulose is one of the most vital tricks of the microbial world. Thanks to the enzymes wielded by bacteria and fungi, cows digest grass, fallen trees decay, and companies can transform corn into ethanol. Investigating his theory that some bacteria are far better at breaking down cellulose than their enzymes would suggest, Wu and an international band of scientists have deciphered the gene that codes for the protein in these “superbugs.” One idea for putting the discovery to use: creating proteins that help boost the efficiency of enzyme-containing detergents or industrial processes.

• “It still sounds like ragtime, and the left hand is boom, chunk, boom, chunk, but they leave no syncopated stone unturned”—Tony Caramia, associate professor of piano, discussing in Time magazine the 1920s and 1930s mix of ragtime, jazz, and classical sounds that became known as “novelty piano.”

Caramia is one of the country’s leading experts in ragtime and novelty piano, according to Time. In an article discussing a new eight-CD project on the Pearl label, Keyboard Wizards of the Gershwin Era, he explains that, “unlike the ragtime musicians, who were young, itinerant blacks, the novelty folks were primarily classically trained. These influences showed up in the more advanced harmonies in their music.”

• “There is no evidence that millions of children are dyslexic”—educational psychologist Gerald Coles in Scientific American, contesting the statistic that 10 million American children suffer from the disorder.

A growing number of dissenters believe postnatal experience, including inadequate instruction, is the real culprit in most cases. “To legitimize the category is unconscionable, because it’s unproved,” Coles says. “I can cite 50 studies that show even very weak readers can be trained to develop phonological abilities.”

Grand Finale

Back in the 1970s, after a performance by the Cleveland Quartet in London’s Queen Elizabeth Hall, an adoring young fan presented cellist Paul Katz with a stuffed velvet octopus. “I call him Mr. Cleveland,” she told him. “He has one head, one heart, and eight hands.”

As the quartet prepared for its final concert last December, Katz confessed that the spirit of Mr. Cleveland—the feeling of musical unity—is “the part that’s hardest to give up. When you’re in the sound and the chemistry is there, it’s a transcendent moment.”

After 26 years of personal fulfillment and worldwide acclaim, the quartet completed its final concert tour at the end of 1995. The decision to disband was triggered when first violinist William Preucil ’52E, ’56E (Mas) agreed to join the Cleveland Orchestra as concertmaster, but other factors were involved as well—among them, the demands of 150 to 180 days a year spent on the road and away from family. Together, the musicians decided it was better to exit gracefully at their peak than to scramble to fill the vacancy and others that might follow.

Formed at the Cleveland Institute of Music in 1969, the quartet had been based at the Eastman School of Music since 1976. Three of its original and succeeding members remain on the Eastman faculty: Katz, violinist James Dunham, and former violist Martha Strongin Katz.

The group leaves an impressive legacy, including 11 award-winning recordings and commissions or premieres of 19

Cleveland Quartet: Clockwise from top left, William Preucil, James Dunham, Peter Salafi, Paul Katz
works, 15 by American composers (including Eastman colleagues Samuel Adler and Christopher Rouse).

Before a sold-out audience in Kilbourn Hall, the quartet played its final Rochester concert on December 16. For their carefully planned encore, the musicians chose the finale of Beethoven's last string quartet, entitled *Der Schwer Gefasste Entschluss* ("The Difficult Decision").

In the program notes, Paul Katz wrote, "Written into the score, under the notes of the opening Grave, is the philosophical question, *Muss es Sein?*—"Must it be?" Beethoven answers the question with an exuberant, joyous Allegro, in which he writes, *Es Muss Sein!*—"It must be!" We leave you, dear friends, with that."

**Three Undergraduates Receive Barth-Crapsey Research Awards**

When *Rochester Review* writes about research, it is generally about scholarly and scientific investigations of faculty and graduate students. It is well, however, to remember that they are not the only ones engaged in primary research here—undergraduates are doing so also.

Among those working on original projects this semester are the three current winners of the University's Barth-Crapsey research fellowships, an award intended to stimulate high-quality primary research by undergraduates in the humanities and social sciences. This semester's Barth-Crapsey fellows are:

- Teresa Lozeau, a Take Five political science major, who is researching U.S. foreign-aid policies in Latin America and their effects on democratic initiatives and human rights. In this study she is using research she conducted last year in Bolivia and Chile.

- Gabriel Coleman '96, a Russian studies major, who is examining "Gulag" songs and their dissemination in Russia. In connection with this project, Coleman is making the first English translations of these underground poems and lyrics.

- Rachel Blumstein '96, a religion and classical studies major, who is exploring "Body and Purity in Early Christianity," an examination of continuity and change from ancient Judaism to the world of Paul.

"Coach says the only way to train to run is to run," says Jason Hart '97. A middle distance runner for the men's track and field team, Hart has been running hard. So far, he's earned All America honors in cross country two years in a row, and last year, for indoor track as well.

"But sometimes," he adds with a laugh, "it just feels as though we're getting training in how to be tired." Tired is no joke, though, with up to 80 outdoor miles per week under his belt, combined with classes, jobs, and the plain old fun stuff students do.

Hart takes running very seriously. "I ran in high school and it turned out I did very well. Then I took a year off before coming to the University, and I really missed it a lot.

"When I started training again, though, it was much harder than I expected. When I got to the nationals, I came in second to last, and that," he admits, "was pretty hard for me."

That summer, he took the training to heart, putting all his energies into running and working, preparing for the next season. "All that summer after freshman year, it seemed like it was run, go to work, run, go to work. . . ."

Competition in sophomore year, however, became much more interesting because of the extra training, he says. "The next nationals were so exciting. I had a great year. Last year in cross country, I managed to go undefeated all season and then won the UAA Conference Championship.

"I thought competition would get easier, but it gets harder," he says. "The other runners figure out how you train and then they do it too—and you continually have to psych yourself up."

Hart is an English major, with a minor in film. Along with training and studying this year, he helped put together a show of student-produced videos. "It filled Hubbell Auditorium," he says. "We'd like to make it a yearly video event."

Hart plans to graduate early, at the end of the fall semester. But his cross country teammates won't have to be without him. He plans to do a Take Five fifth year. And he plans to continue running—hard.

**Women's Lacrosse: A Grass-Roots Effort**

"Women's lacrosse is about to explode in this country," says coach Mani Martin. "It's going to take off in the same way soccer did, through a grass-roots effort from the parents of the kids who want to play."

Appointed Yellowjacket coach last fall, Martin hails from William Smith, where she played for national contenders in both lacrosse and field hockey as an undergraduate, later coaching both there and at Skidmore before coming to Rochester.

"Girls express an interest in playing. Parents offer to coach local pee wee-type teams. And that's how it begins to grow," says Martin. "In the Rochester area, the high schools are all starting girls' teams to keep up with the demand."

"My players are interested in helping advance the sport. We've been brainstorming about ways we can do that—
through volunteering to help the girls on the peewee and high school teams."

The volunteer work should have benefits for the University team—more players at a younger age mean a larger pool for the squad to choose from. "The kids can see what the team is like here at Rochester and, when it comes time to choose a college, they'll know what a great place this is to come to."

At press time, Martin was expecting good things this spring from her own, already-enrolled, players. After a few lean years when women's lacrosse was reduced to a club sport, it was reinstated at the varsity level a year ago. "So, last spring we had a class of new recruits," she says. "But this season I'm going to have 23 student athletes—all of them with plenty of playing experience."

Whether or not they ever play for Rochester teams, it's important to encourage young women's interests in athletics of all kinds, says Martin. "Sports can do so much for you, especially for your self-esteem," she says. "All the studies show that young women who participate in athletics tend to do better in school, are less likely to drop out, become single mothers, and on and on. . . ."

Fall Wrap-Up: A Stellar Season

With three teams posting high national finishes and five of seven represented in NCAA competition, the fall season may well have been one of the finest in the University's history. At season's end, the Yellowjackets ranked fourth in national Division III standings for the Sears Directors' Cup, based on finishes in five different sports.

Awards were plentiful: By early December, the Yellowjackets could claim three All-Americans in Jason Hart and Andrew Evans of men's cross country and Rebekah Penfold of women's volleyball.

Also on the honors roster were the UAA Athletes of the Year in men's cross country (Todd Reeser), men's soccer (Jason Walker), and women's soccer (Kris Vander Plaat).

Among other standouts:
Lauren Viscardi, women's volleyball, and Hayden Lutz, football, were both named to the Academic All-America Team in New York and New England by the College Sports Information Directors of America.

Elizabeth Woods

Emily Sanders and Melissa McCarthy were chosen for the North-South Division III All-Star field hockey game played at Wake Forest University before Thanksgiving. Sanders was also named a Regional All-American by the College Field Hockey Coaches Association.

Meanwhile, men's soccer coach Mike Pilger earned double honors. He was named the UAA Coach of the Year, along with assistant coach Bill Garno, and was also named the NSCAA/Umbraco Northeast Region Division III Coach of the Year by the National Soccer Coaches Association of America.

Some details, sport by sport:

**Women's Soccer:** The squad proved 1994 was a rebuilding year. The Yellowjackets overpowered foes en route to a 13-4-4 record, reached the quarterfinal round of the NCAA Division III championships for the third time in five seasons, and nestled into the Division III Top 25 poll.

Rochester defeated fourth-ranked Binghamton 1-0 and 11th-ranked Heidelberg 2-1 in the NCAAAs before falling to second-ranked William Smith 2-0 in overtime in the quarterfinals.

**Men's Cross Country:** Team members put on their usual strong fall showing. The Yellowjackets finished sixth at the NCAA Division III Championships, their ninth straight top 10 finish. They also won the UAA title for the sixth straight year, the New York State crown for the 11th time (nine in a row), and the NCAA New York Regional title for the seventh time in the past nine years (all but 1989 and 1993).

**Men's Soccer:** The squad put together an 11-game unbeaten streak to earn its fifth NCAA tournament bid in the last seven years. In the span of one week, Rochester defeated the nation's fifth- and sixth-ranked teams to earn the bid. The Yellowjackets tied Ithaca College, 1-1, through four overtimes and then were eliminated from the playoffs in a shootout. Officially, the game ended in a tie, which extends Rochester's unbeaten run to 12 games.

**Women's Cross Country:** Elizabeth Woods qualified as an individual for the NCAA Division III Championships. She finished 98th in a field of 181 and was Rochester's first women's cross country competitor at nationals since 1988.

**Football:** Football turned its thoughts from the run to the pass, and senior wide receiver Michael LeFlore took full advantage. He set three school records, tied one, and set two UAA records. By season's end, he had caught 62 passes for 868 yards and eight touchdowns. The Yellowjackets were 4-5 for the season.

**Field Hockey:** The field hockey record of 4-11-1 is deceiving, because the Yellowjackets did some rebuilding during the year and played strongly in the second half of the season against a rugged schedule that included William Smith, Ithaca, and Lock Haven, a Division II squad.

Season Records

**Football:** 4-5
**Men's Soccer:** 11-3-3
**Women's Soccer:** 13-4-4
**Golf:** 0-0
**Women's Volleyball:** 36-9
**Women's Tennis:** 7-5
**Women's Cross Country:** 0-1
**Men's Cross Country:** 3-0
**Field Hockey:** 4-11-1
**Men's Tennis:** 2-1
ReVIEW POINT
An occasional column of faculty opinion

Is a Balanced Budget the Key to Our Economic Future?
By Charles I. Plosser

I am afraid that too many Americans are under the misguided impression that if we balance the federal budget, we can start congratulating ourselves for saving the nation from economic calamity. In my view this is not the most important issue on which we need to focus.

If we wish to ensure the health and well-being of our economic future and that of our children, then we must increase the amount of savings and productive investments we undertake today so that we can achieve continued growth of our standard of living. Slow growth in domestic investment means slower growth in the amount of capital per worker. This means slower growth in labor productivity and slower growth in real wages. Make no mistake about it: Private sector growth, not public sector growth, is the key to enhancing our standard of living. Therefore, we must be careful to prioritize correctly and recognize the obstacles which stand in the way of a prosperous economic future.

Chief among these is the fact that Americans are meager savers. Compared to other major developed countries of the world, the U.S. has one of the lowest rates of gross saving. We also have one of the lowest investment rates among the major industrialized countries. In trying to explain such differences, economists have been unable to find reliable evidence that government budget deficits have any link to interest rates, investment rates, or savings rates outside of the usual response of the deficit to the ups and downs of the economy. To put this another way, there is no strong reason to believe that shrinking the budget deficit will significantly increase savings or investment, or reduce real interest rates.

The surprising fact is that our budget deficit is simply not that big relative to other countries, even countries that have substantially higher savings and investment rates. Current budget deficits in Europe are averaging over 5 percent of GDP, compared to just over 2 percent in the U.S. On average, budget deficits as a percentage of GDP in the other major industrialized nations exceeded U.S. deficits by 0.6 of a percentage point both in the 1980s and thus far in the '90s.

However, in spite of the larger budget deficits, the savings and investment rates are higher in these countries than in the U.S., and the gap is widening in the 1990s. The lesson to be learned is that there does not appear to be a strong link between the size of the deficit and national savings and investment rates.

Government spending and taxing policies, however, are among those elements that can have an important impact on our incentives to save and invest. It is important that Congress and the American people debate the impact of government spending decisions and tax policies not simply in terms of their impact on the budget deficit, but in terms of their impact on investment and saving, and thus our ability to grow and enhance our standard of living.

Currently, our government systematically biases individuals away from saving and investing and toward consumption. This bias has led a number of people to call for fundamental tax reform. The current system taxes income that we use for consumer purchases only once, but taxes income that we save—and that we (or our children) will spend later—two and sometimes three times. In penalizing us for saving and investing, the system encourages immediate consumption.

For these reasons, economists have long argued in favor of some sort of consumption tax that would not have the same disincentives to save. Under a consumption tax, all savings would be exempt from tax until they were used to consume goods and services. This approach is in sharp contrast to the current income tax which penalizes future consumption by taxing it more heavily. Interestingly enough, most European countries rely more heavily on just such a tax—the VAT—and do not penalize saving as severely as we do in the United States. For example, Germany, Italy, Finland, and the Netherlands have no capital gains tax and in most countries dividends are at least partially deductible from taxable income at either the corporate or individual level.

In the past, there has never been a strong political constituency for tax reform. After all, as George Bernard Shaw once said, “A government that robs Peter to pay Paul can always count on the support of Paul.” In our case, the high tax we impose today on savings will be borne, in part, by future generations which, to my knowledge, have not yet found a lobbyist to represent their interests and thus seem to be easy prey for a government looking for someone to tax.

There is now an increasing awareness that fundamental tax reform is important if we are to enhance our savings and investment rates. Deficit reduction alone is likely to result in a bitterly disappointing change in our savings patterns. If we reduce the deficit without reducing the double and triple taxation on savings and investment, we will have failed. If the 1996 presidential campaign does not make tax reform a defining issue, we will miss the greatest opportunity for fundamental tax reform since the 16th Amendment, which created the income tax 82 years ago.

Excerpted from a speech given at the Economic Outlook Seminar in Rochester on December 4, 1995. For a complete transcript, please call or write the Office of Public Affairs, William E. Simon Graduate School of Business Administration, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627. Phone: (716) 275-3736; fax: (716) 275-9331; e-mail: Donoghue@mail.ssb.rochester.edu

Charles Plosser is dean and John M. Olin Distinguished Professor of Economics and Public Policy at the Simon School.
This report, prepared as a basis for the sweeping Rochester Renaissance Plan announced last fall, takes a close look at the College—its mission vis-à-vis undergraduate and graduate education, and the implications of that vision for the future focus of the College and the University. It was written, with substantial input from College faculty, by President Jackson, Provost Charles Phelps, and Dean of the College Richard Aslin.

THE MISSION
The College’s mission has two fundamental and interrelated components: The provision of the highest quality education and the creation and dissemination of new knowledge. We seek to prepare our students to become accomplished and productive citizens in a free society, and to be among the leaders of their generation, both in the nation and the world. The educational mission consists both of undergraduate education and graduate education, the latter of which connects closely with the creation of new knowledge.

The undergraduate educational mission
Curricular choice—breadth and depth.
To prepare students for the increasingly complex and rapidly changing world of the future, we need a contemporary model for the aims of undergraduate higher education. People think about and appreciate the world in numerous and diverse ways—humanistic, scientific, artistic, mathematical, and poetic, to name but a few. Although it is unrealistic for students to acquire expertise in all these areas, we ask our undergraduates to achieve both a working knowledge of the recognized core modes of thinking and substantial competence in at least one of them. The ability not simply to understand, but to work with different modes of understanding, is fundamental to a liberal education for the future (by which we mean a broad education spanning the range of human knowledge).

We regard our students as intelligent partners in the process of learning. Guided by our educational goals and standards, undergraduates have a high degree of freedom to determine their own educational paths. In the United States, the college years are the quintessential time for choice and decision in education. They are the years in which learning different subjects coincides with learning about the self. Students, like faculty, learn best when their learning is motivated by curiosity and interest. We aim to nurture both in our students, through the freedom of choice in our curriculum.

Pre-college education tends to follow relatively prescriptive paths and focuses on the transmission of the sorts of knowledge upon which reflective inquiry and creative insight can later be added. Post-college education, almost invariably, begins an important process of specialization, where the goal of breadth of knowledge becomes secondary to the goal of specific expertise. It is primarily the role—and the genius—of undergraduate education in the United States to focus on the set of intellectual skills required by future leaders without prescribing the areas or fields to which they might lead. The new curriculum of the College, we believe, fully accomplishes this goal.

Rochester’s undergraduate curriculum employs a simple process to achieve these goals. Each student will acquire competence in the core ways of thinking that are conventionally identified—humanities; social sciences; and sciences and engineering—by successfully completing a “major” in one field, and either a minor or a planned sequence of at least three courses (a “cluster”) in each of the other two areas of human thinking not fulfilled by the student’s major.

These are the only requirements of our curriculum, except for the freshman writing requirement. There are no language requirements, and no specific subjects singled out as more preferred than others. Students are free to choose their own educational paths within these simple guidelines. This, we believe, forms the distinctive feature of undergraduate education at Rochester.

The presence of the College within a major university setting enriches the possibilities to be pursued in undergraduate education—scientific, artistic, pre-professional, and professional training within
in the 21st Century

The Rochester Renaissance Plan: Strengthening and Refocusing the University’s Core Programs

Last November, after more than a year of analysis and discussion within the University community, President Jackson announced the Rochester Renaissance Plan. Unanimously endorsed by the Board of Trustees, this sweeping initiative renews the University’s historic commitment to undergraduate teaching within the context of a national university.

As Jackson said at the time, “With strong undergraduate applications—to date, up 15 percent from the record levels of the past two years—we are refocusing the University from a position of strength and will make our excellent undergraduate and graduate programs significantly stronger by carefully redi-recting our resources and energy.”

Major elements of the Renaissance Plan, which focuses on the University’s core programs in arts and sciences and engineering (programs in the professional schools will not be directly affected), include:

- a new curriculum forged by the College faculty that deepens undergraduates’ exposure to the humanities, social sciences, and natural sciences/engineering. At the same time the program allows students to follow their own academic interests.
- smaller undergraduate class sizes and more course sections
- an improved student-faculty ratio, to below 12 to 1
- more emphasis on the residential character of the College (all students will be able to live on campus if they so choose)
- more merit aid for the most competitive enrolling students
- additional investments in River Campus computer networking, libraries, and facilities
- competitive stipends for graduate students.

As part of the Rochester Renaissance plan, freshman enrollments will be limited (despite increasing numbers of applications) to 900 each fall. The result will be a smaller, ever higher-quality student body that will be able to take advantage of a more intimate academic setting.

In four years, the River Campus undergraduate body will shrink from 4,500 to 3,600.

It is expected that the College faculty also will shrink over time, through attrition and voluntary early retirement only, from 343 to 306.

In graduate studies, the College will concentrate on 19 Ph.D. programs in the arts and sciences and engineering (just about the same number and range as at Rochester’s peer institutions across the country). To do so, graduate enrollment in the College will be reduced from 1,100 to 850. Enrollment in doctoral programs in comparative literature, linguistics, mathematics, and chemical engineering was suspended, and four other doctoral programs (history, earth and environmental sciences, philosophy, and mechanical engineering) are being refocused and reduced in size.

In concert with this plan, the University will find ways to save $5 million annually from central administrative operations.

In its report on the announcement of the Renaissance Plan, The New York Times described it this way:

“At a time when shrinking budgets are forcing most colleges and universities to cut their costs per student, the University of Rochester announced yesterday a plan to raise its spending on each undergraduate.

“It is the second time in a little more than a year that the small research university has taken a bold step to compete better with lower-cost public institutions for the best students. Last year, the university introduced a $5,000 tuition discount for in-state students. This time, it is seeking to create a more intimate environment by increasing the professor-student ratio.”

In editorial comment on the initiative, the Rochester Democrat & Chronicle termed it a “bold plan for the University of Rochester’s future” and added, “University of Rochester President Thomas Jackson is sensibly putting the school on solid academic and financial footing for the future.”

Understandably, the plan was not received with equal equanimity in all quarters, particularly among scholars in the disciplines affected by the restructuring of the graduate programs. But it also led to some immediate results.

In March, the mathematics department agreed to make a sweeping review, both of the courses it offers to non-math majors so as to enhance its offerings, and of the department’s programmatic linkages with faculty in other departments. At the same time, the department was permitted to begin developing a smaller, high quality Ph.D. program.

The new plan in mathematics was enabled in part by the Department of Physics and Astronomy’s agreement to contribute resources through future joint faculty appointments. “I am happy to say that the Renaissance Plan led to a series of unprecedented conversations between math faculty and the administration, and between math faculty and their colleagues in other departments,” Jackson said.

In a feature article on the Renaissance Plan, the Chronicle of Higher Education noted that a number of other colleges and universities have also been restructuring, some of them through considerably more drastic measures. “Among institutions with the highest national prominence, Rochester has probably put the most pieces on the table with its re-engineering,” David L. Warren, president of the National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities, told the Chronicle.
the context of the undergraduate experience. We wish to foster and cultivate these possibilities within the broad structure of the curriculum. Thus, for example, students may acquire a Management Certificate by taking a mix of courses, some within the College's liberal arts and science curriculum, and some within the Simon School’s business curriculum. Some students pursue pre-medical training, often importantly augmented by biomedical science courses offered in the School of Medicine and Dentistry. Some students pursue musical performance training within the Eastman School of Music as a part of their undergraduate studies in the College. Arrangements abound for acquiring professional degrees in 3-2 programs (five-year combined programs of undergraduate and graduate study), including those between the College and the Simon School, the Warner School of Education and Human Development, and the School of Medicine and Dentistry, as well as intra-College opportunities in engineering, public policy, and other programs. These—and many more—expand the horizons of students enrolled at Rochester. Importantly, these opportunities augment, and do not conflict with, the primary goals of the Rochester curriculum, which seeks to assure each student's familiarity with the principal modes of human understanding as discussed previously.

Inquiry-based learning. A second important component of the College’s mission is to ground liberal education in the creation of new knowledge. All of our faculty carry out research of one sort or another, and research is judged as central to their work as teachers. For some, research means work in a laboratory assisted by technicians and students. For others, it involves spending time with computers carrying out statistical studies of large databases. For still others, it involves sitting with a pad and pencil, thinking a lot and writing down a little. Yet others pore over original sources, perhaps others' memoirs, perhaps remnants of a past society, to make new connections.

The ways of carrying out research are as varied as the many ways of thinking that our faculty share. But in all of this work, whether called “scholarship” or “research,” we find ourselves embarking on one of the most exciting and stimulating things that people can do—the creation of new knowledge.

We wish to share that excitement, and the ways that we think about the world while doing this, with our students. Thus, our educational program offers students the opportunity to share in inquiry-based courses, beginning in the first semester of the first year, through our Quest courses. In these courses, limited to 25 students per section, faculty teach—often in teams—by engaging students in the methodologies that underlie their own basic quest for new knowledge.

As faculty, we think; we talk over ideas with colleagues; we read; we test our ideas against the real world to see if they fit, if they improve our understanding of what happens in the world and universe surrounding us. Then we re-read, re-discuss, re-test, and re-think. This process of “revisiting” the problem and the ideas surrounding its solution form the fundamental basis for scholarship, so we design our teaching in the Quest courses to follow these same principles.

Learning beyond the classroom. A third basic tenet of our vision of liberal education says that learning begins, but does not end, in the classroom. The process by which students learn from peers and from exposure to ways of thinking distinct from their own forms an important part of the intellectual preparation of future leaders that undergraduate education can distinctively provide. This means, most importantly, that we must provide an intellectual environment on campus conducive to students’ working with each other, with faculty, and, where appropriate, with graduate students, both inside and outside the classroom.

Creation of new knowledge and graduate education

Central to our mission at the College and the University is the creation of new knowledge (and in artistic and performance fields, comparable acts of creation). We expect all faculty to participate in this endeavor, and to carry their insights from their creative work into their teaching. In many, but not all, parts of the College and the University this activity joins with the teaching of graduate and professional students in more specialized training.

One could in concept specify high-quality graduate education as a separate mission of the College, but in fact, such a statement has no sustainable meaning: Virtually no models exist in this country where graduate education exists alone as a free-standing enterprise. Rather, it is always coupled with undergraduate education. (By contrast, many institutions exist where free-standing undergraduate education exists, often coupled with the creation of new knowledge, but usually at a less intense effort than we demand at the University of Rochester.)

This observation about the fiscal realities of the world of education means that graduate education—taken on the whole—requires the presence of a viable undergraduate institution for survival. Obviously, a separate endowment or government intervention to support research and graduate education would alter this conclusion, but without such external support, one rarely, if ever, finds free-standing graduate educational enterprises.

Since our mission of providing excellent education to our students includes the education of graduate students (and post-baccalaureate professional students within the College as well as for the University more generally), the co-dependence of graduate education on successful undergraduate education leads to the
pragmatic reality that graduate education offerings must focus most closely on those areas where they either support the undergraduate enterprise, the creation of new knowledge, or both.

In any case, no matter what the financial support available from other sources, our commitment to excellence in education would require us either to focus on areas of graduate education where we had achieved excellence or to commit resources to improve areas where we had not yet achieved excellence, but where reasonable prospects existed to do so.

**IMPLICATIONS**

This vision has several immediate implications for how we organize the College at the University of Rochester. There needs to be an intellectual community, and there need to be structures, such as a residential college, designed to facilitate these goals. The College must be compact enough to accomplish many of these goals. Each part of the College (i.e., each department or program) must contribute to the community of scholars in its own special way, but all must share in the commitment to helping students learn how to think in different ways. Departments usually reflect established disciplines, but both majors and clusters can arise through collaboration among departments.

**Roles of departments.** The common missions of every department include the provision of excellent education and the creation of new knowledge (scholarship). In a number of, but not all, areas this dual mission creates a third part of the University’s activities—the teaching of graduate and professional students. Graduate students within traditional disciplines increase their knowledge beyond that obtained by undergraduates within a traditional “major,” often then returning to teach in their discipline at a college or university.

Professional students (e.g., in medicine, business, engineering, education, music, or nursing) acquire further knowledge in a variety of related areas, all coordinated to allow them to fulfill important roles in our society in industry, government, the service sector, or perhaps for some, returning to the university to teach and carry out research.

In the College, we focus our attention in graduate and post-baccalaureate professional education on those areas where such activity is vital to our primary missions of liberal education and the creation of new knowledge. (Much other important professional education takes place in the University, of course, in separate and distinct professional schools, including medicine, business, education, nursing, and music.)

We cannot, because of fiscal realities, accomplish these missions identically in every field of inquiry. Thus, our graduate educational programs arise in those areas where the graduate students add the most to the process of liberal education, where the research and scholarship of the faculty most depend on the presence of graduate students, and finally, where we are or can become one of the very best in the country in creating new scholars in our fields of inquiry.

This focusing of effort and resources helps us to add most effectively to the ever-increasing body of human knowledge—collectively through our own efforts, those of the next generation of scholars we have trained, and, in turn, their successors.

Our dedication to the creation of new knowledge also requires that we sustain all faculty members with sufficient resources to accomplish that goal. In many cases, the traditional approach of combining graduate education with the creation of new knowledge satisfies this goal. In other cases, alternatives must be supported, possibly bringing postdoctoral fellows into a department, possibly providing summer research support or travel money, or possibly supporting a conference of scholars within a discipline at Rochester to nurture and extend our own scholars’ ability to create new knowledge.

