

In Review



WARNER SCHOOL: Dean Raffaella Borasi introduces plans for a new hall, named in honor of the father of trustee R. Wayne LeChase (below).

CAMPUS GROWTH

A New Home for the Warner School

Scheduled to open in 2013, Raymond F. LeChase Hall is the first building project on the Wilson Quadrangle in 30 years.

By Kathleen McGarvey

WHEN WARNER SCHOOL STUDENTS BEGIN the spring semester in 2013, they'll take their classroom seats in a brand-new building: Raymond F. LeChase Hall.

The first new building on the Wilson Quadrangle on the River Campus since Wilson Commons opened 30 years ago, the

four-story hall will provide a unified home for the Warner School, which currently has an administrative home in Dewey Hall on the Eastman Quadrangle. The new building will feature an expansive suite of 14 classrooms on the first floor designed to serve the College during the day and the Warner School in the evening, providing an efficient solution to a critical need for classroom



space on the River Campus. Additional classrooms, offices, and spaces designed to support the professional development of teachers and educational research and reform work will fill the other three floors.

“My family and I are honored to be part of this new facility,” says R. Wayne LeChase, a University trustee. He and his wife, Beverly, made a \$3.5 million commitment to the University in recognition of the role education plays in improving lives and strengthening the community.

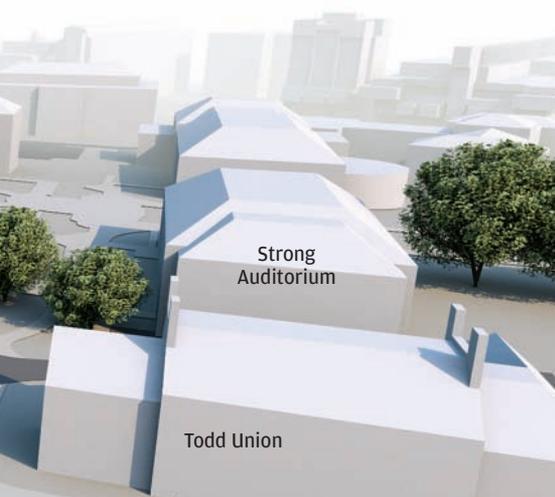
The building will be named in honor of LeChase’s father, the founder of LeChase Construction Services, who was a Rochester construction pioneer, a noted philanthropist, and a dedicated supporter of education.

Raffaella Borasi, dean of the Warner School, says the new building will provide opportunities for Warner faculty and students. “This building will create an environment that will not only support teaching and learning, but allow us to work collaboratively with each other and the community to research complex education problems and forge effective solutions.”

The fastest growing academic division at the University, the Warner School has seen its student enrollment double over the past decade.

During the same span, the school’s support from state and federal grants has more than doubled, and its overall budget and the number of fully funded doctoral students have tripled.

The school currently has more than 600 full- and part-time graduate students and 60 faculty and staff members. The new building is expected to allow for up to an additional 20 percent growth. **R**



CLINICAL AND TRANSLATIONAL SCIENCE

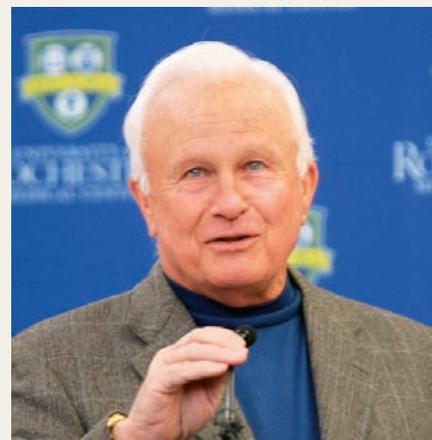
Saunders Research Building Opens

A Medical Center facility that’s home to the Clinical and Translational Science Institute as well as several research and academic programs has been named in honor of Rochester businessman E. Philip Saunders.

The Saunders Research Building was formally dedicated in April at a ceremony attended by New York’s lieutenant governor and former Rochester mayor Robert Duffy, State Assembly Speaker Sheldon Silver, and other supporters of the project. The naming recognizes decades of support from Saunders for the Medical Center—including a \$10 million gift announced in April to support research programs in muscular dystrophy, cancer, and translational medicine.

The building, which will feature a display to honor those who have served in the country’s armed forces, will serve as a hub of clinical and translational medicine for both the Medical Center and a network of researchers across the state.

“This facility was created with the understanding that the future of medicine will be driven by institutions that assemble the



NAMESAKE: A longtime supporter of the Medical Center, Saunders has funded programs to study neuromuscular diseases and other initiatives.

teams and create the environment necessary to follow through on discoveries and make them relevant in terms of improving health,” says Bradford Berk ’81M (MD/PhD), CEO of the Medical Center.

—Kathleen McGarvey



ARTIFACT

History and the Photographer's Art

NATIVE CRITIQUE: History major Carlie Fishgold '12 and Alexander Marr, a graduate student in visual and cultural studies, organized an exhibition of photogravure prints by early 20th-century photographer Edward Curtis as part of the 2010-11 Humanities Project. On display this spring in the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, the exhibition *Theatres of Memory: New Perspectives on Edward Curtis's The North American Indian* drew on a collection donated to the University by Hiram Watson Sibley. Beginning in 1904, Curtis spent 30 years on a project he believed was a last opportunity to document indigenous cultures. But his overt staging of his photographs later earned his work fierce criticism as "imperialist nostalgia"—a critique that the exhibition sought to place in a broader context. "These photographs have given rise to a host of contradictory and incompatible understandings of Native American life," says Marr. "That's what I find most interesting about Curtis's work."

