Moving Day

SU’s major computer programs are getting a new home.

Fifty-thousand cubic feet of dirt were removed to make room for it. Some 13,000 cubic yards of concrete were poured to complete it. One hundred and twenty-seven tons of structural steel and 900 tons of reinforcing steel hold it up. Altogether there are 80,000 square feet of exterior walls, bricks, and windows. And inside there are 90,000-square-feet of raised access computer flooring just waiting to be used.

Yes, it’s another new building on campus. But this one is really something special. Aside from the Carrier Dome, it is the largest—in terms of size and scope—that the University has ever erected.

It is the new multi-million-dollar Science and Technology Center for ongoing computer-related research, ready for occupancy. The facility’s new tenants begin moving in at the end of this semester and an opening ceremony is planned for the spring.

The Sci-Tech Center, as it is called, is designed to bring the majority of SU’s computer-related researchers together under one roof, to better share ideas and resources. Rather than crossing the Quad to exchange materials or information, researchers will be housed at last in the same facility. The potency of this highly concentrated group excites the University and private sector organizations alike. One of the few centers of its kind, it possesses obvious potential to encourage and facilitate breakthrough discoveries in computer-related fields.

A key tenant of the new building is SU’s Center for Advanced Technology in Computer Applications and Software Engineering (CASE Center). The Center, established in 1984, promotes research between SU and private organizations. Since its inception, the CASE Center has generated more than 100 computer-related collaborative projects with external corporate sponsorship of roughly $22 million. In its new confines, the CASE Center will continue to promote technology transfer to commercial application, and will provide shelter for developing technologies in the incubation stage.

“Moving into the Sci-Tech Center is very exciting for us,” says Bradley Strait, director of the CASE Center. “One of the key things we do at CASE is encourage visitors from outside to interact with us as the research projects are going on. We are very limited now because we don’t have enough office or laboratory space. The new building is going to make a huge difference.”

A number of other tenants in computer-related fields will also move into the 200,000-square-foot Science and Technology Center. They include SU’s School of Computer and Information Science, the School of Information Studies, components of the Department of Electrical and Computer Engineering, and the Northeast Parallel Architectures Center. Researchers in all of these areas will pursue some aspect of computer technology—be it artificial intelligence, the development of advanced computer languages, new computer designs, or any number of areas in which the computer is used as the critical tool.

Three of the Department of Chemistry’s research centers—the Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Laboratory, the Center for Membrane Science and Engineering, and the Center for Molecular Electronics—will also be housed in the new complex. The facility’s promise of cross-disciplinary research and broad commercial applications will particularly benefit these three research centers, says Laurence Nafie, chemistry department chairperson. Meanwhile, space left behind in Bowne Hall will allow the remainder of the department to expand.

The Sci-Tech Center is located on the five-acre block directly east of the main campus, on College Place across from Sims and Slocum halls (former site of the Placement Center, among other buildings). It was constructed with a $32-million, interest-free loan from New York State. SU is responsible for raising $27 million in additional funds over the next ten years to equip the facility. At the start of the next century, the value of the building and its

By RENÉE GEARHART LEVY, GEORGE LOWERY, MARY ELEN MENGUCCI, and DANA L. COOKE, staff editors.
Missing
Ray Carver

MORE THAN 125 friends, students, and teachers gathered in Hendricks Chapel one night in September to mourn the death of a man who spent less than three years teaching at Syracuse University. They talked about his life, his time at SU, and especially the profound effect his writing had on them.

He was Raymond Carver, one of America’s foremost poets and short story writers. The former professor of creative writing died of lung cancer on August 2, 1988, at his home in Port Angeles, Washington. Five years after he took a leave of absence from teaching at SU, he is remembered and missed by the Syracuse community.

Carver, who published 12 books of prose and poetry, reinvigorated SU’s creative writing program, already one of the country’s strongest, while he was a faculty member. He arrived at SU in 1980 and helped attract and influence such authors as Mary Bush, C.J. Hribal, Susan Hubbard, Jay McInerney, and Robert Olmstead. Douglas Unger, Carver’s brother-in-law and an assistant professor of creative writing at Syracuse, calls Carver “the grand, overriding figure of the creative writing program at SU.”

Carver’s critically acclaimed stories and poems chronicle the lives of the working-class poor—a world with which he was all too familiar. “I’m a paid-in-full member of the working poor,” Carver said in an interview with the New York Times last spring. “I have a great deal of sympathy for them. They are my people.”