Our vision for liberal education in the College brings further implications. Our student body, for example, must be both intelligent and diverse in order to allow the most effective exchange among all members of the academic community—undergraduates, graduate students, and faculty. This educational process will function better in a more compact setting as well, with smaller classes, and—where possible—with most of the students living on campus, and hence interacting with each other both in and out of the classroom so as to gain the most from their educational experience at Rochester.

The ability of the University to carry out these missions in the future depends as well on finalizing our current efforts to accomplish them within prudent and sustainable fiscal constraints. Every activity of the College, from undergraduate programs and graduate programs to research programs, capital investments, and “non-academic” student activities, must face a dual common test: (a) does this use of resources contribute to the overall mission of the University to justify its continuance at the current level, and (b) is the collection of such activities sustainable into the future? Careful and continual application of these principles to every program and activity within the College is necessary for our best success in fulfilling our missions.
Saints or savages? If we weren't there to teach them, would our kids grow up to know the difference between right and wrong? Developmental psychologist Judith Smetana says they would.

"Morality pertains to how people get along," says Smetana, who has amassed a substantial body of work on how tots come to understand right and wrong through their interactions with each other.

By Kathy Quinn Thomas

Picture this: Two preschool tots are celebrating birthdays the same week, and the UPS man has brought packages from Grandma.

Underneath the brown wrapping paper, the 4-year-old finds a bridal Barbie flanked by a pair of bridesmaids pretty in pink organza.

The 3-year-old rips open his package, yells "Tools!" and out of a yellow case pulls a plastic saw, hammer, drill, chisel, and mechanical tape measure. The tape measure is retractable, sliding, turtle-like, back into its case at the push of a button.

Barbie for the moment forgotten, the children fight over possession of the nifty tape measure—pulling, pushing, and, when they think no one is looking, tripping each other.

The competition escalates. The battle can no longer be ignored. When the 3-year-old whacks his sister over the head with the plastic hammer, Mom and Dad intervene. Taking both gifts away from the combatants, they ex-
plain—very firmly—how and why hitting is wrong.

Had there been no authority figure nearby to exact consequences, would the 3-year-old still have understood the moral implications of hitting his sister?

The answer is Yes, declares developmental psychologist Judith Smetana, newly appointed to the Frederica Warner Professorship in the Margaret Warner Graduate School of Education and Human Development.

Smetana speaks fluently on the subject. It is a topic on which she has thought and published widely: Since the mid-1980s, she has amassed a substantial body of work on how preschoolers come to understand right and wrong—and how they distinguish between moral imperatives and social conventions.

Making clear that distinction herself, Smetana points out that social conventions are arbitrary rules that gain legitimacy because they are commonly agreed upon, not because they have an intrinsic effect on other people. Social conventions—for instance, what constitutes proper table manners or an appropriate covering for the body—vary widely across cultures, as any visitor to a foreign land can attest.

Morality, on the other hand, pertains to issues of justice, fairness, and the welfare of others. Behaviors such as stealing, lying, and inflicting pain involve moral issues, and the rules condemning such behaviors tend to be fairly uniform among cultures.

Smetana’s conclusions on how children come to understand social codes run counter to traditional developmental theory. In books that for years have been required reading for thousands of student teachers, social-learning theorists hypothesized that young children can respond to questions of good and bad only through continual reinforcement of rules laid down by their elders: It’s the threat of punishment that is so effective in helping Dick and Jane distinguish right from wrong.

Smetana thinks otherwise. “Preschool children as young as two-and-a-half can judge that hitting another is wrong—that it hurts—even if no one is there to tell them so. They might still hit. They might not yet have developed the ability or the motivation to act on what they know—but the knowledge is there.”

“Morality pertains to how people get along with each other,” she says, sitting at her desk in the recently redecorated Dewey Hall offices of the Warner School. “I studied Freud and Piaget in school and I used to wonder, Where do they come from, our fundamental notions of good and bad, of right and wrong? How much do we bring to these notions from within ourselves, and what is the role of social experience?”

As an undergraduate at the University of California at Berkeley, and later as a graduate student at UC Santa Cruz, Smetana was immersed in the 1970s ideals of activism and the California counter-culture. “It was the time of the Vietnam War, activism, social upheaval. We were all concerned with issues of equality, justice, right and wrong. I took a course from a developmental psychologist at Santa Cruz and I became fascinated by his subject matter.”

A founder of Planned Parenthood of Santa Cruz County and a counselor...
there, Smetana did her dissertation based on her work with women involved in making decisions on abortion. “Studying the women’s reasoning about such highly personal and difficult choices led me to the whole area of morality and where it comes from,” she says. “And,” she adds, explaining her switch in focus to the nursery school set, “you really can’t understand morality in adults without understanding it in children.”

Smetana first examined the question in a study of 3- to 5-year-olds that she began in 1981, shortly after she came to Rochester. Later, in 1990, she returned to the topic, repeating the research with even younger children, a group of 2- and 3-year-olds.

Until Smetana began her research at Rochester, studies on children and their comprehension of moral imperatives and cultural conventions started with 6-year-olds. But, she points out, developing an understanding of social rules is one of the major tasks of childhood. “Kids already have a lot of knowledge by the time they’re 6. A lot goes on in those early years.” Here she pauses to acknowledge with a chuckle that as the mother of two boys she has had considerable hands-on, as well as observational, experience in the small-fry world.

Getting at exactly what very young children do know is tricky, though. “The big question is, How do you find out what preschoolers are thinking when they don’t have the verbal skills to tell you? With older children, you can simply ask questions and they’ll give you an answer. But with the pre-kindergarten set, if you ask about something that requires a lengthy response, they’ll just look up at you with a huge question mark in those big eyes, and that’s all you get.”

To solve the problem, she developed an interview methodology that required nothing more than a Yes or No response from the tots. She might, for instance, tell the hypothetical “presents from Grandma” story and then ask if it would be okay for the kid with the plastic hammer to use it on his sister if there weren’t any grownups around to see him do it or if there weren’t any rules to tell him not to. “If the child says that it is not okay,” says Smetana, “then I would argue that that child has an understanding of the moral concept.”

It was in this study that Smetana also tried to get at whether small children make distinctions among different kinds of rules. Piaget had generalized that youngsters treat all rules—regardless of content—in the same way, because they stem from commands of authority. To a child, the rules for playing marbles, the basis of one Piaget study, would therefore be equal in importance to rules about hitting or rules about table manners.

Smetana’s research showed that not only do children even as young as age 3 differentiate between moral and conventional rules, but also that they place higher priority on following those that protect the well-being of others and give less importance to those that conform to convention.

Further, Smetana says, young children are capable of assessing the relative weights of various moral and conventional transgressions. She cites some research from 1988 in which children were asked to evaluate the seriousness of a list of offenses—going from a relatively minor moral infraction, say stealing a playmate’s crayon, to the more serious offense of biting the playmate on the arm, and comparing these to the major (in a child’s eye) social violation of going to school in your p.j.’s.

The study’s results were clear: The children said that a person—when asked to choose—would commit the minor moral crime (crayon snitching) rather than suffer the personal humiliation of being caught in public in their Dr. Denton’s. On the other hand, researchers found that the children also believed that you shouldn’t make this choice. Even though they probably wouldn’t act on it, they considered preventing real harm to others as more important than embarrassing themselves in front of others.

Children see conventional rules in the context of their environment—changeable depending on variables like where you are and who’s in charge. Rules for
James never talked about things that she and her sister, teens and their parents and what they did. You hit Johnny and made him cry! How would you feel if he did that to you? Then it really gets the idea across.

Another—essential—way of getting the idea across comes through peer response, she adds. “When Johnny says ‘Ow, that hurt,’ it teaches both of them. Johnny experiences first-hand the consequences of the hitting, and the perpetrator sees how the act has hurt someone else. Even when one of the little kids in a playgroup is behaving in a greedy and selfish way, she’s learning reciprocity,” Smetana says. “She’s testing how far she can go.”

Children’s abilities to act on what they’ve learned can take awhile to catch up to what they know—much in the same way, Smetana says, that their understanding of language precedes their ability to actually form words. And, as eating may change depending on the meal: Sandwiches and chicken are okay taken with fingers; you have to use a fork for pasta except sometimes they tell you to use a spoon. Some rules change depending on locale: Afternoon naps are required in preschool, but maybe not at home. It’s fine to call your next-door-neighbor by her first name, but it that same grownup were your teacher in school, her first name would be “Ms.”

These rules, Smetana says, get put into a different category from moral imperatives and don’t have the same impact on a toddler. “Take that hypothetical 3-year-old boy we’ve been talking about. If you asked him if it’s okay for a girl to play with trucks, even though conventions might say that girls don’t do this, he still might say that the wrongness of the act depends on the rule—that it’s not intrinsically wrong.”

So how exactly do children develop their sense of moral and cultural codes? “Some people might argue that the basis for learning rules, for becoming socialized, is transmitted by parents or is genetic—that we have a selfish gene, for example, or an obnoxious gene, or a gene for learning how to get along,” says Smetana. “Whether or not there is a parental or biological factor, though, it is clear that our social experience plays a large part in how we learn these things. Children don’t simply internalize their parents’ rules, they actively learn through interactions with others, including their peers.”

Parents, of course, are important to their children’s moral development, she affirms. And the most important thing they can do is to provide information about the consequences of their child’s behavior in relation to other children.

“The simple rule about not hitting doesn’t really say much to a child,” Smetana notes. “But suppose Mom says, ‘Look what you did. You hit Johnny and made him cry! How would you feel if he did that to you?’ Then it really gets the idea across.”

All the studies about parenting styles and adolescent development are based on white kids, and there’s some evidence that that’s a bad cultural fit for African-American families,” says Judith Smetana, Frederica Warner Professor in the Margaret Warner School of Education and Human Development. Smetana plans to change that with a recently launched study of middle-class black families. She will look at how these families handle the ordinary disagreements that all teens have with their parents. Cheryl Gaines, an attorney and minister who is project director for the study, has helped Smetana recruit some 120 Rochester families through the churches where they worship and the professional organizations and interest groups to which they belong.

Smetana, who has published many studies about how teens and their parents deal with conflict, began thinking about doing the study when she noticed that not all of her students agreed when she talked to them about the way families behave.

“When I talked about the conflicts teenagers have with their parents and how they deal with them, white students would nod in agreement, but students of color would sometimes shake their heads. White teens, for example, will describe incidents where they talk back to their parents, something many students of color would never consider doing.”

For Smetana, the study is, in some ways, the most ambitious project she has ever undertaken: It will demand that she rethink and challenge what the professional literature says about “good” and “bad” parenting styles, and about the ways that conflicts between teens and their parents get expressed and resolved.

“We did a focus group this summer with a small number of black families—we wanted some feedback from them about our setup before we began working with larger numbers,” she says. One teenager who appeared quiet and withdrawn told her interviewers that participating in the study “made her feel really special.” A mother said that being in the study was opening up the lines of communication at home: It made her think about all the things that she and her teenager had never talked about.
with other skills, a child’s education about right and wrong continues up to and through adolescence.

“A toddler's thinking is concrete,” she says. “He or she thinks in direct terms of welfare and harm. The learning is very black and white.

“Understanding grows more abstract with age,” she notes. “As children grow into adolescence, their thinking abilities become more complex. They begin to think about moral issues and causes, about the more abstruse effects of right and wrong.”

Smetana has in recent years extended her studies to teenagers, examining particularly the conflicts between adolescents and their parents, and looking also at the way teens develop a sense of autonomy.

To check out the import of cultural differences, she has looked at groups in both the United States and Hong Kong — finding as the principal difference that the Asian teens are less confrontational with their parents than are their American counterparts. However, in contrast to the popular view that those in the Asian culture are collectivistic or focused on the group, Asian teens, as do Americans, still pursue freedom from parental authority and still want greater autonomy.

So when teenagers start taking on causes like world hunger and global pollution, this behavior, she says, “is part of playing with ideas, playing with their new abilities to think abstractly. When they question authority, they are trying to change behavior and increase their autonomy.” A teenager might take a whirl with a moral cause much in the same spirit that our 3-year-old takes a swing with the plastic hammer — to try something out, to test the limits.

Smetana says there’s a lot more yet to be learned. She sees, for instance, the need for a long-term study examining how the principles people learn as children affect their judgment later in life. “We can see what children know,” she says. “But we need to find out how what they know is going to affect their subsequent actions.”

Why the need? The answer here has major implications for education and for society, Smetana says. “If we had accurate knowledge of how much children can understand and act on, then we could more effectively teach conflict-resolution skills. Basically, we could really teach them how to get along with each other.”

“Getting along with each other.” The reminiscent smile of the confirmed activist settles across Smetana’s face as she sits back in her chair and contemplates the idea. “Young children aren’t full-blown moral philosophers,” she says. “But we can start teaching them at an early stage how to get along — just look at Bosnia as an example of how not to get along — and, if we do it right, those teachings can affect all of us, and in a very positive way.”

Kathy Quinn Thomas is the author of “Hip to Time,” an article about historian Daniel Borus and his undergraduate course on the sixties that appeared in the Fall 1995 issue of the Review.
The home page—another way to tell the world who you are. College students everywhere have happily made their own this newest mode of self-expression, and Rochester students are no exception.

In a recent comic strip, Michael Doonesbury—who has landed a dream job with a Seattle computer company—gets a call on his car phone from his boss. “Mike? It’s Bernie! We need a Web site!”

“We do?” asks Mike.

“Yup! We’re falling behind. I want a strong Web presence by next Monday, got it?”

“Um . . . sure. I’ll get right on it, Bernie. Consider it done.”

In the next frame, Mike calls his 7-year-old daughter.

“Alex? It’s me. What’s a Web site?”

“Oh, Daddy,” she says, “I’ve explained it to you a zillion times!”

There you have it: the Zeitgeist, in four frames. Bernie (i.e., Corporate America) wants a Web site now. Mike (Everyman) is clueless, while Alex (the Next Generation) is a frequent flyer in cyberspace.

Much as the Baby Boomers grew up with TV, today’s youngsters are weaned on computers, which began proliferating in homes and offices in the mid-1980s. For college students these days, the Web—officially the World Wide Web—is a prime purveyor of information (academic and otherwise), entertainment (mostly otherwise), and communication (primarily recreational). It serves as a synergistic television/library/telephone/stereo, readily accessed free of charge from any computing center on campus.

As you may very well be one of the 95 percent of Americans who aren’t yet
logged on, you might appreciate some definitions here. You certainly know about the Internet (the information superhighway that Al Gore talks about). The World Wide Web is the part of the Internet that allows you to take a digital tour of computers worldwide. It's accessible through a service like America Online or CompuServe, among others.

Once you're hooked up—and that includes installing a software browser like Netscape Navigator on your PC so that you can "tune into" images, sounds, and even video—you can travel just about anywhere. You simply type in an address (a URL, the acronym for Universal Resource Locator) at the top of your screen. The URL for the University's Web site, for instance, is http://www.rochester.edu, which brings you to our home page.

The terms Web site and home page are pretty much synonymous—although home page implies a title page, whereas Web site denotes an array of pages and information on a given topic. According to the still-being-established conventions of the Web, a home page will include images (usually full-color and at times ingenious), a title, and a number of icons or highlighted words (known as hotlinks) that you click your mouse on to travel somewhere.

The Web has spawned many such phrases, words, and symbols—like the omnipresent emoticon: Since body language doesn't exist in e-mail and other Net communications, users have resorted to this as an electronic tip of the hat, usually at the end of a message. Here are a few examples, pulled from the home pages of Rochester students and others. (Hint: Look at them sideways.)

The Web's all-time favorite emoticon: :) The wink: ;-) The negative emoticon: :-(

As you might guess, the Web is egalitarian, nonlinear, and informal—reflecting its hip, technologically fluent, and mostly youthful patrons. Among the pioneers on this frontier are the Rolling Stones, most likely the first rock group in history to have its own official Web site (http://www.stonesworld.com/) and to broadcast a sample of a concert worldwide over the Net. Even the venerable Keith Richards is wired. "I looked at this as 'Oh, another high-tech toy,'" he muses. "But then I started to see this thing as the great teacher you never had. . . I can see it applied to any subject under the sun. Just think of all the wall space you'd save if you threw out all those encyclopedias."

With the number of Web sites growing geometrically, it's cool to have a bit of bandwidth that you can call home. As futurist Paul Saffo has observed, "Getting in touch with each other is more fun than the coolest computer game or the hottest information." (Cool, by the way, is the ultimate accolade on the Net.) For that reason—and for many other reasons that will remain unknown until anthropologists and psychologists begin their studies—colleges everywhere are putting up new home pages daily, even as we write.

Steve Paraka '98 explains the phenomenon this way (on his home page, of course): "You see all these words and pretty pictures? When put together in a single document, such as this one, we get what the average cybergeek fondly calls a home page. For reasons that even your local wise man cannot fathom, someone has allowed you to access this fine page and do with it whatever your heart desires. I can hear you asking yourself at this very moment, 'Why am I bothering to read this?' That is just another of the great unanswered questions of the universe."

(When you click on Paraka's underlined text—or hotlink—you get a long list of such questions, which have been circulating on the Net for some time. For example: "Why isn't phonetic spelled the way it sounds?" "Why are there interstate highways in Hawaii?" "If a cow laughed, would milk come out her nose?" "If you attached a piece of buttered toast to a cat and dropped it out a window, how would it land?")

Creating a home page is easy, says Barbara Moore, assistant director of libraries for computer systems and applications: "You can slap one up in five minutes." She believes students have taken to the technology for two reasons: "It's fun to learn how to do it, and it's always fun to share your work with others.

It allows someone like me, who is not artistic, to be artistic and creative. I can do with computers what I can't do with pen and ink.

The computer is a very powerful tool—and I think there's a lot of intrigue about it, too.

Intrigue? To fully comprehend, you've got to log on. Short of that, here's a tour of Rochester's virtual campus, giving you a haphazard, totally arbitrary look at a few of our student home pages as they were available at press time. (The cyberlandscape changes frequently. For a complete list of Rochester's undergraduate home pages, go to http://www.rochester.edu/sa-org/students/#h.)

Just think of it as Net surfing the old-fashioned way—on paper.
The official Nick Tahou Web site
http://www.cit.rochester.edu/users/kom/nicks.html

NYPD, the CIA, the FBI, the KGB, the Radical Squid Liberation Front (RSLF), the Carbonated Walrus Society (CWS), and the underground heavy metal band, Family-Oriented Communist Nipples of Death."

Search no more, hungry readers: At last there's a Web site devoted to the much imitated but seldom equaled Nick Tahou restaurant, home of the Garbage Plate. Erin Jones '98 has created the site and asks people to write in with stories of their experiences at Nick's. Many have

The ultimate optics final
http://www.cif.rochester.edu/users/ardavis/index.html

Some sample questions from the Nightmare Optics Final from Hell, created by optical engineering major Art Davis '96:

"Outside is a shovel and a pile of sand. In 30 minutes or less, make a lens with no more than lambda/500 waves of third-order aberration."

"Demonstrate the slowing of time. (Hint: Recall lectures 1 through 32.)"

"For extra credit (98 points): What is your TA's middle name?"

Admiral Wombat
http://www.cif.rochester.edu/users/wombat/wombat.html

As with students throughout the ages, Daniel Feit '98 (a.k.a. Admiral Wombat) is a bit of a wag. Under group affiliations, he writes, "At one point or another, I have been connected with the

Now THAT'S a lot of bull
http://www.cif.rochester.edu/users/aarivark/home.html

For no apparent reason, the home page of Neal Hardesty '96 features a large photo of a bull moose.

The official Nick Tahou Web site
http://www.cif.rochester.edu/users/com/nicks.html

Search no more, hungry readers: At last there's a Web site devoted to the much imitated but seldom equaled Nick Tahou restaurant, home of the Garbage Plate. Erin Jones '98 has created the site and asks people to write in with stories of their experiences at Nick's. Many have

Hi from Dave
responded in gruesome detail. Don't go (either to Nick's or the Web site) if you have a weak stomach.

Jones has also developed an extensive list of his favorite rock groups, with links to their Web sites. His explanation for doing so: "I had a major paper due in a couple of days, so I decided to spend all night writing a new music page. Makes perfect sense, doesn't it?"

Academics: the final frontier
http://metro.tumpike.net/wack/index.html

Yes, some home pages do touch on academic subjects, for the benefit of the 1 percent of readers who can understand what they're saying. Biochemistry major Sam Wang '96 writes about his research: "As an ongoing project, I am working in a biochemistry lab performing research on human resistance to thyroid hormone. Current experiments are attempting to prove that DNA:protein interactions affect the transcription by physically bending the DNA to move the enhancer-bound activator proteins away from the basal level transcription machinery and play a critical role in regulating the expression of TSH."

Virtual chicken
http://www.cif.rochester.edu/users/shen/home.html

Shen Lin '96 presents this original recipe, Jerry's Chicken, which is named in honor of her boyfriend.

- 1 pound boneless chicken
- 1/4 cup soy sauce
- 2 cloves garlic, minced
- 1 medium sweet onion
- 1 large potato (or 2 small)
- 2 teaspoons cooking oil
- 2 tablespoons water
- 3 teaspoons cornstarch
- 1/3 cup white wine
- Salt and pepper to taste
- 4 tablespoons Tabasco sauce
- Slice chicken into thin strips, then marinate in soy sauce and minced garlic. Cut the onion into thin rings. Slice the potato into thin, half-moon slices. Put oil in cooking pan and fry the onions until they're slightly cooked. Add the potato slices and two tablespoons of water. Cover.
- Add cornstarch and wine to the marinated chicken. Stir-fry this until cooked. Combine chicken with onions and potato slices. Adjust flavor with salt, pepper, and Tabasco sauce.

A do-it-yourself guide to driving your roommate nuts
http://www.cif.rochester.edu/users/raptor/homepage.html

So much for sophisticated graphics on the Web: The home page of Steve Paraka '98 features the original drawing of himself reproduced below.

Paraka also links you to "The Amazing Fishcam," the Web's continually changing full-color photo, in real time, of a tropical fish tank. God knows why.

For the benefit of his campus friends, Paraka has published the much-circulated list "120 Ways to Freak Out Your Roommate." Among the suggestions:

- "Chain yourself to your roommate's bed. Get him/her to bring you food."
- "If your roommate snores, make a tape recording of it. Play it at full volume out your window. Tell your roommate that you're trying to summon a hippopotamus."
- "Insist on writing the entire lyrics to 'American Pie' on the ceiling above your bed. Sing them every night before you go to bed."

De-materialize here
http://www.cif.rochester.edu/users/froboz/home.html

Josh Pincus '98 invites you to "De-Materialize Here" by clicking on a photo of Doctor Who from the British TV show of that name. This leads you to a dramatic picture of Doctor Who's telephone booth (fans of the show know whereof we speak) and then to "Into the Vortex," a page that provides links to Doctor Who fan pages around the world. For cult members only.

Tour guide to Bangladesh
http://www.servtech.com/public/outcast/tour

Rajib Rashid '97 took it upon himself to create a home page for his homeland, Bangladesh — and has been rewarded with worldwide praise. The online magazine Netsurfer Digest reviewed the site last year and labeled it "very informative" with its material on archaeological and historical sites, resorts and tourist attractions, currency and visa information, and city tour of Dhaka. Rashid's appealing and well-thought-out site is listed in "Yahoo," the electronic guide to the Internet that has established itself as one of cyberspace's hottest addresses.

The sound of the carillon (a Rochester Review exclusive)
http://rodent.lib.rochester.edu

Around the River Campus, Amanda Ridder '97 is the guru of home pages, having helped many students and University departments build their own. Among the pages created by Ridder, a math major and computer science minor, is the site for the University libraries.

And now, for the enjoyment of nostalgic alumni (those who have computers with sound capabilities, that is), she publicly reveals this secret for the first time: Click on the photo of Rush Rhees Tower and you'll hear the sound of the "Westminster Quarters" wafting over the quad from the Hopeman Memorial Carillon.

For the benefit of our readers, Denise Bolger would like to take this opportunity to unveil her nomination for the official Rochester Review emoticon:
The Exam's Not Over Until the Modem Says It's So

When students walk out of their midterm exam in Frank Wolfs' course in introductory physics, these undergraduates aren't marching out with the resigned "what's done is done" attitude of your usual campus test-taker.

That's because the fat lady hasn't sung yet. For these students, the exam won't be over for the next 40 hours. That is how long they have to dial up a dedicated computer and check out the answers they gave during the test. For right answers, the computer gives them the electronic equivalent of a thumbs up. In response to any wrong answers, test-takers get a few small hints pointing them in the right direction and an encouragement to try again. If they discover the correct answers within the allotted time, they'll receive partial credit even though they missed them during the formal exam.

"We have computers everywhere now, but oftentimes we're teaching exactly the same way we were 50 years ago. And that's silly," says Wolfs, an assistant professor in the Department of Physics and Astronomy. "We can put this technology to good use. This system, for instance, helps students learn from their mistakes."

The interactive system, which Wolfs introduced last year, is a computer program developed at Michigan State University that allows him to customize exams and homework assignments, providing each student with a different set of problems to solve.

Students working on their homework can, whenever they're ready, dial in to submit their answers from any machine wired up to the Internet. The computer tells them immediately whether they are right or wrong, and they can then try as many times as necessary to arrive at the correct solutions.

The system uses instant feedback to capitalize on the crucial moment when a student is knee-deep in the work—usually when professors and TAs aren't holding office hours.

Physics student Tyler Brown '99 e-mails his homework and test answers.

The system uses instant feedback to capitalize on the crucial moment when a student is knee-deep in the work—usually when professors and TAs aren't holding office hours.

Tom Rickey
Researchers worldwide are hot on the trail of a new anti-inflammatory drug more powerful than aspirin—but without the harmful side effects. Driving much of this research is the discovery, in a Rochester Medical Center lab, of a previously unknown protein.

Available at rock-bottom prices: an elixir that serves as a potent weapon against heart attack, stroke, cancer, and maybe even Alzheimer's. For sale at any drugstore, it promises to ease your aches, soothe your pains. And it costs only a penny a day. Buy now, and it will help you live a longer, healthier life!

Are these the words of a 19th-century medicine man hawking his latest patented nostrum? Could be. But they also reflect the beliefs of many of the world’s leading scientists concerning the most ubiquitous of contemporary pharmaceuticals—the common aspirin and its sister anti-inflammatory agents.

Although it would seem that the idea of gulping aspirin to quell a headache has been around for as long as people have had bathroom medicine cabinets (actually, since about 1900), just how and why it works has been little understood, and much of what else it could do was virtually unknown.

But all that is changing rapidly: Exciting new discoveries about previously unknown proteins...
What they do. Just as research here at Rochester is yielding an abundance of vital new information about the other mystery: precisely how and why these compounds do what they do.

As a result, there's now a boom in research on the class of drugs known as NSAIDs. Pronounced "n-said," the acronym is shorthand for "nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drug" and encompasses more than two dozen substances—most famously among them aspirin, but also including ibuprofen (brands like Advil, Nuprin, and Motrin IB) and naproxen (Anaprox, Naprosyn, and Aleve).

New, more effective NSAIDs carrying fewer side effects than their predecessors are now speeding down the pike at a number of drug companies and are expected to reach the market within the next few years—all in the hope of producing the next billion-dollar compound.

Driving much of the current research is a discovery made in the last decade at the Medical Center laboratory of Dr. Donald Young: identification of a previously unknown protein that plays a key role in inflammation, the condition that NSAIDs target. What's significant about Young's work is that this newly discovered enzyme—rather than the one that scientists had singled out more than two decades ago—appears to be the real culprit in fostering the miseries of inflammation.

These findings have turned the field on its head, requiring researchers, physicians, and even a Nobel Prize winner or two to throw out much of what they thought they had known. More than a hundred laboratories around the world are now studying the new protein.

While Young and his colleagues were chasing down the rogue substance, other scientists were busy elsewhere in the field, establishing that an aspirin tablet taken every other day helps prevent heart attacks. Now physicians have found that same tablet to also reduce the risk of stroke. NSAIDs have further been shown to help prevent some types of cancer and possibly even Alzheimer's disease. Some doctors think they can even improve brain function in people who have suffered minor strokes.

