Musings on the Millennium
17 Writers Gaze into the 21st Century
Musings on the Millennium

“Musings on the Millennium”

“It’s going to be great to be part of the future!” predicts Agnes Hooper Gottlieb ’75, Ph.D. In this special section of essays, she sets the pace for fellow members of the Seton Hall family who, as the final seconds tick away on the 20th century, take educated guesses about what we can expect in the third millennium.
School of Diplomacy hosts two international figures

The president of Cyprus and the princess of Luxembourg visited Seton Hall’s School of Diplomacy and International Relations this fall, helping the University community become more aware of world issues.

His Excellency Glafcos Clerides, president of the Republic of Cyprus, received an honorary Doctor of Humane Letters from the University in September. President Clerides came to Seton Hall the day after his address to the United Nations General Assembly regarding the 25-year-old impasse of the Cyprus issue. In 1974, Turkey invaded the Republic of Cyprus and occupied approximately 37 percent of the island.

President Clerides said that good-faith negotiations with global leaders and institutions are needed to end the stalemate. “The Cyprus problem can and will be solved,” he said, “if the international community demands, with the necessary determination, its solution.”

According to Clay Constantinou, J.D. ’81, LL.M., dean of the School of Diplomacy, “History will record that President Clerides has devoted his entire life to the service of the people of Cyprus, to the advancement of democratic values and to the cause of freedom.”

Constantinou is the former American ambassador to Luxembourg and an adviser to President Bill Clinton on Cyprus and eastern Mediterranean issues.

During President Clerides’ visit, U.N. Secretary-General Kofi Annan invited him and Turkish Cypriot leader Rauf Denktash to commence comprehensive negotiations in an effort to resolve the Cyprus problem.

In October, the School of Diplomacy hosted a visit by Her Royal Highness Princess Maria Theresa, Hereditary Grand Duchess of Luxembourg. The princess has served as a UNESCO (United Nations Economic, Social and Cultural Organization) goodwill ambassador since 1997. She is especially interested in the use of microcredits in developing countries to alleviate poverty and empower women economically through their own efforts.

The princess was awarded an honorary doctoral degree from Seton Hall, and gave an address to the University community on microcredits and other women’s issues she advances in her UNESCO work.

Princess Maria Teresa has been involved in “Fashion for Development,” a UNESCO-backed project to help Bangladeshi weavers, mostly women, to use their know-how and cultural heritage to gain economic empowerment. In addition, she recently visited Bosnia-Herzegovina to promote UNESCO reconstruction activities there and to support the “Knitting Together Nations” project, which enables Bosnian craftswomen to support their families by producing a collection of knitwear.

Her Royal Highness Princess Maria Theresa, Hereditary Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, spoke at Seton Hall in October about the use of microcredits to alleviate poverty and empower women economically. She received an honorary doctoral degree from the University.
It is fitting that Seton Hall University’s own renaissance man, James VanOosting, Ph.D., dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, has been chosen to lead an artists’ delegation from the Archdiocese of Newark to Rome. The group will observe The Great Jubilee and events marking the Jubilee of Artists in Rome on February 18, 2000.

“The Holy Father has declared the whole year to celebrate the millennium in terms of different vocations. This is serendipity to me,” VanOosting says.

The group of artists VanOosting will guide on this transformational journey

VanOosting to lead trip to Rome

from Seton Hall, Caldwell College, Saint Peter's College and Felician College.

“This is profound for me,” he explains. “I’m a Catholic convert as an adult. I converted for both theological and artistic reasons. My Catholic faith and my sensibility as an artist are inextricably linked. All I can offer to God is return, with modest interest, on this modest gift given to me, the ability to use language interestingly.”

Of his craft, VanOosting says, “Novelists, poets and playwrights believe in the possibility of sacramental transformation. Readers can have a transforming experience. The words on a page, the stuff of stories, actually enter the reader’s life with possibilities of grace. Art creates joy. To a writer of faith, art is sacramental.”

Of his first trip to Rome, VanOosting says he is looking forward to the Jubilee Mass, to be celebrated by the Pope, and the weeklong dialogue with poets, novelists

Two options in arts administration

The Center for Public Service is now offering a Master of Public Administration (M.P.A.) in Arts Administration and a Graduate Certificate in Arts Administration. The programs were created in response to the increased need for professionals with the academic preparation and practical skills necessary for successful leadership in this growing field.

Both programs prepare individuals for positions in areas such as executive management, fund-raising, volunteer management, program development, financial management, marketing and audience development. The curricula cover management of both performing and visual arts organizations.

To develop the programs, an interdisciplinary team of faculty from the Seton Hall departments of Art and Music, Communication and Public Administration worked with arts management executives from organizations including the Paper Mill Playhouse, New Jersey Symphony Orchestra, New Jersey Ballet and The Montclair Art Museum. The curricula are based on the solid foundation of the Center for Public Service’s nationally recognized Nonprofit Organization Management Program, ranked eighth in the country by U.S. News & World Report.

Scholarships are available.

For more information on the arts administration programs, contact the Center for Public Service, (973)-275-2013, or artsadministration@shu.edu

Earn an M.H.A. on weekends to gain the competitive edge

Beginning in January 2000, graduate students have a new option for study in the Master of Healthcare Administration (M.H.A.) program offered by the Center for Public Service. The Weekend M.H.A. program gives busy health care executives and those who aspire to such positions more scheduling flexibility.

Continuing in the tradition of Seton Hall’s online M.H.A. program and on-campus evening program, the 39-credit Weekend M.H.A. program is designed to develop core competencies in strategic leadership, managing change, financial management and analysis, and decision making. Faculty members are recognized regionally and nationally as experts in the health care industry. With extensive experience and contacts in the New Jersey health care arena, Seton Hall’s M.H.A. program has established itself as a leader in the field.

For more information, contact the Center for Public Service, (973) 761-9510, or CPS@shu.edu

A delegation of artists from Seton Hall University and Caldwell, Saint Peter’s and Felician colleges will travel to Rome in February to observe The Great Jubilee and events marking the Jubilee of Artists in Rome.
and painters from around the world. "As leader of the delegation, I want to create community and come back with a shared vision and action plan to make the arts more vital to the spiritual community of the Archdiocese," he says.

Between the number 1 person (Johannes Gutenberg, inventor of the printing press) to number 1,000 (Andy Warhol, pop artist), their list includes politicians, scientists, philosophers, business figures, artists, explorers and historians from around the world. More than a quarter hail from the United States, and almost half lived during the 19th century, which according to Gottlieb, is reflective of history and culture.

The book includes individuals such as Adolf Hitler (number 20), who have had a negative effect on history. "Evil is a lasting influence that needs to be recognized," Gottlieb says. "We can never know how many accomplishments were not made or beauty not added to the world as a result of Hitler's actions."

The woman who ranks highest on their list died in 1603: Queen Elizabeth I of England (number 31).

The decision of whom to include and where an individual ranks was based on a controversial BioGraph system the authors created. They based their pseudo-scientific, tongue-in-cheek method on five questions that covered the subjects’ lasting influence, the wisdom and beauty they subtracted or added to the world, the impact they had on their contemporaries, the singular genius or infamy they exhibited, and the level of fame or charisma they flaunted.