BY THE NUMBERS

Counting Up Commencement

In May, Rochester will celebrate the accomplishments of its newest class of graduates. What goes into launching these proud alumni? Here are some of the ways that the campus prepares.

8,000 program books distributed throughout graduation weekend

5,154 guest seats set up for the College ceremony on Eastman Quadrangle

2,095 feet of pipe and drape for the Eastman Quadrangle seating area

1,890 feet of yellow rope for the processional walkway

1,400 muffins distributed at Hoyt Plaza before the College ceremony

1,320 feet of stanchions for the graduate line-up

954 School of Arts and Sciences undergraduate degrees conferred

440 Simon School degrees conferred

292 Arts, Sciences, and Engineering graduate degrees conferred

267 Eastman School degrees conferred

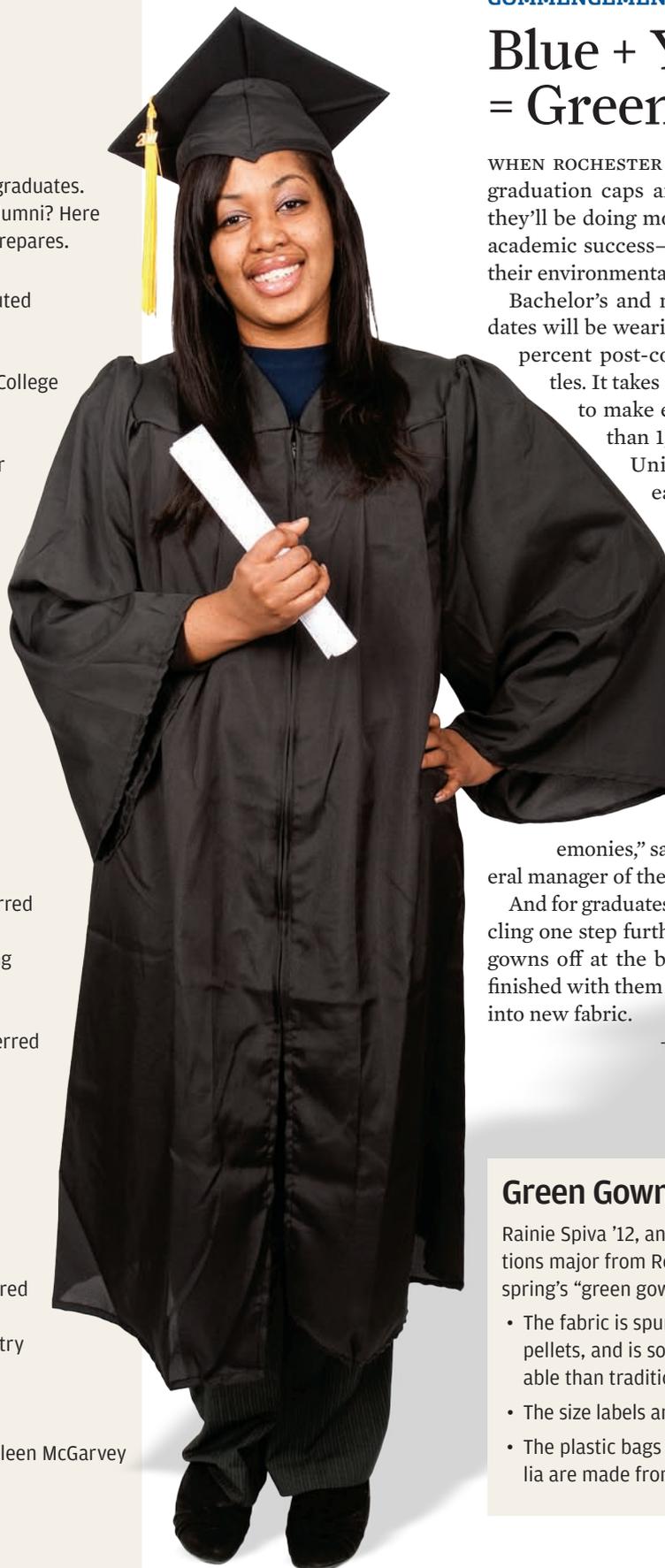
250 School of Nursing degrees conferred

160 Hajim School of Engineering and Applied Sciences undergraduate degrees conferred

150 Warner School degrees conferred

107 School of Medicine and Dentistry medical degrees conferred

—Kathleen McGarvey



COMMENCEMENT

Blue + Yellow = Green

WHEN ROCHESTER STUDENTS DON THEIR graduation caps and gowns this spring, they'll be doing more than marking their academic success—they'll be showing off their environmental smarts, too.

Bachelor's and master's degree candidates will be wearing regalia made of 100 percent post-consumer recycled bottles. It takes an average of 23 bottles to make each gown. With more than 1,500 gowns sold at the University's bookstores each graduation season, 34,500 bottles will be repurposed to dress Rochester graduates.

Not only are the gowns "better for the environment, but the fabric actually feels softer and more comfortable than what we've used for previous commencement ceremonies," says Maria Ferrante, general manager of the bookstores.

And for graduates who want to take recycling one step further, they can drop their gowns off at the bookstore after they've finished with them so they can be recycled into new fabric.

—MELISSA GRECO LOPES

Green Gowns

Rainie Spiva '12, an international relations major from Rochester, models this spring's "green gown":

- The fabric is spun from molten plastic pellets, and is softer and more breathable than traditional polyester.
- The size labels are stamped with soy ink.
- The plastic bags used to store the regalia are made from recycled plastic.