He wrote about men and women “who struggle with their jobs and family in lives that overwhelm them, or he wrote about characters for whom the worst had already happened,” says Unger. “The stories are a dead-center portrayal of the life he lived.”

Carver was born in Clatskanie, Oregon, and grew up in Yakima, Washington. He married young and worked as a laborer for most of his life. At age 19 he was sweeping floors to support his first wife and his two young children. As he searched for work and desperately pursued a college education, he and his family moved from town to town. For a time, Carver lived in a succession of automobiles he called “Okie Motels.” Carver wrote on the side, struggling for almost 20 years to reach some stability and recognition.

In 1976, a collection of Carver’s stories, Will You Please Be Quiet, Please?, was published. It received widespread attention and a nomination for a National Book Award. Despite its success, Carver continued to battle with personal problems, including alcoholism and a divorce. As a faculty member Carver overcame them.

“A big part of his new life,” according to Unger, “was serious teaching, first at the University of Texas, El Paso, then here at Syracuse; and he fell in love with and later married poet Tess Gallagher. They were partners and collaborators. They came here together to teach.

“Ray, for the first time, was able to pursue fully his vocation of reading and writing as though nothing else mattered,” Unger adds.

While at Syracuse, Carver wrote part or most of two collections of short stories, What We Talk About When We Talk About Love and Cathedral. Both are partly responsible for what critics have called “the renaissance of the American short story.”

In 1983, Carver won a Mildred and Harold Strauss Living Award, which provided him with a tax-free stipend of $35,000 a year for five years. He took a leave of absence from SU and wrote a book of stories, poems, and essays, Fires.
Life After Penn State

The SU-Penn State football rivalry will end in 1990, as the Nittany Lions opted in August to drop SU from their schedule for the next decade.

In announcing the decision, Penn State officials cited the desire to add inter-regional contests to the school’s schedule, though most observers have attributed the decision instead to monetary concerns. The Nittany Lions, who reaped an estimated $1 million per home contest, have asked opponents to play a disproportionate number of games at University Park.

SU’s Athletic Department decided not to accept such an offer, agreeing only to the traditional, home-and-home arrangement. Instead, Penn State added new opponents to its schedule.

The Lawyer

Is ‘In’

MICHAEL HOEFlich’s father, a businessman, had a saying: If you’re rich you’re not a lawyer, you have a lawyer.

“He was probably right,” says Hoeflich, dean of SU’s College of Law since July. “If what you want is to be rich, don’t go to law school.”

The opposite message, that law school and lawyering lead not only to wealth but to sharp dressing, romantic success, and ownership of hot foreign cars, is transmitted to impressionable undergraduates each week via the television series L.A. Law. The series has been cited as a contributing factor in the recent boom in applications to the nation’s 175 accredited law schools. This year 300,000 students, 19 percent more than last year, applied.

“The whole thing with L.A. Law,” the dean says, “is if you go to law school, you’re suddenly gorgeous and you drive nice cars and work in great offices and do all this great stuff. Lawyers never seem to work.” Hoeflich deems the L.A. Law theory “just silly.”

But he offers a variation on the theme. “I think if anything has had an effect on applications, it’s Judge Wapner on The People’s Court,” Hoeflich says. “I think he’s more interesting than L.A. Law. I think that show has attracted more people to the law.”

Perhaps a more plausible explanation for the upsurge in law school applications is the tarnishing of the once golden M.B.A. Following the October 19, 1988, stock market crash, Hoeflich, who worked on Wall Street as a tax lawyer for three years, says the crash “has discouraged people from seeking business degrees. Uncertainty has crept in.

“The J.D. [juris doctor] is a good, general degree,” Hoeflich says. “[Former] Chancellor [William P.] Tolley strikes me as a very wise man. I had lunch with him and he said, ‘Law schools are the liberal arts colleges of the professional-school world.’

“I like that,” he says. “We teach you how to think, how to read, hopefully how to write. Today, lawyers work in a variety of capacities—as government employees, businesspeople, or entrepreneurs.”

Hoeflich comes to Syracuse from the University of Illinois, where he was University Scholar and professor of law. After graduating from Haverford College he studied as a Fulbright Fellow at Cambridge University. He earned his J.D. at Yale.