Long before the recent discoveries of its effectiveness against this array of disorders, aspirin was hailed as a miracle drug. Physicians as far back as Hippocrates knew that chewing willow bark could soothe symptoms like fever and painful joints—symptoms that often accompany diseases like rheumatoid arthritis, gout, and malaria. By 1826 chemists had determined that salicin was the substance responsible for this palliative effect, and in 1853 they first prepared acetylsalicylic acid. But it wasn't until 1897, when Felix Hoffmann successfully used the preparation to treat his arthritis-ridden father, that the first such anti-inflammatory drug became widely available. For Hoffmann was an employee of the Bayer Company, which soon dubbed the compound "aspirin."

Although we think of aspirin and other NSAIDs as antidotes to pain, physical pain is often just one symptom of inflammation, the underlying condition that is the real target of these drugs. Inflammation is a complex process that can be brought on by anything from minor infection to a bump on the head to major traumatic injury. Its effects were felt long before the four classic symptoms were described by the Roman physician Celsus 2,000 years ago: pain, swelling, redness, and heat (the word "inflammation" is based on the Latin word "flamma").

Inflammation is the body's response to injury of one sort or another, be it the flu, a torn ligament, or an auto-immune disease such as multiple sclerosis. Just as your mind figuratively jerks back and says defensively, "Hey, wait a minute!" when you think you've been insulted, your body does the same, using inflammation to, so to speak, scowl back at a perceived physical threat and to create a hostile environment to boot out the invader. Small blood vessels dilate to help heal the injury. Protein-rich fluid fills the tissues. White blood cells flock to the site, and a fever may develop.

"The body must deal with an insult somehow," says Sam Zwilich, associate professor of medicine in the clinical immunology/rheumatology unit. "Inflammation, for example, is a very important part of the control of infectious diseases. You wouldn't be able to live without an inflammatory response. Even though it's essential to life, it's never pleasant, and sometimes—as when the response is inappropriate—it's outright damaging."

This unpleasantness translates to big business: the financial outlay involved in physician visits, hospital stays, and phar-
Aspirin as Cancer Fighter

In the past few years a barrage of studies has affirmed that aspirin helps protect against heart attack. Now, a spate of new studies is showing that aspirin also dramatically reduces the risk of getting colorectal cancer, the leading cancer killer among nonsmokers.

In one of the largest of these, a study of more than 600,000 people conducted by the American Cancer Society showed that consistent use of aspirin (one aspirin tablet every other day over a period of several years) reduces by at least 40 percent the risk of getting colon or stomach cancer or other cancers of the digestive system.

"If you can find a factor that brings about a 5 or 10 percent reduction in the occurrence of cancer, people are ecstatic," says Donald Young, professor of medicine, biochemistry, and biophysics. "In this instance, we're seeing a 40 percent reduction. That's incredible. What's even more amazing is that such a mild inhibition—taking just one aspirin every other day—has such a protective effect."

Now that this link is well recognized, physicians are trying to understand it. Young's discovery of the enzyme cox-2 provides the leading clue. While cox-2 is normally absent from cells in the stomach and colon, scientists find it in about 90 percent of colon cancer cells. A Vanderbilt University team reported last year that cells displaying increased levels of cox-2 don't die when they're supposed to—which could explain the increased cell growth that is part of colon cancer.

Other scientists have shown that the consistent use of NSAIDs (nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs), which inhibit the cox enzymes, reduces the risk that the polyps that are often precursors to colon cancer will become invasive. A similar phenomenon occurs with papilloma virus, which often foreshadows cervical cancer in women: Young's team found that NSAIDs as well as steroids may inhibit its progression to cancer.

"With this virus you can make cells grow out of control and pile up, like a test-tube version of cancer," says Kerry O'Brien, assistant professor of neurology. "Then we sprinkle on steroids like glucocorticoids, and the piles flatten." NSAIDs, according to Young, have the same effect.

Other researchers have found that cox-2 seems vital to the ability of cancer cells to spread. When scientists take cox-2 out of metastatic cells, the cells lose that capability, and when cox-2 is put into relatively harmless non-metastatic cells, they become invasive killers.

Young is among the investigators who are now studying the basis for this link, including the enzyme's effects on well-known cancer-causing genes.

Because they help dampen the body's inflammatory response—a vital part of its defenses against microbial invaders—NSAIDs may also actually increase the risk of infection. (Scattered reports even indicate that patients on NSAIDs are slightly more likely to succumb to flesh-eating bacteria, the type of illness that last year claimed the leg of Quebec separatist leader Lucien Bouchard after he took a hefty dose of NSAIDs to ease the pain from what he thought was a pulled leg muscle. Not to worry, though. Such reports are very rare, and a link has not been proven.)

The known side effects of NSAIDs, however, can't compare to those of steroids, the ultimate anti-inflammatory agents. Anyone who has ever been treated for an asthma attack or a bad case of poison ivy can attest to the power of steroids to stop inflammation dead in its tracks. But use over time can also result in severe bone loss, muscle and skin wasting, changes in distribution of body fat, and even, for some users, diabetes and psychosis. About 50 million Americans have conditions that are often treated with steroids, such as arthritis, asthma, lupus, and ulcerative colitis.

It's the dream of drug companies everywhere to develop an NSAID with the potency of steroids but without the

Although we think of aspirin as an antidote to pain, such physical pain is often just one symptom of inflammation, the underlying condition that is its real target.

But the costs cannot be measured only in dollars. Aspirin and its younger imitators—ibuprofen, naproxen, and others—can cause an array of unwanted side effects, including a (slight) rise in blood pressure, bleeding in the stomach and other gastro-intestinal organs, and even kidney failure. These are problems especially for people who take NSAIDs long term, for instance patients with rheumatoid arthritis or lupus.

But the costs cannot be measured only in dollars. Aspirin and its younger imitators—ibuprofen, naproxen, and others—can cause an array of unwanted side effects, including a (slight) rise in blood pressure, bleeding in the stomach and other gastro-intestinal organs, and even kidney failure. These are problems especially for people who take NSAIDs long term, for instance patients with rheumatoid arthritis or lupus.
The process was the key to several experiments carried out over a period of about five years during the late 1980s, when Young and his graduate students, along with Kerry O’Banion, then a postdoc in Young’s lab and now a neurology department faculty member, succeeded in pinpointing and unraveling the role of cox-2.

It began with two grad students, Henry Sadowski from the Department of Environmental Health Sciences, and Jiawen Han from the Department of Biophysics, who were working with a cancer-causing gene, ras, with an unusual property: As temperature decreases, the ras gene prompts cells to go from benign to malignant, and then, as it rises again, to go back to benign. By comparing cells before and after this transformation, they found a protein that was present in great quantities in malignant cells but barely at all in those that weren’t. Sadowski recognized the protein as a cyclooxygenase.

Meanwhile, O’Banion had zeroed in on another interesting protein, one that multiplied in the presence of growth factors but was inhibited by glucocorticoids. It wasn’t long before the lab realized that the Han and O’Banion proteins were one and the same—and identified it as cox-2. Soon after, O’Banion pinpointed, cloned, and sequenced the mouse cox-2 gene. Then a medical student in the M.D./Ph.D. program, Virginia Winn, used her Christmas vacation to become the first person to correctly unravel the DNA sequence of the human cox-2 gene. The University has since applied for several dozen U.S. and worldwide patents on the human cox-2 gene and its potential uses.

Based on the early work by Han and Sadowski, two other laboratories were also on the trail of cox-2 and its possible involvement in malignant transformation, and one of them had also cloned the mouse cox-2 gene. But it was the Young lab that first recognized its potential importance as a critical player in inflammation.

Since the discovery of cox-2, scientists have been trying to pin down the unique roles of this protein and a previously identified suspect in the woes of inflammation—the genetically similar enzyme cox-1. The findings have surprised everyone: It appears that for nearly three decades drug companies were targeting the wrong enzyme. It’s the presence of cox-2, not cox-1, that’s more often unhealthy.

“Cox-1 is present in all tissues of the body and plays a role in many normal processes, while cox-2 is scarcely present in normal tissues but is present in inflamed tissue,” says Young. Indeed, cox-1 seems to be responsible for day-to-day housekeeping functions like regulating blood vessels, maintaining kidney function, and protecting the stomach against its own acid. Cox-2, in contrast, has been found in just a few cells, mainly in the kidneys and brain, appearing elsewhere only during inflammation.

While steroids are dramatically effective in suppressing cox-2, they appear to have no impact on cox-1. NSAIDS, on the other hand, although considerably less harmful in their side effects, are not nearly as efficient in distinguishing between the two enzymes. Aspirin, for instance, primarily targets cox-1, the more beneficial of the pair, while having a much weaker effect on cox-2. By the time it has disabled just 10 percent of cox-2, it has shut down cox-1 almost completely.

(This explains the stomach problems associated with aspirin use: Blocking cox-1 halts production of the mucus that protects against stomach acid. Add to this aspirin’s ability to prevent blood platelets from clumping to form clots, and you have an invitation to stomach bleeding.)

Now, says Young, “many of the world’s major drug companies are looking for what may be a new ‘billion-dollar molecule,’ a drug that selectively inhibits cox-2.” To help in developing and screening for such compounds, Winn, O’Banion, and Young inserted both the cox-1 and cox-2 genes into mammalian cells, turning them into tiny factories churning out the enzymes for testing. Several major pharmaceutical companies have since licensed the technology.

Both cox enzymes work their magic by altering the chemical structure of arachidonic acid, which comes from the fat in your diet (one reason we do need to consume some fat). The enzymes allow cells to convert the chemical into hormone-like substances called prostaglandins.

Prostaglandins are just a few of the players in a vast and ongoing cascade of chemical messages constantly being passed back and forth within the human body. In this vast signaling system, prostaglandins can be thought of as the yeomen exercising power over a dazzling array of bodily functions. As the overlords of the prostaglandins, the cox enzymes are the gatekeepers of many of the processes involved in blood clotting, the regulation of blood pressure, blood flow to the kidneys and other vital organs, cell division in the digestive tract, transmission of pain signals, the attraction of immune cells to damaged tissues—not to mention fever and menstrual cramps. In sum, it’s prostaglandins that are usually to blame for the symptoms that make you feel miserable but in the end help to make you well.

Aspirin works by inhibiting the production of prostaglandins, as the Nobel Prize winners Sir John Vane and Bengt Samuelson discovered in the late 1960s. Aspirin and other NSAIDs do this by...
30 percent of patients taking them for arthritis," says Young. "The key is to inhibit pain and inflammation," Baum says that cox enzymes would cut off the prostaglandins triggering this unwanted response. The findings have surprised everyone.

Since the discovery of the enzyme, scientists have been trying to pin down its unique role in the woes of inflammation. The findings have surprised everyone.

A drug that does so would be especially useful for physicians who treat autoimmune diseases like rheumatoid arthritis and lupus, where the immune system goes out of control, attempting to destroy parts of the body as it does true invaders. Shutting off the cox enzymes would cut off the prostaglandins triggering this unwanted response.

Rheumatoid arthritis afflicts more than 2.5 million Americans and accounts for a good share of the patients seen in the clinical Immunology/Rheumatology Unit at Strong Memorial Hospital. John Baum, professor emeritus in the Department of Medicine, has been treating arthritis patients for more than four decades and has seen first-hand the proliferation of drugs available for treatment — and observed as well their ravages on his patients.

While NSAIDs may help ease the pain and inflammation, Baum says that 30 percent of patients taking them for rheumatoid arthritis suffer stomach problems, and 15 percent have developed ulcers. Complications from NSAIDs lead to more than 3,000 deaths a year.

These harmful side effects force Baum to be ever-vigilant, constantly skirting the line between toxicity and effectiveness. Sometimes doctors must remove patients from their medicines, forcing them to endure the pain. Many people cannot take NSAIDs at all because of conditions like uncontrolled high blood pressure, kidney disease, ulcers, or a bleeding disorder.

"Aspirin is an amazing drug, probably the most versatile drug in medicine," says Baum. "But the side effects can be severe. It's long been thought that these side effects are necessary for the patient to feel relief. This may not be so.

"This new research is the most exciting possibility for the treatment of inflammation that has come along in years. I expect an effective new drug to be on the market within three to five years — and the company that gets it on the market first will make a fortune," he predicts.

Baum's colleague, physician Sam Zwilich, says that all doctors would welcome a powerful NSAID free of side effects, but he's not as confident that it's right around the corner.

"Obviously that would be marvelous, but inflammation is just not that simple," says Zwilich. "If a drug company can create an NSAID that knocks out cox-2 as completely as steroids do, will it really have none of their side effects?" Zwilich says there have been gaps before in the understanding of inflammation, notably in the shunting aside of evidence — long before Young's discovery — that indicated there was more to the story than cox-1.

Besides explaining why steroids and NSAIDs are effective anti-inflammatory agents, cox-2 may also help explain other questions about a variety of conditions, from why patients with Graves' disease get puffy eyes to why NSAIDs can help prevent cancer (see sidebar).

cox-2 may even shed light on a recently observed link between NSAID use and reduced risk of getting Alzheimer's disease. A Duke University study of twins showed that persons taking NSAIDs for arthritis were four times less likely to get Alzheimer's than their counterparts; if they did get the disease, its onset was delayed by several years. Another analysis showed that people who already have Alzheimer's and who regularly take NSAIDs tend to decline more gradually than those who don't take the drugs.

When Alzheimer's attacks the brain, that organ reacts much like any other tissue under attack: It responds with inflammation. This is true whether the injury is from a chronic disease like Alzheimer's, a stroke, a concussion, or a tumor. Scientists know that the type of neuron destroyed in Alzheimer's disease produces cox-2. O'Banion is now trying to understand the relationship between the disorder and the enzyme. Perhaps cox-2 inspires other brain cells to produce prostaglandins that may somehow turn around and damage the neurons, much like a runaway inflammatory response. O'Banion has already begun studies using special "knock-out" mice — mice whose genes for cox-1 or cox-2 have been disabled — causing a lifelong suppression of either enzyme. (Young is also using the knock-out mice, to resolve what function cox-2 serves in healthy tissue.)

This work is helping to make O'Banion, now an assistant professor of neurology, a top expert on the relatively new topic of the links between Alzheimer's and inflammation.

"Rochester is a very exciting place to be right now," he says. "Much of what we know about the inflammatory process has been discovered just within the past five years — and much of it right here at this institution."

Tom Rickey wrote about the University's Center for Visual Research in the last issue of Rochester Review.
Popping Pills—Remember They’re Not Candy

Painkillers are so common that most of us think nothing of popping a couple whenever we feel the slightest twinge. A visit to today’s pharmacy is a visit to yesterday’s neighborhood candy store, with an array of different brands, fancy boxes, and exotic names—doesn’t Orudis, after all, sound like the name of an intergalactic visitor?—all fighting for your attention and your dollars.

But these drugs aren’t just penny candy. They exert potent effects throughout your body, affecting not only your pain but a variety of other bodily processes. And there can be dangerous side effects, particularly for people with certain conditions such as kidney or liver disease, or for those who already take other medications.

The golden rule for staying out of trouble: Talk to your physician! He or she can tell you if certain painkillers can blunt the effects of any prescription drugs you may be taking, or whether it’s dangerous to mix them. Physicians also have at their disposal many prescription painkillers that avoid harmful side effects while giving you the relief you need—and they know how these drugs will affect other conditions you may have.

Here are some tips for using over-the-counter painkillers. They come from Sam Zwillich, associate professor of medicine in the clinical immunology/rheumatology unit:

Know your body! The biggest family of nonprescription painkillers is known as nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, or NSAIDs, and includes all brands of aspirin as well as drugs like Aleve, Advil, Nuprin, and Naprosyn. NSAIDs can cause serious problems for people with kidney disease, high blood pressure, heart failure, an bleeding disorder, or severe asthma. If you’re pregnant or nursing, it’s a good idea to stay away from all medications; if you need a painkiller, be sure to speak with your obstetrician first.

Always follow directions. Too much of any of the NSAIDs can lead to kidney damage, while too much acetaminophen or Tylenol can lead to liver damage. Sometimes you can hurt yourself with even just a little bit more than the maximum recommended dosage—even once, and you may be tempting serious complications.

Choose carefully. If one drug doesn’t seem to work for you, try another. For reasons no one understands, different drugs seem to be more or less effective for different people. If aspirin hasn’t stopped those last two headaches, invest in a bottle of ibuprofen and give that a try. “For most people, it comes down to what works for them,” says Zwillich. For chronic conditions like arthritis, give a medication a few weeks to work before switching.

There’s little reason to choose a brand name over a less-expensive generic drug. There really isn’t much difference between Motrin IB and generic ibuprofen.

Among the most popular nonprescription NSAIDs, the main difference is in how often you need to update the dose. With aspirin as well as ibuprofen and its generic counterparts, you’ll need a new dose every 3–4 hours; naproxen cuts that to 8–12 hours; and the newest NSAID to be marketed directly to the public, Orudis KT, cuts that to once every 24 hours.

“Some people feel as if they’re doing more for their pain if they’re taking a pill every few hours, while others just don’t want to be bothered to remember,” says Zwillich. The other major difference among these drugs is the price.

Don’t mix medications. Mixing drugs can make them toxic much more quickly, especially endangering the kidneys and liver. Tylenol and its generic counterpart, acetaminophen, are not anti-inflamma-
tory and aren’t included under the rubric “NSAID.” While they reduce fever and relieve pain, often as effectively as NSAIDs, how they do this is not completely understood. Since NSAIDs and Tylenol work differently, occasionally a doctor will recommend taking both for a very short time—naproxen, for instance, for rheumatoid arthritis, and Tylenol for a headache—but that’s the exception, not the rule.

Avoid alcohol. It’s wise not to drink while on these medications. This is especially true of Tylenol; drinking alcohol while taking Tylenol is subjecting your liver to a double whammy. And large amounts of alcohol irritate the stomach, exacerbating the stomach-upsetting effects of aspirin and other NSAIDs.

Aside from personal preference, there are niches where many physicians prefer certain drugs:

Ibuprofen and naproxen: These work especially well for conditions that involve both pain and inflammation, such as acute injuries like sprains and strains. They’re also more effective for menstrual cramps, which aren’t technically inflammatory but do involve prostaglandins.

Acetaminophen: This is often Zwillich’s first choice for osteoarthritis (also known as degenerative arthritis) because the disease involves very little inflammation, so there is often no need for an anti-inflammatory drug. (“There’s not much ‘itis’ in osteoarthritis,” Zwillich notes.) The drug is often as effective and has fewer side effects than NSAIDs for conditions where inflammation is not involved. Acetaminophen is also the pain reliever physicians often choose for children, since some children have developed the potentially fatal Reye’s syndrome after taking aspirin.

Aspirin: Physicians use this when they want to monitor the level of a pain reliever in a patient’s blood—something that currently is not possible with other NSAIDs. Aspirin is also the least expensive NSAID, boosting its popularity. For most users, aspirin’s real advantage over other NSAIDs comes from its demonstrated effectiveness against heart attack, stroke, and cancer. Aspirin should be avoided for any injury that involves bleeding. People with a history of stomach problems need to be especially careful and should talk to their doctor before using it.
For the Presbyterian minister’s son from a small town in rural Ethiopia, it’s been a long way to his country’s ambassadorship at the British Court of St. James’s. But His Excellency Solomon Gidada ’65, ’67 (Mas) finds his current job suits him just fine.

For the Presbyterian minister’s son from a small town in rural Ethiopia, it’s been a long way to his country’s ambassadorship at the British Court of St. James’s. But His Excellency Solomon Gidada ’65, ’67 (Mas) finds his current job suits him just fine.

Former Syracuse University professor Tom Vickery well remembers his doctoral student Solomon Gidada: “He’s the guy that painted my deck roof.”

Seems it was on a summer day back in the seventies, and Vickery was up on a ladder with his paint bucket when Gidada appeared, looking for a critique of his dissertation.

“I climbed down and sat under a tree to read — and became completely absorbed. Finally, I looked up. And there was Solomon up there finishing off the job. He has a very high hairline, you know, and I can still see him with that large spot of gray paint he’d smeared across his forehead.

“Every now and then I think about it: My graduate student with that gray spot on his forehead is now ambassador to the Court of St. James’s living across the way from Princess Di.”

Since 1992, when democracy came at last to the long-suffering people of Ethiopia, Gidada has been his nation’s top diplomat in London. The country — ruled for most of this century by the Emperor Haile Selassie and more recently, amid much internal conflict, by a military-Marxist regime — now has a parliamentary form of government, with a prime minister wielding executive power and a president serving, much like the queen in England, as ceremonial head.

“The constitution is implemented, and democracy is in progress,” Solomon Gidada says over the phone from his embassy in London. “For the ordinary man nowadays, this means that he can speak his mind and go anywhere he wants, doing business when and where he wishes without always checking back over his shoulder to see if anyone is listening.

“This sense of freedom — freedom of thought, freedom of movement,” Gidada concludes, with some satisfaction, “is what I can say today about the feeling of the common people in Ethiopia.”

Ethiopia: once known as Abyssinia, home of the legendary Queen of Sheba (some say it was she who was immortalized by King Solomon in “The Song of Songs”). The country is one of the oldest independent states in the African continent and an ancient center of Christianity. Traversed by the Great Rift Valley, graced by the Blue Nile falls, Ethiopia is nearly twice the size of Texas, with “13 months of sunshine,” as those who know and love the land describe it.

Still, most Americans think of Ethiopia as one of the world’s poorest countries, a nation ravaged by drought and famine — all made worse by years of intense political strife. Statistics support that image: In 1992, for instance, there were just three hospital beds for every 10,000 people in this land of 56 million. (And 38,000 potential passengers for each automobile.) With 90 percent of the population living in rural areas that are devoted largely to subsistence farming, the country’s GNP, according to the latest available figures, is $110 per person.

Today, with events unfolding so rapidly that textbook histories — and even Internet updates — are quickly obsolete, democracy is taking root, and peace is breaking out as never before.

“I think the new generation is just plain tired of living in the wilderness, of fighting day and night. Thirty years of war is enough,” says Gidada. “The fighting was draining the economy. All the coffee we produced (‘brown gold,’ as we call it) went to the Russians for armaments. We are still indebted for millions, billions even, for weapons they gave us.”

A country remarkable for the diversity of its ethnic groups (it is estimated that as many as 75 nationalities live there, speaking more than 250 languages), Ethiopia was held together throughout much of the 20th century by the long reign of Emperor Haile Selassie. A member of the Amhara tribe and believed to be the 111th descendant of King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba.
“the Lion of Judah” ruled from 1916 to 1974—first as regent, briefly as king, and, from 1930 on, as negus, or emperor. Famously, in 1935 he led his country’s brave but losing struggle against the troops of the Italian invader Benito Mussolini, returning to power with British aid in 1941.

By the 1970s, however, Haile Selassie’s hold was fraying. Eritrea, which had been formally annexed in 1961, was waging fierce guerilla war to secure independent nationhood. (It was eventually granted in 1993, in a move that left Ethiopia landlocked, blocked from its former access to the Red Sea). Meanwhile, other rebel groups were pressing hard for democratic reforms within the country. These conflicts—coupled with the government’s failure to deal adequately with long-term drought and widespread starvation in the north—ultimately led to the emperor’s downfall.

A military regime allied with the USSR and Cuba swept into power in 1974, inflicting a campaign of indiscriminate violence against all perceived dissenters. Finally, in 1987, the people of Ethiopia voted in a national referendum to adopt a new, Marxist-based constitution, renaming the country the People’s Democratic Republic of Ethiopia.

Democracy remained a dream, however, under the autocratic rule of the titular president, Mengistu Haile Mariam. Fierce resistance continued, and in 1991 Mengistu was forced to flee the country under pressure from the rebel factions. Chief among these was the Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front, or the EPRDF, now the dominant party in the government.

Under the leadership of Meles Zenawi, the EPRDF headed up a transition government from 1991 to June 1994. At that time voters elected a 547-member Parliament, which named Zenawi prime minister. Negasso Gidada, Solomon’s younger brother, once a leader of the opposition force, was made president.

Knowing who the Gidadas are today—Negasso as Ethiopia’s president and Solomon as one of its top diplomats—it’s hard to believe the latter when he says, “We come from a very common background.” When one learns about recent events in Ethiopia, however, it’s clear that their trajectory parallels that of their tribal people, the Oromo—once the largest ethnic group in an oppressed land, further crushed by a more powerful tribe, Haile Selassie’s Amhara. Today, topsy-turvy, the Oromo stand with their former enemies as leaders of a new Ethiopia.

Ambassador Solomon Gidada—who now answers to “Your Excellency,” who actually owns (rather than rents) a tuxedo, and who travels in a Mercedes—was born in 1935 in the rural town of Dembi Dolo in western Ethiopia. He was one of the five children of Gidada Solon, a Presbyterian minister. As his son would later, the father suffered persecution without reason and, at the same time, for a cause: In the late 1930s, he was held captive with another Protestant minister in the town of Jimma during the Italian Fascist occupation.

It was as his father’s assistant that, at age 22, Solomon Gidada first came to the United States. The occasion was a Presbyterian convention in Pittsburgh. “I was asked to accompany him, to be his eyes,” Solomon says, explaining that

“He worked all the way through,” remembers his doctoral advisor. “He slung hash; he tutored—he worked any kind of job he could find.”
the elder Gidada was blind. On the plane returning from the convention, the two met an American family traveling to the 1957 World's Fair in Brussels, and, as often happens on long plane flights, they struck up a conversation.

"This young man asked me if I went to school,' Gidada recalls. 'And I said, 'Yes, I'm going back to school in Ethiopia.' When he then asked if I'd ever like to return to the United States to study, I said that I'd love to but that I didn't have the financial means. So he said, 'I will see what I can do. I will ask my grandmother.'

"And a year later that's what happened—she provided the funds for me to come to the United States and study.

"The young man who talked to me on the airplane that day," Gidada goes on, "became a leading doctor in the United States—a specialist in gall bladders who works at the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minnesota. His name is Dr. John Thistle."

Thistle takes up the story. He remembers traveling on that plane with his mother and grandmother, and that "we were very impressed with the father's determination."

"Here was a man who was completely blind," Thistle says, "and yet he was an ambassador for his church, for his denomination, and for his country—all the while struggling against great odds. Solomon at that time had yet to establish himself, but his father was clearly such an unusual person that it gave us good reason to believe the son would follow in his footsteps. I think it was a team decision among the three of us to make this gesture. We all sort of sat down and said, 'This is a little bit of good we can do.'"

Accordingly, Gidada came to the States and lived with Thistle's grandmother, Adella Barnes Johnson, in Washington, Pennsylvania, studying at nearby Washington and Jefferson College.

Soon after, he transferred to Rochester, where he earned an undergraduate degree and a master's in education—and met his future wife, Juanita White, who also studied at Rochester and worked for seven years at Rush Rhees Library and later at the Medical Center.

The two met in the library, like so many couples before and since, and were married in 1966. "Back then, nobody really wanted to celebrate the wedding of a black man and a white woman," as Juanita Gidada remembers, "so we just got married on my lunch hour."

The Gidadas now have six children (two others died in infancy): Mikael, 29, Lulu, 27, Solomon, 22, Ayane, 21, John, 21, and David, 19. (Some 30 years after their parents left Rochester, youngest sons John and David are freshmen this year on the River Campus.)

After briefly returning to Ethiopia, Gidada with his family moved to Syracuse so that Solomon could pursue a doctorate in education at the university there. "He worked all the way through," remembers his advisor Tom Vickery. "He slung hash; he tutored—he worked any kind of job he could find."

His doctoral thesis looked at the educational curriculum in his native land, surveying 20 percent of all high school students in Ethiopia to evaluate the fit between their aspirations and the nation's needs. The large gap that still exists between the two can be attributed, in large part, Gidada says, to the effects of colonialism.

Vickery cites an example: "There was this African 'boy' who worked during the week in a city office. He sat on the floor. He fetched tea and carried messages. Then on the weekends, he went home to be the chief of his tribe—and he had more status as chief because he wore a white shirt during the week."

"These people have learned to desire the kind of education that is not necessarily in their own best interests. What Solomon asked in his dissertation was, 'Are our students just aspiring to "white-shirt jobs" or to jobs that will actually serve the country's needs?'"

Dissertation in hand, in 1972 Dr. Gidada returned to Ethiopia for good, as he thought—but also, as it turned out, for ill as far as his own welfare was concerned. But first he spent eight produc-
tive years as principal of Bethany Evangelical Secondary School back home in Dembi Dolo. Then civil war broke out, with guerrilla forces battling the country's communist military regime, known as the 'Derg.' Here, his story, one of personal odyssey against the sweeping backdrop of revolution, reads like an African Doctor Zhivago.