"We wanted to make sure we chose individuals, like Shakespeare [number 5], who left a lasting legacy," Gottlieb says. "The system acted as our compass, keeping us on track."

1,000 Years, 1,000 People: Ranking the Men and Women Who Shaped the Millennium, now in its fourth printing, can be purchased at most traditional and online bookstores, or directly through Kodansha International, (917) 322-6200.

Gottlieb, who began teaching at Seton Hall in 1988, has served as assistant chair of the Department of Communication since 1993, and is co-founder and director of the Elizabeth Ann Seton Center for Women's Studies. She teaches classes in journalism history, writing, editing, news reporting and women in the media. In 1999, the University awarded Gottlieb the Seton Hall Woman of the Year award, which recognizes outstanding women leaders at Seton Hall who have made significant contributions to the success of women at the University.

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The Pirate Ship Docks at the Winners Club in the Continental Airlines Arena

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Opponent</th>
<th>Dining Time</th>
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<tr>
<td>January 4</td>
<td>Villanova</td>
<td>6 p.m.</td>
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<td>January 11</td>
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<td>January 18</td>
<td>St. John’s</td>
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<td>February 1</td>
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Focus on Administration

A world of experience and vision

Clay Constantinou, J.D. ’81, LL.M., is the ideal choice to be the first dean of Seton Hall University’s School of Diplomacy and International Relations. In addition to having served for nearly five years as the U.S. ambassador to Luxembourg, he is an accomplished lawyer with an international network, an adviser to President Bill Clinton and a Seton Hall Law alumnus.

Constantinou is intrigued by the rich and complex choices facing tomorrow’s diplomatic leaders. “First of all, there’s the more complicated post-Cold War world to deal with,” he says. “Multilateral diplomacy is playing a far greater role, in addition to bilateral diplomacy, with a more active role for nongovernmental organizations and multinational corporations than ever before.”

“Meanwhile, the face of the diplomatic corps is changing,” he continues. “Diplomatic opportunities are now more open to women and people of color.”

Since becoming dean in May, Constantinou has hit the ground running, organizing several high-profile visits from world leaders. Within weeks of taking office, he arranged a visit by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Henri of Luxembourg. In September, the president of the Republic of Cyprus, His Excellency Glafcos Clerides, received an honorary degree from Seton Hall and made a major foreign policy address to the United Nations General Assembly on impediments to resolving the Cyprus problem.

In November, the dean hosted the School of Diplomacy’s inaugural gala, honoring Raymond M. Pocino, international vice president of the Laborers’ International Union of North America. The gala raised money for student scholarships. Constantinou encouraged students to think of labor relations as another possible career path for those with diplomatic and management training.

“This synergy of law, politics, business, personal connections and international relations is important for Constantinou. “Our students learn about diplomacy, world history and politics, but also management and marketing,” he says. “They have great internship opportunities, at places like UNITAR (United Nations Institute for Training and Research), the office of U.S. Congressman Donald Payne (D-NJ) and the United Nations Association.”

Founded in alliance with the United Nations Association of the United States of America, the School of Diplomacy is leading the way in responding to the world’s growing need for leaders who bring diplomatic skills to the fields of business, law, government and public service, nonprofit management and social service. “We are training an international body of students to become the next generation of global leaders,” Constantinou says. “This is such an exciting time for the School of Diplomacy,” he adds. “We want to build on our interdisciplinary programs, with Seton Hall’s School of Law, the Stillman School of Business and the Center for Public Service. We want to build relationships with the community — to have people look at the School of Diplomacy as a forum and resource for their needs and information. And we want to make sure that our students have as many career opportunities as internship choices.”

And the dean’s connections to invaluable opportunities are evident. His office is decorated with pictures of him with Bill and Hillary Clinton, Luxembourg’s royal family and President Clerides, along with family photos and his official ambassadorial flag.
Constantinou was appointed U.S. ambassador to Luxembourg by President Clinton and served from September 1994 to January 1999. As chief of mission, he was the principal advocate of U.S. diplomatic interests, both bilateral and multilateral. He also was responsible for promoting American economic and commercial interests.

“My experience as an ambassador has convinced me that diplomacy in the 21st century will be about more than traditional governmental roles,” Constantinou says. “The worlds of business, law, labor and nonprofits are also areas where diplomatic skills are in great demand.”

President Clinton lauded Constantinou’s “exceptional” service as ambassador, citing his “steadfast efforts to strengthen our ties with Europe and to realize our shared vision of world peace. His work has helped to foster international understanding and cooperation.”

Constantinou continues to serve as a presidential adviser on Cyprus and eastern Mediterranean issues.

Born in New York City in 1951, Constantinou moved to Cyprus two years later with his father (a Greek native of Cyprus) and brother, after the death of his mother. “As someone who has lived and worked overseas, I especially relate to the needs of international students,” he says.

In 1968, Constantinou returned to the United States, where he continued his education, receiving a bachelor’s degree from Jersey City State College (now New Jersey City University), a J.D. from Seton Hall’s School of Law and an L.L.M. from New York University’s School of Law. “Education can only be an advantage in any career you choose,” he says. “The more you have, the more you can achieve. Through education, one is better prepared to serve others.”

Now Constantinou has returned to Seton Hall.

“Besides being a great academic institution, Seton Hall offers a wonderful, positive environment,” he says. “The friendships and networking created here can last a lifetime. This is what distinguishes the University from others.”

“This place has such a tremendous energy,” he continues. “I’m enjoying getting to know our students and learning more about their dreams.”

Constantinou’s experience as ambassador in Luxembourg taught him much about people, diplomacy, managing the embassy staff and the critical need for good negotiators representing their countries.

“Now that I’m back at Seton Hall working with future diplomatic leaders from around the world, I can’t think of a better way to give something back.”
Seton Hall University has chosen the circle to symbolize its leadership giving society, the University’s Circle of Honor. In its ring of treasured supporters, you will find some of the University’s most generous and committed alumni, parents and friends. The term “inner circle” often refers to those individuals who are closest to an institution and is a particularly appropriate phrase for the members of the Circle of Honor, for they represent the very core of the University’s supporters. These distinguished members express their concern for the people and programs at Seton Hall through their gifts of $1,000 or more to the Annual Fund.

The Annual Fund supports the immediate needs of the University, such as information technology, scholarship and financial aid packages, student and faculty development programs, and maintenance and improvement of buildings and grounds.

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Prognosticators face a perilous path, for the future can detour tremendously from even the savviest soothsayer’s best guess. But who can resist pondering what lies ahead as midnight strikes on December 31, as 1999 becomes 2000, as the 20th century fades into the 21st, as the second millennium ushers in the third? In these essays, we offer 17 vantage points on the future: the views of 17 fearless seers. Each of these members of the Seton Hall University family peers into a different aspect of a multi-faceted crystal ball.
Newspapers are dinosaurs— even the assignment editors on major dailies concede that, but it took millions of years to kill the dinosaurs off, and newspapers aren’t going to disappear without a fight. There’s no question but that newspapers as we know them today will be extinct by the end of the 21st century. But those of you who relish your newspaper with your morning coffee need not despair. They will be replaced by technology that is equally accommodating and comforting.