A law education hardly stifled the dean’s many interests, which range from Victorian literature to Roman law and the plight of the homeless.

“I went to law school and then decided I kind of enjoyed it,” Hoeflich says. “So I went into practice, and then I went into teaching. I guess I more or less stumbled into law.”

“Legal education trains people to be generalists. It’s a great foundation for many careers, not just the law.”—GL

TAX STUDIES

A Long Wait

THE INTERNAL Revenue Service (IRS) seems a natural topic for anyone studying the mechanics of American government. Its mission is straightforward—publicly defined and uniformly executed. You’d expect that the details of its day-to-day operation are subject to public scrutiny.

Susan Long has discovered it just isn’t so. Long, an associate professor in SU’s School of Management and head of the University’s tax studies center, actually began her research on the IRS in the early 1970s while she was a...
A graduate student at the University of Washington, almost two decades and 13 lawsuits later, Long is still battling to get the information she needs.

Initially, for a study of how laws affect the public, Long sought historical data from the IRS that would reveal how well the tax system works. She was looking for two pieces of information: statistical data about the IRS computer tapes in the world and research on the tax study center at SU based on her store of information.

And still she has not received all of the data she requested. By the time she receives data, much of it outdated, she says, "So I started out rather naively, making requests, and assuming they would honor them, and going around knocking on doors." It wasn't long before her meager requests turned into full-fledged lawsuits.

As of today, Long has won 12 of her 13 suits against the IRS (one is still pending). Furthermore, she possesses one of the largest—if not the largest—private collections of IRS computer tapes in the world. Much of the research at the tax study center at SU is based on her store of information.

It's Academic

JO DI LEVINE CAME TO SU as a political science major, with an attraction to the electoral process and the names of each of the U.S. presidents committed to memory. When she completes her master's degree in higher education this spring, she'll leave with a different set of names dancing in her head: Donnie, Sherman, Markus, Derek.

Levine is a graduate assistant in the academic advising unit of the athletic department. She works for academic advisors Dick Witham and Terry MacDonald and assists MacDonald with advising and counseling the men's basketball team. She's one of the "coaches" you don't see on the sidelines, part of the team that helps SU's collegiate athletes perform as well in the classroom as they do in their sport.

Most people don't realize the tremendous time demands made on student athletes. During the season, for example, SU football players are kept busy with classes, meals, and practice from 7:30 a.m. until approximately 9:30 p.m. Basketball players miss considerable amounts of class time due to extensive travel. With schedules like these, it doesn't take much to get behind in school.

From the beginning of their freshman year, student athletes are guided through the collegiate experience to help them keep pace academically. Witham, MacDonald, and their staff make sure that athletes are taking courses leading toward graduation, that they're meeting NCAA eligibility requirements, that they're attending class. An extensive tutoring system has been established that includes nightly study tables and a program called "assisting learning." That's when a student tutor sits in on the lectures of a course and later reviews the class material with athletes.

It's through those programs that Levine became involved. During her sophomore year she was befriended by a football player in her Spanish class who suggested she apply for a work-study job as a tutor for the athletic department. The tutoring position led to an in-

Capital Idea

The SU presence now has an address in Washington, D.C.—2301 Calvert Street N.W., close to embassy row and a two-block jog to the Metro.

A sort of "Lubin House South," the brick, columned, four-story building was purchased last summer and will provide a central location for student internships, alumni relations, and federal grant development.

"We've searched for a long time to find the right facility for a base of operations in the capital," said Lansing Baker, senior vice president for university relations. "The Calvert Street house is prime real estate in the nation's political center."

Varsity Letters

The Varsity Club presented Letter Winner of Distinction Awards this fall to seven former SU athletes. They were

- Sterling P. Bettinger '37, crew, now a retired Brigadier General (Air Force);
- James Boeheim Jr. '66, basketball and golf, currently head coach of men's basketball at SU;
- G. William Hunter '65, football, an attorney and president of the Oakland (Calif.) Board of Port Commissioners;
- Ronald M. Luciano '59, baseball, a former pro baseball umpire, now a TV commentator;
- Frank J. Schantz '31, soccer and wrestling, now chairman of Schantz Homes in Rochester, New York;
- John F. Warner '51, cross country and track, now head track coach at Cornell University; and
- Dr. Charles C. Heck Sr. '29 (posthumous), football, a pioneer in sports medicine.