STUDENT HONORS
First Fulbrights

MAPPING A MILESTONE: Rochester students Hannah Watkins '11 and Nathaniel Lindsey '11 (T5) put themselves on the map this spring when they became the first graduating students selected to study as Fulbright Scholars in the United Kingdom, the most competitive of student Fulbright awards. Watkins '11, a biomedical engineering major from Kenai, Alaska, plans to research drug delivery at Imperial College in London; Lindsey, an interdepartmental engineering major from Skaneateles, N.Y., plans to pursue a master's degree in geothermal energy at the University of Edinburgh. Also this spring, David Liebers '09, who has been working in Poland during the 2010-11 academic year, was selected for the UK program to study at the University of Leeds. He has instead chosen to attend the University of Cambridge as Rochester's first Gates Cambridge Scholar. PHOTOGRAPHS BY ADAM FENSTER/IMAGE COMPOSITE BY STEVE BOERNER FOR ROCHESTER REVIEW



M A R E S R J T A N N J



ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Street Smarts

Eastman professor Ramon Ricker shows music students how to succeed in business by really trying.

By Kathleen McGarvey

WHAT'S ESSENTIAL TO A THOROUGH MUSIC education? Answer "a grounding in theory and technique," and Ramon Ricker '73E (DMA) won't disagree. But add "a good understanding of how compound interest works and knowledge of patents and trademarks," and he'll tell you you're really on the right track.

Ricker, a professor of saxophone and senior associate dean for professional studies at the Eastman School, is author of a new book, *Lessons from a Street-Wise Professor: What You Won't Learn at Most Music*

▲ **STREET WISE:** Ricker aims to teach music students how to be savvy in business. "You have to be entrepreneurial. You can't wait for something to come to you," he says. "You need to make something happen."

Schools (Soundown Inc., 2011). A practical guide to navigating the professional music world, the book aims to help students develop the business savvy they'll need to forge a musical career.

"The standard music curriculum has been about the same for the past hundred years, and it's pretty prescribed—you take private lessons; you play in the band or orchestra, or sing in the choir; you take music theory and some music history. You play in a chamber music group. And you take a few humanities courses," Ricker says. "That curriculum prepares people to know something about music and to have performance skills on their instrument, but what's lacking are courses that bridge the 'ivory tower' and the real world."

Ricker hopes his book, like his work as director of the Eastman School's Institute for Music Leadership, will help pro-

Tips for Starting a Musical Career

Ramon Ricker closes his book with "Ninety-Six Street Level Tips You Won't Learn in Most Music Schools." Here are a few:

- Do your own thing, then figure out how to get paid for it.
- Be nice to the stagehands.
- Write down what you know.
- Don't confuse entrepreneurship with self-promotion or making something.
- Always remember why you decided on a music career.

vide that bridge. "What we're trying to do" at Eastman, he says, "is prepare our students for careers that start today and go 50 years. And that means you have to be entrepreneurial.

"You can't wait for something to come to you—you need to make something happen.

You can craft what you do around your interests, talents, and abilities.”

The entrepreneurial nature of music is nothing new, Ricker says, calling Mozart and Beethoven musical entrepreneurs of their day. “Music has never been a job or an occupation where you just plug into something. You don’t have it ready-made for you. You have to create it,” he says.

Emmy Award winner and Eastman alumnus Jeff Beal ’83 calls the book “an essential guide for success on artistic and entrepreneurial terms that leverages that crucial aspect of any artist’s life journey—the passion to create, and to share that creativity with the world.”

Ricker’s advice in the book grew out of a course he’s taught for 20 years, Entrepreneurship in Music. It also mirrors a larger effort at the Eastman School to ensure its graduates are ready for the 21st-century musical marketplace.

Established in 2001 with support from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, the Institute for Music Leadership has influenced the traditional curriculum at Eastman and guided students in taking an entrepreneurial approach to their careers, with courses, workshops, and other initiatives.

“It’s so easy, depending on your teachers, not to be prepared for a life in music,” Ricker says. “You can know an awful lot, but you’ll need to figure out how to survive. And many of the things I talk about in the book, and that we teach at Eastman, are things professional musicians would learn in the first five to ten years of their careers. We’re trying to smooth out the road and get rid of those speed bumps.”

With about 150 jobs opening each year in the nation’s top 50 orchestras—for all instruments combined—the keys to surviving and thriving are “street-level tactics and mindsets,” Ricker says.

He draws on his own experience in a varied 50-year-career. A professor, performer—he’s been a member of the Rochester Philharmonic Orchestra for 38 years—and author of books on jazz improvisation and saxophone technique, Ricker credits his entrepreneurial thinking for his success.

“Sometimes to get a gig, all you have to do is ask,” he says. “You go into a bar, or even a bank, and ask the managers if they would like music.

“Musicians are small businesses, and we can’t wait for something to happen—we’ve got to make it happen. And the good news is we’ll never get bored if we do that.” **R**

QUOTES

Rochester in the News

“Vitamin D and calcium [supplements] are the flavors of the month and it’s the impulsive nature of our society to get that quick fix instead of getting back to eating whole foods.”

—**Stephen Cook**, an assistant professor of general pediatrics, on ABC News discussing a new government study showing the growing popularity of vitamin supplements.

NEW YORK TIMES

“Alan had strong feelings, as did I, that one of the things that can help new music, for the uninitiated listener, was the element of actually watching the music be performed. It clarifies it, or makes it more approachable, and often adds immeasurably to the piece.”—**Nigel Maister**, director of the International Theatre Program, describing the origins of 1969, a show that he developed with Alan Pierson ’06E (DMA) and other members of Alarm Will Sound, a group that began as a student ensemble at the Eastman School.

