FOR NEARLY HALF A century, visitors have driven the winding Adirondack roads to reach SU's Minnowbrook Conference Center. Passing through the tiny village of Blue Mountain Lake, they followed route 30 to the inconspicuous sign, pointing them into the isolated camp.

The descending road to the lodge provided guests with a sense of serenity upon arrival. Natural spaces between the evergreens, maples, and birch trees allowed the great rustic camp below—nestled subtly on a bluff overlooking the lake—to peek into view. As the road meandered closer, details became more apparent. A natural log exterior. A rambling, asymmetrical design. Double hung sash windows.

Minnowbrook was one of the last Great Camps of the Adirondacks, and now it, too, is lost. On January 27, a blazing fire ripped through Minnowbrook's main lodge, leaving only a few stark fireplaces standing on their foundations—and a lot of memories.

The destructive blaze, which burned for 36 hours, took several Adirondack fire companies four hours to control. They were hampered by sub-zero temperatures that caused some equipment to freeze. The fire apparently started by hot fireplace ashes that had landed on the roof.

About 20 executives of a Syracuse advertising firm were attending a conference when the fire started. All were safely evacuated. Three other large log cabins, a lecture hall, and boathouse on the Minnowbrook site were undamaged by the fire.

SU already has plans underway to rebuild the lodge, says Harvey Kaiser, senior vice president of facilities administration at SU. “Our desire is to replace Minnowbrook lodge with very similar accommodations, in the true Adirondack rustic style.”

Kaiser, author of Great Camps of the Adirondacks, admits that it will be impossible to duplicate the camp exactly. Built in 1948 by a New Jersey corporation, Minnowbrook was used originally as a retreat for company executives. SU purchased the camp in 1953 and converted the main lodge and surrounding buildings into a conference center over the years. Located about 100 miles northeast of Syracuse, the main lodge had many features that were typical of Adirondack camps. Just inside its entranceway there was a grand living room, with ceilings soaring overhead. Expansive windows provided a magnificent view of Blue Mountain Lake. Wrought iron latches, hinges, and handles adorned the woodwork in each of the seven bedrooms. Finely crafted iron chandeliers hung in the dining and living rooms. Teak, mahogany, oak, cypress, redwood, and spruce enriched the walls throughout the lodge.

Adirondack barnsiding created an inviting environment in the lounge and the recreation loft above, while leaded glass and paneling from an 18th century Philadelphia townhouse decorated the lodge’s cozy library. Flagstone floors, large stone fireplaces, ceiling trusses and infinite other details added to the charm of the historic camp.

Although the University considered duplicating the main lodge exactly, Kaiser says such a facility would not meet with today’s building codes. The goal, he says, is to recapture all of the style and character of the original building without creating an exact duplicate.

“The ownership of Minnowbrook is really considered a treasure by the University,” says Kaiser. “It’s a special feature with strong emotional connections for many people.”

Kaiser says Minnowbrook will continue to operate this summer with temporary kitchen and dining facilities. Few groups have cancelled their conference reservations because of the fire, he says.

SU has hired Schleicher-Soper, a Syracuse architecture firm, to design the new main lodge at Minnowbrook. Construction is scheduled to begin this summer and the building opening is tentatively set for July 1, 1989.

By MARY ELLEN MENGUCCI, RENEE GEARHART LEVY, and DANA L. COOKE, staff editors; compiled, in part, from SU News Services reports.
Looking Out for Number 1

TWO YEARS AGO, Kara Kinney and Yael Sachs were shooting the breeze with a handful of other students when they began talking about undergraduate education. Not long after, they were acting on their ideas.

“We all had this goal of better education to begin with,” says Sachs. “So we started talking about some of the factors that might undermine the quality of undergraduate education at Syracuse.”