Susan Long and a few of the many IRS documents she's collected

MEM
Electromagnetics

SU has established a new electromagnetics laboratory to consolidate ongoing faculty research in the field, and to facilitate new research in monolithic microwave integrated circuits (MMICs).

MMICs, which operate at microwave frequencies, are small and lightweight. As a result, they are ideal for small-scale components in civilian and military aircraft, and for signal processing in telecommunications equipment.

The lab will consist of two experimental laboratories, one for MMIC research and the other for research in printed circuit boards for computers. The lab’s director is Roger F. Harrington, distinguished professor of electrical engineering.

Point of View

Dennis G. Pelli, associate professor of neuroscience at SU’s Institute for Sensory Research, is the co-inventor of a new eye chart expected to aid in the diagnosis of visual disorders.

While a conventional eye chart features rows of letters in descending sizes, the new chart features letters of equal size, but of diminishing contrast and clarity. According to Pelli, the chart is effective in measuring “contrast sensitivity,” an aspect of vision often hampered by diseases, but not tested by conventional eye charts.

The chart was developed over the past four years by Pelli and John Robson, professor of neurophysiology at Cambridge University.

ternship and now to a graduate assistantship. After completing her master’s, she hopes to pursue a career in athletic academic advising.

Levine began working with the men’s basketball team the first day of the fall semester, helping McDonald make sure player’s schedules were ironed out, getting them to study tables, monitoring attendance and grades. “Their schedule requires players to work harder to stay on track,” she says.

“So getting them into an academic routine is very important, because everything else they have to do is routine for them.”

Levine scoffs at the suggestion that student athletes receive preferential treatment through all this academic coaching. “It’s an NCAA regulation that the University can’t offer any program to athletes that’s not available to other students on campus,” she says. “If a freshman in Brewster/Boland [residence hall] is having trouble with math, he or she can get the same kind of help through the University’s academic support center.

“My job is to help, assist, and facilitate learning,” she adds. “You can’t learn for somebody else. They’ve got to do it themselves.”

Levine finds the role gratifying. “I know that when a player is doing well in school, is more relaxed because of something I’ve done, that he’s going to play better,” she says.

“I feel like an assistant coach must when a player executes a successful play that he helped design. I’m part of the team.”

Beyond Silicon

THE PROBLEM WITH today’s lightning-quick supercomputers is that, with their capability to perform millions of calculations in a blink of an eye, they’re too darn slow.

Robert Birge and his colleagues are working to change that. He is director of SU’s new Center for Molecular Electronics, a research laboratory that is pursuing, as one of its primary goals, the development of ultra high-speed molecular logic devices. If successful, such devices may well revolutionize the supercomputers of today.

Birge is working with researchers from a variety of scientific disciplines at the University to discover ways to replace silicon with organic compounds. Doing so could accelerate the speed at which computers operate by roughly a thousand times.

Over the next decade, Birge will explore ways to build computational hardware that will run on thin film molecular transistors rather than semi-conductors. “Because molecules are a thousand times smaller than current semi-conductor transistors, they can be manipulated [during synthesis] in a much more refined way than bulk semi-conductors can. Furthermore,” he says, “they have the potential to carry out logic functions and other information processing up to a thousand times faster than current supercomputers.”

This enhancement in speed derives from two aspects of molecular-based devices, says Birge. First, the smaller size of the individual logic units means that electrons move a shorter distance to carry out their function. The smaller the logic unit, the faster it can respond. Second, the molecules are designed to provide for higher electron mobility and lower electron resistance. Therefore, electrons can move within a molecule much faster than they can within a bulk semiconductor.

If a method for replacing silicon with organic molecules is devised, scientists could conduct simulation experiments of complex phenomena in “close to real time,” says Birge. Computers operating at such speeds would have far-reaching effects for commercial applications as well, allowing general information processing to be handled much more rapidly.

Birge says the potential commercial applications are attracting industrial support for the new Center for Molecular Electronics. During the last six months, nine companies indicated a formal interest in sponsoring research in molecular electronics at SU. He cites computer, electronic, aerospace, chemical, and drug companies among those interested in the center’s progress.

Birge, one of the world’s leading researchers in molecular electronics, joined the chemistry department at Syracuse in January. He comes to SU from Carnegie-Mellon, where he founded a molecular electronics center and served as chemistry department chairman.