USA TODAY

“One way people might take that finding is to go out and start chasing attractiveness. I would caution them because research shows people who are chasing attractiveness are more unhappy.”—**Richard Ryan**, a professor of psychology, psychiatry, and education talking about a study on well-being that reported a correlation between happiness, economic status, and good looks.

BLOOMBERG BUSINESSWEEK

“It’s a pretty clear message: There’s a discrepancy between what doctors recommend to their patients and to themselves.”—**Timothy Quill**, a professor of palliative care and director of the Center for Ethics, Humanities and Palliative Care at the Medical Center, responding to a study showing that primary care doctors often choose a different treatment option for themselves than what they recommend to patients.

TIME MAGAZINE

“We kind of assumed in the academic world that if you have a healthy baby, everything would be fine.”—**Emma Robertson Blackmore**, an assistant professor of psychiatry, explaining research she led that showed women who have had a miscarriage or stillbirth report prolonged depression and anxiety surrounding the loss, even when they go on to have another child.

SCIENCE DAILY

“The process of approving drugs for clinical use is progressively reaching an impasse in certain areas, and the problem will only be made worse with discoveries relating to personalized medicine, because there will be more drugs but smaller patient populations to test them in.”—**Daniel Ryan**, chair of the Department of Pathology and Laboratory Medicine, commenting a proposal in the *New England Journal of Medicine* for a new model for testing medical therapies and devices in which companies would collaborate and share costs.

ESPN

“He was smart, the fact he recognized something was going on and sought medical attention early. It’s a common problem and Phil can tell his story.”—**Christopher Ritchlin**, a professor of immunology and rheumatology, reacting to golfer Phil Mickelson’s public awareness campaign for psoriatic arthritis, a condition with which he’s been diagnosed.

BRIEFING BOOK

Earthquake Readings

We ask Rochester experts to share some reflections and background on the March earthquake in Japan.

By Kathleen McGarvey

Radiation Risks?

A research professor in the Department of Radiation Oncology, **Jacqueline Williams** is the principal investigator of the University's Center for Medical Countermeasures against Radiation.

The most fundamental effect of radiation is that it kills cells. Ionizing radiation has enough energy that when it comes into contact with an atom, it can remove an electron from its orbit, forming an ion. If that ion is in the DNA, you now have damaged DNA. If too many atoms within the DNA have been damaged, the cell will die. If only a few atoms have been damaged, then the cell can repair itself. In between—with damaged DNA that isn't fully repaired but isn't sufficient to kill the cell—you have a mutated cell. And if that mutation is in a tumor suppressor gene or an oncogene, then that cell can become a cancer cell. There's a huge spectrum there of damage.

The most sensitive organ in the body is the bone marrow, although over time, other organs like the kidneys and lungs will show effects of radiation. Among survivors of the atomic bombs in Japan, the earliest major effect was that a lot of people developed leukemia—that was from DNA mutations in their bone marrow. In the 50-plus years since, we've also seen increases in lung and kidney diseases. Interestingly, the biggest increase is in heart disease and stroke. This is probably because of the sensitivity of the cells lining the blood vessels. There are still many unanswered questions about radiation. A hundred years plus since we first realized what radiation is, we're still arguing about how much radiation it takes to cause a cancer. And we still don't have any drugs that will prevent the later diseases.

We're being bombarded by radiation all the time—from the sun, from the ground. You eat it. If you are a smoker, or you live with a smoker, you're further exposed—one of the highest sources of radiation to a person who doesn't work with radiation is cigarettes. Radioactive material in tobacco

leaves is inhaled by smokers when they draw on a cigarette or by nonsmokers when they inhale secondhand smoke, and that radiation builds up in the body. Therefore when considering the risks from radiation from events such as Fukushima, you need to understand how much you are normally exposed to.

The hazards posed by radioactive materials vary according to the types of radiation they release. Some radioactive contaminants only release electrons; others release alpha particles. Plutonium is mostly an alpha particle emitter, and an alpha emitter is really bad—but only close up. Plutonium is only a danger if you eat it, breathe it in, or inject it into your bloodstream. Other radioactive isotopes release gamma or x-rays. And this is the problem when we're told that the water near the Japanese reactors is contaminated. We need to know, what with? You can't just say it's radioactive because radioactivity takes different forms—and how dangerous it is depends on the form.

The mantra with radiation is, the farther away you are from the source, the less radiation you get. They've been really good in Japan. I cannot believe that in the midst of the chaos caused by an earthquake and tsunami they managed to get the population to go back 12 miles and then to move farther back a week or so later. The 50 people who stayed behind at the plant, they're heroes.

Economic Effects?

Mark Zupan, dean of the Simon School, is a professor of economics and public policy.

We've discovered that nuclear power is less safe than we thought it was. This hasn't been the case near term, but it's going to put upward pressure on energy costs. We're seeing China, Japan, and other countries rethink to what extent they can rely on nuclear power. So it'll drive up natural gas and petroleum costs. It may not be bad because it will spur a greater search for substitutes over the long haul, but we'll feel it at the pump in the interim.

What's been holding down prices is just

decreased demand right now from Japan. Once they start rebuilding and gear up automobile production and other industries, that will change.

The Japanese have been leaders in single-sourcing, "just in time" systems. You get better production, you develop stronger relationships, you take inventory out of the system—but the downside is when you have a major event like this, it can really throw a wrench into the works. How do we rethink the supply-chain side, organizing production? How do companies in other earthquake-prone areas, whether it's New Zealand or California, have to restructure their sourcing? It'll be interesting to see how it plays out.