The students formed a new campus group—headed by Kinney and Sachs—called Undergraduates for Better Education, or UBE, for short. It’s goal: to promote discussion—and eventually action—to improve undergraduate education at SU. Today, UBE is 14-members strong, has two advisors (William Coplin and Michael O’Leary of the Maxwell School), and is in the process of becoming a recognized and funded organization.

According to Sachs, a junior policy studies and newspaper major, UBE “would have remained as sort of a think-tank, abstract, ‘let’s discuss problems’ kind of group,” if its members hadn’t acquired technical surveying skills in their policy studies courses. Through the courses, she says, “we realized that there are practical ways to take an abstract thought like better education and break it down to get to the root of the problem.”

“When we started the group, we were very idealistic and we were going to change the world,” says Kinney, a sophomore policy studies major. But there came a point, she says, when UBE realized that it must narrow its goals to student needs.

Last fall UBE published the results of its first project: a survey of 500 students and 50 faculty members that sought to identify some of the factors that effect the quality of undergraduate education at SU. The two most pressing problems determined by the fall 1987 UBE survey—communication difficulties with foreign teaching assistants and lack of personal contact between students and professors—were already being addressed by the University, says Sachs.

At roughly the same time UBE’s report was published, the University implemented a mandatory TA training program, including language skill classes for foreign TAs; and the Gateway Program, which places some of SU’s most experienced faculty members in introductory classes. “It was interesting to see,” says Sachs, “that we were identifying problems that obviously existed.”

The survey hit the mark in other ways, too. Kinney says it let University administrators know that there was a competent group of students on campus keeping informed about University happenings. Each of the deans at SU received the results of the survey, and Kinney says they were supportive of the findings. “They thought we were doing something worthwhile. They said, ‘We want the same thing you want—to give the best education we can—and we’re behind you 100 percent.’”

The people who are aware of UBE are a concentrated but influential group, says Kinney. “SGA [student government] is very aware of us, and students who are extremely interested in our pursuits are aware of us.”

UBE expects to increase its visibility with its newest project—a consumer guide designed to help incoming students get the most out of their education. It is expected to contain such information as quiet places to study, how to add or drop a course, and tips on dealing with professors. UBE will publish the guide this summer and distribute it to incoming freshman.

“I think we have a much clearer vision of what we’re doing now,” says Kinney. “I think that we’re much more action-oriented and I’m very pleased that we’re doing something on campus. Maybe we’re making a very little difference, but we’re making a difference.”

Spirituality

Going to the Chapel

JOHNNY CAN READ. Johnny can write. But does Johnny pray? That’s an issue being addressed by religious denominations throughout the United States, and the impetus behind the restoration of a full-time Episcopal chaplaincy at SU.
NPAC Aid

The Northeast Parallel Architectures Center (NPAC) at SU has received a $3.76 million federal grant to advance research in parallel computing—a technology that promises faster solutions to scientific problems.

The grant, awarded by the Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency, covers NPAC’s estimated operating expenses for the next two years, bringing NPAC to full operation.

NPAC was founded in spring 1981 with a $12 million federal grant and serves as a computer resource for SU students, faculty, and researchers nationwide.

Maxwell Dean

John L. Palmer, co-director of the Urban Institute's changing domestic priorities program since 1981, has been named dean of the Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs.

Prior to joining the Urban Institute, Palmer was assistant secretary for planning and evaluation for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and was an adjunct faculty member at Harvard University. Previously, he served as director of the Office of Income Security Policy and senior staff economist at the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Palmer, who will assume his new position in August, succeeds Guthrie S. Birkhead, dean of Maxwell since 1977. Birkhead will remain on the Maxwell faculty and pursue research in the area of public policy.

The Rev. James K. Taylor, Episcopal chaplain

The Rev. James K. Taylor, who came to SU in January, is the University’s first full-time Episcopal chaplain in 10 years. He’s also the first full-time chaplain in the country to be assigned by the Episcopal church in many years.

His appointment renews an interrupted legacy of Episcopal leadership at SU and reflects an increased awareness of the importance of campus ministry.