The Center for Molecular Electronics, one of only a handful of such research facilities in this coun-

Academic counselor Jodi Levine, shown with assistant basketball coach Bernie Fine, helps keep student-athletes on track.

HIGH-TECH RESEARCH
It is one of the many stories scheduled to move into the new Science and Technology Center this fall.

---MEM

**SCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT**

**Breaking the TDM**

NO MAJOR AT SU’s School of Management—not accounting or finance, personnel or marketing—suffers the abuse and derision heaped on the Transportation and Distribution Management program.

Its acronym (TDM) and relative lack of flash have inspired non-TDM students to refer to the program as “tedium” and pass it over in favor of better known majors.

That’s a shame. Because TDM is far from tedious, and that you consider that no business can survive without supplies coming in and products going out, TDM’s importance becomes clear. In these complicated days of transportation deregulation and renewed concern for efficiency, a skilled TDM professional is as essential as the production line itself. The program’s graduate placement rate backs that up.

TDM students concentrate on three areas of study: managing transportation carrier businesses, developing and administering physical distribution programs, and public policy issues affecting transportation.

With the transportation industry as a whole in a dither brought about by deregulation and increased international competition, “The distribution time is shortening,” says Theodore Wallin, director of TDM. “Once it was three weeks. Now it’s one day.”

The perception of TDM as a less than glamorous, even soporific, course of study stems from the image of transportation, according to Frances Tucker, one of the four faculty members teaching TDM.

“It’s a field that originally began with a carrier focus—planes, boats, trucks, and trains,” Tucker says. “It’s not just transportation anymore. It’s providing the right product at the right place at the right price at the right time.”

TDM students enter industries that need them to cut operations costs, increase efficiency of distribution, and keep an eye vigilantly fixed on the bottom line.

“Our students are planning careers in people movement and industrial movement,” Wallin says. “They also care about the rights of the handicapped and the elderly.

“Because of deregulation of air and trucking lines, limited energy supplies, and changes in labor practices, managers with fresh ideas and proven skills can go far,” he adds.

Graduates of TDM toil for such giants as Ford, Neiman Marcus, DuPont, IBM, Xerox, Chase Manhattan Bank, even the Ringling Brothers Barnum and Bailey Circus—anyone who needs to get something from here to there.

The program boasts a 100-percent placement rate for its 45 or so graduates per year. TDM students are in such demand that there are four jobs with competitive starting salaries available per graduate.

If this is tedium, who needs excitement?

---GL

**Work, Study**

SENIOR JOHN SHARON gets up early every day to get his schoolwork done. Then it’s off to Graham Dining Hall, where he supervises everything from personnel to payroll. He is a student manager in dining services and has been since his sophomore year.

Sharon, a work-study grant recipient, got his job through SU’s student employment office when he was a freshman. He started as a general kitchen worker and was promoted to supervisor in his freshman year.

Managing a dining hall isn’t his lifetime goal, but Sharon says it has helped him develop skills that he believes are basic to virtually any other job. Time management, communication, organization, and supervisory skills are among those he has fine-tuned through his campus job.

Sharon is one of thousands of SU student employees reaping the benefits of a college job experience, says Mary Jo Custer, assistant to SU’s senior vice president for student services. But he is atypical in that he knows how useful those

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**Safe Foods**

SU Dining Services has prohibited the serving of irradiated foods on campus, making SU the first university in the nation to implement such a policy.

Irradiation is a process that uses gamma rays to preserve food, kill insects on food, and kill food-borne bacteria such as salmonella. Though irradiation does not make food radioactive, it causes the creation of chemicals in the food called unique radiolytic products. Many advocacy groups claim that the long-term effects of consuming these chemicals are unknown.

Dining Services based its decision to ban irradiated foods on a survey of student diners. Dining Services has also banned sodium bisulfite preservatives (as of 1984) and was the first university food service to earn the dairy Real Seal.

**Government Info**

The School of Information Studies has launched the nation’s first study on information resources management in the 50 state governments.

The school initiated the study at a time when all state governments are grappling with information management, said Donald A. Marchand, dean of information studies. States are beginning to improve their use of information and technology, he said. The purpose of the study is to help states share their burgeoning expertise.

The year-long project, also administered by the Maxwell School’s Technology and Information Policy Program, will run through January 1989. It was organized by the National Association for State Information Systems and sponsored by 12 private-sector information processing vendors.
Help for Business

A new industrial extension service, funded by New York state and based in part at SU, will help central New York businesses cope with innovation and automation.