"There was turmoil of all kinds," Gidada begins quietly. "Schools were closed down, teachers were imprisoned and killed—and so on and so forth. I was put in jail for five months by the government, supposedly because I was with the anti-government movement, although I had had nothing to do with any movement at all. But they assumed that this silent individual, this person with a doctorate out in the boondocks, had something up his sleeve."

Vickery elaborates on his friend's "and so on and so forth." "Solomon is very self-effacing, so he won't tell you this. But they put a pole behind his knees, tied his knees up to his body, and beat the bottoms of his feet. He is a determined survivor who has a tremendous love for his people—even at a time when serving them meant imprisonment and torture."

Gidada continues, with characteristic understatement, "Gradually, I decided to leave the area." He was invited to Addis Ababa, Ethiopia's largest city, to work for the Mekane Yesus Church—"a Lutheran body, even though I am of Presbyterian background," he clarifies, with the denominational sensitivities of an old-time preacher. He worked there as development director for more than a decade, with the scope of his duties growing vastly in response to the double plagues of famine and drought in the mid-1980s. He became chairman of the Joint Relief Partnership, known as the JRP, an organization raising funds for famine relief—a task that became nearly impossible as rebel forces waged guerrilla war against the Mengistu regime.

"There were desperate moments," he remembers. "You would see people carrying fifty or a hundred bodies a day to the graveyard. And we would ask why—how could this be fair? How can this God we worship be fair when others are throwing their food into the ocean and here people are dying like flies?"

Working to minimize such tragedy, the JRP became an intermediary—"an instrument for opening a corridor between the rebel area and the government area," the ambassador says. "This effort was a story in itself that would take volumes to complete: very, very complicated work negotiating between fighting groups. The government considered us a sellout to the rebels, while the rebels didn't trust us because they thought we were on the government's side. At times, we were caught—not just verbally, but physically as well—between what you could almost describe as opposing firing squads."

By this unlikely route, he says, he arrived at his present job. "The activities of the Mekane Yesus Church ranged from education to medicine. We had schools, hospitals, clinics, literacy centers, water projects, road projects, well-drilling projects—so more and more of our activities began moving into the rebel area. That is how I came into contact with the leaders of what would become the present government.

"When they came into power, they were looking for people they could trust in important positions—and they asked me if I would join them. I told them I had never had anything to do with politics, that I had been involved only with church organizations. And they answered that the position they had in mind was a prestigious appointment in London—that it wouldn't be anything new for me, because as a relief operator I had already been working as a liaison among government agencies.

"I came to London as ambassador in March 1992 and I've been here ever since."

So what is His Excellency's day like on a job like that?

"Well, there's no one activity you can really pin it down to," he answers carefully. "Every day has its own features. For example this morning I was at a meeting with the heads of mission of the Organization of African Unity, and then from two o'clock on I was at a meeting with some other people. This evening there is a national day being celebrated—I think it is for Oman—that I will attend. On most evenings, it seems, we're observing someone's national day."

Primarily, he says, he is trying to attract much-needed investment in his country to spur its economic development. "We have a very strong consular division here. We advertise. We send out materials on investment opportunities. We invite people to come to Ethiopia to see for themselves what is going on."

He likes the job just fine, the ambassador says. "I enjoy meeting people. It gives me new ideas, new views. It's good sometimes to get away from the restricting atmosphere of a certain country or a certain people. So I like it very much.

"I'm especially enjoying the opportunity to tell the world of the democratic ideas we are trying to disseminate in Ethiopia—that democracy is working there. I am privileged to be here so I can tell people that Ethiopians are not beggars. That if they can get financial assistance from government organizations or from industry, they can, in turn, help themselves.

"What do the Chinese say? 'Give a man a fish and he will always ask for more fish. Give him a hook and he will fish for himself.' That is what I'm trying to do for my country—to find the hooks."

Denise Bolger Kovnat is the author of "We Were the Lucky Ones," describing undergraduate life during World War II, in the last issue of Rochester Review.

Placido's Partner

In the mid-1980s, the Washington Opera was a small company with a shaky subscription base and $2 million in debt. A decade later, the Kennedy Center-based opera has $2 million in reserve, a modest endowment, ticket sales averaging 98 percent each season, and Placido Domingo as its new artistic director.

A good share of the credit goes to Patricia Kraut Mossel '55, director of development, marketing, and public relations for the company from 1984 to 1995 and now the executive director.

How did Mossel and company turn things around? "You just work very hard," she says. "You work on marketing, press relations, development. . . . You make sure that the board is a high-quality group, all committed to giving. You try to build up a good subscription base. You keep coming up with new ideas."

Experience helped as well. Before going to Washington, she worked for five years as director of development for the San Francisco Opera. During her tenure there, the annual fund grew from $1.9 million to $4.3 million, and total contributions went from $3.6 million to $7 million.

In her current post, Mossel works closely with Domingo, who officially assumes the new position of artistic director in June. "Placido's responsibility is in planning repertoire, casting, and ensuring the quality of the artistic product," she says. "My job is to keep the company healthy and to best utilize our human and financial resources—to make sure everything is streamlined so we can jump into this new artistic era."

She has known Domingo since 1979, the year she joined the staff of the San Francisco Opera and they toured the Philippines with a production of Tosca. "It was like a bonding experience," she says. Mossel sings the tenor's praises, forte. "He's wonderful, he really is wonderful. Not only is he supremely talented, but he's a charming, warm, lovely man. When people see him in an interview or on television, they'll ask me, 'Is he really like that?' And he is."

Domingo plays a role in one of her most memorable operatic moments, which also tells you a lot about the frenetic backstage life of an opera impresario. "It was while I was still with the San Francisco Opera, and we were opening with Otello. There are only a few tenors in the world who can even sing the role, just a handful—and our tenor got sick the morning of opening night."

"The general director called Placido in New York. He had just arrived from Spain but was willing to fly out to save our opening night." (Mind you, by this time it was already 2 p.m. New York time.)

"To further complicate things, it was a holiday, and I couldn't get a plane to fly him out of there. So I just opened up Standard and Poor's and started calling any companies I could find to see if I could charter one of their corporate jets. Finally, I got in touch with the head of Warner Communications, who was very forthcoming, and one of our patrons paid for us to charter a Warner plane."

To borrow much-needed time, she says, "we turned the evening upside down, with the dinner party beforehand and the performance afterward. The curtain finally went up at 10:30 (we'd made up Placido in the car on the way from the airport) and it came down after a glorious performance at 2 in the morning. Afterward, we all went to City Hall and had dessert. We were up until 5 a.m. on adrenaline."
Another favorite story, this one unrelated to work, involves her return to campus for her 35th class reunion—the first one she’d ever attended.

“I ran into an old classmate of mine, and I married him,” she says with a musical laugh.

These days, husband John Mossel ’55 lives in formal attire along with Pat. “When we decided to get married, I told him, ‘You’ll have to buy a tuxedo.’ He’d only seen one opera in his life before. Now he loves it and comes to everything.” Proving, perhaps, that with opera, proselytizing begins at home.

Medical Medalist
If you’ve ever worn a skin patch—to quit smoking, treat angina, prevent pregnancy, replace estrogen, or cure motion sickness, for example—you have biochemist Alejandro Zaffaroni ’49M (PhD) to thank.

As co-chairman and founder of ALZA Corporation of Palo Alto, Zaffaroni is the chief inventor of these simple and ingenious devices for delivering drugs to the body. Transdermal patches, as they are called, improve dramatically on the concept of pills (which were used as long ago as the 15th century B.C. by the Egyptians). Pills and other methods—tablets, capsules, injections, and eyedrops—release drugs rapidly into the body, causing peaks and valleys of drug concentration. Skin patches, on the other hand, deliver minute amounts of medicine continuously over a period of time, providing higher efficacy and reducing side effects.

As if this achievement weren’t enough for one scientific career, Zaffaroni is also known for his pioneering work on the Pill, on the synthesis of cortisone, and in the development of the contraceptive norethindrone. The holder of 43 patents, he continues to pursue discoveries through new corporate ventures based in Palo Alto.

Last October, in recognition of his accomplishments, Zaffaroni received the National Medal of Technology—the highest honor the president bestows for excellence in technological innovation—in a ceremony at the White House.

Zaffaroni stresses that he didn’t do it alone. “I am extremely proud of all the scientists who have worked with me in the various companies,” he says, referring to ALZA and his other corporate progeny, DNAX, Affymax, and Affymetrix.

(DNAX, founded in 1981 to develop products that combine genetic engineering with immunobiology, was later sold to Schering-Plough. Affymax was founded in 1988 and Affymetrix in 1991—the first to pursue a breakthrough technique that vastly streamlines the testing of drug compounds, the second to develop technology for acquiring and analyzing genetic information.)

Key to his success is an anti-authoritarian corporate climate, one that encourages creativity and independence. “I let my own people work in a very free environment,” he explains. ALZA’s research staff consists of scientists and engineers from surprisingly diverse backgrounds: space science, photography, polymer chemicals, water desalination, and fluid dynamics, for instance.

Zaffaroni formed ALZA (“AL” for Alejandro, “ZA” for Zaffaroni) in 1968 to develop and market his drug-delivery innovations. Today, the company has sales in the vicinity of $300 million. ALZA scientists have developed skin patches to deliver nitroglycerin for angina, scopolamine for motion sickness, estrogen for menopausal symptoms, and nicotine for smoking cessation. One of their most successful products is Procordia XL, the leading cardiovascular drug in the United States, marketed by Pfizer.

ALZA was not an overnight sensation, however: Zaffaroni’s knowledge and reputation had matured long before the company was formed. Testifying to this, four Nobel scientists—including Arthur Kornberg ’41M (MD)—were among the company’s early directors and advisors. During Zaffaroni’s graduate studies at Rochester, his work on water-insoluble steroids created a stir when it was published in Science in 1951—and led the way to large-scale production of steroids by large companies like Upjohn. The paper chromatographic technique he developed then is now listed in chemistry texts as the Zaffaroni System.

As a gifted young scientist at Syntex, based in Mexico City, he led the company to leadership in the cortisone market and to production of norethindrone, the world’s first and still most widely used contraceptive steroid. Also under his leadership, the company developed the topical drug Synalar, used to treat psoriasis and other skin diseases, which soon controlled the market. Zaffaroni went on to become executive vice president for research and marketing and later president and CEO of Syntex Research and Syntex Laboratories in the United States—all before he left to start ALZA.

In his view, the next generation of bio-scientists will need new perspectives—such as he has benefited from over his own long career.

“Many pathologic conditions will probably require administration of multiple biological substances, particularly where failures occur simultaneously in the three major regulatory systems—the endocrine, immune, and nervous systems. We need to train scientists and therapists who understand the complexities of multifactorial interventions.

“Most drugs still merely treat symptoms, but the time is coming when we can intervene directly in the causes of disease,” he says. “This is the most important historical moment in medical science. We are approaching the end of the rainbow.”
Another important way to keep incorrect eyewitness testimony from shaping the outcome of a trial is to allow a psychology expert to explain to the jury the specifics on the accuracy of such testimony. "Jurors tend to believe eyewitnesses, especially those who speak confidently," Cutler says. "Confidence doesn't always mean accuracy, though. Don't we all know people who speak with great confidence on subjects they know nothing at all about? Jurors should be made aware of that before they're asked to make a decision."

"This type of expert psychological testimony is being admitted in trials with increasing frequency," he says. "I'm now asked to testify about twice a year. It reflects a general trend among the judiciary to be open to new techniques."

"I've always been interested in the law," says this associate professor of psychology at Florida International University in Miami. "When I was at Rochester, I hooked up with professors Ed Deci and Dale McAdam. They essentially opened up their labs to me, and I developed a passion for psychology and research. My work now combines both the law and psychology in a way that I love."

Governmental Web-sters

The office of Senator Edward Kennedy has a Web site. So do Bob Dole, Newt Gingrich, and the entire Libertarian Party. Politics and government have invaded the Internet, and Bill Mann '81, as author of the newly published book, Politics on the Net: Surfing the World of Internet Politics, is busily explaining the phenomenon. "All three branches of the federal government have established sites on the Internet, and the states aren't so far behind. There are tons of government information on the Net," says Mann. "With the Clinton administration's push—I think that might have been at Al Gore's instigation—there's statistics, census data, and other information available at the touch of the keyboard. You can download IRS forms to be printed out from your own computer or you can take a virtual tour of the White House and even sign the guest book. My book is a guide to all those resources." (It's published by Que Corporation.)

A software developer turned writer, Mann is the author of several other volumes, including Online Games: In-Depth Strategies and Secrets and The Web After Hours. He is currently working on the second edition of Mosaic for Dummies and an as-yet-unnamed online dictionary for Prima Publishers.

Internet access to government information is significant in that it is equalizing society's access, Mann says. "It used to be that you would have to wait six months or more for, say, a Supreme Court decision to be available to you if you lived in some little Podunk somewhere. In the past, it was the big companies and people in the big cities who had quick access. "Now, anybody who can get to a computer and modem can get the information as soon as it's available, no matter where they live. There are newsgroups that print Supreme Court decisions within minutes after they've been handed down, so people all across the country are immediately able to read and comment on them."

"Surfing the World of Internet Politics on the Net could have an impact," Mann says. "Web-sters are the type of people a politician wants to get in touch with. They are well educated, well financed. The Net is a new way to get a message to them." Mann sees the Internet as having its biggest political impact on the Congressional level. "The numbers of users are large enough, and the campaign budgets are small enough, so that dedicated groups on the Internet could have an impact."

In the 1994 election, Senator Kennedy gave some credit to his Web site for his reelection, Mann says. "Massachusetts is a high-tech state—there's a high percentage of Internet users at schools and corporations there. Kennedy was the first senator to have a Web page. The aide who created it for him is now acting as a Web consultant to other government officials."

Mann, with a degree in electrical engineering from Rochester, says his major interest is not politics but the effects of technology on society. "It's the biggest thing driving what's happening in society today," he says. "And the technologists speak in a language few of us understand. We need people who can explain the changes in ways that lay people can comprehend."
Crossword Virtuoso

So, you’re sitting at the kitchen table on Sunday morning, doing the Times crossword puzzle—and you need a word. A 10-letter name, to be exact.

The clue: “Virtuoso cruciverbalist.”

The only possible answer: Alfio Micci, the violin virtuoso who creates crossword puzzles in his spare time. This two-time Eastman graduate—he earned a bachelor’s degree in 1940 and a master’s in 1941—was a first violinist with the New York Philharmonic for 31 seasons and has, since 1970, created thousands of crosswords for The New York Times, Los Angeles Times, Washington Post, Christian Science Monitor, and New York Post, among others.

“I’ve gotten more attention doing crossword puzzles than I did in all those years I spent practicing the violin,” he marvels. Along with the fan letters he receives from people who enjoy his puzzles, he also gets gleeful communiqués from those who have found a mistake. “Even the editors don’t catch things sometimes,” he admits. Occasionally, a classmate will write to ask, “You couldn’t be two different people—is that really your name I see on the crossword page?”

How did Alfio Micci master a second art form? “You start out as an avid puzzler—then one day it occurs to you that somebody has made these up,” he says. “I decided to give it a try, but then I realized it was harder than I thought it would be.”

He was unaware of many of the rules, he explains: “amounts and styles of words, symmetry of the diagrams, and so on.” His first puzzles were politely returned.

He persisted—and succeeded to the extent that, at his peak, he was producing four and six puzzles a month, with regular “deliveries” to the Washington Post, the Christian Science Monitor, and the New York Post. The work is more or less a hobby, he says—which isn’t surprising when one learns how little it pays: A Sunday puzzle for The New York Times goes for $300, while a daily puzzle nets just $70.

As for his other, rather more lucrative career as a violinist: Micci joined the New York Philharmonic in 1949 after two seasons with the Metropolitan Opera Orchestra. He played for all the great conductors—Stokowski, Mitropoulos, Walter, Bernstein, Boulez, and Mehta—to say nothing of guest conductors like Solti and Szell.” After retiring in 1980, he went into freelance work for movies and TV jingles. (The Micci household is an musical one, to say the least: Martha Worth Micci ’42E has worked as a pianist and composer, having written several musicals with the playwright Mark St. Germain—one of which, Rib, was produced Off-Broadway.)

Micci’s rank as a puzzle-maker is almost as lofty as his musical status. He is “one of the old masters of crossword,” according to Will Shortz, puzzle editor for The New York Times. “I don’t know how long he’s been constructing puzzles—but I’ll buy the best crosswords from anybody.” Shortz says he looks for a lively vocabulary; for words, names, and phrases from real life (“as opposed to words that appear only in crossword puzzles”); and for interesting, fresh themes.

For those of us who have yet to complete a daily puzzle, let alone the Sunday leviathan, Micci offers up a helpful hint: “In most of the Times puzzles, the words are common but the definitions are tricky.”

“We’d like to know: Common for whom? Still, there are those who clearly have the knack. Recently, Micci judged a contest at a Barnes & Noble bookstore in New York City—where, “for the typical small puzzles that run in the daily paper, some people finished in five minutes.” The winner completed a large, Sunday-sized puzzle in about six minutes.

Using a pen, no doubt.

PMS M.D.

A quick scan of the curriculum vitae of psychiatrist Barbara Parry ’74 shows 154 publications since 1979 (that’s nine each year), the majority devoted to the seldom-studied and often joked-about subject of PMS. While PMS is virtually a universal female experience, to a greater or lesser degree, very little is known about its causes or treatment. In fact, skeptics still debate whether the syndrome even exists: In 1993, Parry contributed to a paper for the American Psychiatric Association that was called “Premenstrual Dysphoria: Myth or Reality?”

“The diagnosis is relatively new,” says Parry, an associate professor of psychiatry and director of the psychiatric emergency room at the University of California at San Diego, as well as a nationally recognized expert on PMS (she’s been on “Donahue,” for Pete’s sake).

Parry is careful to distinguish the bona fide illness from garden-variety premenstrual difficulties. “We estimate that about 5 percent of women have this disorder,” she says. “To be distinguished as such, the symptoms have to be severe and there have to be mood symptoms as well as physical ones. It’s like any other disorder: Some people will lose a night of sleep every now and then, but that doesn’t mean that they have a sleep disorder. Similarly, we all may overeat or undereat at a given time—but that doesn’t mean that we have an eating disorder.”

For those who suffer from everyday PMS, common remedies may help, she says. Among them: “regular sleep and wake times; cutting out coffee, alcohol, and sugar; moderate daily exercise; and reducing stress—but usually these steps are not going to do a lot for someone who has a severe problem.” Other treatments—vitamin B, magnesium, calcium, or a high-carbohydrate diet, for example—“have all been shown to have no more effect than placebos,” she cautions.

Hoping to address the most disabling symptoms, Parry spends much of her time researching what she calls “non-pharmacological treatments” involving sleep and light therapy. “A couple of studies show that they do have an effect. The light has to be given at the right intensity, at the right time of day”—not unlike treatments for SAD, or Seasonal Affective Disorder, which she has also studied.

Parry first saw the severity of PMS during her residency at UCLA. “A woman came in who was grossly psychotic, very ill. We thought it was schizophrenia. She was otherwise a highly functioning nurse, and no one believed her when she said her problems were related to her menstrual cycle. But we followed her and found that they were.”

Doctors tried a variety of treatments—vitamin B, which helped little, and lithium, “which lessened the symptoms, but had other side effects.” At last, they tried bromocriptine, which was “not one of the general treatments, because it can induce psychosis, but it was helpful to her.” Following this woman’s case “really motivated me,” says Parry. Since then, she’s devoted her career to the study of PMS and related illnesses like postpartum depression and (as the title of one of the 154 publications listed on her C.V. states) “other cyclic affective disorders associated with reproductive function in women,” such as menopausal depression. Her goals are simpler than the language implies: “It’s very gratifying to see women feel better, whether their condition is menopausal, premenstrual, or postpartum.”

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

BOOKS

Bridges to Beginnings by Agnes Nasmith Johnston '43. Road Publishers, Painter, Va., 1996. 96 pp., $10.95 ($2.49 tax and S&H).

Johnston's second collection of poems, inspired by her 1988 return to China, where she was born in Huchow in 1921.


Cigarette Lighters (The Art of the Cigarette Lighter) by Stuart Schneider '72.

History, commentary, and more than 650 color photos from 1880 to the 1970s, from Dunhill, Ronson, Zippo, and others.


A collection of more than 100 poems, stories, essays, and cartoons by writers ranging from Dave Barry to William F. Buckley, Jr.


Comprehensive one-volume dictionary that offers insights into the beliefs, practices, and history of virtually every known religion—old and new, large and small, mainstream and fringe.


Updates on the latest major developments in the field and detailed information on a range of issues, including sex discrimination, hate speech, academic freedom in religious institutions, athletic scholarships, animal research, and environmental laws.

The League of Nations from 1919 to 1929 by Gary Ostrower '70 (PhD). Avery Publishing Group, 176 pp., $25.

Covers the first decade of the League of Nations, helping readers understand the period through a range of perspectives.

Living in the State of Stuck: How Technology Impacts the Lives of People with Disabilities by Marcia Scherer '87M (Mas), '87W (PhD). Brookline Books.

Studies of two groups—robust, active men who now use wheelchairs and those who were born with severe disabilities. Examines how assistive technology has radically transformed their lives.

Organizational Architecture: A Managerial Economics Approach by James Brickley, Clifford Smith, and Jerold Zimmerman, professors at the William E. Simon Graduate School of Business Administration.


Miller, who grew up in Seneca Falls, holds that the convention—and the partnership of Elizabeth Cady Stanton and Frederick Douglass—represents a paradigmatic shift in what it means to be a human being in America.


Also by this fantasy-genre writer: The Rise and Fall of a Dragon King, TSR, Inc., 1996. 320 pp., $5.99.


Seventy-one documents that have either defined America's place in the world or reflected a significant episode in the history of U.S. foreign affairs.


Forthcoming in June from Pocket Books: Caught Me a Big 'Un by Jimmy Houston with Steven Price.

The first volume is a source-book of fresh- and salt-water fishing products, services, and organizations. The second pro-


Set in a gloomy mansion outside Rochester in the late 1920s, this is a gothic tale of sex and violence and the coming-of-age story of 16-year-old Peg, the housekeeper's daughter. The fourth novel from Scott, a MacArthur grant winner whose most recent work, Various Antidotes: Stories, was a finalist for last year's PEN/Faulkner Award.

vides bass fishing tips and techniques from the popular ESPN fishing-show host.

Examines the relationship between passionate belief systems and mental illness.

Two experts on the study of motivation apply their research to the workplace, classroom, and home.

**RECORDINGS**


**Green Eggs and Ham,** a work by Rob Kapilow '77E (Mas) based on the Dr. Seuss story. Performed by the New Jersey Chamber Music Society with vocals by Angelina Réaux and with Kapilow on piano and conducting. Koch International Classics, 1995.

**Metamorphosis,** an instrumental CD featuring adaptations of J. S. Bach's Inventions No. 8 and 13. Dan Shimmyo '93 performs and did all the recording, mixing, graphics, and layout. Cutting Edge Records, P.O. Box 667, Amityville, NY 11701-0667.

**Midnight Crossing,** the third solo album from trombonist Michael Davis '83E. Lipstick, 1995.

**Stream,** recorded by the jazz quartet of that name and featuring René Mogensen '93 on tenor and soprano saxophones. Hwa Eum Records Ltd., Korea, 1995. Mogensen is also featured on René Mogensen Quintet: Jazz in Culture, Wassard Jazz, and Expanding Horizons, Capstone Records.

**To Sun, to Feast, and to Converse,** 20th century vocal duets by Pulitzer Prize winning composer Robert Ward '39E and others with soprano Terry Rhodes '86E (DMA).

**World Diary** featuring the Toronto-based percussion group NEXUS—including John Wyre '63E, Bob Becker '69E, '71E (Mas) and William Cahn '68E—and the internationally acclaimed bassist and "stick" artist Tony Levin '68. Papa Bear Records, P.O. Box 498H, Woodstock, NY 12498.

**RECOMMENDED READING**

**Wolf Udo Schröder, professor of chemistry in the College**
A nuclear chemist, Schröder is accustomed to building such delicate and highly specialized devices as thermometers for detecting neutrons. In his spare time, though, this German expatriate enjoys readings on politics and philosophy, using them as barometers to help him detect societal change.

"After the surprisingly sudden and complete disintegration of the Soviet empire and the disappearance of its stabilizing effect on its opponents, it seems high time to focus attention on the foundations, promises, and perils of our own society," Schröder says. "To understand where we are going, we need to know where we are coming from."

Following are some of his recommendations.

"Zinn draws a path from the past that leads in a straight line to now. He speaks of Machiavellianism in our domestic and foreign policy and the use, abuse, and distortion of U.S. history for political gain. He contends that the nation has never had an honest chance to enjoy fully the democratic promises of the Constitution."

"The current Secretary of Labor's latest book, now already a few years old, offers an interesting view of the past and the emerging economic system of the country. He has an explanation for why the rich get richer and the poor poorer and predicts the demise of the nation state as we know it."

"Who or what makes a society tick and pushes its buttons? What kind of ideas are successful and have even a chance of being pursued and developed? What are the foundations of political power and how is power projected in a society? These are some of the not new but important issues that are brilliantly analyzed and eloquently summarized by Galbraith in this book."

"The book's appendix, 'How Bertrand Russell was prevented from teaching at the City College of New York,' contains an interesting illustration of partial jurisdiction in the service of prevailing power, not justice. It's a revealing story that could—probably does—have actuality today."

"Phillips is not exactly known for overly progressive views on society, but his book is interesting in its description of the ascent of imperial Washington, and in the historic parallels drawn between the present stage in the development of our culture and society and the downfall of past empires. Phillips's hope, not exactly Newt Gingrich's, is that the '90s will turn out to be a revolutionary epoch."

"To promote and control consumption is the raison d'être of the emerging economic system, says Barber, and Jihad and McWorld are synonyms for fundamentalistic tribalism and capitalism, respectively. Together they set out to defeat the nation state, traditionally the only true harbor of democracy."

"The authors explain how the winner-take-all markets lead to a lopsided organization of our economy, unproductive societal strategies, political misrepresentation, and impoverishment of our culture. They also show how the prevailing mentality leads to an overpopulation of fashionable professions—such as law and medicine, banking, and the media—bankrupting the country's future."
ECONOMICS 101—EXAMINATION

Question

#1) How can your heirs avoid the “triple-tax threat” on your retirement funds?

Include Rochester in your estate plan.

If you’re hoping to leave unused pension funds to your heirs, these funds may be reduced to a small percentage of their value by the “triple-tax threat”—estate taxes, income taxes, and excise taxes.

Here are two suggestions.

☐ Make a charitable bequest with retirement funds. If you plan to leave bequests to both your heirs and the University, you will save taxes if you give other property to heirs and name the University as the beneficiary of your retirement-plan assets.

☐ Transfer your retirement funds to a charitable remainder trust. Assets remaining at your death are distributed directly to the trust, which pays income to your heirs, thereby avoiding and/or reducing the “triple-tax threat”!

For details on these and other charitable-giving plans, call Jack Kreckel, director of planned giving programs, at (800) 635-4672 or (716) 273-5888. The e-mail address is kreckel@alumni.rochester.edu

The new University of Rochester Alumni Directory, scheduled for publication in the winter of 1996, will be a complete reference of over 70,000 Rochester alumni. The directory includes name, address, phone number, and business information, and will be bound in a library-quality edition.

A nationally known publishing company has been contracted to research and compile the information to be printed in the Alumni Directory. Please complete and promptly return the questionnaire when you receive it in the mail. If you prefer not to be listed in the directory, please contact the Alumni Association in writing as soon as possible.
IN STUDENT RECRUITMENT, ‘VAN’ IS A DRIVING FORCE

Alumni volunteers can be Rochester’s best ambassadors through personal interviews, receptions, college fairs, and phonathons, the Volunteer Admissions Network (VAN) helps attract highly qualified high-school seniors to Rochester each year. This year is no exception, as VAN members will have contacted more than 1,000 applicants—out of a record total of 9,000 expected to apply for the freshman class.

With some 700 members nationwide, VAN is a very important tool for the Office of Admissions. “VAN members personalize the process,” says Heidi Wohlhausen ’90, assistant director of admissions. “They clarify and amplify what we’re trying to do. And for students who may not be able to visit the campus, they provide a personal contact.”

In that spirit, Charles Wadhams ’50 of Fresno, Calif., is one of the most loyal and energetic VAN volunteers. Active since 1986, Wadhams is “the kind of person who will drive 150 miles across the desert to help them out—and, by helping to pay for my education, it opens up all the opportunities that the University provides.”