Changes are already in progress. Let’s face it: We all realized nearly 40 years ago when President John F. Kennedy was shot, and the nation sat glued to their televisions, that newspapers couldn’t compete with the immediacy of that medium. Now, the challenge is even greater. Newspapers have established a presence on the World Wide Web, but don’t really know where to go from here. We’ve been told that the Web is the perfect venue for classified ads, long the backbone of newspaper revenues, and newspapers are scrambling to make sure they don’t lose this source of income.

Visionary think tankers, paid big bucks to sit in ivory towers and imagine the future, predict the paperless newspaper — a plastic notebook-size tablet, perhaps — that delivers custom-tailored news to subscribers. No more paper, no more deliverers, no more printers, no more presses. Press a button, up comes your stock quotes; another button delivers sports.

T hey’ve got to be kidding me. What will ad with my morning paper be like in the next century? What are we to put potato peels in? Paper mâché disappear? Whatever the outcome, it’s going to be great to be part of the future! Enjoy the ride.

Imagine the dilemma of the poor journalism professor who was asked to make a few predictions of what media would be like in the 20th century. What a century it was!

We saw the development of radio as a viable communication network, the invention of television as its ultimate conquest as the dominant medium; and in the final years of the final decade we saw a new medium — the Internet — make an impact that none of us could possibly have anticipated.

That poor journalism professor obviously got it all wrong. There’s no way that anyone but a science fiction writer with the wildest of imaginations could have predicted our reliance on and the pervasiveness of media in our lives today.

Now, don’t you feel sorry for me? I’ve been asked to forecast the future of media, and there’s a better than even chance that I’m going to get it all wrong.

But here goes: I imagine all your communication needs — news, entertainment, message retrieval and mail — delivered to you instantly on an 8-by-11-inch, thin notebook-like, lightweight plastic screen. That’s my prediction for the future — and, as I gaze into my crystal ball, I also predict that it’s going to happen in our lifetimes.

We are living on the edge of the second universal communication revolution. The first began with Johannes Gutenberg in the 15th century when he created a feasible method of moveable type that ultimately unleashed countless ideas and heresies on the world. For half the millennium, the printed word was the only way to communicate; now, perish the thought, it’s the only outdated way.

Agnes Hooper Gottlieb ’75, Ph.D., is an associate professor of communication in the College of Arts and Sciences and director of the Elizabeth Ann Seton Center for Women’s Studies.
Much brouhaha in the 20th century has circulated around the question of whether or not English-language literature is, or will soon be, dead. That I’ve been asked to write this millennial essay looking forward to the 21st century would seem to be at least a minority report, if not a fully satisfying answer, to that question. The debate itself, gobbling up many column inches in The New York Times, The New Yorker and Harpers, has been somewhat specious. Flannery O’Connor once told an assembly of aspiring authors that a writer should “get away with anything he can.” Then, cuffing her audience with the backside of her hand, O’Connor concluded, “It’s just that no writer has ever gotten away with much.” Ditto for the prognosticator.

English-language literature closes the 20th century under the phase of the moon called postmodernism, or post-postmodernism, depending on how New Age your critical theory may be. Inasmuch as literature has been bounced from pillar to post, canon to fodder, I believe that we, as writers and readers, have been taken for a proverbial ride on the 20th-century Limited.

My own sense is that rather little of late 20th century English-language literature is likely to survive into the 21st. None of today’s dramatic literature touches Shakespeare. No poetry rivals the heroic couplets of the 18th century. Little if any narrative fiction spins the tales of the 19th century. This is a Dickens of a conclusion to draw, I know, but I think it’s the truth. The exception may be narrative fiction written by authors of color and by women. Witness Toni Morrison and Barbara Kingsolver, whose works are likely to survive. Both exceptions prove, rather than abrogate, the rule I’m trying to develop here.

My dour assessment shouldn’t yield pessimism, however. To the contrary, I celebrate the low literary yield of postmodernism. To my way of thinking, postmodernism has provided a fallow spell in the aesthetic crop rotation. Or, to put it in more earthy terms, postmodern literature amounts to artistic manure. And, as Martha Stewart would have it, “That’s a good thing.”

The organic matter of literature is and always will be language. From time to time, any language, no matter how rich its heritage, gets leached of nutrient values and must replenish itself. Such depletion can occur through overuse, poor cultivation or outright abuse — all three causes apparent for the English language from the mouths of theorists, media celebrities and politicians.

The English language requires rest, resuscitation and renewal. It’s not literature that has become exhausted, as John Barth maintained, but it’s the English language itself that will no longer support productive yields. From Shakespeare to O’Neill, from Spencer to Auden, from Richardson to Faulkner, the language served writers well and, in its postmodern incarnation, has finally pooped out. It was one heck of a 400-year ride, and that may be all any language can support.

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T hink about Spanish. From Cervantes (1547-1616) through the early 20th century, Spanish lay fallow, producing no great literature. However, in its apparent stillness, Spanish was replenishing nutrient values for artistic expression. No surprise, then, that the language was bursting with organic potential when its seeds blew from Europe to the fertile soil of Latin America. The 20th century belongs to Latin American writers, as far as I’m concerned, in all three genres — poetry, drama and prose fiction. Not aurally, there were other ingredients that added to this artistic flourishing, not the least being political upheaval and personal suffering. But my point is that the Spanish tongue was ready and available when called upon for...
Trade-offs, Choices and the Struggle for a National Conscience
BY PHIL DI SALVIO, Ed.D.

Miraculous technological medical advances, enormous expansion of medical capabilities and extraordinary contributions in biomedical research will occur in 21st-century America. These remarkable accomplishments will follow a century in which advances in clinical care and public health have exceeded those advances made in all of history. The 20th century saw as great an increase in life expectancy as has taken place in the previous 19 centuries.

These awesome achievements will be tempered by a formidable set of challenges and choices. Confronted by an array of policy-choice tensions, 21st-century America will have to begin to come to grips with its contradictory demands on health care. With a public ambivalent about health care issues — wanting everything but not necessarily wanting to pay for it — the emerging dialectic from a society that is technologically progressive, but socially regressive, will intensify.

In the first year of the 21st century, Americans will spend $1 trillion on health care. That figure will double by 2010. The first year of the 21st century will also reveal that 15 percent of the population lacks adequate health insurance. The paradox between robust support for egalitarian principles and lukewarm support for universal health insurance will linger. These 43 million Americans without health insurance epitomize the 21st century’s defining political conflict.

The big question will be how much the American people will be comfortable spending to ensure that the technological marvels of modern medicine are available and affordable to those who need them.

“The big question will be how much the American people will be comfortable spending to ensure that the technological marvels of modern medicine are available and affordable to those who need them.”

To complicate matters, the demographics look ominous. The great crisis after 2010 will, in all likelihood, be health care for the elderly. As the baby boomers pass into the elderly ranks, economic indicators show that we will go from 3.9 workers per elderly person at the beginning of the century to 2.3 in 2030. Who will pay for care for the elderly? What will the share of the health care cost be between the elderly and the non-elderly? As the 20th century fades into history, there is no clear consensus in sight on how to address these questions or even where to begin.