According to the Rev. Richard Phillips, dean of Hendricks Chapel, campus ministry is the key to membership growth for many denominations. “We have an increasingly high percentage of youth who are not coming out of the church experience, even though their parents might have been church-goers,” he says.

“Years ago, when we had a class in religion, we could count on 75 percent of the students to have a good grounding in their own religious orientation,” he adds. “Today that figure is down to 15 percent. That’s an ominous change.”

Phillips says that a person who hasn’t developed an interest in religion by late adolescence or early adulthood probably never will. College may be the last opportunity to awaken dormant spiritual interest.

Hendricks Chapel seeks to address that possibility. There are more than a dozen faiths affiliated with Hendricks. Five have full-time chaplaincies—Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Protestant, Jewish, and now Episcopal.

Rev. Taylor understands the importance of his role. Seventy percent of all Episcopalians sitting in the pews and ninety-some percent of Episcopal church leaders entered the denomination during their college years. “This is an evangelical job at the missionary edge of the church,” he says.

Taylor is not a stodgy, old-fashioned priest. He is a people person with a down-to-earth style. His masses often include non-traditional readings; attendees are frequently asked to participate in the service. His dry wit and mellifluous voice have already made him a hit among students and faculty.

One of Taylor’s trademarks is the Sunday night dinner with house mass he hosts for students and faculty at his Stratford Street home. Easter Sunday he expected 12 for a traditional lamb dinner. “I believe very strongly that people become best friends and really get to know each other best while eating,” he says.

Taylor is not new to college ministry. He served as Episcopal Chaplain of Indiana University from 1973 to 1986, and then as interim Episcopal Chaplain of the University of Michigan before his assignment at SU. At IU, he designed a residence hall suicide-awareness program and founded Congrega-

Due to a loss of records, Rev. Taylor is seeking to gather names and reminiscences from current and former Episcopal and Anglican students and faculty. Please contact him at Hendricks Chapel, Syracuse, New York 13244-1110; (315) 423-2062.

Campus Cuisine

Pulao Just Like Mother Made It

Word had gotten around the office that it was Indian day at the International Wednesday Lunch, so we gathered a contingent, ducked the boss, and headed out to foreign fare.

The Office of International Services is located at the corner of Walnut and Waverly, in a grand Greek Revival house that has served through the years as a fraternity, an ad hoc union building, a student-run restaurant, and a cooperative record store. The lower floor—once someone’s living and dining rooms—is open and loosely furnished for multi-function use. The upstairs contains offices.

We want to tell you, the place was packed. The rooms were plugged with portable tables, positioned for

Mengucci et al.: University Place
ultimate geometric efficiency, often at the expense of walking space. They were cheery, cheap, yellow-and-white plastic tablecloths; around them, in noisy metal chairs, sat noisy happy people enjoying their Indian meals and mixed conversation. We queued up, winding tediously along a front hall and past the diners en route to the kitchen. The diners were oblivious to us.

For our $2.50, we received uniform platefuls of strange rations—a green/orange heap of finely ground meat; a loose curried stew; generous amounts of a light pilaf-like dish and runny, yogurt-based pudding; and, for dessert, a square slab of something either cultured or curdled. These proved to be keema-mater, aloo-matar, pulao, raita, and rasmalai, in that order. We felt educated.

Reviews were mixed. George and Mary Ellen, virgins to eastern diet, found their lunches inedible. George nibbled and scowled; Mary Ellen, especially fond of the runny yogurt; Lisa said she could never become accustomed to its consistency. We wondered about the meat in keema-mater, whose spicing completely disguised it. The aloo-matar we recommended highly. The texture of the sweet, cheesy dessert gave Renee the willies.