We have about 150 Simon alumni in Japan. All are safe, thankfully. The number two person at Prudential Insurance is a Simon alumnus, and they have major operations in Sendai. They reported that the Monday after the earthquake, 70 percent of the people were back to work—so even in the most hard hit areas, the resiliency was pretty impressive.

The quake hit a pretty broad swath of the Japanese economy. You can point to fishing and tourism as areas that are particularly affected, but otherwise it seems to be a pretty wide variety of operations in the earthquake area.

The effect on the world economy will be fairly minor in the grand scheme of things. Japan is the third largest economy, and there will be less demand for American products coming from Japan in the short term. But most important, it's a horrible human tragedy.

Geological Guidance?

Cindy Ebinger is a professor of geophysics and editor of *Geophysical Journal International*. Her research focuses on geological hazards along continental margins, espe-





cially earthquakes and volcanic activity.

Japan has invested heavily in infrastructure and hazard mitigation. Over the past 20 years, Japan installed GPS sensors every 5 to 10 kilometers. We're using real-time data, telemetered from these kinds of instruments—GPS, seismometers—to understand and better predict earthquakes. We generally are able to predict what will happen during an earthquake of a particular magnitude and whether a tsunami will be generated, but what happens afterward depends on the way that the rocks deep down in the earth respond to the forces, and we can't replicate that in laboratories.

The destruction created by the Japanese earthquake and the resulting tsunami, despite all the precautions the Japanese people took, is a massive wake-up call for the United States. We haven't had a major tsunami on the West Coast in historic memory—that's obviously a good thing, but it's

▲ **RECOVERY:** As Japan, which has invested heavily in earthquake readiness, recovers, its experience offers lessons to other countries, say Rochester experts.

also a problem, in the sense that we don't think of it as a possibility. We don't have the building codes that Japan has, we don't have the earthquake and tsunami education, and we don't have the density of observation devices.

In the global seismological community, we've been encouraged to act as a team, to work across political boundaries, and we've been doing that for 30 years now. But further collaboration and expansion of global networks seems essential, and the expansion needs to engage developing countries as equal partners, wherever possible. Those most at risk, the most vulnerable, live in developing countries.

To make progress in understanding earthquakes, it's going to take teams of collaborative research across disciplines. For example, we'll need collaborative studies to understand the physical processes that are happening in the locked fault zones between two plates. The plate slipping beneath Japan is carrying down sediments that have a lot of fluids in them. As they move deeper, they heat up and release water, causing chemical reactions in the

surrounding rocks. The exchanges may facilitate or impede earthquakes, depending on the reactions and the rocks involved.

In just the past five years, we've documented a new kind of earthquake—it's not a short, sharp earthquake, but a slower earthquake called "slow slip." And we discovered it because of the development and regular use of broadband seismometers. Before, we could only detect a strong motion—we'd see the "short sharp," a peak, but we didn't realize there were these longer period slips going on. They're equally important for the release of energy and earthquake predictions, but their detection required better instrumentation and new methods.

We're discovering new phenomena all the time, and it's because of the increasingly global nature of these instruments and our ability to telemeter information that we're able to then correlate it to surface processes in real time.

We will learn a huge amount over the next 20 years about what and why and how the earth responds.

Earth's processes are slow, and we haven't seen all that can happen. ®



BRAIN & COGNITIVE SCIENCES

Um . . . Let's Learn

Rochester cognitive scientists find that 'um's' and 'uh's' help toddlers learn new words.

By Alan Blank

THERE'S GOOD NEWS FOR PARENTS WHO ARE worried that they're setting a bad example for their children when they say "um" and "uh" when they're searching for the right word.

▲ **SCREEN TIME:** Two-year-old Jackson Coles, of Webster, N.Y., watches a special monitor designed to track eye movements as his mother, Christy, identifies objects on the screen during a research study to explore how children use verbal hesitations as clues to understanding new words.

A new University study shows that toddlers use their parents' stumbles and hesitations to help them learn language more efficiently.

Say you're walking through the zoo with your two-year-old, hoping to expand your child's vocabulary of wild animals. You point to a rhinoceros and say, "Look at the, uh, uh, rhinoceros."

As you're fumbling for the correct word, you're also sending a signal that you're about to teach your child something new. In other words, your youngster takes your verbal hesitations—your disfluencies, as they're known to cognitive scientists—as a

sign to pay close attention, according to the researchers.

Richard Aslin, the William R. Kenan Professor of Brain and Cognitive Sciences and one of the study's authors, says young kids have a lot of information to process while they listen to adults speak, including many words that they have never heard before. Deciphering what a word means after it's been spoken is a more difficult task for a young child's brain, and a child is apt to miss what comes after the new word.

"The more predictions a listener can make about what is being communicated, the more efficiently the listener can understand it," says Aslin.

The study, which was conducted by Celeste Kidd, a graduate student at the University, Katherine White, a former

postdoctoral fellow at Rochester who is now at the University of Waterloo, and Aslin, was published online in the journal *Developmental Science*.

The researchers studied three groups of children between the ages of 18 and 30 months. Each child sat on his or her parent's lap in front of a monitor with an eye-tracking device. Two images appeared on the screen: one image of a familiar item (like a ball or a book) and one made-up image with a made-up name (like a "dax" or a "gorp"). A recorded voice talked about the objects with simple sentences. When the voice stumbled and said "Look at the, uh . . ." the child instinctively looked at the made-up image much more often—almost 70 percent of the time—than the familiar image.