Financing issues are not the only dilemmas we will face. Shifts in the organization and delivery of medical services into a market-driven economy will continue to have profound effects on important stakeholders. Physicians will increasingly face a real crisis in their perceptions of what medicine is about. Disgruntled and uncertain about their future and how they practice medicine, physicians will struggle to regain their powerful voice. At the same time, mega-mergers of insurance companies, managed care providers and health care service organizations will underscore the transformation of medicine and health care. In less than a century, health care will have gone from a cottage industry to a giant medical-industrial complex dominated by a few major actors.

Making sound, responsible health policy choices will not be easy in the 21st century. There will be no simple answers to guide us. Problems about health care delivery will not have been resolved through managed care strategies, nor will market competition provide adequate levels of care to everyone who needs it. A problem-free health care system is unlikely.

The debate will continue to be framed around the questions of how to hold down costs, how to deliver high-quality care to all those in need and how to allocate the share of the burden. However, we will not see a radical restructuring or universal coverage of all Americans. A more likely scenario will be incremental changes built upon discrete focused efforts (e.g., a patient bill of rights, insurance coverage for uninsured children, protection for people changing jobs, etc.). Twenty-first century health care will be based upon the set of problems we choose to live with.

Trading off those problems that are acceptable and those solutions that are palatable will be emblematic. While health care and medical technology advances will astonish us in the 21st century, the structure and process of American health care will evolve much like a patchwork quilt — mending problems as they become politically intolerable and relenting to piecemeal changes when the solutions are politically supportable.

Phil DiSalvio, Ed.D., is the academic director for graduate programs in health care administration in the Center for Public Service.
Lessons from the Age of Magic Bullets

BY JASON WOODEN ’89, Ph.D.

Around the turn of the century, scientists proposed a radical approach for controlling infectious diseases: identify chemical substances that can go into the human body and kill pathogenic microorganisms. Thus began the “age of magic bullets.” Over the past 90 years, the concept led to major advances in modern medicine, as “magic bullets” were designed to treat a variety of infectious diseases. The malicious disease-causing microbes could now be held in check. The result: unparalleled opportunities for treating and preventing human sickness, along with some important lessons.

For example, after World War II, the World Health Organization planned for the complete eradication of infectious diseases, such as malaria, through widespread use of drugs. It was very close to realizing this daring dream when disturbing reports started to trickle in. Patients were not responding to drug treatment in the usual manner. The malarial parasites that would normally be killed by the drug were now somehow able to “resist” its action, a phenomenon known as drug resistance. Today, drug-resistant parasites have spread so much that famous anti-malaria drugs like chloroquine are no longer effective in most parts of the world. So much ground has been lost that currently 200-300 million individuals are infected with malaria.

The same story holds true for many other diseases. Bacteria, parasites and viruses alike have become drug resistant. Penicillin, whose discovery in 1928 by Alexander Fleming revolutionized the treatment of bacterial infections, is no longer as effective due to penicillin-resistant bacteria. Treatment of HIV-infected individuals has become more problematic due to resistance to the few available anti-viral drugs. Doctors are now very careful when prescribing antibiotics, in hopes of minimizing the spread of drug-resistant microbes.

The real fear is that common infections, which have in the past been treatable, will now result in patient death due to impotent “magic bullets.”

Here is some good news: Scientists around the world have stepped up efforts to identify new drugs and devise better strategies for outsmarting the microbes. New life is being given to the age of “magic bullets.” However, as we devise bigger and better drugs, we can’t help but wonder whether the microbes will outsmart us again. Is there a lesson in all of this? Does our experience with drug resistance suggest that nature will always be greater than our understanding of it? Does this mean that science is ultimately fated to concede future battles such as drug resistance to nature?

In the 21st century, we will see unequaled advances in many fields of science, wondrous innovations as we expand the frontiers of knowledge. Will the frontiers of wisdom also be expanded? Will we remember the many lessons nature has already taught us throughout human history? The age of “magic bullets” and the subsequent battle against drug resistance have been lessons in humility. We can only guess as to what new lessons await us and how well we will survive the instruction.

Jason Wooden ’89, Ph.D., is a staff scientist at Procter & Gamble in Cincinnati, Ohio.

“The real fear is that common infections, which have in the past been treatable, will now result in patient death due to impotent ‘magic bullets.’ ”
Although soothsaying is dangerous, I will hazard a qualified prediction. If America keeps its promise to become a truly integrated society in the next century, a promise it failed to keep in the last one, then a “crime line” will gradually come to replace our present “color line.” Whether rich, poor or in-between, black, Hispanic or white, few people want to move into, or live very long in, a community where they are likely to brush shoulders with criminals. Most of us prefer to live and rear our children in civil communities — where our inevitable conflicts with our neighbors are peaceably settled. In the 21st century, the main motive for people changing their residences will be to escape the clutches of predatory street criminals.

The complexities of our communities are not a product of mere happenstance. Instead, they are deliberately created from segregation, which sociologist Robert Park aptly characterized as “a sifting and sorting process.” The most important thing to bear in mind about segregation is that it is a reciprocal process in which the actions of both prospective and established residents are implicated. On the one hand, people seeking new residences must decide where to hang their hats given their circumstances in life. On the other hand, the community’s established residents must decide whether to accept or reject their prospective neighbors. In making this decision, nothing looms more important than the perceived social distance between the prospective and established members of the community.

In American society today, whether or not we like to admit it, race still divides people. Although the “color line” greatly receded, it definitely did not disappear at the close of the 20th century. At the conclusion of President Bill Clinton’s advisory board proceeding on “One America in the 21st Century,” its chairman, John Hope Franklin, wrote President Clinton: “Our experience this year reinforced our view that while there has been much progress in eliminating racial discrimination, disparities, and stereotypes, many challenges remain and these challenges cannot be resolved overnight.”

Unfortunately, during the time between the erosion of the “color line” and the emergence of a new “crime line,” the two lines will inevitably become blurred. Skin color will be wrongly employed as a sign that people are criminals. To paraphrase sociologist W.I. Thomas: “If people define situations as real, then they can be real in their consequences.” If the prospective neighbors are black or Hispanic and the established community’s members are white, then the perceived amount of social distance that exists between them can be stretched beyond tolerable limits. Once the community’s tolerance quotient is exceeded, harsh steps may be taken to prevent the settlement of blacks or Hispanics into a neighborhood or to drive them from the neighborhood after they move in.

Of course, if these measures should fail, then the community’s established white members can simply flee, first at a trickle and later in droves as more and more black and Hispanic neighbors move in, reestablishing the old “color line.” Blacks and Hispanics who are law-abiding citizens can be prevented from ever developing roots in any white civil communities. Because there presently are fewer Hispanic and black civil communities, this unfairly restricts their selection of places to live. Thus, they can now be forced to live in racially segregated communities for the rest of their lives.