Tamer is a Bausch & Lomb Scholar from New Hartford, N.Y., outside of Utica. He plans to graduate with a B.S. in ecology and evolution and hopes to attend graduate school to become a secondary school teacher. He recently declared minors in both chemistry and religion, and plans to earn dual teaching certification in biology and chemistry.

With all his activities, he says, “I love it at the University. I love all the opportunities that are given to me, all the doors that are opened by studying here. I love the whole atmosphere of academia and the fact that I have a chance to be part of it.”

The Dalton Scholarship was established in 1986 by the late Charles R. Dalton ’20, ’43 (Mas), former director of admissions and student aid; his wife, Mary Oemisch Dalton ’28; and his daughter, Mary Emily Dalton Morgan ’47, and friends.
The Meliora Grant: A Winning Proposition

In 1993, President O'Brien announced the Community Grant Program, which reduced tuition by $5,000 each year for students living in the Rochester area. The following year, given the success of this program, President Jackson announced the Meliora Grant, which expanded the eligibility of the original program to residents of New York State and to sons and daughters of alumni nationwide.

This means that tuition, currently at $18,730 a year, is immediately reduced to $13,730 for these students. The grant is renewed annually as long as they are enrolled full-time, and they may also win merit scholarships and apply for need-based financial aid.

Why was this program created? First, to enhance the academic quality of Rochester undergraduates (by increasing applications and allowing greater selectivity) and second, to reduce the financial-aid burden on the University. For a number of years, Rochester has supported a comparatively low-cost public university system, 80 percent have required financial aid. (In the Class of 1998, that group received an average of $11,350 each year from the University.) The picture is very different for students from outside New York State, with just 60 percent receiving need-based financial aid.

After the Meliora Grant was introduced, applications from New York State students were up 22 percent, which allowed for greater selectivity in the admissions process. Applications from the sons and daughters of Rochester alumni were up nearly as much, increasing by 21 percent.

In addition, a higher percentage of those New York State students who were offered admission decided to enroll. As a result, the University saw an immediate increase in the percentage of New York State students not requiring need-based financial aid, from 20 percent to 30 percent. At the same time, the program gave a boost to the average SAT scores of our undergraduates—an increase of 34 points!

Improved SAT scores, a larger applicant pool, and greater numbers of students who don't need financial aid—the Meliora Grant has provided all these benefits. The financial advantages for the University are easy to see. What's equally advantageous, although less visible, is the enriched educational atmosphere that comes with students of even stronger academic potential.

In short, the Meliora Grant was a bold, creative step that will enhance the learning environment at this institution for years to come. Keeping in mind the savings it offers to students and their parents, we can confidently describe it as a winning proposition for the entire University community.

STUDENT RECRUITMENT . . .
(continued from page 45)

interview a student,” says Wolthausen.

“I really get a charge out of meeting with some of the most wonderful kids around,” Wadhams explains. “I get to talk to some of the top high school students in my area—and they are unbelievably well educated and articulate. They've got wonderful dreams.”

Volunteers are currently in demand to host receptions for incoming students. To get involved, contact Heidi Wolthausen at (716) 275-8635. E-mail address: hwolthausen@macmail.cc.rochester.edu.

CORRECTION

In the last issue of Alumni Review, we incorrectly listed the Internet address for the Alumni Association's new home page. The correct address is http://listener.us.rochester.edu/alumni. The address for the home page for the entire University is http://www.rochester.edu.
The sacrifices paid off in long and productive careers. Anna taught foreign languages for 38 years and served as head of the department of modern languages at Franklin High School. Joseph was affiliated with the University for some 50 years, focusing on clinical work and research in diabetes. Yolanda also became a teacher—as did Anthony, who was associate director of Monroe Community Hospital and a clinical associate professor at the medical school. (He died in 1989 and was promoted posthumously to clinical professor of medicine.) Mary Jane, who holds a master's degree in physiology, has worked at the Medical Center for many years and currently works part time as a researcher in the Department of Biophysics.

Joseph Izzo agrees that his family has a special distinction, with all five siblings—men and women alike—earning college degrees at a time when a minority of Americans completed high school. And with five bachelor's degrees, three master's degrees, and two medical degrees—all from the University—among them, he concludes, “I don’t think that there’s any family to compete with that!”

Dr. Edward Bright Vedder, Class of 1896, is seen here (left) on June 14, 1924, with then President Rush Rhees (center) and former President David Jayne Hill during ceremonies for the laying of the cornerstone of the School of Medicine and Dentistry. Vedder was the special speaker of the day as a member of the U. S. Medical Corps who was known for his pioneering research on beriberi. His son, Henry Clay Vedder II, attended the University—and his grandson is currently enrolled (see below).
Alumni COUNCILS

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

Call the individuals listed below. If a name isn’t listed or if you’d like information on starting an organization in your region—call the Alumni Association’s new telephone line dedicated to Regional Alumni Councils at (800) 281-2055. (The Rochester area number is 273-5894.) The e-mail address is info@alumni.rochester.edu, and the URL for the Alumni Association home page is http://listener.uis.rochester.edu/alumni.

CALIFORNIA
Los Angeles: Call the Alumni Association
San Diego: Call the Alumni Association
San Francisco: Jim Gebhardt ’92
(510) 930-7259

COLORADO
Denver: Jody Morrow Moore ’89 and Jeff Moore ’89—(303) 765-4382

CONNECTICUT
Fairfield County: Jane Todd Ross ’85S (MBA)—(203) 656-0342 and Helen Calhoun Jaeger ’63—(203) 655-2127

FLORIDA
Fort Myers/Naples: Call the Alumni Association

GEORGIA
Atlanta: Kathy Waller ’80, ’83S (MBA)—(404) 676-6396

ILLINOIS
Chicago: Call the Alumni Association

MASSACHUSETTS
Boston: Olivier Sartor ’89—call the Alumni Association

NEW YORK
Albany: Call the Alumni Association
Buffalo: Tony Cipolla ’81—(716) 675-5805 (h) or (716) 846-2600 (w)
New York City: David Kelso ’86—(212) 628-9135

PENNSYLVANIA
Philadelphia: John Doyle ’81—(609) 541-0325
Pittsburgh: Call the Alumni Association

WASHINGTON, D.C.
Metropolitan area and Baltimore: Gerry Smith ’83 (Mas)—(410) 757-9493, e-mail: gerry_smith@sra.com

AFFINITY GROUPS
Hellenic Alumni Council: David Gosling ’63—(716) 546-8077
Lambda Alumni: Bob Dardano ’77
(202) 544-8459 (h), (202) 707-9493 (o), e-mail: dardano@mail.loc.gov

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS
For more information on international alumni activities in Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, and the United Kingdom (London), contact Maura McGinnity ’87, director of international alumni relations and development, at (716) 275-8928. Her e-mail address is mmcginnit@alumni.rochester.edu.

Cipolla
BUILDING AN ALUMNI COUNCIL FROM THE GROUND UP
Anthony Cipolla ’81 takes charge in Buffalo

Through his volunteer work for the University, Tony Cipolla says that he appreciates his Rochester education more than ever.

“After I graduated, I saw how well respected the University is in the business community worldwide. I’m also more aware of how my education prepared me for the competitive world out there.”

The University allowed him to “play football in a small college with great academic standards,” he says. Coming from a small town just north of Buffalo, he liked the fact that the University “was far enough away to allow me to be independent, but close enough so that my dad could come and watch me play on weekends.”

For the past six years, Cipolla has contributed time to VAN, the Volunteer Admissions Network, interviewing potential students. That, too, has given him a greater understanding—“in this case, a new perspective on what it’s like to be an 18-year-old facing the biggest decision you’ve ever made in your life. It can be a very traumatic time.” Working with VAN, he says, serves as an opportunity for him to “give something back to the University.”

Now, Cipolla has taken on more responsibility on behalf of his alma mater—this time as leader of the newly formed Alumni Council in the Buffalo region. With some 1,400 alumni in the metropolitan area, Buffalo offers much potential for a thriving alumni group, he says.

“Here’s a closer look at one of the University’s most energetic volunteers.”

Home: Orchard Park, N.Y.
Family: Single
Vocation: Vice president of investments for Dean Witter, personally managing some $100 million for clients in 20 states. He’s been with the company for nine years.
Avocations: High school football official for all Section VI teams in western New York State. Seeking certification as a college official. Board member for the Leukemia Society of America in the western New York region. Member of the Kiwanis Club and former board member. Little League coach. Selected this year for “Leadership Buffalo,” a group of 50 individuals who are viewed as the future business leaders of Buffalo.

While at Rochester: Played varsity football for four years (kicker). Fraternity member. Managed the intramural basketball program with roommate Curt Stuart ’81.

His hopes for the new alumni council: “Just to make alumni more aware of what’s going on at the University. I also think that this organization can be a great forum for professional networking. I’m looking forward to having it up and running.”
NEWS FROM OVERSEAS

President Jackson to Visit Southeast Asia, Meeting up with the Eastman Wind Ensemble and Rochester's Mayor in Japan

Every two years, the famed Eastman Wind Ensemble tours Japan—and this spring, the ensemble will have some very special company at its final concert in Hamamatsu: President Thomas Jackson and Rochester Mayor William Johnson.

President Jackson will visit Japan, South Korea, Hong Kong, and Thailand in an effort to strengthen University ties with some 500 alumni, parents of students, and other friends of the University in those countries. Mayor Johnson joins the University group in Japan as he works to develop a sister-city relationship with Hamamatsu. This relationship will focus on music and culture and will emphasize future exchanges with the Eastman School of Music.

Schedule of presidential receptions

Here is the schedule to date of receptions for alumni, parents, and friends to meet President Jackson. If you live in these areas, look for a formal invitation in the mail in the upcoming weeks.

- **Tokyo:** Sunday, June 30, 1–4 p.m. at the Tojo-Kaikan (next to the Imperial Palace)
- **Seoul:** Thursday, July 4, 6:30–8:30 p.m., Seoul Hilton Hotel
- **Hong Kong:** Friday, July 5, 6:30–8:30 p.m., American Club
- **Bangkok:** Sunday, July 7, 6:30–8:30 p.m., Grand Hyatt Erawan Bangkok

Roger Lathan ’54, University vice president and general secretary, and Maura McGinnity ’87, director of international relations and development, will accompany Jackson on his trip. For details, call McGinnity at (716) 275-8928 or e-mail her at mmcginnit@admin.rochester.edu.

The fax number is (716) 275-8186.

IN JAPAN last November, Professor Emeritus Lionel McKenzie (seated) was inducted into the Order of the Rising Sun—an honor rarely bestowed on an American professor. McKenzie and his wife Blanche (seated) were granted an audience with Emperor Akihito for the occasion. McKenzie, who is the Wilson Professor Emeritus of Economics, has had a major impact on the teaching of economics in Japan: 50 of his former graduate students, who teach at each of the country's major universities, persuaded the Ministry of Education to present him with the honor. Standing behind the McKenzies are (left to right) Fumio Dei '85 (PhD), Jun-Ichi Itaya '90 (PhD), Harutaka Takahashi '85 (PhD), Takashi Suzuki '93 (PhD), Hiroshi Kodaira '79 (PhD), Adio Kagawa '77 (PhD), Koichi Tadenuma '90 (PhD), Shin-Ichi Takekuma '79 (PhD), Manubu Toda '89 (PhD), Tomoichi Shintotsuka '91 (PhD), and Makoto Yano '82 (PhD).

IN DESANTO, the Yellowjackets performed for an audience that included (left to right) Kathleen Kummer, Stuart Pack '72, Jennifer Kummer '93, and Albert Kummer. Together with his wife, Robin Levine Pack '74, Stuart Pack chairs the Colorado Regional Alumni Council, which hosted the event.

IN PHILADELPHIA, John Doyle '81 and Viral Patel '95 were among those attending a lecture in January by career counselor Robin Ryan, author of 60 Seconds & You're Hired. The event was sponsored by the Philadelphia Regional Alumni Council, which Doyle chairs.

IN SAN FRANCISCO: The Yellowjackets—the University's all-male a cappella singing group—to toured the West Coast in January. At their San Francisco performance, they were treated to these blue-and-gold-trimmed cakes.

IN NEW YORK last September, the New York Regional Alumni Council sponsored a well-attended trip to the Rockefeller mansion in Tarrytown.
IS GRAD SCHOOL IN YOUR FUTURE?
By Kellie Sheldon Hernandez '81, '86W (Mas), Center for Work and Career Development

If you’re thinking about returning to school for an advanced degree, you’re in good company. In recent years, about 75 percent of Rochester graduates have pursued advanced degrees within 10 years of graduation. Although many alumni handle the process alone, the Center for Work and Career Development can help you.

Ask yourself why you want to go back to school. Is it for job advancement? A career change? Personal enrichment? Chances are, you’ll be asked this question on your application or in an interview.

Plan ahead. We suggest that, when possible, you begin the application process a little over a year before you want to start your program. Remember that, depending on the program, application deadlines may vary—anywhere from a full year ahead of time to just before classes start. Make sure you check with the specific program and school.

Here’s a sample timeline for admission to graduate school in the fall of 1997.

Spring/Summer 1996
• Register for and take the necessary standardized tests (GRE, LSAT, GMAT, MCAT, etc.).

Summer 1996
• Wait for your scores.
• Register for fall test dates, if necessary.
• Do your homework! Begin researching programs and schools. Some resources to consider are program catalogs, directories like the Peterson’s guides, and the World Wide Web. Talk with faculty and professionals in the field you’re hoping to enter for suggestions about what to look for in a program. Access the University’s CareerSource network for the names of fellow alumni who may be able to help.
• Consider location, reputation, cost, availability of financial aid, how the program “matches” your needs (part-time, interests, focus, etc.), the success of graduates in finding work in that field, and chances of acceptance.
• Ask people for letters of recommendation well in advance. Through our office, you can set up a recommendation file and let us send out your letters. Call (716) 275-2366 for details and fees.
• Begin requesting applications, as some may not be available until the late summer or early fall.

Early Fall 1996
• Take tests, if necessary.
• Follow up with those who are writing recommendations, if the schools to which you’re applying have not already received them.
• Continue researching and targeting schools and requesting applications.
• Write personal statements and have them reviewed by several people.
• Think about financial aid. Some schools suggest using a similar timeline for the financial-aid application process, so be sure you have all the necessary forms.

Late Fall/Early Winter 1996
• Take tests, if necessary.
• Request your transcripts from the registrar’s office at the University. Please note that some programs—law school and medical school, for example—require that you use a specific application service (LSDAS or AMCAS) to process parts of your application. You may need to send your transcripts to them. For questions on applying to medical school, contact a health-professions advisor in the University’s Center for Academic Support at (716) 275-2354.
• Send out applications, transcripts, and letters of recommendation.

Winter/Spring 1997
• Wait for decisions from schools.
• Plan how you will make your choices among programs and schools.
• Come up with a “Plan B,” if necessary.
• As you proceed, remember that our office will help in any way we can. And don’t be afraid to call the institution’s office of admissions or the department you’re applying to, if you have specific questions about their application process. Good luck!

Mock interviews are among the many services provided by the Center for Work and Career Development, located on the River Campus. Here, attorney Julia Garver ’80 (left) of the Rochester-based firm of Woods, Oviatt, Gilman, Sturman, & Clarke talks with Shannon Hutton ’96, helping her prepare for the real-world interviews she’ll have after graduation.

ALUMNI CONTRIBUTE TO LEARNING AT THE SIMON SCHOOL
As lecturers and faculty, they offer valuable insight

Business students—like their peers in other professional schools—can learn a lot from those who bring real-world experience to the classroom.

That’s why alumni of the Simon School are often spotted in the classrooms of Schlegel Hall, giving lectures and working as adjunct faculty. Associate Dean Charles Miersch ’70S (MBA) says that students benefit most from alumni who not only offer “experiential accounts” but can also “tie them into what’s going on here” and “make the connections between what they do on the job and what students learn in their courses.”

To that end, the school sponsors the Frederick Kalmbach Executive Seminar Series featuring alumni who are now corporate executives. Among those who have returned to speak are Francis Price ’74, ’75S (MBA), president of Interact Performance Systems and Q-3 Stamped Metal; Paul Brands ’66S (MBA), chief executive officer of American Management Systems; Richard Couch ’76 (Mas), ’79S (MBA), owner of Diablo Management Group; and Charles Hughes ’70S (MBA), president of Land Rover North America. Brands and Couch are full-time adjunct faculty at the school, while Price is a member of the University’s Board of Trustees and serves on the Trustees’ Visiting Committee for the Simon School. Price spoke at the school last October and offered his insights on the creation of wealth, the development of human resources, entrepreneurship, and success. Among his reflections:

• “There’s no point in being a great basket-weaver if people aren’t buying baskets. Determine what the market wants, provide it and you’ll be successful. And if you’re smart enough, you’ll be able to match what the market wants with what you’re good at and enjoy doing.”
• “I argue that bright young people ought to consider the transportation industry. Look for small firms—there are many doing between $25 and $250 million a year in business—who want to employ well-educated people and who offer wonderful opportunities to create wealth....”
The University of Rochester Symphony Orchestra—shown above with Ward Woodbury '54E (PhD), its first conductor, in a photo from the 1961 Interprets—celebrates its 40th anniversary this year. To mark the event, the orchestra will present a concert on May 4 at 8 p.m. in Strong Auditorium. It’s free and open to the public. All of the orchestra’s previous conductors and musicians have been invited to the performance, which features works by Copland, Barber, Hindemith, and Brahms. David Harman '74E (DMA) conducts. For details, call the music department at (716) 275-2828.

THE CLASS OF '95 LOOKS BACK

Just before they graduated last year, some 90 members of the Class of ’95 took part in “Senior Night,” where they gathered in focus groups to discuss their undergraduate experiences. Here’s a summary of their thoughts and concerns.

Rochester’s strengths
- The seniors agreed that the University offers a wealth of academic and extracurricular options.
- Students also praised the quality of music and study-abroad programs.
- Students felt that the diverse student body was an advantage.
- Students felt that, more than any other, the freshman residence-hall experience is critical in developing lasting friendships.
- Many praised the warmth, caring, friendliness, and motivation of faculty, staff, and other students.
- In terms of serving the needs of students, the Center for Work and Career Development, the Center for Academic Support, and the Financial Aid Office received high marks.
- Students appreciated 24-hour access to computer technology, although they felt that the system was becoming overloaded.

Recent improvements
- Students acknowledged the work done in 1994 to improve classrooms and recognized there is still work to be done in other areas.

Concerns
- Students expressed concern about the loss of 24-hour service at UHS on the River Campus (which was eliminated because of high cost and low demand, although a physician is on call) and the elimination of some recent traditions like University Day.
- Predictably, parking received low marks.

More improvements on the way
- Students were unhappy with large introductory courses and poor English skills of some TAs. In response, the Graduate Student Organization has initiated a program to improve English-speaking skills among TAs.
- Students criticized the poor maintenance of the equipment in the weight room as well as other recreational areas that are in disrepair. Funds are being allocated to improve weight-room equipment and other changes are planned.
- The campus post office was faulted for late delivery of mail and for some students not receiving communications from the University. The method of mail distribution has been revised to improve service.
- Security problems were cited, involving staff attitudes and training. Security staff now undergo a rigorous 300-hour basic-training course.
- Students reported that dormitory facilities and equipment were in need of improvement and better maintenance. Housing staff continue to seek improvements to facilities, although some improvements involve long-term strategies that affect students in the interim.
- Student apathy and lack of school spirit were thought to be problems.

Other concerns cited by the students are also being addressed. For example, in terms of the academic quality of the student body: The Meliora Grant and the newly announced Rochester Renaissance Plan address this concern aggressively.

In the future, events like Senior Night ’96 will provide feedback that helps the University in making policy decisions regarding undergraduate life.
RIVER CAMPUS
UNDERGRADUATE

SLATER SOCIETY
POST-50TH REUNION,
JUNE 14-16, 1996

NOTES ON REUNION '96: Following their 50th Reunion, alumni automatically become members of the John Roshwell Slater Society. Members are welcome to attend all Reunion events. The highlight of the Reunion weekend for Slater Society members is the luncheon to be held at noon on Friday, June 14, at the Faculty Club. Seating by class will be offered. A reception before the luncheon will give all a chance to greet classmates, fellow alumni, and some of the University's officers. Co-chairs for the event this year are Donald Forsyth '43 and Ruth Keene Forsyth '45, '46 (Mas).

The luncheon will emphasize good fellowship, food, and a talk by Peter Regenstreif, professor emeritus of political science at the University, who will share his thoughts on the upcoming presidential election. Regenstreif has had extensive involvement as a commentator and consultant to the Toronto Star and the Chicago Sun-Times as well as for radio and television in Canada and the United States. As an experienced interpreter of social trends, he may help sort out some of the 1996 political morass. Following his 20-minute talk, there will be a chance for questions and discussion.

For more information about the Slater Society Luncheon, contact the Alumni Association at (800) 333-0175 or (716) 273-5888.

'29 Eleanor Dylewski Otto shared with us a remembrance of her former husband, Gerald F. Otto, who died in 1993. She writes, "My close association with Gerald inspired and prepared me for writing poetry and participating throughout my lifetime in all of the cultural arts." From 1986 to 1988, Otto was president of Composers, Authors and Artists of Anza artists. She has won praise in both her poetry and composed, recorded, and performed songs. Her poem "Zephyrs & Woodland Sprites" was included in The Best Poems of 1995, compiled by the National Library of Poetry. She is also a painter: an oil work of hers entitled "Red, White and Blue Ivy on Gold," a tribute to the U.S. Space Program, was displayed at an art exhibit by the Composers, Authors and Artists of America in 1993.

'36 60TH REUNION,
JUNE 14-16, 1996
NOTES ON REUNION '96: The 60th Reunion Committee cordially invites you to take part in the upcoming celebration. Highlights of the weekend include the Slater Society Luncheon on Friday, June 14, an Alumnae Luncheon in the Faculty Club on Saturday, June 15; and a class dinner for everyone (spouses and guests are encouraged to attend) at the University Club on Saturday evening. Registration materials are due to arrive in April. If you have questions, contact the Alumni Association at (716) 273-5888 or (800) 333-0175.

Regarding the class gift: By supporting the Campaign for the '90s, your gift will help to secure a Rochester education for future generations. The class has reached more than 90 percent of its goal—and hopes are that we'll significantly exceed our goal of $14,500 by June. If you have not yet participated, please make your pledge soon!

'39 The Fairfax (Va.) Symphony Orchestra named its volunteer award the Ruth K. duPont Capone Outstanding Volunteer Award in honor of Ruth Kovac Capone's many years of volunteer service. Capone, who has served as president of the women's association of the symphony and president of its board of directors, was the first recipient of the award when it was originally presented in 1985.

'41 55TH REUNION,
JUNE 14-16, 1996
NOTES ON REUNION '96: It's "55" time! (That's not a bad age.) And for all of us kids, we'll be getting together on the weekend of June 14th through the 16th. Special events for the weekend in general have been listed in Reunion materials sent to you in the mail. Our class is looking forward especially to seeing you at the Saturday night class dinner at the Ch-teerbox Club on June 15th. Be sure to mark your calendar for this special weekend. We're looking forward to seeing all of you again. Also, don't forget to share your class spirit by making a pledge for our class gift. Everyone is encouraged to give at a comfortable level that they can sustain during their "Slater Society" years. Your support will help ensure a Rochester education for future generations.

From Betty Jones Weingartner and Jane Maloney Maher, Reunion communications committee co-chairs

'43 Lois Mildahn Ley sends us a photo of a recent gathering of five alumnae (see photo above) and writes, "There is seldom a relationship as close or as lasting as one formed during the undergraduate years. The Class of '43 was no exception, with class members remaining in contact year after year." Ley sends another photo of herself, Evelyn Lauffer Taylor, and Mathilde Weid Desmond '59W (Mas) taken last September at an Elderhostel session at the former Vanderbilt Great Camp, now known as Sagamore Lodge, in the Adirondacks. "To your retirement years," she writes, "there is no penalty for going where your heart leads you!"

'46 LATE-FORTIES
50TH REUNION,
OCTOBER 24-27, 1996

'47 LATE-FORTIES
50TH REUNION,
OCTOBER 24-27, 1996
Andrew U. Hassman and his wife, Ellen, celebrated their 48th wedding anniversary on December 21, 1995. The Hassmans, who live in Marina, Calif., have two children and three grandchildren. . . . Warren Hausster '49 (Mas), owner of Keck-Craig, a product engineering
Class ACTS

BRAVISSIMO!

In the company of Bob Hope, Gwendolyn Brooks, Roy Lichtenstein, Ossie Davis, and Ruby Dee, composer David Diamond ’37E received the 1995 National Medal of the Arts from President and Mrs. Clinton in a ceremony last October on the White House South Lawn. Diamond—who became the fourth classical composer to be honored in the 11-year history of the medal, after Virgil Thomson, Aaron Copland, and Elliott Carter—called it “the finest acknowledgment that has come my way in my entire life.”

Another acclaimed Eastman composer, Emma Lou Diemer ’60E (PhD), received several honors last year. The American Guild of Organists named her Composer of the Year for her “significant contribution to organ and choral literature” and Mu Phi Epsilon gave her its Award of Merit “in recognition of her dedicated service to music as an internationally renowned composer, master teacher, and organist.” And she earned her 33rd consecutive ASCAP award for performances and publications.

GOOD MEDICINE

David Townes ’89, a third-year resident in emergency medicine at the University of Illinois at Chicago, hopes to work in the Third World fighting infectious diseases and other basic health threats. With this goal, he is the first physician to enter the university’s new fellowship in internal medicine—a combined program in emergency medicine and public health that is the first of its kind in the country. Says Townes of his career plans, “You’re taking care of people who genuinely want help and you have the opportunity to affect an entire community with immunizations or water treatment. This is a unique opportunity to do a world of good.”

Here in the States—in New Jersey, specifically—Harold Paz ’77, 82M (MD) has been named dean of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey/Robert Wood Johnson Medical School. He is also chief executive officer and medical director of the University Medical Group, the medical school’s multi-specialty group practice.

AUTHOR, AUTHOR—AND SCHOLAR

The Modern Language Association has awarded its Prize for Independent Scholars to Kenneth Cameron ’53 for his book, Africa on Film: Beyond Black and White, published by the Continuum Publishing Group. Cameron has also authored Into Africa: The Story of the East African Safari as well as 13 novels and two Off-Broadway plays. He has co-authored four university-level texts on theater.

FROM ANNIE TO ARCHITECTURAL DIGEST

Charles Strouse ’47E is one of Eastman’s most celebrated alumni, as the Tony Award-winning composer of Bye Bye Birdie, Applause, and Annie. Last fall, he earned recognition for another creation—his lovingly restored 18th-century home in Roxbury, Conn. Architectural Digest ran a six-page feature on the white clapboard homestead, which is set on 54 acres of thick woodlands and sweeping lawns.

portraying the toymaker. “I had a ball!” he writes.
RIVER CAMPUS, cont.
UNDERGRADUATE

Hill and director of the Lineberger Comprehensive Cancer Center there.

'55 Class Correspondent
Ed Russell
2516 English Oaks Circle
Charlottesville, VA 22911
(804) 975-2198

John Shantz's work for the National Multiple Sclerosis Society has recently led him across international boundaries. John was the U.S. representative at the annual meeting of the International Federation of M.S. Societies in Jerusalem in September, joining delegates from 34 nations. During October, John was in Moscow helping to guide and strengthen the fledgling Russian M.S. society. John was tapped for that role by the Friendship Force, an organization chaired by Rosalynn Carter and Ted Turner, which seeks to help the Russian people with a broad range of issues in their transition to a free and stable society.

Your class correspondent would love to get news from you to pass along. As this is written, he's digging out from under two feet of the stuff he thought he'd left behind in the Northeast.

Class of '56 reunion committee members (left to right) Jack Howitt, Sarah Miles Watts, Rilla Buckley Stack, and Roger Friedlander

'56 40TH REUNION, JUNE 14-16, 1996

Lynn Kayner Canfield (see '57 Medicine). . . Mary Luft Fenwick played an organ recital at Rooke Chapel at Bucknell University in October as part of the Rooke Chapel Concert Series.

'57 G. Russell West has been named director of donor relations for the Rochester Area Foundation. West had been senior vice president for Marine Midland Bank.