None of us was alone in his opinions, for the crowd was as diverse as one could imagine. Many were International Center regulars—some of the 1,400 foreign students who attend SU. There were Indians, of course, including the 10 or so presenting the meal, but also Orientals, Africans, and various people of apparently Mediterranean origins. Mixed among them were we natives—students, faculty members, office workers, and administrators who make the International Wednesday Lunches an occasional or regular adventure. (The geology department comes every week in a body. The library acquisitions staff has come for years.)

According to Virginia Torelli, director of the Office of International Services, the crowd is the point. SU is a remarkable, cosmopolitan environment. But as strangers in a strange land, international students, unless prodded, tend to isolate themselves. Eighteen years ago, Torelli began encouraging students to brown-bag a lunch at the old international center on Euclid Avenue, as a way of mixing people and their cultures.

"I decided a long time ago that food and music are what bring people together," she says. Then she adds, with apt metaphor, "Foreign students are hungry for this type of association."

As the camaraderie of these events caught on, it was a small leap to the current tradition. Today, students sign up early each semester for their chance to present a lunch. Any group that steps forward, professing a willingness to cook, serve, and clean up after themselves, may take part. Offerings this past semester included Greek, Chinese, Dutch, Afro-American, and Caribbean, among others. Net proceeds (when there are any) help support student programming.

Over the years, word-of-mouth has built steadily, until today International Wednesday Lunches are more popular than ever. A new record was set the day we ate Indian—201 diners.

"Is it the menu? Whenever you mention Indian or Chinese food, they tend to come out of the woodwork," Torelli says.

The prices? "Where can you get a meal like that for two-fifty?" she asks.

Or is it the crowd and tradition themselves? "This," Torelli brags, "is the most charming experience that goes on on this campus."

—DLC

HEALTH ISSUES

Up in Smoke

GROUP OF STUDENTS is cramming for final exams, late at night, drinking Jolt cola and chain smoking. The next day, while they take their tests, the bored professor takes a break outside to puff on his cigarette.

Moving On

Frank Funk, a nationally recognized leader in continuing education, will leave the deanship of University College June 30, taking a one-year administrative leave prior to retirement.

Funk will conclude a 32-year career of administrative and faculty service to his alma mater. He has headed Syracuse University since 1970, and is currently SU's longest-serving dean.

During Funk’s tenure, University College experienced significant enrollment growth through the development of five new formats for degree granting programs, five new certificate programs, and dozens of non-degree courses, television courses, and video courses.

Home Improvements

In an attempt to address a growing housing crunch on campus, a five-story wing that will house 106 additional students is now being added to Shaw Hall.

Ironically, the expansion is one that was planned 37 years ago, when Shaw was built. Campus planners studying a proposed expansion of the dorm recently discovered old blueprints of the wing, designed but never constructed. The $2-million expansion is scheduled to be complete by the coming fall semester.

In addition, renovations will begin this summer to improve seating and stage areas and to upgrade audio and visual systems in Gifford Auditorium. Located in H.B. Crouse Hall, Gifford is SU’s busiest classroom and multi-function auditorium.

It's home cookin' with a foreign flare at International Wednesday Lunches.
Head of State

Carolyn A. May has been named director of state relations, a new post at SU. She serves as the University's liaison on matters related to state government and works closely with the faculty, staff, and administration on University concerns and initiatives. She also represents SU in statewide organizations such as the New York State Business Council.

Concurrent with May's appointment, the University has opened an Albany office to strengthen its state-relations effort.

Prior to joining Syracuse, May was executive director of the New York Coalition for Independent Colleges and Universities.

Classroom Scores

Syracuse University has been honored by the Touchdown Club of Memphis for keeping academics a priority among football team members.

In a survey conducted by the College Football Association (CFA), SU was one of only nine CFA member institutions nationwide to have graduated over 70 percent of players who enrolled in 1981 within five years.

Not only did SU graduate a higher percentage of players than most other CFA teams, but did so at a rate above the national average for all collegiate men attending private institutions—52.9 percent of whom graduated during the same period.

Pipe. The scent of Amphora wafts through the hallway.