To help reduce the blurring of the “color and crime lines” over this difficult transition period, the leaders of both the new and the established groups must embark together on a community reorganization program through creating block assemblies and neighborhood councils. At these forums, leaders among new black and Hispanic members in the community must visibly demonstrate their intolerance for the presence of street criminals in their new neighborhood, including from their own racial groups. In turn, the leaders from the established white community must visibly demonstrate their intolerance not only for street criminals, but also for bigotry and prejudice among members of their racial group toward their new neighbors. These leaders must work jointly to address the concerns and allay the fears of all community members. Street crime must become a basis for bringing whites, blacks and Hispanics together, not keeping them apart. Short of a miracle, black, Hispanic and white street criminals will be with us for some time to come; however, no one should be forced to endure them merely because of their skin color.

A tell-tale sign that our society has become more racially tolerant will be when you hear people blurting out: “We don’t care what skin color the people are moving next door to us, we only care whether they are law-abiding citizens.” When that remark becomes commonplace across all corners of our society, the “crime line” will have replaced the “color line.”

Lonnie Athens, D.Crim., is an associate professor of criminal justice in the College of Arts and Sciences.
As the present century comes to a close, life in our society can be characterized as hectic and stressful. Corporate downsizing has left fewer individuals to handle more complex and difficult problems. Modern technology has provided us with ease of access to more information increasing our workload — not reducing our burden as was promised. Two-parent working families juggle responsibilities and schedules to provide for their children's physical, emotional and spiritual needs, while laboring to maintain dual careers that require longer hours, more travel and lengthy commutes. Single parents struggle to be both mother and father to their children, while maintaining sole responsibility as breadwinner. The stay-at-home parent, constantly on the go to fulfill the duties of the "soccer mom," has a full schedule that would rival that of a Fortune 500 executive. Single individuals, childless couples and empty nesters have not managed to escape the frenetic pace of our times, working 60-hour weeks with the goal of early retirement to the "good life."

In the next century, we will be drawn away from this frenzied existence to a new way of life. This redirection will result from our increasing disenchantment with the fast-paced road we are traveling. More of us will opt to telecommute, job share and cut back on our work hours, freeing up time for other activities. We will have more time to spend with our families, more time for hobbies and creative pursuits, and more time for our communities. Our human propensity to be associated with something larger than ourselves — something that will endure beyond our lifetimes — will draw many of us into community service activities.

All of our communities will experience this growth in civil society — from inner cities to outlying suburbs to remote rural areas. As activity in this arena grows, we will see an increased use of partnerships and collaborations to solve traditional problems such as poverty, air pollution and inadequate schools. The public policy failures of our past have taught us that we cannot succeed without the cooperation of others, that our community's success is intricately connected to those residing in close proximity.

Collaborations among urban and suburban dwellers, nonprofit and for-profit organizations, and previously segregated ethnic and racial groups will appear. The seed has been planted in urban New Jersey for this type of collaborative with the construction of the New Jersey Performing Arts Center in Newark, achieved through the efforts of philanthropists, businessespeople, nonprofit organizations and government. This type of collaborative effort will be increasingly widespread, and the results of these efforts will redefine community in the 21st century.

Roseanne M. Mirabella '76, Ph.D., is director of the Nonprofit Sector Resource Institute of New Jersey and co-director of the Institute for Service Learning, which recently was included in The Templeton Guide: Colleges That Encourage Character Development.
"We have a common sky. A common firmament encompasses us. What matters it by what kind of learned theory each man looketh for the truth? There is no one way that will take us to so mighty a secret."

Symmachus, on replacing the statue of victory in the Roman Forum, A.D. 384

It is difficult to imagine a transition of similar magnitude to that described by Symmachus more than 1,500 years ago. Such paradigmatic shifts transform human reality and the arena within which we shape our world. As we turn toward the third millennium, what is our reality and how do we work within it?

We live in a pluralistic society where competing interests vie for the right to exercise power. The founders were optimistic about this method of resolution. Granted our reality is considerably different from theirs — still it is difficult to imagine a better method of determining who gets what, when and how in a free society.

If pluralism describes our reality, how do we work with it? A quick review of the 20th century shows myriad developments of political consciousness. Consider, for example, the rights of workers, women, children, and gay and lesbian men and women, and how these individuals acting in collectives pushed their way into the political arena. Take a moment to recall the Civil Rights movement, the pursuit of universal suffrage, even Prohibition or the work of the Moral Majority. I believe that the 20th century will be remembered in many different ways, but it is also a time in our country where groups began to assert themselves without qualification.

There has been considerable resistance, but healthy pluralism provides opportunities for the disenfranchised to find a voice and to demand that it be heard.

Now, what comes of these seemingly uncompromising voices? The time has come to put meaning into pluralism. We must reconsider our public conversation. No longer is it enough to acquire a voice or position at the table. As important as that is, it is more important, as any good host knows, to focus upon the details of the meal — the meaningful course here is the graciousness found in genuine conversation.

What makes genuine conversation? Consider this: If I have no intention of changing anything about me when I speak with you, then we are not equals in dialogue. Genuine conversation involves conversion, and conversion happens in the context of considering our mutual advantage — the common good. So we come to what prevents us from discussing the common good: the fear that I may be wrong and the concurrent requirement of acknowledging that wrong and making reparation.

Once converted to the common good, action and the idea of community are possible. Meanwhile, we cannot afford to idly comply with all that characterizes our world, or retreat into our high-rise apartments or gated suburban communities. To do so is sectarian and foolish. The notion that we should work for the common good is more than an abstraction with little immediate applicability. The test is our willingness to begin meaningful conversations within the family, the workplace and, perhaps most importantly, within our own hearts. Needless to say, conversation as conversion requires a radical departure from current practice, but if we desire something more than the politics of blame and denial, I see no other alternative and neither, I believe, does Yeats.

The Spur

W.B. Yeats

You think it horrible that lust and rage
Should dance attendance upon my old age;
They were not such a plague when I was young;
What else have I to spur me into song?

E Pluribus Unum:
Let Us Put Meaning into Pluralism

By W. King Mott, Ph.D.
The digitalization of information, along with the accompanying technologies that make the creation and distribution of information a relatively inexpensive enterprise, will provide the vehicles for those who wish to shape race relations in the third millennium. The World Wide Web, e-mail, cellular and other wireless information transfers are the material side of these technological innovations. The attitudes and perspectives brought to this new technology will determine whether it is used to remove ignorance and fear as a basis for racism or to deepen existing racial fissures.

A variety of virtual learning communities already exist in the digital world that allow people of different cultures who have common interests to instantly communicate with each other. In such contexts, the race of those involved in real-time conversations, in chat rooms for example, is generally not an issue. Additionally, the existence of hundreds of Web sites that serve as portals into the various cultures of this country have the potential to eliminate the kind of ignorance and fear that cause friction among the races.

On the other hand, the presence of hundreds of hate groups in cyberspace seems to ensure the revitalization of racism in the 21st century. The tragedies of the Oklahoma City bombing in 1995 and the Columbine shootings in 1999 provide dramatic examples. In each case, cyberspace became a vehicle for disseminating information used to cause harm.

A key to counteracting digitalized racism is ensuring that more people who belong to traditionally underserved racial and cultural groups have access to the new technologies and are trained to use them. There are two major roadblocks to the digital world for African-Americans, in particular: The first is a mindset among a number of whites and blacks that promulgates the idea that cyberspace “is a white thang” and has little to do with those who struggle day-to-day to gain a foothold in the real world. The second roadblock is the lack of computers and Internet hook-ups in schools and homes in many black communities. To eliminate the latter, the tried-and-true techniques perfected during the Civil Rights movement can knock down the roadblocks to getting hardware in inner-city schools and then connecting them to the Information Superhighway. Parents must band together and protest, boycott, demand that their school systems provide these basic instructional tools for their children.