"We're not advocating that parents add disfluencies to their speech, but I think it's nice for them to know that using these verbal pauses are OK—the "uh's" and "um's" are informative," says Kidd, the study's lead author.

In the study, the effect was only significant in children older than two years. The younger children, the researchers reasoned, had not yet learned the fact that disfluencies tend to precede novel or unknown words.

When kids are between the ages of two and three, they usually are at a developmental stage where they can construct rudimentary sentences consisting of about two to four words. And they typically have a vocabulary of a few hundred words.

The study builds on earlier research by Jennifer Arnold, a scientist at the University of North Carolina and a former postdoctoral fellow at Rochester, which found that adults also can use "um's" and "uh's" to their advantage in understanding language. Additionally, work by Anne Fernald at Stanford University has shown that it's not the quality but the quantity of speech that a child is exposed to that's most important for learning. **R**

Alan Blank writes about the sciences for University Communications.

Research Roundup

SCIENTISTS FIND A KEY TO MAINTAINING DNA

Scientists have discovered how DNA maintenance—a critical yet complex part of the aging process—is regulated, opening the door to interventions that may enhance the body's natural preservation of genetic information. Robert Bambara, chair of the Department of Biochemistry and Biophysics, led the research, which was published in the *Journal of Biological Chemistry*. The new finding—that a process called acetylation determines the degree of fidelity in DNA replication and repair—may ultimately help researchers delay the onset of aging and aging-related diseases by curbing the loss of or damage to DNA, which makes people more susceptible to cancers and neurodegenerative diseases.

IRON DEFICIENCY HARMS THE DEVELOPING BRAIN

A mother's iron deficiency early in pregnancy may have a profound and long-lasting effect on the development of her child's brain, even if the lack of iron isn't enough to cause severe anemia, according to researchers. Low iron is so common that an estimated 35 percent to 58 percent of all healthy women show some degree of deficiency—and one in five women of childbearing age has iron-deficient anemia, a more serious condition. Led by Margot Mayer-Proschel, an associate professor of biomedical genetics, the research underscores the need for monitoring a pregnant woman's iron status beyond anemia. The journal *PLoS One* published the study.

LARGER CITIES DRIVE GROWING WAGE GAP

Soaring salaries of many urban dwellers are behind a growing income gap in the country's megacities, say researchers. A new study by Ronni Pavan, an assistant professor of economics, and Nathaniel Baum-Snow of Brown University and the National Bureau of Economic Research, shows that up to one-third of the growth in the wage gap between rich and poor is driven by city size, independent of workers' skills. Using U.S. Census data and American Community Surveys from 1980 to 2007 across the nation, the researchers found that the larger the city, the wider the wage gap among its workers. The country's largest cities—New York, Los Angeles, and Chicago—are home to the greatest extremes in incomes, while midsized cities experience relatively less wage inequality and rural areas, the least.

RESEARCH CLARIFIES 'OBESITY PARADOX'

A new study shows that obese patients with high blood pressure and diabetes are at much higher risk for major complications following noncardiac surgery compared to otherwise healthy obese patients and patients of normal weight. The finding—which provides a simple, clinically useful way of identifying patients who may be at high risk—diverges from previous research showing that obesity is associated with a lower risk of death and complications after noncardiac surgery. It also helps to clarify the so-called "obesity paradox"—the notion that a high body mass index (BMI) confers a protective effect in certain circumstances. Laurent Glance, a professor of anesthesiology and community and preventive medicine, led the study, which was published in the journal *Anesthesiology*.

ANTIDEPRESSANTS BOOST BRAIN CELLS AFTER INJURY

Antidepressants may help spur the creation and survival of new brain cells after brain injury, according to a study by neurosurgeons. Jason Huang, an associate professor of neurosurgery, and colleagues undertook the study after noticing that patients with brain injuries who'd been prescribed antidepressants were doing better in unexpected ways than their counterparts who didn't take such medications. Not only did their depression ease, but their memory also seemed to improve compared to the other patients. The team's study of the antidepressant imipramine suggests that it boosts the number of neurons in the hippocampus, the part of the brain responsible for memory. The findings were published online in the *Journal of Neurotrauma*.

PHILANTHROPY

Musical Gifts

Martin '49 and Joan Messinger endow the deanship at the Eastman School.

By Helene Snihur

DOUGLAS LOWRY, THE EASTMAN SCHOOL'S sixth dean, will be named the first Joan and Martin Messinger Dean of the Eastman School of Music, thanks to a commitment from Martin Messinger '49, a life trustee of the University, and his late wife, Joan, who died in April.

The endowed deanship provides a source of permanent funding in support of programming and areas of critical need for the dean of the Eastman School.

"Marty has been a steadfast believer in the University, and his support of Eastman has been truly inspirational," Lowry says. "Joan and Marty's values, wisdom, and sense of family are only a few of their admirable traits, and we treasure their being part of the Eastman family."

Messinger has been a member of the Eastman School's Board of Managers since 1998, and his family has supported programs and initiatives across the University, including Rush Rhees Library and its facilities.

The Messingers also have established funds supporting the Judaic studies program, the student Debate Union, and the Messinger Library Recognition Award.

At Eastman, the Messingers helped to provide a new home for the Eastman Community Music School at 10 Gibbs



DEANSHIP: The endowed deanship, named in recognition of Martin Messinger '49 (right) and his late wife, Joan, will be held by Douglas Lowry (left), the school's sixth dean.

St., a facility dedicated in 2005 in memory of Messinger's mother, Anne Waltuck Messinger.