The Industrial Innovation Extension Service Regional Pilot Project was created in May by the state’s Science and Technology Foundation, which will provide up to $125,000 in the project’s first year. SU is contributing $121,000.

The project is targeted at small- and mid-sized companies—those with 500 or fewer employees. Troubled companies and those facing specific problems in production, equipment management, and automation may call on SU faculty members and students for free advice. Its executive director is Walter Meyer, Niagara Mohawk professor of energy.

Seal of Approval

Syracuse University has received reaccreditation from the Middle States Association of Colleges and Schools.

The reaccreditation followed an on-campus assessment by a 10-member team representing the Commission of Higher Education, which evaluated five major academic areas at SU. They were SU libraries, information systems and computing, the freshman experience, teacher preparation in the School of Education, and the shared mission of the divisions of Academic Affairs and Student Services.

The reaccreditation echoed, in some respects, the University’s own self-study report, initiated in 1986. The accreditation team commended SU for that report, calling it “a model of its kind.”

Skills are. Few students, according to Custer, realize how marketable their college jobs can be after graduation.

As a result, one of the goals of SU’s Student Employment Office (SEO) is to make students more aware of the importance of a college job, says Custer. “We try to encourage students to look for jobs that will help them with their future career, rather than the job where they will make the most money. If someone wants to be an engineer, or go into mathematics, we encourage them to contact the math department or the College of Engineering.”

SEO even has two student job locater specialists who work directly with students having difficulty finding jobs. The specialists help students identify their abilities and then find a job that matches their skills.

Certain students, says Custer, are limited to on-campus jobs because they receive work-study grants—a self-help financial aid program funded in part by the federal government. But others can apply for jobs on or off campus.

SEO cannot guarantee a student will find a job that suits their needs ideally. “We will assist students in locating possible employers,” says Custer, “but it is up to them to initiate the search and land the job.”

The system is working. Last year, SU employed more than 4,000 students and roughly 1,200 students found off-campus jobs through SEO.

MEM

Up a Tree

WALT AIKMAN ARRIVED at our door the vision of a modern-day Paul Bunyon. Red beard, tousled hair. He wore large boots, well broken in, and heavy woolen socks, although the temperature approached 95 degrees.

Walt, a graduate student in forestry resources management, had come to trim our trees. He performed his task with great enthusiasm, quickly identifying each specimen and diagnosing its need. The scotch pines obstructed the windows in front of the house; the white pines extended too far over the roof, causing mold and wear. The Chinese chestnut trees were beautiful, he said, unusual specimens that weren’t seen much anymore.

With chain saw in hand, Walt headed for the first tree. Within moments, he was already a good 15 feet up. He climbed, with only the aid of a rope, as deftly and casually as one might climb stairs.

We found Walt through the job locater service at the College of Environmental Science and Forestry (ESF). Through the service, ESF students can find employment that ranges from odd jobs doing tree trimming, snow shoveling, or baby sitting, to a summer internship at a national park.

Judy Hamilton, coordinator of student employment at ESF, started the service in 1979 as a way to help students meet expenses. She began by sending out fliers to residents of neighborhoods close to the ESF campus. The response was overwhelming. Students were hired to do everything from commercial...
landscap design to helping the elderly with housework. They earned a reputation for being capable, dependable, and affordable workers.

The service has expanded through the years and now includes numerous listings from companies and alumni throughout the Northeast. In fact the opportunities for full-time positions are so bountiful during vacation times that there are no longer enough students to fill the demand for odd jobs in the Syracuse area. "The interest in our students from Syracuse residents is higher than ever," says Hamilton. "Unfortunately there just aren't enough to go around. It's the students who stay in town and those who can fit extra jobs into their own schedules who like this kind of work."

Students such as Walt Aikman. A Syracuse native, he had two months to kill before school began in the fall. What better than to utilize his tree knowledge and sawing skills doing work for Syracuse homeowners? Walt says he has "enjoyed trees" ever since he was a kid. "I used to be excited that I knew what trees were in whose yard," he says. "I could show anybody the only Ginko or red oak tree in the neighborhood."