A process of reeducation must occur to change the attitudes and perspectives about information technology in black communities. We must begin with the children, who can eventually teach their parents that a computer is not a device of destruction, but a tool of empowerment.

At Morris Brown College, an institution located in the heart of an inner-city black community in Atlanta, our “Learning Tree” approach to education includes a pre-college branch that focuses on preparing the area’s middle school children for college. A central component of that process is providing training and access to computers on our campus. Further, although we are a small, historically black institution with limited resources, we are creating computer-equipped living/learning centers for our college students in the dorms and the student center, as well as classrooms throughout our campus. Access and education are paramount, not only for improving race relations, but also for ensuring that underserved people in this society have the opportunity to be successful and happy.

Delores E. Cross ’63, Ph.D., is president of Morris Brown College in Atlanta.
The 21st Century University: Revolution or Evolution?

BY PHILLIP D. LONG, PH.D.

A cademic traditions are centuries old. A sudden and dramatic departure from past educational practices, a revolution has yet to take place, although the specter of such change looms on the horizon. For all the truly phenomenal changes that are happening with new technologies, higher education as an institution remains remarkably resilient. As one of the oft-heard remarks about technological change in teaching admonishes, “One can measure the pace of innovation in higher education by noting the 40 years it took to move the overhead projector out of the bowling alley and into the classroom.” Nonetheless technology is reshaping the tools of inquiry at Seton Hall.

First an assessment: Where did Seton Hall stand relative to other American colleges and universities at the end of the 20th century? The respected Campus Computing Project survey (by Kenneth C. Green) found:

- more than two-fifths of college courses used e-mail, while one-third of college courses drew on content from the World Wide Web;
- more than 40 percent of the nation’s colleges had some sort of computer literacy or computer competency requirement;
- over 60 percent of public four-year institutions had a mandatory information technology (IT) fee;
- more than three-fourths of the two- and four-year colleges had IT support centers to assist faculty with instructional integration; and
- almost one-half of the nation’s colleges had a formal plan to use the Internet for marketing the institution to prospective students; more than half have some portion of the undergraduate application available to prospective students on the World Wide Web.

Seton Hall scored five for five from this list as we moved into the 21st century.

We face significant challenges as information technology continues to reach into our culture, business and entertainment. Conventional responses to increasingly unconventional challenges — challenges that involve demography and access, lifelong and distributed learning, institutional finances and public policy, will lead some universities to resemble old generals planning for the last war, not current battles. Seton Hall, in contrast, has launched its IT-enabled future.

In the last four decades, information technology has emerged as an accepted part of the higher education experience. In 1996, Seton Hall began to pilot mobile computing, providing incoming students with IBM ThinkPad® notebook computers in the context of an academic curriculum to integrate the opportunities of technology into teaching. As we turn toward the next century, ubiquitous computing at Seton Hall will place information resources into the hands of our students nearly anywhere, anytime they seek it.

In the 21st century, new forms of distributed learning will thrive. Higher education’s traditional categories of research universities, residential colleges and community colleges are expanding to include online degree programs. With that expansion will come new players in the game. Some spring from within the traditional walls of colleges. Others will emerge from new quarters, such as nonprofits as well as for-profit commercial businesses.

Students will continue to go to residential colleges for the contextual experience of academe. We will have the joy of planning for Seton Hall’s bicentennial (200th) anniversary. A visitor walking across the University Green early in the third millennium might see students using an increasingly wide array of personal digital assistants (e.g., next generation Palm Pilots), cellular communications devices and wearable computers. (No need to carry what can be comfortably worn.) Traditional paper books, I’m happy to say, will remain a prominent information delivery device.

However, textbooks and reference books with limited information will give way to e-books, with annotation, Web-enabled hyperlinks and wireless connections to the knowledge aggregator (formerly known as publishers when such information was quaintly considered static).

Through the continued pioneering efforts of our talented faculty, and with the sustained support from our academic administration, we will learn to more effectively apply information technology tools to foster creative thinking and learning. Such skills will become increasingly valuable as our students experience an average of five career changes throughout their working lives. Our community of learners will extend well beyond the brick and mortar walls as a blend of wireless and wired terrabit networks expands into lectures, laboratories and seminars. Other experts and leaders will join our faculty in scholarly study from worldwide disciplinary communities of practice to mentor our students and demonstrate learning as a lifelong activity.

Phillip D. Long, Ph.D., is executive director of the Teaching and Learning Technology Center and the Institute for Technology Development.
The future of education rests on conceptualizing anew its most basic foundation: schools. While many complex educational issues regularly pervade the media, two critical factors comprise this vision of schools for the 21st century: competency and character.

Competency generally refers to those skills and abilities necessary for functioning in society. Stephen Covey defined character in terms of three factors: integrity, that is, the “value we place on ourselves”; maturity, the “balance between courage and consideration”; and abundance mentality, the “deep inner sense of personal worth and security.”

A competent school extends beyond bricks and mortar to function as a “nerve center,” the central convening point of its community. Because the concept of socialization will change due to information technology, the current basis for determining competency — seat- or teacher-contact time in a school building — will lose its validity. Rooms in libraries, malls and businesses will force the conceptual redesign of the classroom. The boundaries of school buildings, grade levels and subject area departments will become obsolete as technology creates the opportunity to learn efficiently anytime, anywhere.

Beyond being purveyors of facts, teachers increasingly will facilitate, mentor and guide their students to filter and interpret the vast amount of information available. From teaching reading, writing, typing, researching and calculating, professionals will expand content standards into problem-centered thematic units related to the real and ideal world.

Rapidly changing technology and the Internet will also reshape the definition of competency for students. Excited by the notion of lifelong learning, students will develop personal responsibility for their own learning. Respecting and celebrating diversity within the global community and able to use worldwide communication systems, they eagerly will request and accept assistance in seeking information and solving problems.

The narrowing differences between true and false have complicated character education. To develop character in children, a school — and the world — must be child-centered: The total environment of the child must facilitate his or her character development. Role modeling of expected behaviors and insistence upon equal respect for all at school must combine with the parents’ active, positive participation at home.

Schools share with families the responsibility for children’s values acquisition. The Council for Global Education, an international organization dedicated to the development of the whole child, purports that schools can and must instill in children personal and social virtues, along with the desire to excel, in the belief that academic excellence flows from character development. Yielding Covey’s character components, the council’s fundamental building blocks undergird 21st-century education: universal values, excellence, global understanding and service to humanity.

Universal values include such traits as trustworthiness, respect, responsibility, compassion, courtesy and justice; such traits transcend cultural, religious and socioeconomic differences. Not learned automatically, they result over time from a sustained process of teaching, learning and practice. Excellence leads to self-confidence and self-worth, enabling a child to develop maturity socially, emotionally and academically.

With the goal of individual and community excellence, 21st-century schools will no longer track students by ability level; instead, each child will have an individualized program suited to learning style, achievement and developmental level.