What's wrong with this picture? It couldn't, or at least shouldn't, be happening at Syracuse University. Not anymore. Since March 15, smoking has been prohibited in all public areas of the University "where smokers and non-smokers routinely occupy the same area." This includes classrooms, offices, athletic facilities, stores, stairwells, elevators, lobbies, reception areas, restrooms, libraries, conference rooms, computer rooms, and dormitory lounges and dining halls.

According to Edna Bell, employment practices administrator, the University's new smoking policy was inspired by the New York Public Health Commission's attempt to pass a regulation prohibiting smoking in all public areas of the state. Although the regulation was defeated, SU has pursued its own desire to create "as close to a smoke-free work environment as possible."

The policy covers nearly 300 University buildings and affects 17,000 students, 4,000 full-time employees, 12,000 part-time employees, and innumerable campus visitors. It is currently the largest smoking ban in Onondaga County and is being touted as an example for others.

Reaction following the March 15 implementation date was mixed. Senior Estelle Strully, a non-smoker and resident advisor at Lawrinson Hall, favors the policy. Although bothered by cigarette smoke, she almost never asked someone to stop smoking because she didn't want to infringe on "their right to smoke." With the new policy, Strully says, "I feel like I'm backing up the University when I ask someone not to smoke."

Barry Glassner, also a non-smoker, disagrees. Although he dislikes cigarette smoke intensely, Glassner, a professor of sociology, is wary of the repercussions of such a policy. What will be next, he asked in a recent New York Times opinion article, enforced exercise and good diet? Glassner believes non-smokers should support smokers' rights to protect their own freedoms. "To oppose a ban on smoking is to object to the demand upon a group of people to give up their particular stance toward life," he wrote in the Times.

Magazine professor John Keats, who attributes his smoking habit to the free cigarettes he was given as a soldier during World War II, says the idea of having a smoke-free campus is okay, "providing the rights of people who poison themselves are also protected." He doesn't think the University has done that.

There are ambiguities in the policy. Offices are directed to provide accommodations for those among them who smoke, and yet the exact nature of those provisions has been left to the discretion of individual department heads. Often, the opportunity for smokers to indulge in their habit depends largely on whether the department head is a smoker, too.

Despite any controversy, though, the policy is having an effect. Two months after its initiation, there is less smoke on campus. Many smokers have used the regulation as an excuse to quit. Others are simply restricted because of inconvenience. Cigarettes are no longer sold at the SU Bookstore; all cigarette machines have been removed from campus and all ashtrays have been removed from hallways.

"There are still kinks to be worked out," says Joan Carpenter, vice president for human resources, "but the smoking policy is here to stay."

—RGL
problems, the student groups felt there should be someone in authority to turn to for help.

The first part of Stone's job involves helping students find off-campus housing, by coordinating an active list of available apartments (there are currently over 800 in her book) and educating them on what to look for. She is available on a walk-in basis at the Alteracrs office in the Schine Center, and also makes numerous presentations to residence halls.

Stone believes that many students who move off campus aren't quite prepared for the experience. She wants them to make the transition with their eyes wide open. "I talk to the students about budgeting—how to figure out what you can afford for rent," she says, "how to choose a housemate. Things to look for in an apartment—how to check for adequate water pressure, secure locks; how to look for code violations."

And the biggie, to check for adequate parking. "I always tell them to check bedroom units versus parking spaces," she adds. "Sure, there may be 16 parking spaces, but if there are 32 people living in the building you're going to be driving around at night looking for a place!"

Most of the 4,000-plus students living off campus reside in small apartment buildings and private houses in neighborhoods adjacent to the SU campus. One of the biggest complaints that permanent residents of those areas have are about their student neighbors is parking. "These houses were built for a family," says Stone. "A lot of them don't even have driveways, and then all of a sudden we have a house intended for a mother, father, and two children rented out by eight kids, each with a car."