'58 Class Correspondents
Valerie Evans Rathbone '60 (Mas) and John Rathbone '59
Brookview Dr., R.D. #2, Box 55
Hamilton, NY 13346
(315) 824-3049

Another holiday season has come and gone—and with it came some news items from classmates. Dayton Vincent and wife Lola will be traveling to Germany again from May through August, where Dayton will be a faculty exchange professor at the Institute for Geophysics and Meteorology in Cologne. They will also visit Lola's sister and family in Nurnberg.

Dick DeBrine and wife Joan are keeping busy in southern New Hampshire and, as of early December, were still referring to the snow as "beautiful!" Dick is working on his MBA and MapleHedge, their B&B in Charlestown, is quite a success. One of their recipes, bread pudding with strawberry sauce, appeared in the "Christmas in New England" issue of Yankee magazine.

Dick Vidalite and wife Margaret have a new son-in-law. The newlyweds honeymooned at the DeBrine's inn and now live in Geneva, Switzerland—which made a good excuse for Dick and Margaret to undertake "European Vacation III" and go traveling! The pleasure trip was combined with business for Dick who presented a paper at the Conference on Emerging Technologies and Factory Automation in Paris.

Bruce Brown called to say hello and report that he is enjoying life in California's Napa Valley.

As this is being written, Paul and Jean Willert Casterlin are cruising through the Panama Canal. It sure boats shoveling snow! Diane Weber Masucci made a visit to snowy New York in December to attend her son's graduation from Ithaca College. She was nostalgic about the snow after 25 years in Houston.

Pat Shea called to relate "a technically oriented" shaggy-dog story "of Biblical proportions," which John reports was one of Pat's best. It has been a long time since we heard from Pat, but it was good to hear that the Shea sense of humor had weathered the years intact.

And, finally, John retired last August after 25 years as village engineer for Hamilton. John and Val plan to travel to Iceland in the spring to visit their new grandson, if Bob, Newt, and Willie can get their act together and fresh passports can be processed. Might even travel to the continent to see if we can catch the Vidale family.

Please send us updates of happenings in your lives. We need your input to continue this column!

Rich Leibner '59 (second from left) met in December with some of the students who benefit from his scholarship which John created in honor of his brother, Jerry Leibner '65: (left to right) Paul Patrick '97, Michelle Lo '98, Jennifer Callender '97, and Reba James '98. The students visited Leibner on Christmas break at his office in Manhattan. His firm, N.S. Bienstock, represents many well-known media figures, including Dan Rather and Andy Rooney.

Katherine Hoover was composer-in-residence for the fourth Festival of Women Composers held at Indiana University of Pennsylvania in March.

David S. Gordon was inaugurated as mayor of Newport, R.I., on January 2, 1996. Gordon moved to Newport with his family eight years ago from New York City after serving as vice president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Co., his employer for 22 years. Gordon reports he was elected to Newport City Council two years ago with no prior political experience.

Bring memorabilia secured in scrapbooks and such and we'll provide a table for browsing.

Let's create an affair to remember.
—From Diane Davies Parrinello, Reunion committee chair

Hugo Sonnenschein was quoted in a New York Times humor piece about applying for college. Sonnenschein, president of the University of Chicago, confided that when he was a freshman at Rochester, he "nearly flunked out."

Louise Goodyear Murray is the author of The Dogs of Our Lives, published by Birch Lane Press. The book is a compilation of dog-theme writings by a variety of famous and not-so-famous personalities, including Steve Allen, Dave Barry, William Buckley, Jr., and Sally Jessy Raphael. Royalties from the sale of the book are being donated to the Lollypop Farm Animal Shelter in Rochester. Murray is an English teacher in the Fairport (N.Y.) School District, a freelance writer, and a competitive swimmer.

David A. Schlageter '67M (MD) has been appointed medical director of Geneseo Health Service at Geneseo Hospital in Rochester. He has been on the staff at the hospital since 1973.

John W. Corris, Jr. reports he retired from the U.S. Diplomatic Service in 1994. He writes, "Since then I have moved to Phoenix. I am studying harmony and theory (for jazz composition) at Arizona State University and have performed as a jazz drummer in a variety of clubs and in concerts with my band, which is called Dry Creek Jazz Collective."

Cornell historian Joan Jacobs Brumberg was featured in an article in an October 1995 issue of U.S. News & World Report. The article focused on Brumberg's study of more than 100 diaries of American adolescent girls from the past 150 years. The diaries show that girls share a universal struggle to separate from family and to cope with peers and the opposite sex, according to the article. . . . Bruce M. Feldman writes that he and his wife, Kathy, and son, Michael, have moved to south Florida, where he will be director of human resources for the Miami Heart Institute in Miami Beach. . . . Gene Walter '70S (MBA) reports he will be stationed in South Korea until mid-1998.
A'66 30TH REUNION. JUNE 14-16, 1996
NOTES ON REUNION '96: As our class celebrates its 30th reunion, we can also help the University celebrate the successful conclusion of the $375 million Campaign for the 90s. Those who have already made their class gift have contributed to a total of $48,000 raised to date. If you have not yet made your pledge, please do so— and help ensure a quality Rochester education for future generations.

—From your Reunion gift committee

Maureen Ratecki Kirschhofer has been named a general agent for Minnesota Mutual's Individual Insurance division. Her firm, Kirschhofer Southeast Financial Group is located in Jacksonville, Fla. . . . Julianna Wilson Rothschild reports that her sons Charles and Robert are both studying in the contemporary music school at the College of Santa Fe in New Mexico.

'A7 Peter S. Aronson has been named C.N.H. Long Professor of Internal Medicine at Yale University School of Medicine, where he is a professor of medicine and of cellular and molecular physiology. Aronson also serves as chief of nephrology at the school and at the Yale-New Haven Hospital. In 1994 he received a Merit Award from the National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases. . . . Last September, Bobbi Morse Barnes traveled to Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, where she taught accounting and human resource management to employees of a petroleum company. In November Barnes taught financial accounting in a graduate program at Yonsei University in Seoul, South Korea. Barnes is director of the advanced accounting program at the Economics Institute, which is affiliated with the University of Colorado at Boulder. . . . Victor Brewster Chambers is an attorney in private practice and a Town of Newark, N.Y. Village Justice. His wife, Gail Suhe Chambers '81S (MBA), '87W (PhD), is a self-employed research consultant in higher education, specializing in philanthropy and the mergers of financially troubled small colleges. Their son, Victor John Chambers, is a member of the Class of 1999 at the University. His grandfather, Victor Stanley Chambers, who died in 1969, graduated in 1933 and received a Ph.D. in chemistry in 1938. Victor John's great-grandfather was another Victor John Chambers, a member of the Class of 1895, a professor of chemistry at the University, and chair of the chemistry department and dean of graduate studies. Chambers, who was head of the Hill Court Residence Halls, is named after him. . . . Henrietta Davis was elected in November to serve on the Cambridge (Mass.) City Council. Davis had served four terms on the Cambridge school committee before running for city council. She has worked in the Cambridge area as a community activist, city planner, and journalist. Davis is on leave from the Kennedy School of Government at Harvard, where she is earning a master's degree in public administration. She lives in Cambridgeport with her husband, Richard Bock, and their sons, Aaron, 13, and Daniel, 15. After winning the election, Davis was the subject of a feature article in the Sunday Boston Globe. . . . Howard Kaufmann was recently invited to a conference at the White House on trade and investments in Ireland. Kaufmann's daughter, Bonnie Kaufmann, is a member of the Class of 1995.

'A68 Henry C. Fader last fall was elected to the board of directors of the Pennsylvania Information Highway Consortium, which was formed to ensure that Pennsylvania advances in the application of information and telecommunication technologies. Fader was also appointed to the task force IMPACCT PA, whose goal is to make recommendations to reduce the cost of state government. Fader is a partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Schnader Harrison Segal & Lewis. He is the author of Women Builders & Designers: Making Ourselves at Home, about American women and the houses they've built. Goldfrank works as a builder with several other women in Austerlitz, N.Y.

'A69 Last fall, Neil Baldwin appeared as a commentator in the public television series The American Experience, in an episode titled "Edison's Miracle of Light." Baldwin is the author of Edison: Inventing the Century, published by Houghton Mifflin in 1995. He is also executive director of the National Book Foundation. . . . Joan Long Gullery has been appointed to the board of trustees of The Wang Center for the Performing Arts in Boston. Gullery, chairman and chief executive officer of PNC Bank, is also vice chair of the YMCA of Greater Boston, and a director for the Massachusetts Bankers Association. Gullery and her husband, Philip Gullery '72W (Mas), live in Lynnhill, Mass., with their son . . . Bonnie Gold Smith was featured in the column "The Money Managers" in the Boston Globe last summer. Smith has been co-portfolio manager of the Money Market Fund with Westchester Capital Management since 1989. . . . C. J. Farnsworth Sturtevant of North Bend, Wash., earned a spot on the United States Women's National Hanging Team. And, at press time, was planning to compete in the Women's World Hanging Championships in Bright, Australia, in late January and early February (for news of another championship hang glider, see '91 Eastman).

'A70 Bernard Ferrari '74M (MD) was profiled in an August edition of the Los Angeles Business Journal. Ferrari is director of McKinsey & Co., and co-head of its worldwide health care practice, serving clients such as hospitals, physician-group practices, and health care financing companies. In addition to his B.A. and M.D. from the University, Ferrari also has a J.D. from Loyola University and an M.B.A. from Tulane University.

A'71 25TH REUNION. JUNE 14-16, 1996
Thomas Gerbasib '76M (MD) of Rainbow Pediatrics of Niagara, N.Y., has been named a master clinical teaching fellow by the Primary Care Resource Center of the School of Medicine and Biomedical Sciences at SUNY Buffalo. Master clinical teaching fellows are appointed to train and serve as role models for the next generation of primary-care physicians. Gerbasib has a longstanding interest in the training of young health professionals and is well suited as a preceptor for family-medicine residents, medical students, and medical assistants. . . . Anders Henriksson, associate professor of history at Shepherd College in West Virginia, has been awarded an International Research and Exchanges Board Grant. Henriksson, chair of the history department at the college, will use the grant during the spring semester 1996 while he is on sabbatical doing research in Latvia. Funding for the award comes from the U.S. State Department and the National Endowment for the Humanities. . . . Jim Pratts '78S (MBA) is president of the International Sunglass Organization and works as vice president for research for REVO. . . . Richard F. Small has been named president of the Pennsylvania Psychological Association. Small is an independent clinical psychologist and works as a consulting psychologist at Reading (Pa.) Hospital and Medical Center.

A'72 An exhibition of pastels by Linda Horvitz Post was presented last November at the R. Michelson Galleries in Northampton, Mass. . . . Joseph R. Ricotta '83 (Mas) has been elected to the board of directors of the New York Special Olympics. Ricotta is former assistant deputy superintendent and lieutenant-colonel of the New York State Police. Ricotta has been co-director of the New York Special Olympics Law Enforcement Torch Run since 1986. . . . Alice L. Riger reports that she has been granted a full license as a psychologist in Michigan and has joined a group practice in Flint.

'A73 Sandi Byers reports that she vacationed last summer with Carol Hess '74 in New Brunswick, Canada, where Byers now lives. She writes, "Not only was the camaraderie as we remembered it from college, but the food was exceptional. We were able to spend time at the Bay of Fundy and at my home in Stanley. (Where is that again?) Getting to know each other's families was also really fun. Next trip?" . . . Robert J. Massa '74W (Mas) has been named dean of enrollment management at the Homewood campus of The Johns Hopkins University. . . . Bob Stein '78E (Mas) was the producer of an HBO comedy special entitled Where It All Began, which aired in December and featured comedian Robert Klein. . . . Robert C. Thomas has been named a fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Thomas is manager of Steam Generator Repair and Replacement with the Electric Power Research Institute in Palo Alto, Calif.

'A74 Navy Capt. Hugh C. Dawson is commanding officer of the U.S. Naval Air Facility in Misawa, Japan. . . . Lynda Garner Goldstein was elected to a second term in the Monroe County Legislature last November. She is a Democrat representing the Brighton area. Goldstein is public affairs director for the Adam Walsh Center in Rochester. . . . Carol Hess (see '73). . . . Gregory Sohner has been named director of operations for Monroe Community College in Rochester. He had been executive director of Plymouth Parenthood in Rochester.
Conversion for the City of Philadelphia and is senior vice president of The Philadelphia Industrial Corporation. Gillen is responsible for the development of military installations that are closing, including the Philadelphia Naval Yard. Peter Jobbe is a student advisor and teacher of German and English in Germany. He writes that he "would love to hear from friends remem­bering AI and Brooks, and the good old days of R day!" His address is Hohenstein 106, 51151 Kuerten, Germany. Harold Paz '82M (MD) has been named dean of the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey/Robert Wood Johnson Medical School. Paz is also chief executive officer and medical director of the University Medical Group, the multispecialty group practice of the medical school.

Nancy Bogucki Duncan, PhD (EdD) reports that she received her Ph.D. in management information systems from Texas A&M University in August 1995 and is now assistant professor of management information systems in the Graduate School of Management at Kent State. She writes, "Love new life in Ohio with daughters Mary Grace (12) and Laurie (10)." In July 1995, Leslie B. Dunner was named music director of Symphony Nova Scotia in Halifax, Dunner, who is resident con­ductor of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, was the unanimous choice of board members and mus­icians after a two-year selection process involving 120 applicants.

Edward George is assistant vice president for commercial IT systems consulting with SAIC in La Jolla, Calif. Scott Goverman is president of Crossroads Capital Group, a business consulting firm he founded. Goverman lives in Del Mar, Calif., with his wife and two children. Susan Karnes Hecht is a senior speech-language pathologist at St. Francis Hospital in Pough­keepsie, N.Y., and an adjunct fac­ulty member at SUNY at New Paltz. She recently wrote an article on language development and dis­orders for a textbook scheduled for publication in 1996. Her husband, David Hecht, completed his second master's degree and is a certified social worker with the Dutchess County Department of Mental Hygiene. He works with foley of­fenders mandated to treatment at a day rehabilitation program for sub­stance abusers. The Hechts have two children, Samantha, 6, and Max, 4. Robert Khuzami was part of the team of prosecutors from the U.S. Attorney's office that won convictions in the conspiracy trial against former Abell Man­man and nine of his followers last fall. Phil Newman (see '82), Joyce Kornfeld Rosenthal is practicing dentis­try in Scottsdale, Ariz., where she lives with her husband, Jay, an at­torney, and their two children, Drew, 6, and Brooke, 3. James Web­b is chief executive officer of US Abalone in Davenport, Calif., an abalone "farm" that markets its produce nationally and interna­tionally. Lorraine E. Weiss is education director for the Rensselaer County (N.Y.) Historical Society.

Patricia Hope 130 Claremont Ave. Louisville, KY 40206 (502) 893-2538 B.J. and Marie Pandy Cotter (see '82). John W. Curtis, Jr. is to re­marry Jane Nemmer on July 15, 1995. They live in Arlington Heights, Ill. Julia Garver was included in the Rochester Business Journal's "40 Under Forty" list in 1995. Garver is the first female partner in the law firm of Woods, Oviatt, Gilman, Sturman & Clarke in Rochester. She is also president of the Roches­ter chapter of the National Associa­tion of Women Business Owners and a board member of the Monroe County Legal Assistant Corp. and the Help Our World Foundation. In the article, Garver credits her achievements to support she has received from her husband, Joe Ruh '76, .... Mitch Newman (see '82). Army Secura (see '82). Cmdr. Sara Zak is currently teaching in the mathematics department at the U.S. Naval Academy. She writes, "Several of my fellow University ROTC alumni and I are thinking about having a reunion of ROTCs from the classes of '79, '80, and '81 sometime in the next year or so. Please contact me if you're interested. My e-mail ad­dress is zak@enadn.navy.mil."
one in Rochester with Mike Rosato, Laura Murphy Rosato '84N, '88N (Mas). Ted and Lisa Cook Sweeney '84N, Tom Durkin, Maria Benvenuto Durkin, and Chris Confin '81 ... In October, Navy Lt. Cmdr. Craig Powell was assigned to the Naval Air Station Sigonella, Italy. ... Janet Zaiff is a dentist prac­ticing in Westchester County with her husband. "We have two wonder­ful children, Eric (3) and Amanda (1). We live in Armonk. I am writ­ing to hopefully spark some other alumni to write..." He described what happened to everyone! Hi to Laurie, Jill, Sue, Andy, Tim & Heidi. Jeff, it's hear for it really whites!" she writes.

83 Ivy Ellenberg writes, "I just wanted to say hi to my Rochester friends that I've lost touch with over the years. I am now living in Maywood, N.J., and working as marketing coordinator for the Food Institute (a trade association). I think of you often and would love to hear from you..."... Steven Weinstein (see '95) ... Randa Carpenter writes that he and his wife, Lisa, announce that their "gorgeous and sweet little girl, Emma Jane, was born on June 23, 1995. A week later we closed on a house, a week after that, we moved. I have also stepped down after six years as business editor at Gannett Suburban Newspapers in White Plains, N.Y., and have turned to my first love, writing, as a senior writer doing in-depth investiga­tive pieces."

84 Remy Arteaga is a co-founder of "New York Metro," a web site described as the Internet's first cyber broadcasting network. The site's fall lineup included "Mud­des!" a cyber sitcom. New York Metro can be found at http://www. nymetro.com/... Cmdr. Shawn Call and his wife Gail, announce the birth of their fourth child, Anthony Michael, on November 19, 1995. Cali writes, "This was the same day I returned from a five-month de­ployment in the Persian Gulf on the USS Tempo (PC-2), which I will command until June 1996..." Rev. Scott DeBlock '86W (Mas) has ac­cepted the position of senior pastor at the Niskayuna (N.Y.) Reformed Church. His wife, Heidi Frutchy DeBlock '93M (Res), is assistant professor of surgery and an extension in the surgi­cal intensive care unit at Albany Medical Center. The DeBlocks write, "We have three wonderful daughters, Alexandra, 6, Elizabeth, 3, and Madeline, 1." ... Roger Phillips '87 (PhD) notifies us of a change in position. "I am now the research di­rector at Pinebrook Services for Children and Youth in Whitehall, Pa. I also continue my clinical work with infants, children, and families, affiliated with the Center for Inte­grative Psychotherapy in Allentown, and I do consulting for a variety of early intervention and Head Start programs. I am fairly heavily in­volved in policy issues related to children through the local and state coalitions and the United Way." ... Frances Sorge Wegener writes to report that she and her husband, Steve, had their first child, Sarah Katherine, on March 5, 1995. "The good doctor who delivered Sarah turned out to be her first cousin, my former classmate!" "I attended Institute '88, who was the on-call resi­dent at Mercy-Baptist Hospital in New Orleans that night!" Wegener writes. 85 Class Correspondent John Castle '89M (MD) 660 Hidden Valley Club Dr. Apt. A6E Ann Arbor, MI 48104 (313) 747-8105 Nomir Miron Bergman writes, "Neal and I are thrilled to welcome, with love, Rebecca's little sister, Dori Nicole, who was born November 15, 1995, hope to bring back many cherished memories." ... Lori Rudnick Goldstrom writes that she and her husband, Andy, wel­comed their first child, Sarah Paige, on September 1, 1995. The family lives in Fairfield, Conn.... Tom Graham updates us on his activities. "I still live in Syracuse with my wife Donna and two children, Nolan (5) and Kathryn (2), and work as a paralegal. I was recently appointed chairman and camp director for Camp High Hopes, a non-profit summer camp for children with he­mophilia. Last October, I ran in my first marathon, the Marine Marathon in Washington, D.C., and finished in four hours, seven min­utes. I plan (hope?) to run in the New York City Marathon this year..." Karen Reaves Hochsper and her hus­band, Robert Hochsper '82, write that they are happy to announce the birth of their second child, Rachel Lynn, on October 31, 1995. Their son, Jamie, is 3. ... Sue Lathan '87 (Mas) has been named sales and marketing manager for Europe for Andor Technology in Belfast, Northern Ireland. ... Jennifer Albertelli Laubach (see '86) ... Suzanne Piotrowski Lee writes, "I want to an­ounce the birth of Jacob Daniel Lee (9 lbs.) on July 27, 1995. Both mom and baby are doing well." ... Navy Lt. Michael S. Murphy is living with the U.S. Sixth Fleet stationed in Gaeta, Italy. ... Wade Norwood was included in the 1995 list of "40 un­der Forty" influential Rochesterians published in Rochester Business Journal. Norwood is special assis­tant in the office of New York Assemblyman David Gantt and councilmember-at-large for the City of Rochester. He is married to Lisa Hardy Norwood '86, '95 (Mas). (For news from the Norwoods, see Class of '86). ... Bruce Schneier's book, Applied Cryptography, was just published in its second edition by John Wiley & Sons and is being trans­lated into four languages. Schneier is president of Counterpane Sys­tems, a Minneapolis-based consult­ing firm specializing in cryptography and computer security. Schneier's other books include Protect Your Macintosh and E-Mail Security. ... Chris Vournakias has been promoted to distribution manager for Mazda Motor of America. He writes, "In cancer of Piscataway, N.J., I am responsible for ordering all Mazda vehicles sold in the North­eastern United States. If anybody wants a great deal on a Mazda, call me!" ... Michael Weinstein (see '95). 86 10th Reunion JUNE 14-16, 1996 Class Correspondent Karen Phillips Richardson 281 Garth Rd. Apt. A6E Scarsdale, NY 10583 (914) 723-3690 By the time you read this edition of Rochester Review, spring 1996 will have erased the memory of the January "Blizzard of '96." Classmates from Massachusetts to Florida were digging out from one to two feet of snow. Here in New York we broke records for snowfall in Central Park and the city came to a standstill. Without public transportation or a shovel to dig out our car, Eric and I spent the day catching up with classmates and reconnecting with old friends. Lance Berger and Kathy Savino, who had lost touch with each other. It was a snow­day well spent! A note about reunion: By now you should have received your reunion registration materials. Remember to send your $30 and mark June 14-16 on your calendars. See you then! Some updates on classmates: Heather McKinney Rodger and her hus­band Will announce the birth of their son Jonathan Amory Rodger on Janu­ary 11, 1995. He was 9 lbs., 3 oz., and 23 inches! ... Andrew Beckwitt writes in that in July he was married to Michelle Salzman in a ceremony in Peekskill, N.Y. He recently completed a fellowship in neuromuscular dis­ease at SUNY Downstate and has continued a neurology practice in Peek­skill. Among their guests were Suzanne Finley Neureuter '85, Paul Neureuter '85, David Abraham '87, Amy Frelich Ball '87, and Gary Ball '85, '88 (Mas). Chris Bell married Marya Gwatow "somewhere in Thailand on a very planned elopement." Chris is vice president and creative director for the jazz and music on-line company, N2K Inc. Marya is a project director for a family AIDS intervention research study and just finished her Ph.D. in clinical psychology from NYU. ... Dan and Maxine Fass Berg write, "We are proud to announce the birth of our daughter, Nicole Gabrielle, on December 9, 1995. Nicole joins her sister, Amanda, who is 2." ... David and Katherine Miller Doyez '87 (Mas) announce the birth of their second child, Andrew, on September 18, 1995. Their other son, Jared, turned 4 in December. ... Brenda Flan reports that the October 14th had the atten­ted the Biochemical Pharma­cology Discussion Group at the New York Academy of Sciences and noted that two of the speakers were fellow alums: Bradford C. Berk '81M (MD/PhD) from the University of Washington, Seattle and Maxine Goldstein '80M (MD), '82M (PhD), '85M (Res) from Thomas Jefferson University. ... John R. Lawson, Jr. (see '84 Eastman). ... In their Christian­ian update to friends, Lisa Hardy Norwood '88 (Mas) and Wade Norwood '85 report that they have "both been extremely busy in our jobs. This year, in his capacity as a Roch­ester City Councilman, Wade pre­sented at conferences in Indian­apols, Phoenix, and Washington, D.C. Summers are extremely busy for me, thanks to planning and imple­menting orientation sessions for freshmen, their parents, and transfer students." Their son Christopher started kindergarten in the fall. Norwood writes, and daughter Tiffany recovered after hip surgery last September. ... Marcia Pallybong reports that Jim Laubach and Jennifer Albertelli Laubach '85 had their second child, Bradley James, on November 11, 1995. Their daughter, Alyssa, is 2. ... Helena Stolka is executive director of the American Chamber of Com­merce in Prague in the Czech Republic, an organization estab­lished to promote trade relations with the United States. Stolka writes that she hopes "to see some of my classmates here at some point. Before you come, please pack some bags and a Sunday New York Times, since those are two things we can't get here." 87 John A. Caplina received his Ph.D. in biology from Boston Uni­versity in 1994. He writes, "My doc­toral dissertation was on the behav­ior and ecology of octopuses. This was an extension of the research I
RIVER CAMPUS, cont. UNDERGRADUATE

did during my senior year at the West Indies Laboratory in St. Croix as part of the marine science semester abroad program at the University. I have just accepted a position as assistant professor of marine biology and environmental science at Bradford College in Maine, where I will develop and run the West Indies Laboratory in St. Croix semester abroad program at the University.

...Barbara Fengel Denzecar '88 (Mas) and her husband, Behdan, are pleased to announce the arrival of Jessica Ann Denzecar on November 4, 1995. Jessica joins brothers Christopher, 3, and Nicholas, 1. Navy Lt. Mark W. Krekh received his second Navy-Marine Corps Achievement Medal for outstanding performance as the intelligence systems officer at the Naval Strike Warfare Center in New London. Michael Lange writes, "I moved to North Carolina two years ago with my wife, Melissa, and my daughter, Jillian Parker (she'll be three on May 19). I am beginning my ninth year with GMAC."

Debbie Likas '91S (MBA) writes that she is working as a senior financial counselor at First USA, Inc., a credit card company. "For now at least, the hours are better," she writes from Dallas. "Best wishes to all my SDT classmates."

Karen Amstey '88 writes that she is engaged and planning a June 1997 wedding. She is working as an account operations manager at Mobile Technology Inc. and getting her master's in health care administration at Simmons College in Boston. Mark Bergin married Teresa Curran on October 14, 1995, in Rochester. Bergin is a national account executive with Dun and Bradstreet and is working on his M.B.A. at Boston College. James Cicchiello '92 (Mas) has been named an electro-optic development engineer with the Process & Analytical Division of AMETEK in Newark, Del. Cicchiello holds a patent on a densitometric scanner for testing neutral filters. Tina Martiniano Craig writes that she is pleased to announce the birth of her second child, Peter Joseph Craig, on December 3, 1995. Craig was recently promoted to compound registration coordinator at Pfizer, Inc. of Groton, Conn. Stephen Glow married Krista Debes on August 19, 1995, in Canandaigua, N.Y. Glow is a senior software engineer with Brooks Automation in Chelmsford, Mass. Mark W. Krekh completed her M.B.A. in December 1994 and recently accepted a position as a marketing investment analyst at United Asset Management Investment Services in Boston. Robyn Kaplan-Choo was married in October 1995 in Chelmsford, Mass. by Rev. Daniel Lindsay writes that she and her husband, Evan, are proud to announce the birth of their daughter, Sarah Julia, on October 25, 1995. Timothy Pheein (see '84). Mary Lou Tanael Popick sent the following news: Kristin Johnson married D.J. Holz on August 19; Brian Davis married Cindy Mann on October 14; Lisa Surovec '89 married Mark Walkush on October 21; Michael Mullin married Jill Pappas on December 30; and James Robinson is engaged to marry Neil Werner on October 19, 1996. Linda Schneider Rosenthal and her husband, Barry, are the proud parents of Mitchell, born September 21, 1995. Chris Sohn (see '91).

Navy Lt. John A. Carter received his second Navy-Marine Corps Achievement Medal for outstanding performance as assistant senior watch officer. Carter serves at the Naval Nuclear Power Training Command in Orlando, Fla. Wayne France '94 (MBA) is engaged to marry Michael Rosencrantz. Jamie Johnson, senior ophthalmology resident at SUNY Health Science Center in Syracuse and France is employed by the Bank of New York in Manhattan. Jon Getz (see '90). Michael Henry reports he recently completed his M.F.A. in creative writing (poetry) at Emerson College, where he is also teaching freshman composition. Susan Gann Hibbs writes that she and her husband, Lewis, announce the birth of their first child, Lewis Cox Hibbs III, on July 7, 1995. The family lives in Baltimore. Dominic Simonetti is engaged to marry Stephanie Gould. Simonetti works at the Chicago Board of Trades. Lisa Surovec (see '88). In June, David Townes expects to complete his residency training in emergency medicine at the University of Illinois at Chicago. In July he will start a fellowship in international medicine and public health at the University of Illinois. The two-year fellowship is the first of its kind in the country combining a program in emergency medicine and public health, preparing physicians to work in developing countries. As part of the fellowship, Townes will earn a master's in public health. Marc Weinstein (see '95). David Weiss married Melissa Pickunka on June 3, 1995, in Fairport, N.Y. Weiss is assistant golf pro at Oak Hill Country Club in Pittsford.