"I am proud to be associated with the Eastman School of Music, one of the world's premier institutions for music performance, scholarship, and entrepreneurship," Messinger says. "This commitment is just the beginning. It is my hope that oth-

ers will join us in honoring the Eastman School's legacy of innovation and artistry through generous endowed funding for its faculty leaders."

Lowry will be officially installed in the new deanship this fall. 

Helene Snihur is an assistant director of public relations at the Eastman School.

UPDATE

Student Found Not Guilty

Judge rules that junior Daren Venable acted in self-defense in stabbing.

A Monroe County District judge ruled this spring that junior Daren Venable acted in self-defense when he fatally stabbed fellow junior Jeffrey Bordeaux Jr. during a fight on the Fraternity Quad last winter.

The April ruling by Judge John DeMarco found Venable not guilty of all the charges he faced in the incident.

In electronic messages to the University community, President Joel Seligman acknowledged that criminal trials are difficult for all who are involved in them, but he requested that students, alumni, faculty, and

staff respect the verdict.

"No one who was not in the courtroom throughout the entire proceeding can fully appreciate the full extent of evidence that was presented to Judge DeMarco," Seligman said.

"The overarching tragedy remains that our student, Jeffrey Bordeaux Jr., has died. Let me again articulate my sadness and empathy for both families. Regardless of the trial verdict, the death of Jeffrey Bordeaux will weigh heavily on Daren Venable the rest of his life.

"I urge all in our community to respect this verdict, regardless of their feelings," he said. "Let us also always remember Jeffrey Bordeaux Jr."

Venable was charged in January after Bordeaux died from stab wounds suffered in a fight at a fraternity house on campus. DeMarco issued his ruling after hearing testimony during a weeklong, nonjury trial.

Sue Stewart, University vice president and general counsel, expects to finish an internal investigation of the incident this spring.

—Scott Hauser

STUDENT ADVISOR

Dean Paul Burgett Shifts Duties

PAUL BURGETT '68E, '72E (PHD), SENIOR presidential advisor, University dean, and friend to thousands of Rochester students, alumni, staff, and the area community, is re-defining his high-profile role to allow more time for emerging interests and travel.

Burgett, who will retain his titles of vice president, senior advisor to the president, and University dean, will step down as general secretary as of July 1, retaining the flexibility to contribute to important University decisions and initiatives.

"It is rare that one individual can serve the all-encompassing demands of a major university like ours while building so many personal relationships and bonds of trust as Paul Burgett has," says President Joel Seligman.

"He is and will continue to be my closest advisor for a variety of issues, including the University's relationship with the Greater Rochester community. Paul is not retiring but cutting back his overall commitment to focus on our campus and our neighbors by giving up the role he played with our board."

Seligman intends to recommend to the University's Board of Trustees that Lamar Murphy, his chief of staff, succeed Burgett as general secretary to the board, one of Burgett's key responsibilities. **R**

—SHARON DICKMAN

Sharon Dickman is University spokesperson.



ADMINISTRATIVE ADVICE: Burgett will focus on campus and community issues.



NURSING

Hall of Fame

Loretta Ford, a nursing pioneer, is honored for her influence.

Loretta Ford, founding dean of the School of Nursing, will be honored for her legacy this fall when she is one of 11 inductees into the National Women's Hall of Fame.

From her home in Wildwood, Fla., Ford, who is now 90, acknowledges that the magnitude of the honor hasn't quite sunk in yet. She's "been overwhelmed by the outpouring of good wishes" from people across the country, especially former colleagues and current faculty and staff at the Medical Center and the School of Nursing, which she led from 1972 to 1985.

Ford's nearly 50-year career transformed the nursing profession and the delivery of health care itself. She codeveloped the nurse practitioner role at the University

of Colorado in 1965 and at Rochester, and implemented the unification model of education, practice, and research, which connects the classroom to real-world experience. It's an approach now replicated by nursing programs across North America.

There was a "marriage of education and practice that was vital to nursing," Ford says. "Rochester had the philosophy and the interdisciplinary aspects needed to develop a team approach and a system that was receptive and responsive to new ideas."

Ford will be inducted during ceremonies in Seneca Falls, N.Y.—birthplace of the American Women's Rights Movement—on September 30 and October 1. For more information, visit www.greatwomen.org.

—Christine Roth

Christine Roth covers nursing education and research for the Medical Center Public Relations and Communications Office.



MAKING TRACKS: With school records under their belts, steeplechaser Lang (this page) and hammer thrower Fonge (opposite) will represent Rochester at the NCAA track and field championships in May.

TRACK & FIELD

Seniors Set Sights on National Meet

Brian Lang '11 and Yaneve Fonge '11 cap record-setting careers with NCAA bids.

By Ryan Whirty

IT'S THE NATURE OF TRACK AND FIELD COMPETITION: You always want to run a little faster or throw a little farther.

Yellowjacket seniors Brian Lang '11 and Yaneve Fonge '11 are turning that drive into a trip to this spring's NCAA Division III outdoor track and field championships—Lang in the men's steeplechase and Fonge in the women's hammer throw.

In 2010, Lang, a statistics major from Baldwinsville, N.Y., placed third at the national meet, becoming the fourth Yellowjacket to earn All-America honors in the event. With the two runners who finished ahead of him now graduated, Lang comes into the 2011 outdoor campaign as one of the favorites to claim a national title.