Global understanding must begin in the idealistic school community and transcend negative messages received outside it. Through lessons on history, cultures, world religions, languages, literature, philosophy, music and art, students will learn to view national and cultural diversity as an asset. Through widespread interaction enabled by technology, they will constantly communicate with individuals like and unlike themselves. Because their communication may not include visual contact, they learn to interact without judgment based on appearances or stereotypes, perhaps yielding admiration, respect and appreciation for all.

Twenty-first-century schools must nurture each child’s inherent desire to help others. Since many communities face problems of poverty or neglect, children can learn to contribute actions and materials to improve their own communities.

Society’s future rests with its children. Schools are not the only influences a child encounters, but they are certainly primary. By emphasizing competency and character, the technologically advanced, boundary-free schools of the third millennium will empower children to grow into values-centered, lifelong learners able to solve the problems of their world.

Charles Mitchell ’66/M.A.’70, E.d.D., is chair of the Department of Educational Administration and Supervision in the College of Education and Human Services.
As we look back on the different art movements and interpretive approaches that have taken place since the early 1900s, it is hard to imagine what the 21st century will reveal. Within the past hundred years, the art museum has seen a dramatic change in the way it interprets and communicates its collections. The growth of cultural diversity as an important issue within the community has led many museums to begin reconsidering their approaches to both permanent and temporary exhibitions. As they reexamine their interpretive method to installations within the context of a multicultural and pluralistic society, museums are recognizing the need for innovative educational programs that embrace the diversity of the community.

The relationship between the museum and the audience is a complex web of personal identities, histories, beliefs and values. Within this framework, museum education has become crucial to the effort of establishing a museum policy for the 21st century. Where education has long been seen as secondary within the museum identity, it is now a central focus in developing community relations. Museums have recognized that the ways in which works of art can be interpreted and appreciated are as varied as the cultures and ideas the works of art represent. Several museums have undertaken projects and surveys that examine labels, language, installation techniques and museum audiences. But few have combined this information as a means to encourage visitors to make connections across entire collections and cultures. Even fewer have developed comprehensive interpretive programs that engage the viewer in the basic concepts and elements within works of art.

In the early part of the 20th century, museum curators began to develop educational programs that emphasized form and content, but failed to explain the basic ideas and vocabulary that compose a work of art. Those elements common to all visual arts are line, form, color, space and distance. It was not until the 1940s that the Gallery of Art Interpretation, the first permanent interpretive space created for adults within a museum, was established at the Art Institute of Chicago. These gallery presentations, done in conjunction with a major exhibit in the museum and focusing on an area of visual perception that most individuals were not aware of when viewing works of art, were so successful that gallery schedules were often extended to accommodate the visitor demand.

Although more pluralistic thinking has superseded these formalist methods, the approach is still clearly relevant today. With the knowledge of basic artistic concepts, museum audiences are given the tools to approach a work of art and expand their understanding of different cultures and historical periods. When educators provide a strong foundation for their audience, museum programs can then lead the viewer to make comparisons about the role of art in our changing world. Within the walls of the museum, politics, religion and philosophy are intertwined through the art of the day, creating a mirror of the times. It is the museum educator’s role to create an accessible environment for all to approach and come away with an understanding of what has shaped our collective identity.

I would like to see museums of the 21st century expand their interpretation of the objects within their collections and draw more cross-cultural comparisons to reveal the diversity of each culture and its own unique contribution to the arts. The involvement of community leaders, scholars, educators and local citizens is essential in shaping the content and direction of museum programs surrounding exhibitions. By doing so, museums are recognizing that the audience is an active creator of its own meaning, an interpreter who brings its own heritage, beliefs and cultural awareness in understanding and responding to works of art. It is within this context that the greatest opportunity for discovery is possible for the museum of the millennium.

Tracy Melillo, M.A. ’96, is manager of title administration and production at Random House Publishers in New York City.
Millennial Madness
BY DICK VITALE ’62

As I write this, the big countdown continues — not Y2K, baby, I mean the countdown to college basketball season! Anyone who knows me knows that I eat, sleep and drink the game … a true basketball junkie. And the reasons the game is so special to me — and to millions of basketball wackos like me — are the reasons that it will continue to gain in popularity for years to come.

In no other sport are the fans able to be so close to the action, to play such a huge role in the climate of the game, even if they are sitting in the nosebleeds. You can see the sweat on the face of each player. You can hear the effort behind every play. You can feel the excitement and disappointment as your own. There are no dugouts or helmets or shoulder pads to hide behind, and it makes for an emotional atmosphere unique to college basketball.

No one player or team represents the future of college basketball. The 21st century will see a culmination of styles of play and coaching, and it will all be more intense than ever! It used to be that kids would play two or three different sports in college. Now six year-olds know they want to be like Mike … or Tiger … or Mia. That growing trend toward specialization, combined with increased exposure and the burgeoning importance of recruiting, with coaches broadening their searches to include junior high kids, will make the game even more sensational in the new millennium.

Constantly evolving technology will continue to change the complexion of college basketball as well. Scouting and recruiting have been aided invaluably by the advent and expansion of cable television, not to mention the instant availability of information and statistics through the Internet. The exposure this technology allows will continue to have an enormous impact on the game, too. Between channel surfing through hundreds of stations showing more games than ever and keeping up on the latest online rankings and scouting reports, the jobs of coaches and the decisions of student-athletes will be even more challenging and dependent on preparation and research.

This magnified exposure and the cash that comes with it are actually part of one of the biggest concerns in college basketball today — kids leaving college early or skipping it all together and jumping to the pros before they’re ready. With the stroke of a pen, these kids can take care of their families for life. But not everyone turns out to be a Kobe Bryant or a Kevin Garnett. It affects the quality of play at both the college and the professional levels, and some kids are missing out on a great opportunity to go to college. Unless the NCAA examines this issue or adopts a rule similar to that in college baseball, where players can’t be drafted until after their junior year, the trend will continue to spiral.

The NCAA and its member schools have a lot of issues to consider in the 21st century. How do we better determine the academic eligibility of prospective student-athletes, considering the SAT is deemed prejudicial by many? Should student-athletes be compensated for their talent? How do we keep the post-season as competitive and exciting, while acknowledging that cutting down the nets at the Big Dance is not the only measure of success for a program?

I guess that intense and emotional spirit of competition is part of the beauty and essence of college basketball. As my buddy Dave Gavitt, who founded the BIG EAST Conference, once said so eloquently, “The NBA is about the name on the back of the jersey. College basketball is about the name on the front of the jersey.” As far as I can tell, with all the celebrated tradition we have represented by those jerseys, college basketball’s bright future is matched only by its great history. All I know for sure is that it’s going to be awesome, baby, with a capital “A”!

“…that intense and emotional spirit of competition is part of the beauty and essence of college basketball.”

Dick Vitale ’62 is one of America’s most recognizable sports broadcasting personalities. As a college basketball analyst for ESPN and ABC Sports, Vitale has called nearly 1,000 games in his illustrious career.
The Mystery of Money
BY FRANK D. TINARI, PH.D.