'90 Class Correspondents Peter Koo 4 Emerald Court Lawrenceville, NJ 08648 (609) 799-4747 Edred Shen 116H Clintonwood Court Rochester, NY 14620-3562 Julie Bentley '92 (Mas) writes that she and her husband, Arturo Pagan '89 celebrated their third anniversary last fall. They will be moving to Los Angeles soon as Julie will finish her Ph.D. at the University and has accepted a position with Hughes Aircraft. Petra Halpern writes, "I graduated from Columbia Business School in 1994 with an M.B.A. and a fiancé and plan to be married in September 1996." Navy Lt. Eric R. Tognozi recently reported for duty at the Navy Support Facility in Diego Garcia.

'91 5TH REUNION, JUNE 14-16, 1996

Jesse Empsuck reports that he is working on the staff at El Daily News, the Spanish edition of the Daily News in New York City. He writes, "I love the work. Working in two languages is a challenge." Scott Feller reports that he plans to marry Gail Gilbert in May 1996. Celeste Glasgow married Brady Melton on May 28, 1995, with Ericka Woods as a bridesmaid and Tonya Dickens Johnson '94 (Mas) as sarnoano soloist. Leslie Myers '94 (Mas) also attended the wedding. Celeste writes, "I hope to be able to visit them soon."

Glasgow was married in Hollywood working on a screenplay. Jodi Figlow Cohen delivered a beautiful baby boy in early December. Shari Dwarkin is living in California and working as a production assistant for VH1 and will be married in May 1996. Ann Sutherland '93 lives in Chicago and will be married in August. Chris Sohn '88 and his wife, Lynn, are doing well in the Boston area. I hope to be able to visit them soon. Maria Moss '93 is in the Air Force, and I haven't been able to track her down lately. Carmen Pagan '93, '94W (Mas) is working on a degree in international relations in Washington, D.C." Becky Hoffman (see '93). Gregory V. McGuire writes, "I received my M.F.A. in creative writing from Emerson College in May 1995. I've been teaching writing there since last fall. I also work as a learning specialist at Boston University's Learning Disabilities Support Services Center. I got a new motorcycle; I miss Nick Tognoz.' I'm psyched for the 1996 Reunion. Also: Last summer, I completed a 3,000-mile trip on my new motorcycle to Knoxville, Tenn."
 Alumni Review/Spring–Summer 1996

'93 Class Correspondent
Steve Morokowitz
3930 Linden Ave. N., Apt. 301
Seattle, WA 98103

Daniel Berkowitz has joined Cellular One as a wireless data engineer. Berkowitz is also a member of the Society of American Magicians...

Cathy Coniaris writes, "Heather Benway '94 and I are getting our master's degrees in geochemistry and Mike Brayton '94 is working on his master's in hydrology here at the University of New Hampshire in Durham. A note on Jon Dunne and Connelia Ross '95 appearing in the Fall 1995 issue was incorrect. The two plan to be married in September of this year. Rochester Review regrets the error. Kate S. Hallos joined fellow alumni Becky Hattman '91, Joel Wojciechowski '92, and Karen McCourt '92 to watch the movie Annie Manne behind the New York City Public Library in Bryant Park last summer. "We loved catching up with one another and hearing what mutual UR friends were doing," Hallos writes. "Marla Moss (see '91) ... Jennifer Novell (see '94)." J. Arthur Pagan '94W (Mas) (see '91) ... Juliet Cassuto Rothman, mother of the late Daniel Rothman, writes in to tell us of her new book, Saying Goodbye to Daniel: When Death Is the Best Choice (The Continuum Publishing Group, New York, NY, 182 pp., $24.95 hardcover plus $3.95 S&H). In 1992, at the end of his junior year at Rochester, Daniel suffered a spinal-cord injury in a diving accident. His mother, who had written her doctoral dissertation on life-support decision-making, and his father, a doctor, learned that their son would never breathe, speak, eat, or drink unassisted again. Further, he suffered from continual blood clots, unexplained fevers, wounds that wouldn't heal, and headaches. The book looks at the tough moral choices Daniel and his parents faced and provides a list of resources for others in similar situations. "Mary Ruhl is living in Manhattan and working in Hoboken, N.J., for a publishing company. She writes, "Last July I attended the wedding of Karen JENSEN and Christopher Newbold. Karen and Chris are now living in Rochester." Among those in attendance were Kate Fogarty '92, Kim Callahan, Steve Mironowich '90, Heather Abraham '97M (MD), Dwayne Samuels, Jill Quellette, Yim Chan, Taryn Morelli, Pete Malave, Cathy Tyler Truesdale, and Alan Truesdale '92. "... Ann Sutherland (see '91)." Jim Webster received his M.B.A. from the University of Pittsburgh in July 1995. He is now employed by Shell Oil in Houston. Andrew Wulf was the subject of a feature article in The Salem Evening News in September. The article praised Wulf for his unconventional style of teaching science at Salem High School...

'94 Class Correspondent
John Bashant
990 Park Ave.
Rochester, NY 14610
(716) 256-3898

Ensign Scott Asack reports he graduated with basic SEAL training in June. He writes, "Fellow alumni Jennifer Novell '93 and Reginald Ewing attended the ceremony. I reported to SEAL Delivery Vehicle Team One in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, in January. Look me up at Ford Island if you're ever in Oahu." ... Heather Benway (see '93). ... Mike Brayton (see '93). ... Phil Kusnetz has enrolled at Hofstra University Law School. Dennis B. Tucker is a freelance illustrator specializing in cartooning. He recently designed a cassette cover for a Rochester band. He works in the Content Development Department of Rochester Public Access, Inc.

'95 Class Correspondent
David Thiel
Fairbank Alumni House University of Rochester Rochester, NY 14627-8993
(507) 233-0175 or (716) 273-5888

Sarah Cillard is serving with the Peace Corps in The Gambia, where she teaches mathematics to eighth and ninth graders. She writes, "I love my job and find it both immensely rewarding and extremely trying. I live in the village, with no electricity or running water. I have learned to love my kerosene lamp and bucket baths at night. Sharing a common food bowl with friends is normal and I almost have the art of carrying water on my head mastered. Living in the village is an intense experience, I love it!" ... David Horowitz and Nick Sivakumar were among the winners of LifeStyles Condoms' "Condoms and Safer Sex in the '90s" video contest. Their entry, which won them each $500 and a trip to New York City for the awards program, aired on MTV and Comedy Central in the fall and could be found on the LifeStyles web site at the time.

'96 Class Correspondent
John M. Prausnitz (Mas) last year received an honorary doctor of science degree from Princeton. Prausnitz is professor of chemical engineering at the University of California at Berkeley. The citation honors Prausnitz for "creating the discipline of molecular thermodynamics and making it a basic tool of chemical engineering."
Thanks to You...

Richard Couch '76 (Mas), '79S (MBA), for serving as the first chairperson of the Alumni Advisory Council for the William E. Simon Graduate School of Business Administration.

RIVER CAMPUS, cont.

GRADUATE

full professor of psychology at Lafayette College in Easton, Pa. In 1994, she received the Jones Award for superior teaching and scholarship from Lafayette. McGillicuddy-DeList, whose specialty is developmental psychology, is co-author of the forthcoming book Parental Beliefs.

'73 Stephen Stumpf S (MBA) was the subject of a feature article in the Tampa, Fla. Daily Tribune last fall. Stumpf is the dean of the University of Tampa's College of Business and founder of the Center for Leadership there.

'74 Ronald S. Kareken is a partner in the Buffalo-based law firm of Jackel, Fleischmann and Mugel. Kareken, who works in the newly opened Rochester office, specializes in intellectual property and patent law. ... Robert J. Massa W (Mas) (see '73 undergraduate) ...

'75 Joseph A. Kloha W (PhD) has been named director of the master's program in counseling psychology at Palm Beach Atlantic College in Florida, where he will also hold the position of professor of psychology. Kloha had been vice president for professional development of the American Association for Christian Counselors.

'78 Jim Pratts S (MBA) (see '71 undergraduate).

'81 Theresa J. Canada W (EdD) (see '76 undergraduate) ...

'81 Gal Shurah Chambers S (MBA), '79W (PhD) (see '67 undergraduate) ...

James LeBeau S (MBA) was profiled in the Rochester Business Journal in October 1995. LeBeau is the director of Frontier Field, Rochester's new downtown stadium. According to the article, LeBeau's company, Beau Productions, is likely to be named manager of the High Falls entertainment area of Rochester as well.

'82 Wei-Min Huang (PhD) has been named full professor of mathematics and statistics at Lehigh University in Bethlehem, Pa.

'83 Joseph R. Ricotta (Mas) (see '72 undergraduate).

'85 Reb. Scott DeBlock W (Mas) (see '84 undergraduate), ... Bill Spohn (Mas) (see '81 undergraduate).

'86 Filia-Keegan and her sailboat (see '87 graduate)

'87 Katherine Miller Dooey W (Mas) (see '86 undergraduate) ...

Alexandra Filia-Keegan S (MBA) writes, "I moved onto a sailboat and will leave New York City in June to go around the world. The trip is expected to take five years. Thanks to my M.B.A., I can take early retirement at age 32" ... Sue Lohan (Mas) (see '85 undergraduate) ...

Roger Phillips (PhD) (see '84 undergraduate) ...

Kenneth D. Shive (Mas) was promoted to lieutenant-colonel in the U.S. Army in December 1995. From 1987 to 1990, Shive served as an assistant professor at the U.S. Military Academy, where he taught philosophy. He is now serving as the assistant army attaché in the U.S. Embassy in Tunisia ...

'88 Robert D. Janson S (MBA) (see '82 undergraduate).

'90 Jeffrey Pankow S (MBA) married Karen Keller on July 29, 1995, in Portageville, N.Y. Pankow is a financial analyst with Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Rochester.

'91 As president of the Iota of New York Chapter of Phi Beta Kappa, Ellen Sternberg Bevan '84, (1979) (PhD) presented 33 Rochester-area high school students with award certificates at a Scholars Recognition Banquet held at the Faculty Club of the University last December. Area high schools had been asked to nominate students who exemplify Phi Beta Kappa's ideals of high academic achievement, community involvement, and good character. The students in turn named teachers who had positively influenced their development ...

'92 Julie Bentley (Mas) (see '90 undergraduate) ...

'93 Stephen E. Rosenzweig S (MBA) married Ann Marie Hoeve on August 26, 1995, at the Interfaith Chapel at the University. Rosenzweig is a financial analyst with Xerox Corp. in Webster.

'94 Leslie Allen S (MBA) was included in the 1995 list of "40 under Forty" in the Rochester Business Journal. Allen is director of global strategy and analysis in the contact lens division at Bausch & Lomb. She is also a founding member and first president of the Arenell Council of the Memorial Art Gallery ...

'95 Peter J. Rosenthal married Judy Wisotzke on July 9, 1995, at the Interfaith Chapel at the University. Rosenthal is a market research analyst at First Federal Savings and Loan Association in Rochester.

EASTMAN SCHOOL OF MUSIC

'26 According to a story in the St. Paul Pioneer Press, many women over the years claimed to have played Betty Crocker, but Adelaide Fish Cumming was the genuine article — and the last woman to have assumed the role. Cumming, working under her stage name of Adelaide Hawley, portrayed General Mills' famous fictional representative in television commercials in the '50s. "She was the last, but also the best," the director of the Betty Crocker Publications Center says in the article. "She had such a marvelous voice — it was a voice with a smile in it." After her TV role ended, Cumming went back to school to earn her doctorate and later became a college professor in British Columbia. She is now living in retirement in Poulsbo, Wash.
32 Mitch Miller was principal pops conductor for the New Jersey Symphony Orchestra this season. He also spoke to the South Orange-Maplewood Adult School about his career, which included playing with symphonies conducted by George Gershwin, Sir Thomas Beecham, and Leopold Stokowski.

37 Frederick Fennell 39E (Mas) last fall led the San Jose (Calif.) Wind Symphony in a centennial homage to composer Harry Hanson. “He was my mentor and I was his friend,” Fennell told the audience. An article in the San Jose Mercury News called Fennell “the closest living musical link to Hanson,” who was on the faculty of San Jose’s College of the Pacific before becoming the first director of Eastman.

39 Roman Fever, a chamber opera by Robert Ward, was performed by the University of Central Oklahoma in Oklahoma City in November. The work is based on a short story of the same name by Edith Wharton. (For more about Ward, see Eastman ’79.)

42 Baritone William Warfield E (DMA) hosted a holiday concert in Rochester to benefit the William Warfield Scholarship Fund at Eastman.

45 Edgar Kirk 48E (Mas), 59E (PhD) (see ’57T).

49 Gordon Epperson E (Mas) reports that he has recently released a CD of solo cello works by Ysaye, Crumb, and Kodály. A second CD of cello-piano works with pianist Frances Burnett was to be released in early 1996. Both CDs are on the Centaur label. Epperson is professor emeritus of cello at the University of Arizona in Tucson.

51 Composer Grant Fletcher E (PhD) was the subject of a feature article in the Arizona Republic. Fletcher, who retired in 1978 from the Arizona State University music faculty, is working on his third symphony. His Symphony No. 1 was written as his doctoral thesis and was given its premiere by the Eastman-Rochester Symphony Orchestra conducted by Howard Hanson. Fletcher lives in Tempe, Ariz.

52 Ruth Watanabe E (PhD) (see ’57).

54 George L. Buckbee E (Mas) is dean of the Conservatory of Music at the University of the Pacific in Stockton, Calif., and associate artistic director of the Stockton Opera Association. He conducted the opera’s recent performances of The Mikado and Ariadne auf Naxos. Buckbee was the recipient of the Stockton Art Commission’s Star Award. Henry Black Ingram and his wife, Lucy Gotschall Ingram ’55E, presented a two-piano music recital at Greensboro College in Greensboro, N.C., in September. Henry Ingram is a professor of music at Greensboro.

55 Peter Brown has joined the music department faculty at the University of California at Riverside, where he teaches tuba. Brown is also solo tubist with the Riverside Winds and director of administrative services with Fleetwood Enterprises, a manufacturer of RVs and houses. Lucy Gotschall Ingram (see ’54), Josef Gross reports that he returned in September from two months in Egypt, Jordan, Israel, and Portugal, where he served as a tour guide and escort.

56 Overture for a Celebration, a composition by A. Oscar Haugeland E (DMA), was commissioned for the 1995 Northern Illinois University Centennial. The overture was performed in September at the opening convocation of the centennial by the Northern Illinois University Philharmonic Symphony, conducted by Fusao Kajima.

57 Paul D. Hartley ’60E (Mas) last fall accompanied performances of Hanel and Greetel by the University of Buffalo’s Opera Workshop. Hartley writes, “My other musical activities, which have developed for me into a nearly full-time collaborative musical occupation, include accompanying vocal recitals and community choruses and church organ playing. It’s great to be performing after years as a theory teacher and public school specialist.”

58 Paul J. Burgett ’76E (PhD) has joined the board of directors of the Rochester Automoblie Association of America. Burgett is vice president and University dean of studies. He also serves on the board of directors of the Urban League of Rochester. Carol Lucas ’71E (Mas) is chorous master for the Portland (Or.) Opera. She was featured in the “Snapshort” section of the Oregonian newspaper in November. In the article, Lucas says her job “is a juggling act,” rehearsing, scheduling, and recruiting members of the chorus for all productions. She said she started in opera as a rehearsal pianist. “After that she said, ‘Beach seemed very pale by comparison.’”

60 Emma Lou Diemer E (PhD) was named 1995 Composer of the Year by the American Guild of Organists. The citation honored Diemer for her “significant contribution to organ and choral literature.” She also received the 1995 award of Merit from Mu Phi Epsilon “in recognition of her dedicated service to music as an internationally renowned composer, master teacher, and organist.”

61 Lorna Lutz Heyge was a featured speaker at the Early Childhood Music Association’s regional conference last August at Montana State University at Billings. Heyge is the director of Kindermusik and Music Matters programs for preschoolers.

68 Paul J. Burgett ’76E (PhD) has joined the board of directors of the Rochester Automoblie Association of America. Burgett is vice president and University dean of studies. He also serves on the board of directors of the Urban League of Rochester. Carol Lucas ’71E (Mas) is chorus master for the Portland (Or.) Opera. She was featured in the “Snapshort” section of the Oregonian newspaper.
which was hosted by Scripps Col­
lege in California last October. She
is on the faculty of CUNY at Staten
Island. . . . David Young was the sub­
ject of an article in Symphony mag­
azine in November. As music direc­
tor of the Los Angeles Southwest
Youth Symphony, Young says he has
a mission to bring music to kids.
With The String Family Players, a
quintet of freelance performers, he
presents to elementary and middle-
school students concerts sponsored
by the Long Beach Symphony, the Los
Angeles Philharmonic, and other groups. He also organizes the
Universal Language Show, featur­ing Los Angeles musicians, origi­
nating from around the world, and their instruments.

62

63 Sandra Daawow '77E (Mas), '87E (DMA) taught in Western
Australia last summer under the
sponsorship of the Australian-
American Educational Foundation.
During that time she instituted the
Bunbury Symphony Orchestra.
Daawow reports that she also stud­
ed and had the opportunity to con­
duct in the Czech Republic and in
Russia.

64 Yvonne B. Caruthers recently
led a seminar for the Smithsonian
Institution titled "Handel's Messiah:
The Making of a Masterpiece." The
seminar, designed for general audi­
cences, allowed participants to learn
about the work from historical and
musical perspectives, and culmi­
nated with the participants per­
forming part of the work itself.
Caruthers reports, "About 90 peo­
ple attended and were quite enthusi­
astic about the experience." As well
as playing in the National Sym­
phony Orchestra at Kennedy Cen­
ter, Caruthers performs as a soloist
and chamber musician, teaches pri­
vately, and says she "enjoys design­
ing interactive programs for audi­
cences of all ages with the goal of
audiences experiencing the music
as intensely as the performers." . . .
Kathleen Murphy Kemp '77E (Mas)
has been named assistant principal cello
with the Rochester Philham­
monic and also serves on the board of di­
cectors of the Youth Orchestra.
"My husband, Randy, is director of opera­
tions for the RPO. My daugh­
ter, Megan, 13, is a violinist in the
Youth Orchestra, and my son, Michael, 8, is a cellist and hockey
player," she writes.

65 Andrea Kapell Loewy has
been promoted to professor of flute
and theory at the University of South­
western Louisiana. She reports,
"During the summer of 1995, I trav­
elled to China to give master classes
in Shanghai and Beijing and to per­
form with the Shanghai Symphony."

66 Harpist Rita Tursa Costanzo pre­sented a solo concert at Ryerson
University in Toronto, British
Columbia, last September. Costanzo is principal harp for the
CBC Vancouver Radio Orchestra
and the Curio Ensemble. The con­
cert included the premiere of
Costanzo's composition Know You
Like Star and Storm . . . Composer
David Liptak E (DMA) was the sub­
ject of an article in the Bright­
ton Pittsford Post last September.
Liptak, chair of the composition faculty at Eastman, is married to
Catherine Taft, professor of violin
at Eastman. They have a 6-year-old
daughter, Carena. The Rochester
Philharmonic Orchestra com­
missioned a work by Liptak, a trumpet
concerto that the orchestra pre­
pared in April.

67 Marion E. Freehill E (Mas) has
earned a J.D. from Western Univer­
sity School of Law in May 1995. She has passed the bar exam and
has a mission to bring music to kids.
Ultimately, I am a musician and
organist and music director
with the Shanghai Symphony." . . .
Robert Ward E (Mas) has been
appointed assistant conductor of
the Chicago Symphony Orches­
ta. Since 1993, he has served as
prentice conductor to Maestro
Daniel Barenboim, music director
of the orchestra. Since 1992, Eddins
deserves also served as assistant
director of the Minnesota Orchestra and
will become the orchestra's associ­
ate conductor in the 1995-96 sea­
son. During the past fall, he has conducted the Houston Sympho­
y, the Los Angeles Philhar­
monic, the Buffalo Philharmonic,
Orchestra London, and the Civic
Orchestra of Chicago, among many others. . . . James Lyon was
promoted to associate professor of music
in violin (with tenure) at Penn State
University. Last fall, Lyon per­
dressed at Weill Recital Hall in
New York City and commemorated
the event with a compact disc
recording of repertoire from the
critically acclaimed performance
on an SDG Records release titled Duo
Concertant: Out Standing in Our
Field. . . . Kristen Shiner McGuire E
(Mas) has been elected to the
board of directors of the Percussive
Arts Society. McGuire is president of
the New York Chapter of the so­
ciety. In September 1995, she
hosted a day of percussion and
winds at Eastman, which featured
Keiko Abe and the Michigan
Chamber Players.

84 Mark Bailey has been named
curator of the Yale Russian
Chorus for the 1995-96 season.
Bailey is music director of the New
Haven Oratorio Choir and the New
England Benefit Orchestra. He also
teaches composition and voice at
St. Vladimir's Orthodox Theo­
logical Seminary in Crestwood,
N.Y., and is director of liturgical
music at St. John the Baptist
Orthodox Church in Rochester. . . .
Marimba soloist Michael Burritt '86E
(Mas) was featured in a concert by
the Wichita State University Per­
cussion Ensemble. Burritt's con­
cert included Burritt's composi­
tion Shadow Chasers. Burritt is
associate professor of music and di­
rector of percussion studies at
Northwestern University. . . .

Alumni Review/Spring-Summer 1996
Darrell Grant was the subject of a feature article in Down Beat in August. Grant leads his own acoustic jazz quartet and also plays funk and fusion with the group Current Events. He and his wife, Elizabeth Hubert Lawson '86E, run the Neighborhood Music Studio in Woodland Park, Colo. Elizabeth also directs music at the Lake George Elementary School and John is executive vice president of engineering at SIO Technologies. John writes, "In 1991, Elizabeth and I attempted to climb Denali (Mt. McKinley, 20,320 feet) with a guided group. After four weeks on the mountain, the weather was too bad to continue, and we turned back. In 1993, Elizabeth and I returned as a two-person expedition and on May 28, we were at the summit of North America, where it was a balmy -3 degrees. On July 4, 1994, we began a slightly different expedition when our son Henry ("Harry") was born in the Memphis Commercial Appeal in November. . . . John Cirino of St. Louis, Mo., and his wife, Teri Koide Culbreath '86E, who sings with the jazz group Hiroshima. . . .

'87 Wade Culbreath was the subject of a feature article in July in the University of Kansas (K.C.) Journal. He is a percussionist with the Los Angeles Philharmonic and the Hollywood Bowl orchestra. In addition, he works as a studio musician, contributing to more than 10 CDs and 25 films since 1991. His snare drum is heard in the Disney movie Poacanthes and his percussion is heard in Aladdin and other movies. Culbreath lives in Los Angeles with his wife, Teri Koide Culbreath '86E, who sings with the jazz group Hiroshima. . . . John Hagstrom has been named visiting professor of trumpet at Wichita (Kans.) State University and principal trumpet with the Wichita Symphony. Hagstrom had been principal trumpet in "The President's Own" United States Marine Band in Washington, D.C. He is the subject of a feature article in the Wichita Eagle in September.

'88 Lee Gannon reports that his composition Triad-O-Rama was performed by the University of Arizona Chamber Players in October; his Sonata for Oboe was included in a concert by Matt Sullivan and Christopher Berg at the Lesbian & Gay Community Center in New York City; and his Jesus That Died in Mary Dell was performed at St. Andrew's Episcopal Church in Montgomery, Ala. . . . Ann Seredosky Mitte and her husband, Mark Mitte, '87E, '91M (MD), announce the birth of their son, Jonah Theodore Mitte, in January 1995. Anna Mitte is the cantorial soloist at Temple Sinai in Sharon, Mass., and Mark Mitte is the senior resident in the neurosurgical program at Brown University/Rhode Island Hospital.

'89 Curt Sather E (Mas), '92E (DMA) performed the complete organ works of J. S. Bach on 14 consecutive weekly recitals from September to December at St. Barnabas on the Desert Episcopal Church in Scottsdale, Ariz., where he is organist and choirmaster.

'90 David O. Belcher E (DMA) was featured in the "Ozarks Profile" section of the Springfield (Miss.) Business Journal. Belcher is dean of the College of Arts and Letters at Southwest Missouri State University and president of the board of directors of the Springfield Area Arts Council.

'91 Kevin Case, concertmaster with the Memphis (Tenn.) Symphony, was the subject of a feature article in the Memphis Commercial Appeal in November. . . .

'92 Garold McCormick writes, "I joined the bss sections of the Rochester Philharmonic and the Erie Philharmonic this season. For friends now far from the lake effect region: It snowed over 12 inches the day after I moved back to Rochester. What a welcome wagon!"

'93 Robert Bigley E (Mas) made his debut as concert orchestra conductor for the Greater Miami Youth Symphony in November 1995. Bigley had been a guest conductor and chamber music coach with the symphony for several years. . . .

'94 The Everest Quarter is the resident quartet with the Midland-Odessa Symphony in Texas. The quartet's principal positions in the orchestra, are: Jeanne Preucil Rose (Mas), violin, Stephen Rose (Mas), violin, Joan Derhovsepian '91E (Mas), viola, and Brant Taylor '93E, cello.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

'44 Leland Clark M (PhD) was the subject of a feature article in the November issue of Ohio Magazine. Clark, known as the "Edison of Medicine," holds 50 U.S. and foreign patents and has over 400 scientific publications to his name. In the 1950s, he invented the heart-lung machine for use in surgery. Clark, who is research professor of biological sciences at Antioch College, was recently inducted into the National Academy of Engineers, an honor given to those who dedicate their life to research. In 1991, the American Heart Association honored Clark as a researcher "whose work has helped to unravel the mysteries of heart disease."

'53 Robert L. Brent M (MD), '55M (PhD) (see '48 undergraduate).

'57 Alexander N. Levey M (MD), an attending physician at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, writes to report that one of the chief residents in medicine there is Steve Canfield, the son of Bob Canfield M (MD) and Lynn Kayner Canfield '56. (For other news from Levey see '94.)

'67 David A. Schlageter M (Mas) (see '63 undergraduate).

'74 Bernard Ferrari M (Mas) (see '70 undergraduate).

'76 Thomas Garbasi M (Mas) (see '71 undergraduate). . . .

'78 Robert L. Brent M (MD), '55M (PhD) (see '48 undergraduate). . . .

'84 John Hagstrom has been named visiting professor of trumpet at Wichita (Kans.) State University and principal trumpet with the Wichita Symphony. Hagstrom had been principal trumpet in "The President's Own" United States Marine Band in Washington, D.C. He is the subject of a feature article in the Wichita Eagle in September.

'92 Garold McCormick writes, "I joined the bss sections of the Rochester Philharmonic and the Erie Philharmonic this season. For friends now far from the lake effect region: It snowed over 12 inches the day after I moved back to Rochester. What a welcome wagon!"

'93 Robert Bigley E (Mas) made his debut as concert orchestra conductor for the Greater Miami Youth Symphony in November 1995. Bigley had been a guest conductor and chamber music coach with the symphony for several years. . . .

'94 The Everest Quarter is the resident quartet with the Midland-Odessa Symphony in Texas. The quartet's principal positions in the orchestra, are: Jeanne Preucil Rose (Mas), violin, Stephen Rose (Mas), violin, Joan Derhovsepian '91E (Mas), viola, and Brant Taylor '93E, cello.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

'44 Leland Clark M (PhD) was the subject of a feature article in the November issue of Ohio Magazine. Clark, known as the "Edison of Medicine," holds 50 U.S. and foreign patents and has over 400 scientific publications to his name. In the 1950s, he invented the heart-lung machine for use in surgery. Clark, who is research professor of biological sciences at Antioch College, was recently inducted into the National Academy of Engineers, an honor given to those who dedicate their life to research. In 1991, the American Heart Association honored Clark as a researcher "whose work has helped to unravel the mysteries of heart disease."

'53 Robert L. Brent M (MD), '55M (PhD) (see '48 undergraduate).