Walt earned a B.A. in geology from the University of Rochester and went on to get an associates degree from the College of Forestry at the Ranger School, a forest technology program in Wanakena, New York. He then spent 2 years in the Peace Corps, managing a forest nursery in Swaziland.

Upon completion of his master's, Walt hopes to get involved in forestry policy administration. "My particular interest is along the lines of linking the social needs of a community with what can be done legally and environmentally in the forest resource," he says.

Walt decided to use a ladder on our tallest trees, which have no lower branches. He climbed 40 feet and then, out on a limb, wrapped a lower branch with rope to steady it, and sawed it off, bit by bit.

"Did the mosquitoes get you?" we inquired, as he stacked the pieces in a pile.

"I got mauled," he said with a grin, and climbed back up for more.

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**CAMPAIGN FOR SYRACUSE!**

**Progress to Date**

The $100-million Campaign for Syracuse, the most ambitious University fund-raiser on record, is moving ahead at a rapid pace. As of November 1, 1988, the total is $78.8 million, nearly $18 million above the predicted gain at this point in the five-year campaign.

Launched in 1985, the campaign is scheduled to end in 1990.

Success has been spurred by recent naming gifts, committed to the planned Dorothea Ilgen Shaffer Art Building. Recently named components of the Shaffer Building include the Emanuel and Rhoda Shemin Auditorium, the Green & Sefter Film Lecture Room, the Rosalie and Howard Aronson Freshman Foundation Studio, the George and Mary Anne Babikian AMS Seminar Room, and the Richard and Rosalee Davison Computer Graphics Classroom.

The Shaffer Building, named by a $3.25-million gift from Dorothea Ilgen Shaffer '33 and her husband, Maurice, is expected to be completed in 1990.

Campaign progress has also been boosted by the several regional campaigns taking place throughout the country. Major efforts this fall were undertaken in Central Connecticut; Rochester, New York; and Los Angeles. One of the regions, the Chicago area, wound up its campaign October 27 with a thank-you dinner at the Chicago Club. Alumni and friends from the area have contributed an impressive $400,000.

**Annual Fund Up**

A source of steady support for the Campaign for Syracuse for the past four years has been the Annual Fund, the appeal to the University's 175,000-plus alumni. The 1988-89 effort began with the fall semester and already giving is up by 50 percent, compared with the same period last year. This year's goal is to exceed $25 million.

"We're trying harder," says Sandra Tanzer, Annual Fund senior director, "and not just to bring in the contributions. We actively encourage alumni to tell us about their concerns and interests. The Annual Fund connects the graduate to the University. It's our chance to give information, update files, and listen to comments and suggestions. We take our job very seriously and, so far, we're delighted with the response."

The Annual Fund includes person-to-person contacts and direct mail drives, but the most visible part is Telefund, the all-out effort to reach out and touch SU alumni (at least by phone). Manned by a 100-student staff, Telefund takes place in an amphitheater-like room in the Women's Building, lined with telephones and clocks set to the various national and international time zones.

"Telefund is the single largest student employer on campus," Tanzer says. "Most students are working to support their education through work-study agreements. Telefund callers are chosen with care. They must be bright, articulate, and knowledgeable about the University.

"We're looking for people who can project the SU spirit over the phone. And we find that the people we call appreciate that enthusiasm."

Nevertheless, Tanzer says that some alumni truly do not want to be solicited. "If that's the case, we delete the name and number from our list," she says. "We're not out to irritate anyone."

A separate Telefund dedicated to the "Our Time Has Come" minority scholarship fund concluded last spring. Nearly half of the 881 black and Hispanic alumni contacted responded, for a pledge total of $68,395. That figure is added to the $660,000 already raised through other solicitations for the $1-million endowed scholarship.

**New Names**

The 1987-88 edition of the annual publication Report of Gifts welcomed a new classification of donors to the Campaign for Syracuse. The Chancellor's Council honors donors whose lifetime giving totals $100,000 or more. The Council includes 68 members—some of the University's most valued friends.

"Chancellor's Council members have shown remarkable devotion to the University's needs," says Lansing G. Baker, senior vice president for University relations. "Some have giving records that go back 50 years. That's a kind of support that adds up to true leadership quality."

The Report of Gifts lists the more than 30,000 individuals and 3,281 corporations, foundations, and organizations who gave to Syracuse in the last fiscal year. Annual giving totaled $23.2 million in cash and pledges, making the year 1987-88 Syracuse's best ever.