"I urge the kids to check for adequate parking to begin with, and then follow the rules," says Stone. "They don't understand that alternate street parking wasn't developed as an annoyance. There are reasons for it."

Thus, another facet of Stone's job: She serves as a liaison between the University and the neighborhood associations and fields complaints from angry landlords and neighbors. And, vice versa, she investigates complaints from students about landlords.

The most common student complaint is failure to get a security deposit returned at the end of a lease. It is doubly difficult for graduated students who are no longer in the area and not returning. Stone contacts landlords to determine whether they are justified in withholding deposits. If she thinks a landlord is acting dishonestly, she does her best to help the student recoup the money. She also takes affidavits of student complaints, which are notarized and kept on file. Students can check files on prospective landlords to see what kind of record he has.

Stone's cheerful ebullience is perfect for her job. She is clearly a student advocate, but no pushover either. Stone has worked at the University for seven years—as a secretary to Coach Dick MacPherson, selling ad space for a campus publication, and working with graduate students in the department of chemical engineering. She thinks her exposure to foreign students in engineering helped win her current job. "Many housing problems that occur with foreign students turn out to be cultural misunderstandings," she says.

While not an academic, Stone considers herself an educator. "The most important thing I can do," she says, "is to prevent problems from happening by making the students a little more knowledgeable. . . . "All of these students are going to rent an apartment someday, whether they do it now or after they graduate. But they often don't know what they're doing and I want to change that. There seems to be a problem, in that they think someone is going to protect them; or that, if they are right, they have power. They haven't figured out yet that life isn't always like that."

**ENGINEERING**

**Flying Blind**

It's late one night during World War II, deep in German airspace. The characters are American pilots, who maneuver their planes through dark skies and dense fog. Using only their instruments to guide them, the pilots accomplish their dangerous missions and return safely to allied territory.

Flying "blind"—as aviators did during the war and thousands have since—is a skill that pilots mastered by operating Link Aviation Trainers. Invented in the 1920s by the late Edwin Link, the trainers were used as flight simulators, to teach pilots not only how to fly, but how to fly with their instruments alone.

Link, a resident of Binghamton, New York, built the pre-electronic flight simulator in the late 1920s to cut down on the danger and expense of the in-air-method of pilot training. But the trainer wasn't recognized by the aviation industry until the mid-1930s when the threat
Hoops

Barbara Jacobs, coach of the SU basketball Orangewomen, was named Big East Conference coach of the year in March.

The Orangewomen won the regular-season conference title with a 13-3 league record, despite losing three key players. They narrowly lost the Big East Tournament title game, and received their first NCAA Tournament invitation since 1985, losing in the second round. Their final record was 22-9.

Meanwhile, the men's team won its Big East Tournament, defeating Villanova, 85-68. The men also went to the NCAA's, defeating North Carolina A&T but losing in the second round to Rhode Island. Their final record was 26-9.

ERIC Grant

The Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC) Clearinghouse on Information Resources, based at SU, has received a five-year, $1.62 million contract from the U.S. Department of Education.

The ERIC system is one of the world's largest computerized information systems on the social sciences and education. The SU clearinghouse, established in 1977, focuses on education and information science.

The grant will enable Syracuse to continue to serve as one of 16 ERIC clearinghouses in the United States, and requires SU to serve as the hub of the ERIC system, providing leadership and organizing annual meetings and events.

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The pair began their journey by heading west for Chicago. From Illinois, they moved through Iowa and Nebraska before heading south. Like Kerouac and Frank, Ruest and Yarborough traveled on a low budget. "We slept in the car a lot," says Ruest, "and on occasion we stayed at a cheap motel" (the $16-a-night specials only).

"Every day we’d get up and decide where we should be or wanted to be by nightfall," says Ruest. The pair opted to drive routes that took them into small towns as often as possible, using highways only to make better time on the road. "We’d just get in the car and drive. If we ran across something we wanted to photograph, we’d stop," says Ruest.