'57 Alexander N. Levey M (MD), an attending physician at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, writes to report that one of the chief residents in medicine there is Steve Canfield, the son of Bob Canfield M (MD) and Lynn Kayner Canfield '56. (For other news from Levey see '94.)

'67 David A. Schlageter M (Mas) (see '63 undergraduate).

'74 Bernard Ferrari M (Mas) (see '70 undergraduate).

'76 Thomas Garbasi M (Mas) (see '71 undergraduate). . . .

'78 Robert L. Brent M (MD), '55M (PhD) (see '48 undergraduate). . . .

'84 John Hagstrom has been named visiting professor of trumpet at Wichita (Kans.) State University and principal trumpet with the Wichita Symphony. Hagstrom had been principal trumpet in "The President's Own" United States Marine Band in Washington, D.C. He is the subject of a feature article in the Wichita Eagle in September.

'92 Garold McCormick writes, "I joined the bss sections of the Rochester Philharmonic and the Erie Philharmonic this season. For friends now far from the lake effect region: It snowed over 12 inches the day after I moved back to Rochester. What a welcome wagon!"

'93 Robert Bigley E (Mas) made his debut as concert orchestra conductor for the Greater Miami Youth Symphony in November 1995. Bigley had been a guest conductor and chamber music coach with the symphony for several years. . . .

'94 The Everest Quarter is the resident quartet with the Midland-Odessa Symphony in Texas. The quartet's principal positions in the orchestra, are: Jeanne Preucil Rose (Mas), violin, Stephen Rose (Mas), violin, Joan Derhovsepian '91E (Mas), viola, and Brant Taylor '93E, cello.

SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY

'44 Leland Clark M (PhD) was the subject of a feature article in the November issue of Ohio Magazine. Clark, known as the "Edison of Medicine," holds 50 U.S. and foreign patents and has over 400 scientific publications to his name. In the 1950s, he invented the heart-lung machine for use in surgery. Clark, who is research professor of biological sciences at Antioch College, was recently inducted into the National Academy of Engineers, an honor given to those who dedicate their life to research. In 1991, the American Heart Association honored Clark as a researcher "whose work has helped to unravel the mysteries of heart disease."

'53 Robert L. Brent M (MD), '55M (PhD) (see '48 undergraduate).

'57 Alexander N. Levey M (MD), an attending physician at Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center, writes to report that one of the chief residents in medicine there is Steve Canfield, the son of Bob Canfield M (MD) and Lynn Kayner Canfield '56. (For other news from Levey see '94.)

'67 David A. Schlageter M (Mas) (see '63 undergraduate).

'74 Bernard Ferrari M (Mas) (see '70 undergraduate).

'76 Thomas Garbasi M (Mas) (see '71 undergraduate). . . .

'78 Robert L. Brent M (MD), '55M (PhD) (see '48 undergraduate). . . .

'84 John Hagstrom has been named visiting professor of trumpet at Wichita (Kans.) State University and principal trumpet with the Wichita Symphony. Hagstrom had been principal trumpet in "The President's Own" United States Marine Band in Washington, D.C. He is the subject of a feature article in the Wichita Eagle in September.

'92 Garold McCormick writes, "I joined the bss sections of the Rochester Philharmonic and the Erie Philharmonic this season. For friends now far from the lake effect region: It snowed over 12 inches the day after I moved back to Rochester. What a welcome wagon!"

'93 Robert Bigley E (Mas) made his debut as concert orchestra conductor for the Greater Miami Youth Symphony in November 1995. Bigley had been a guest conductor and chamber music coach with the symphony for several years. . . .

'94 The Everest Quarter is the resident quartet with the Midland-Odessa Symphony in Texas. The quartet's principal positions in the orchestra, are: Jeanne Preucil Rose (Mas), violin, Stephen Rose (Mas), violin, Joan Derhovsepian '91E (Mas), viola, and Brant Taylor '93E, cello.
Digging Israel

Israel holds more archeological sites per square mile than any other place in the world. For 14 days last summer, Joseph Andrews, Jr., '63M (MD) rose at 4:30 each morning to dig in the earth at one of them, the site of the 2,400-year-old city of Yodefat. For another 7 days of his trip, he toured the Holy Land, learning of its “rich and turbulent history,” in his words.

Each year, alumni, students, faculty, and staff take part in the Yodefat dig and tour sponsored by the University’s Center for Judaic Studies. For information on this summer’s dig, contact Eleanor Levin at (716) 273-4958 or the Alumni Association at (800) 333-0175 or (716) 273-5888.

Below, Andrews offers a view of his experience.

The first century of the Christian era in Israel saw the first Jewish revolt against Rome, starting in 66 C.E. in the Galilee. There—at Yodefat in the year 67—Josephus Flavius led Jewish defenders against a siege by the Roman Legions. More than 40,000 Jews were killed and many thousands more were taken prisoner.

This event was followed by the burning of Jerusalem and the destruction of the Second Temple by the Romans in the year 70—which resulted in the exile of the Jews from Israel (creating the Diaspora) and the final conquest of the few remaining Jews by the Romans at Masada in the year 73.

Yodefat holds great archeological significance, first, because it is an undisturbed site, as the only stronghold in the Galilee conquered by the Romans and never rebuilt. Second, the Jewish commander Josephus Flavius detailed the battle in his book, The Jewish War, which allows archeological findings to be compared and correlated with this history.

Our daily schedule:
4:30 a.m.—Wake-up knock on the door
5 a.m.—Breakfast of cucumbers, tomatoes, yogurt, toast, and coffee
5:30 a.m.—Bus from Karmiel to Yodefat
6 a.m.—Climb the hill with equipment and begin to dig
9 a.m.—Second breakfast
9:30 a.m.—1:30 p.m.—Dig, hula, sift
2 p.m.—Lunch back at Karmiel
2:30 p.m.—Wash and scrub pottery
4-8 p.m.—Dinner
8-10 p.m.—Lectures

As we dug, Israeli archeologists strolled among the grids, giving advice to the volunteers. A surveyor made maps of each plot every afternoon, interpreting configurations of walls and other structures with the aid of a computer. Other experts pored over buckets of pottery shards, discarding about 80 percent and using the rest to re-create large jars for cooking and storage.

On our final evening we gathered for a farewell dinner at a restaurant overlooking the hill. Here we had spent two weeks digging, hiking, and sitting under the Israeli sun. We had unearthed stone walls, pottery, glass, coins, and nails from a city settled 2,400 years ago. With our own hands we had discovered items used daily by farmers, merchants, soldiers, and housewives. We had brought ancient history, culture, and religion to life.

M D E C I N E, c o n t .

'77 Barbara Natkov Schuster M (MD), ’80M (Res) has been appointed professor and chair of the Department of Internal Medicine at Wright State University School of Medicine in Dayton, Ohio. She had been director of the Primary Care Program in Internal Medicine at the University of Rochester.

'79 William F. Greenlee M (PhD) was named professor and chair of the Department of Pharmacology and Molecular Toxicology at the University of Massachusetts Medical Center in Worcester. Greenlee also serves on the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency scientific advisory board evaluating the human health risks of dioxin.

'80 Barry J. Goldstein M (MD), ’82M (PhD), ’85M (Res) (see ’86 undergraduate) . . . David N. Poffell M (MD/PhD) has been named director of medicine at Waterbury Hospital in Waterbury, Conn., where he will be responsible for overseeing the Yale Residency Training Program and several other programs. . . . Allen Power M (MD), ’83M (Res) (see ’76 undergraduate).

'81 Bradford C. Berk M (MD/PhD) (see ’86 undergraduate).

'82 Joseph DiDionato III M (Res) was included in the 1995 list of “40 under Forty” in the Rochester Business Journal. DiDionato is the owner of SouthWedge Dental Group in Rochester and founder of the South Avenue Business Association and a board member of the South Wedge Planning Committee. . . . Harold Paz M (MD) (see ’77 undergraduate).

'88 Camille Leugers M (MD) and James Musser M (MD/PhD) write, “Howdy to all members of the Class of 1988. Jim was recently promoted to associate professor in the Department of Pathology at Baylor College of Medicine. Our two girls, Sophie (2) and Grace (1), keep us hopping.” . . . Mark R. Licht M (MD) is on the staff of the Department of Urology at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation. . . . Stephen Nakada M (MD), ’93M (Res) has joined the faculty at the University of Wisconsin in Madison. His specialty is urology, with particular interest in laparoscopy. Nakada writes that he and his wife, “welcome any alumni to stop in out of the cold.”

'89 John Orsini M (MD) has been named a diplomate of the American Board of Psychiatry and Neurology. Orsini is on the staff of the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation at St. Mary’s Hospital in Rochester. . . . James O’Shea M (MD) and Dana Welch O’Shea M (MD) write, “We have a daughter, Delia, 2, and a son, Connor, born October 28, 1995. Dana is an internist at Hospital of St. Raphael in New Haven, Conn., and James is a third-year hematology-oncology fellow at Yale.”

'91 Mark Mittler M (MD) (see ’88 Eastman).

'92 Stephen J. Batter M (MD) writes, “I recently married Laurie Anne Nessralla, M.D., in Boston. I continue as a urology resident at Massachusetts General Hospital.” Attending the wedding were fellow members of the Class of 1992: Dave Grossman M (MD), Paul Danielson M (MD), Neal Goldman M (MD), Michael Berarducci M (MD). Jonathan Gastel M (MD), and Naomi Kemimoto M (MD). . . . Jonathan Gastel M (MD) married Susan Cohen on June 18, 1995, in Newport, R. I. Ushers included Michael Berarducci M (MD) and Stephen Batter M (MD). Gastel is an orthopedic surgery resident at Rhode Island Hospital and lives in Pawtucket. . . . David C. Watts (MD) (Res), a plastic surgeon, has joined the staff of Newcomb Medical Center in New Jersey.

'93 Heidi Frutcell DeBlock M (Res) (see ’84 undergraduate).

'94 Alexander Levy ’57M (MD) of Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center writes to report that Michelle Asha Albert M (MD) has been named one of four chief residents in the Department of Medicine there for 1997-98. “This is a great honor,” Levy writes, “since the four are chosen from a class of 45. Michelle has done a wonderful job and we are all very proud of her.”

SCHOOL OF NURSING

'63 Patricia Hager Pearce writes, “I just passed my certified occupational nurse exam and am working for General Motors in Rochester (Delphi Automotive Systems). I would appreciate hearing from the last Diploma Class out of Strong.”

'70 Nancy Heller Cohen reports that her fourth romance novel, Keeper of the Rings, was published in February by Love Spell Books,

'73 G. Levering Keely was promoted from commander to captain in 1995.

'74 Susan M. Reynolds N (Mas) has been appointed director of nursing at Hill Haven, a residential health care facility in Webster, N.Y. Reynolds had been vice president of nursing at Wesley-on-East in Rochester.

'80 Patricia Giolitone Hope writes, "I relocated to Louisville, Ky., in 1989 after spending nine years in California's Bay area. I married a man from Ireland 11 years ago and we have a six-year-old daughter, Phaedra. I have had an interesting career in nursing ranging from being an HMO staff supervisor to working at a medical station for concertgoers at Grateful Dead concerts. For the past six years, I have been employed by Louisville's Jewish Hospital, serving as the perioperative educator for surgical services. My other interests include virtual reality and computer programs that include surgery. I also manage a rock band with another nurse and we call ourselves Ms. Management."

'81 Essie Alberta Ridley Eddins (Mas) is president of Riley Publications, Inc., and founding editor of the Journal of Multicultural Nursing & Health. In addition to her master's degree from the University, she holds a Ph.D.

'84 Karen Duffy-Durnin N (Mas) last fall presented an overview of aging for health-care professionals in Rochester. Duffy-Durnin is a certified clinical nurse specialist in gerontological nursing at Genesee Hospital. . . . Joyce Kalonas Kreis writes to announce the birth of her second child, Scott David Kreis, on August 28, 1995. Scott David joins sister Amy, who is 3. . . . Laura Murphy Rosato '88N (Mas) (see '82 undergraduate). . . . Lisa Cook Sweyney (see '82 undergraduate).

'86 Andrea Rein reports she married Ian Storper on November 18, 1995. She is working as a nurse practitioner in cardiology at Mt. Sinai Medical Center in New York City.

'90 Lori Steinbarge-Hoffman writes that she married Bill Hoffman on May 27, 1995. Alumni in attendance included Sue Goldstein '90RC, Patty Amico '89RC, Marie Dumont '87RC, and Karen Palmer-Pulwino. "Patty Amico caught the bouquet and became engaged to Matt Feek three months later!" Steinbarge-Hoffman writes. She received her master's in nursing in December 1994 and is a nurse practitioner in Fulton, N.Y. "Hi to anyone in the Class of 1990 and to anyone in the Syracuse area. Look me up in Baldwinsville!"

'91 Carolyn Carrier married Carl Hopfinger on July 2, 1995, in Pittsford. She is a registered nurse at Genesee Hospital in Rochester and is working on her master's in nursing at St. John Fisher College.

'93 Lee Ann Guirrino N (Mas) married Trevor Ganshaw '91S (MBA) on June 10, 1995, at Colgate Rochester Divinity Chapel in Rochester. Guirrino is a pediatric nurse practitioner at Skane Kettering Cancer Center in New York City and Ganshaw is employed by Salomon Brothers Equity Capital Market in New York. . . . Patricia C. Hasen reports that she was promoted to lieutenant junior grade (LTJG) in May 1995 and transferred from the U.S. Naval Medical Center in Oakland, Calif., to the U.S. Naval Hospital in Yokosuka, Japan, in July '95.

IN MEMORIAM

Editor's note: We know that timely reporting of alumni deaths is valuable to our readers. At the same time, we must ensure that our reports are accurate. Therefore, should you notify us of someone's death, we request that you send us either an obituary or a letter of confirmation.

Verne Stout '18, June 1995.
Margaret Burdick Burroughs '28, Nov. 1995.
Carmen Ogden Pedersen '29, June 1995.
Franklin Clark '30, '33 (Mas), Jan. 1996.
Margaret Brucker Platzer '30E, July 1995.
John Scott '30M (MD), June 1995.
Lorena Austin '31E, April 1995.

These nursing alumnae gathered at the West Hartford, Conn., home of Marian Forti Ganshaw. These nursing alumnae gathered at the West Hartford, Conn., home of Marian Forti Ganshaw. These nursing alumnae gathered at the West Hartford, Conn., home of Marian Forti Ganshaw.

Correction

In the Winter 1995-96 issue, we incorrectly reported the deaths of Herbert Hansen '25 and James Speegle '60. Rochester Review regrets the error.
Support your favorite university magazine.

As always, we are attempting to bring you a livelier, more readable, better alumni magazine.

Even a modest gift—say $10 or $15 from our loyal readers—will go a long way toward helping us reach that goal.

Voluntary subscription to Rochester Review

Name

Address

❑ Alumnus/a  Class  ❑ Parent  ❑ Friend

Amount enclosed $ ____________

A voluntary subscription is just that—purely voluntary. A subscription to the Review is a service given to Rochester alumni, parents of current students, and friends of the University.

Mail to: Rochester Review, 147 Administration Building, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627-0033

Moving? Making news? Want to volunteer?

Name

Address

Phone number(s)  E-mail

❑ Alumnus/a  School  Class  Degree  ❑ Parent  ❑ Friend

❑ New address, effective date (Please enclose present address label)

My comment, classmate-to-classmate message, and/or news (for Class Notes):


Alumni Association activities

Please contact me about the following activities:

❑ Planning my upcoming reunion in 1997
❑ Joining the Volunteer Admissions Network (to help recruit prospective undergraduates)
❑ Offering students and alumni advice on my profession through CareerSource
❑ Participating in a Regional Alumni Council
❑ Providing internships for students through the Reach program

Mail to: Rochester Review, 147 Administration Building, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627-0033, Fax: (716) 275-0359. E-mail: rochrev@admin.rochester.edu

FACULTY

Donald Anderson, dean of the medical school and director of the Medical Center from 1953 to 1966, professor emeritus of medicine, and a nationally known counselor on medical education, on December 10 in Chapel Hill, N.C. According to Dr. Robert Joynt, former dean of the medical school, "He catapulted the medical school into the front ranks of the very good research medical schools in the country." In 1945, at the age of 32, Anderson became dean of the Boston University medical school, making him one of the youngest men to hold such a position. Over the years, he was a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee on Bioastronautics and a consultant to the surgeon general of the United States, the U.S. Army, and a federal advisory committee on education.

Juraj Perin, professor of biophysics and an expert on the toxicology of aerosols, on April 7, 1995. Memorials in his name may be sent to the Strong Memorial Hospital Cancer Center, Box 704, Rochester, NY 14642.

William Fullagar, founding dean of what is now the Margaret Warner Graduate School of Education and Human Development, in Chapel Hill, N.C., on October 22, 1995. He joined the University faculty in 1956 and headed the education school from its founding in 1958 until 1968 when he returned to full-time teaching and research. He was named the Earl B. Taylor Professor of Education upon his return to teaching.

Carl Harris '59M (MD), professor of orthopaedics, on August 3, 1995, in Rehoboth, Mass. Harris was a leader in joint replacement of hips and knees and was recognized nationally for his expertise in the surgical management of arthritis.

Memorials may be sent to the Carl Harris Fund c/o the Department of Orthopaedics, University of Rochester Medical Center, Box 665, Rochester, NY 14642.

Nicholas Slonimsky, a renowned musical lexicographer, musician, author, composer, and teacher, on December 21, 1995, in Los Angeles, Calif. Slonimsky taught in the opera department at the Eastman School from 1923 to 1925 and received an honorary doctorate from the school in 1989. He was editor of three editions of Baker's Biographical Dictionary of Musicians and author of Thesaurus of Scales and Melodic Patterns. As a composer, he wrote for ballet, orchestra, piano, and voice. His works include My Toy Balloon, Silhouettes Iberiennes, and Yellowstone Park Suite.

Charles Solvy '62M (Res), acting director and then director of the child psychiatry division of the Department of Psychiatry in Rochester, on September 1, 1995, in Rochester. In 1972, he opened a private practice but continued to teach in the medical school's psychiatric-training program.

Kurt Weinberg, professor emeritus of French, German, and Comparative Literature, on February 1 in San Antonio. An internationally known scholar who began his academic career in his 40s, Weinberg authored four books on Kafka, Heine, Gide, and Valery and numerous papers. Born in Germany, he escaped the Nazis and fought during World War II in the French Foreign Legion and with the U.S. 5th Army in the Italian campaign. After the war he came to the United States and completed his doctorate at Yale.
Alumni Association Tours

Alumni Association Tours are designed to provide worry-free basics—transportation, transfers, accommodations, some meals, baggage handling, and professional guides—and still allow you time to pursue your individual interests. Escorts drawn from University faculty and staff accompany most tours to provide special services and educational enrichment.

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

Rhine/Moselle Cruise
June 17-29
Holland . . . Germany . . . France . . . Switzerland . . . all from a cruise on the fabled Rhine and Moselle Rivers. Your journey begins with two nights in lively Amsterdam, where you can catch a "bus" on one of its canals, stroll the horseshoe-shaped streets, and admire exquisite homes and historic cathedrals. Then, embark on a seven-day cruise aboard the deluxe M.S. Erasmus, traveling past feudal castles and storybook wine villages along the Rhine between Dusseldorf and Strasbourg and along the Moselle from Koblenz to medieval Cochem. Your trip concludes with three nights in Lucerne, Switzerland.

Mediterranean Cruise
June 21-July 4
"The grand object of traveling is to see the shores of the Mediterranean," Samuel Johnson once said. Tracing a historical timeline from the cosmopolitan luxuries of Spain, the French Riviera, and Italy to the mysteries of antiquity in Greece and Turkey, this tour presents a unique and timeless history lesson, with chapters set in Spanish fortresses, Roman temples, and Greek theaters. You'll sail on board the Pacific Princess, given a five-star rating by Fielding's Guide to Worldwide Cruises.

Russia
July 20-August 2
Now you can experience historic Imperial Russia while traveling in the comfort of the new Swiss-operated M.V. Alexei Surkov. Cruise from St. Petersburg, Peter's celebrated capital and "window on the West," all the way to Moscow while enjoying western European cuisine prepared by a Swiss chef. You'll explore the famous Hermitage in St. Petersburg, the czar's Summer Palace, Petrodvorets, Moscow's onion-domed St. Basil's Cathedral, the Kremlin, and Red Square as well as the unspoiled beauty of the lake region of Karelia and the picturesque and historic towns of the upper Volga River.

Alaskan Wilderness
July 31-August 12
Experience the wonder of America's last frontier on a tour that combines a cruise aboard the Dynasty with a train trip on the deluxe McKinley Explorer. From Fairbanks, revel in the panoramic mountain vistas as you ride the rails to Denali National Park at the base of soaring Mt. McKinley. A special feature of this program is a two-night stay in Denali, allowing you to enjoy rafting, hiking, or just relaxing in the unspoiled surroundings. From the decks of the Dynasty, savor close-up views of the massive Hubbard Glacier, the haunting Misty Fjord, and the Inside Passage—with port calls at Juneau, Skagway, Wrangell, and Ketchikan. At the conclusion of the tour, you'll sail under the Lion's Gate Bridge and into the scenic harbor of Vancouver, British Columbia.

Swedish Summer
August 22-September 3
Along Sweden's east coast lies a necklace of some 24,000 islands, skerries, and islets—the Stockholm Archipelago. For one week you'll explore this magical realm, celebrated by August Strindberg, Sweden's national bard. For four of those days you'll have exclusive use of the 128-foot Swedish Island, designed to carry just 49 guests in generous comfort. Each night, you'll stay in charming and historic small inns and hotels—including the beautiful Grand Hotel Saltsjöbaden.

Brochures with full details on each of these tours are available on request to the Alumni Association, 685 Mt. Hope Avenue, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627-8993. The phone number is (800) 333-0175 or (716) 273-5888 and the e-mail address is info@alumni.rochester.edu
Rochester Review/Spring-Summer 1996

Tony Raimondo '72S (MBA)

1996: 'Turnaround Entrepreneur'

Whatever the contest, Tony Raimondo likes to beat the odds.

In business, he managed the rebirth of a company that accountants once wrote off as "not a going concern," winning recognition as Inc. magazine's "Turnaround Entrepreneur of the Year" in the process.

In sports, he happens to be the Nebraska state handball champion in Master's competition. (He's so proud of this, he puts it on his official bio.)

In terms of sleep requirements, too, this guy is not what you'd expect. Contrary to the image of the average American CEO—let alone the average highly successful American CEO—Tony Raimondo needs lots of sleep. "I'm going to break your data," he responds when challenged that he can't possibly accomplish what he does and still sleep eight hours a night.

"I'm not a morning person." He's been blessed, he says, with a temperament that isn’t "hyper."

Which came in handy, certainly, during his company's troubles in the mid-1980s. In 1984, when Raimondo took over as president and CEO of Behlen Manufacturing Co., the Nebraska company had posted a 50 percent drop in revenue and lost $7 million. (Don't call him "president," by the way. He prefers the title of "team leader." He uses the word "president" only when he speaks to bankers, he says.)

Once a highly profitable manufacturer of grain-storage products, Behlen was hit hard in 1983 when the federal government announced it would no longer subsidize grain storage—replacing subsidies with a new program paying farmers to keep their land idle and virtually eliminating what had been a $300 million market.

In the roller-coaster years that followed, Behlen went through union decertification, a leveraged buyout to return the company to local ownership, and layoffs of hundreds of workers. Raimondo's struggle to secure loans and buy time from the banks was "make-your-stomach-hurt difficult," he admits.

Cut to 1994, when Behlen generated $108 million in revenues and a comfortable $5 million in profits. All four of the company's business groups were profitable for the first time—and Tony Raimondo appeared on the cover of Inc. as the magazine's "Turnaround Entrepreneur of the Year."

One year later, the growth continues, says Raimondo: "If my memory's right, in fiscal '95 we came out with $117 million in sales, and profits were up another 30 percent."

"There have been turnarounds both flashier and faster, but few so surprising as this Nebraska farm-equipment manufacturer's 20-year transformation. Tony Raimondo made Behlen profitable again by making it a great place to work," wrote Inc. in its cover story a year and a half ago.

The first step in the company's renewal came in 1983, right after the bottom dropped out of the grain-storage market. Raimondo decided that union decertification was critical if the company were to bounce back. At a last-ditch meeting between management and union members, many workers showed up displaying union buttons. Raimondo coached his managers to thank people for wearing their buttons "because that means they want a better company." The vote was a narrow margin in favor of dropping the union. "It was a tremendous vote of confidence that really inspired me," he told Inc.

By January 1984, the parent company, Wickes, wanted either to sell or liquidate the division. Using his personal savings, Raimondo, his lawyer, and two Behlen managers pursued a leveraged buyout. Although the company had posted a $7 million loss the previous year, its assets were still worth some $32 million. The group finally found two banks willing to take the risk (allowing Raimondo to keep a promise to his wife, Jeanne, that he would not pledge their home to the LBO).

Layoffs were constant at that time. In his first months as CEO, Raimondo had to let 200 people go. Simultaneously, he began working toward the goal of participative management, stripping away layers of vice presidents and reorganizing the company into horizontal business units. (He even got rid of the time clock. Behlen vice president Allen Cooke told Inc. last year, "When Tony took out the time clock, I'm thinking, 'Our company's going to go broke—half the people won't show up to work.'")

Slowly things began to change. In 1988, the company was seeing improvement in its gross margins—and the new gain-sharing plan doubled its payout to employees. In 1990, when Behlen declared a profit of $194,000, Raimondo began a profit-sharing plan.

He attributes his success to an emphasis on people rather than profits. "I think Americans are very innovative, smart, and willing to respond when someone gives them a reasonable share." In any event, he adds, "I love creating jobs for people and helping their quality of life improve."

1972: Hard-Driving Student

In the early 1970s, Raimondo's employer at the time—Moog Inc., based in Buffalo—funded his studies toward an M.B.A. at the Simon School. As manager of manufacturing and plant engineering, Raimondo commuted back and forth to Rochester for his courses.

He spent so much time in his car, in fact, that the graduating class gave him an award for logging the most miles in pursuit of an education. "I did something like 10,000 or 11,000 miles. When they reported on it in the newspaper, they ran a picture of me looking out a car window."

At Simon, he recalls, his courses emphasized theories of organizational behavior, to the extent that Raimondo, at the time, "wasn't sure why we were taking them."

In the long run, however, he found these classes to be the most valuable: "They helped me understand how people would react in certain circumstances."

"Overall, the program was very, very positive." Like our turnaround entrepreneur himself.

Denise Bolger Kovnat
Please visit us!
http://listener.uis.rochester.edu/alumni/

The Alumni Association is now online! Catch up on current events on campus, track down a long-lost classmate, browse the Web pages of current students, read the latest news (before it hits the stands!), converse with alumni living near you, contact the staff of the alumni association, learn about events happening near you, and tell us how UR!

That’s a crock! Hut-Tuh-Hree-Foah

Sad Sack KILROY WAS HERE K-Rations

Blow it out your barracks bag! Open Post

If these words bring back memories, then you’re wanted October 24—27—four days that will never happen again.

It’s the University’s World War II All-Veterans Reunion. This once-in-a-lifetime event is open to all WWII veterans from all classes—so you’ll have a chance to see people you normally wouldn’t see at your reunion: veterans from classes before and after you.

The affair will take place in conjunction with the Late-Forties 50th Reunion, so that vets from the Classes of ’46 through ’49 can participate in their class activities as well as veterans’ activities.

Watch for more details in the mail and block out the dates on your calendar to relive this part of your life and this very special time. For more information, contact the Alumni Association at (716) 273-5888 or (800) 333-0175.

Special veterans’ events

- Trip to the National Warplane Museum
- Wall of Memories
- Veterans’ Dinner and All-Reunion Dance to the Big Band Music of the ’40s
- Dedication of the Veterans’ Memorial
- Veterans’ “Moment of Truth” Book (If you haven’t yet received a veterans’ newsletter or a form for this book, contact Diane Jenkins at the Alumni Association at the numbers listed at left.)
- Special mini-reunions of Army, Navy, Air Force, Marines, Coast Guard, V-12, and women’s units
Flagging spirits? You take your moments of respite where you find them. This student found his in Wilson Commons behind the display of national flags that represent the University's international student population. There were 90 of them up there the day Rochester Review asked Commons director Rob Rouzer '72, '73 (Mas) for a count. But the 91st, he said, was about to join them: Saudi Arabia had just checked in.