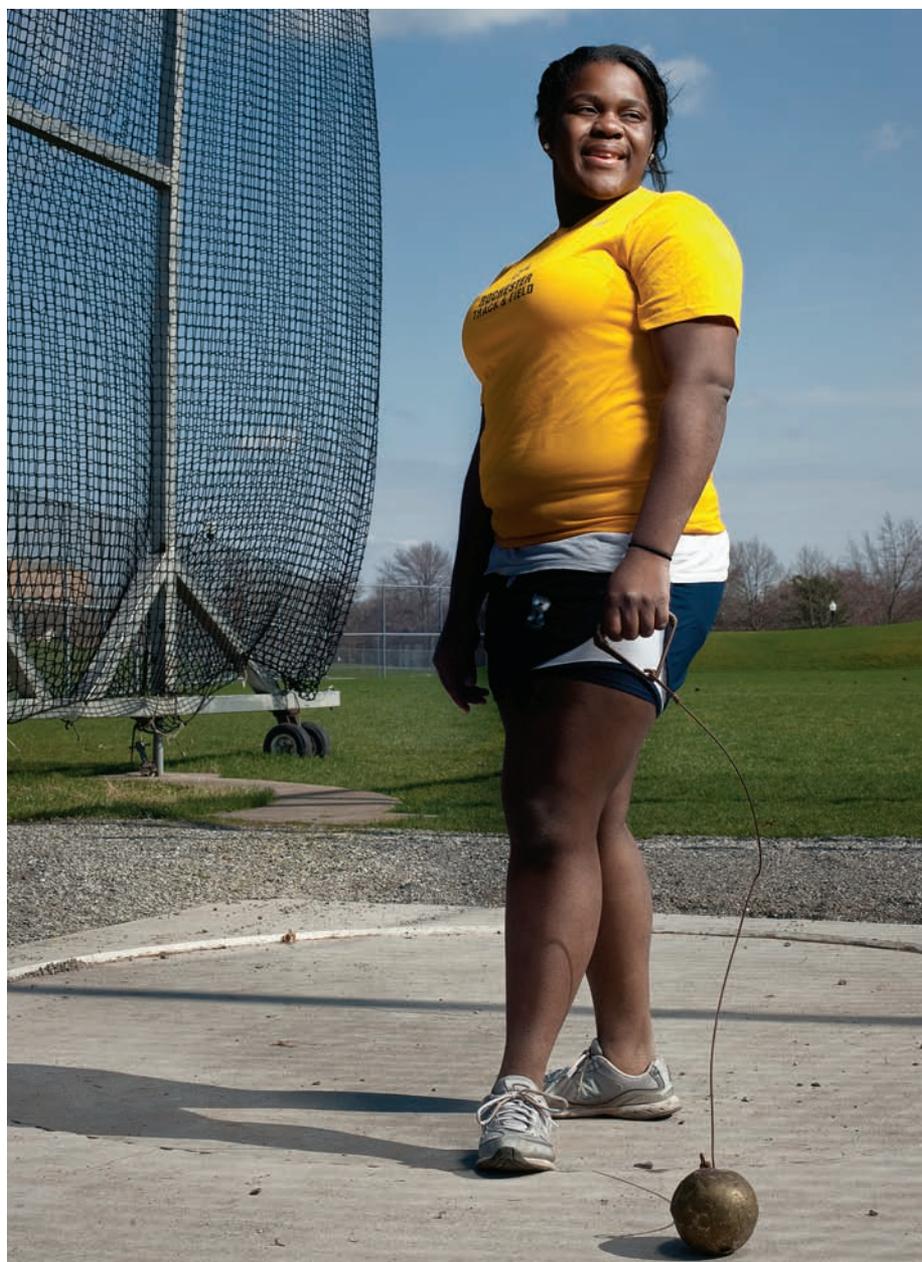
"It definitely means I'm right there," he says. "I'm a competitor for it."

Fonge, a microbiology and immunology major from Cheshire, Conn., hopes to improve on her 15th place finish last year. The holder of the Yellowjacket record for shot put, Fonge, who was a New York state finalist for a Rhodes Scholarship last fall, didn't begin competing until her sophomore year.

"Hopefully I'm on to bigger and better things," she says. "Consistency is the big thing, being focused from the start and knowing that (All-America status) is a possibility."

Sam Albert '01, '02W (MS), director of track and field, says Lang's stellar performance at last year's national championships should set the senior up for an even better 2011. "It's given him a lot of confidence going into his senior year," Albert says. "He's set some pretty high goals for himself this spring. His performance (at NAAs last year) confirmed to him that he could compete at that level."

If the start of the 2011 season was any indication, Lang could be well on his way to achieving that goal. At the University's Alumni Track & Field Invitational in April, he smashed the school record in the steeplechase with a time of 8:56.76, a mark that automatically qualified him for the NAAs.



That effort spurred Lang to modify his objectives for the season. "I would like to show up at nationals knowing that I've run faster than any other competitors in the field," Lang says. "That would give me a nice confidence to really go after my 'pie in the sky' goal of 8:45."

Like Lang, Fonge jumped out to a quick start in the 2011 outdoor season. At April's Alumni Invite, she won the hammer throw with a mark of 52.47 meters, which provisionally qualified her for NAAs and fell just shy of hitting the automatic standard.

That followed a stellar performance at

the 2011 NCAA indoor championships in March, when she placed second in the nation in the 20-pound weight throw.

Albert says that Fonge will use the lessons from last season to find even more success. "Coming into her senior year, she really understands what to expect at the NCAA championships," Albert says. "She's entrenched herself as one of the best, if not the best, thrower in the region. She's getting better and better every week." **R**

Ryan Whirty writes about sports for Rochester Review.