"Often we were both shooting at the same time, in the same place, or of the same thing," says Ruest. "We just agreed that whoever called claim to the picture got to use it.

“We met a lot of people. Often they’d see us with our cameras or know we were from out of town,” Ruest says. “They’d come up to us and ask us what we were working on if we were from the local newspaper reporting on the sports team.”

The people they met often gave them suggestions on what to photograph, too. “Each town seemed to have something it was proud of,” says Ruest.

As Kerouac and Frank must have felt in the 1950s, says Ruest, “There were times when we had that feeling that we had no place to go—no place we had to be. We were just going. We were free from everything.”

Altogether, Yarborough and Ruest traveled through 19 states, including Kansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, New Mexico, Alabama, Texas, and West Virginia. Yarborough shot mostly black-and-white film; his subjects were people. Ruest shot color; her photographs are an even mix of people and places along the way.

Only once did someone seem suspicious about their project. An old man in Alabama saw Yarborough taking a photograph with his long lens, says Ruest, and mistook the lens for a gun. But they straightened out the problem and plan to send the man copies of their prints.

---MEM

**CAMPAIGN FOR SYRACUSE!**

**Safire Chair**

When Gershom Vincow, SU vice chancellor for academic affairs, stood before a roomful of guests on February 4 to announce that a new endowed chair in modern letters had been named in William Safire's honor, no one was more surprised than Safire himself.

"I’m surprised, overwhelmed, and delighted, three words that are not synonymous," said Safire, the Pulitzer Prize winning columnist for the *New York Times* and former SU student.

The event, held at the Hotel Pierre on Manhattan’s upper East Side, served as a kickoff for the New York City regional campaign, part of the $100-million, nationwide Campaign for Syracuse. More than 200 alumni and friends of the University gathered for dinner, conversation, and a chance to hear Safire speak.

The Safire chair, one of many academic chairs to be established through the campaign, was funded by the contributions of a number of individuals, by the Dr. Scholl Foundation, and through a challenge from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Robert Menschel ’51, a University trustee, led the initiative to establish the chair.

**Progress to Date**

As of May 1, SU had raised approximately $62.5 million towards the goal of $100 million to be reached by 1990.

At a recent University Board of Trustees meeting, Lansing Baker, senior vice president for university relations, outlined the campaign’s progress.

Nearly $16 million of the $100-million total has come from gifts of less than $10,000, Baker said. “It’s gratifying to observe that more than half of the money has come from the lower half of the expected scale of giving,” he said. “That is, donations of $50,000 or less are driving the campaign at this point.”

Now, Baker said, “we need to gain ground in the major gifts categories. Leadership gifts from individuals, corporations, or foundations will make possible the essence of the Campaign for Syracuse—the enhancement of our fine faculty, the development of our research capacities, and the growth in the quality of our student body.”

**Flanagan Building**

Architectural drawings of the Flanagan Gymnasium—one of the facilities to be built through campaign fundraising efforts—were made public recently.

The facility will be built at the base of Mt. Olympus, across from Archbold Gymnasium. Archbold, in turn, will undergo a $1.8 million renovation, which includes construction of a 115-foot connecting bridge/lounge between it and the new Flanagan building. Construction is to start this year.

Upon its completion in 1989, the two-floor facility will provide much-needed space for campus recreational sports. The $4-million gymnasium will house three basketball courts, 10 raquetball and squash courts, a matted aero­bics and exercise area, and the wrestling team’s headquarters.

Lora Sulzle Flanagan, a 1950 graduate and trustee of SU, and her husband, Alfred J. Flanagan, have made the naming gift for the new facility.

Alumni Renee Schine Crown, an SU trustee, and Al Davis, managing general partner of the Los Angeles Raiders, were hosts of a regional campaign kickoff in Chicago on March 1. Roughly 40 alumni attended.

The Flanagan Gymnasium (back, left) will be connected to Archbold Gym (right) by the skybridge shown above.