I have been asked, as an economist, to write about "money." It is typical to think that economists focus primarily upon money — its control, uses and abuses. But anyone who has taken a course or two in the subject matter of economics knows that money plays second fiddle to the primary concern of economists — resources.

That is not to say that money hasn't had a long and fascinating history. Nations have risen and fallen in part due to their ability or inability to manage money. But what, exactly, is the nature of money? When I receive my salary as a "direct deposit" to my bank account, is that money? When I use a phone card, is that using money? When I pay my credit card company with a check, is that pale blue piece of paper the same as money? To answer these questions one needs to understand the functions of money.

Money, first of all, serves as a medium of exchange (i.e., it enables us to buy and sell goods readily and quickly, thereby reducing enormously the time that used to be spent by folks in barter economies trying to find willing partners to an exchange). Hence, money in this role has often been called the lubricant of an economy, allowing numerous transactions to flow smoothly day in and day out. Just as important, though, is money's role as a store of value. When we work and create something useful, we are said to create value. But we may not desire to possess much of what we create and would rather have other goods and services. So we receive compensation for our efforts in the form of money, which represents the value we have produced. We can hold onto that money and use it later. Of course, we could hold onto the goods we initially created, but over time they might deteriorate or become obsolete. So money is a good substitute and can even earn interest for us while we retain it. This is not to say that money couldn't lose value, especially in times of inflation. But that is another story for another time.

Money is also pretty nifty in allowing us to compare values. It serves as a unit of account, a standard measuring rod, and enables us to add up the value of different items we possess. That makes lots of business and family matters easier to manage. But sometimes this function of money becomes warped into a national policy of collecting and hoarding money, which was the downfall of the mercantilist policies of the 18th century. I suppose one could call this the national version of the biblical warning that love of money is the root of evil.

So now we can answer our questions. Is a check money? Yes. It is acceptable in exchange for goods, and a checking account can serve as a store of value, ready to be used whenever we wish. But a phone card and a credit card are not money themselves since one must use an actual form of money to pay for their use. Most strange, however, is direct deposit money sent in the form of electronic digits over phone lines. Since I accept it as compensation for my work, and since my bank account is credited with the amount "sent," it is real money.

But once accumulated, money has no value in and of itself. Ask anyone with a wallet filled with cash who has ever been stranded in the wilderness what good their money did them. For money has value only insofar as we can acquire real things with it. That is why we say that economics is about producing real wealth with our limited (scarce) resources, and that money is a mechanism designed to facilitate attainment of that primary goal, and not the goal itself.

Nevertheless, there continues to be concern over money, especially in light of the coming boom in World Wide Web transactions, and in the increasing use of digitized forms of money. Just 20 years ago, there were fashionable predictions about the coming "cashless society." That hasn't materialized just yet, but we are certainly moving in that direction.

It is probably safe to add that, on the one hand, as long as people lose sight of money as representing the storage value of their labor efforts, they will not use it wisely, and on the other, as long as people overly emphasize money and lose sight of the underlying goods and services it represents, that such love of money will continue to be a fundamental root of evil human behavior.

FRANK D. TINARI, PH.D., is a professor of economics in the Stillman School of Business.
The ancient and noble profession of diplomacy can be traced far back to early civilizations. Thousands of years ago, a ruler’s most trusted emissaries would travel for months at a time, often at the risk of grave danger, to deliver a critical message.

As civilization evolved, so did the art of diplomacy. Throughout the centuries, diplomats have greatly benefited from the many scientific advances and discoveries that have enabled them to carry out their missions more efficiently and effectively.

In the past 10 years alone, we have witnessed a remarkable evolution in the world of diplomacy. The explosive growth in communications and the unimaginable advances in information technology have greatly accelerated the diplomatic process, helping break down barriers and transforming the art of diplomacy into a never-ending diplomatic superhighway. Where it used to take weeks if not months to facilitate an exchange of ideas among world leaders in a secure and confidential environment, this can now be accomplished in a few seconds.

Moreover, these remarkable developments are driving the revolutionary expansion of the world of diplomacy. What was traditionally and substantially confined to geostrategic issues affecting the borders of two nations is now extended to include trade and economic development. Conventional bilateral diplomacy now runs parallel with a more sophisticated and complicated multilateral or regional diplomacy and is often subordinated to it. Issues never before considered to be the domain of diplomacy, like global warming, pollution, human rights and the use of outer space, are now world priorities in the post-Cold War era.

Also remarkable is the rise in influence of new entities in the diplomatic arena. These include the United Nations, the European Union, and other global- and regional-level intergovernmental and nongovernmental actors, such as Amnesty International and the Red Cross/Red Crescent. This trend will undoubtedly continue in the 21st century, with more and more intergovernmental and nongovernmental actors playing critical roles in diplomacy.

In the business sector, more and more entities are becoming participants in the diplomatic process. Remarkably, many governments are openly encouraging them to serve as catalysts to become engaged in the dialogue to reach multilateral agreements.

In this world of uncertainty, diplomacy will continue to be transformed and to adapt to the issues of the day, as it always has.

Yet with all the revolutionary changes one can envision, as well as those that cannot be envisioned, there are certain principles that will never change. The basic virtues of and axioms that are the foundation of the world of diplomacy, such as reputation, character and trust, are likely to continue for the indefinite future to be of critical importance.

Humankind possesses the capability for making the world of the 21st century dramatically better on a global basis than it presently is.

Needless to say, this will not and cannot happen overnight. And it will not happen automatically. It will require the best thinking and the most committed action by the world’s people and by leaders at all levels, from local to global.

The elements of change necessary for this more positive future can be set forth in five categories. These involve fostering economic, social and political development; environmental responsibility; respect for human rights in all their dimensions, whether civil and political or economic, social and cultural; dedicated pursuit of stable and just peace; and the growth of civil society and of democratization.

The 21st century could find humanity greatly energized by awareness of the progress made in achieving advancement toward desired goals on a global basis. For example, substantial inroads could be made toward ending the poverty that today is known on far too wide a scale. Likewise, trends toward widening the range of nations with democratic political systems and with flourishing civil societies could be greatly enhanced.

In the diplomat’s view, the 21st century can be one of remarkable change for the better. Every effort must be made to achieve this more positive future.

Clay Constantinou, J.D. ’81, LL.M., is dean of the School of Diplomacy and International Relations.
The Biblical Perspective on Choosing a Wholesome Way of Life

BY RABBI ASHER FINKEL, PH.D.

As we enter the new millennium, the promotion of human rights as basic laws for the international order will advance human freedom to achieve greater mutual cooperation between peoples, in the advancement of technology, knowledge and decent living. However, such a prospect can only be realized once humanity acknowledges that freedom represents a dynamic opportunity for growth and transformation. One is not only free from threats, persecution, bias, enslavement and imprisonment or war that come to restrict life. One can become truly free for self-realization as an individual mortal creature in relation to others. One gains freedom as one transcends his/her life moments by a deeper awareness, spiritual satisfaction and personal fulfillment.

Freedom is the greatest value that the Bible posits for humanity, already in its opening chapter on “Creation.” Such a view was unique and revolutionary in Biblical times, but in our day it is proclaimed as necessary and an absolute principle. Over the past 2,000 years, the Western world was gradually transformed by the Bible. The Jewish-Christian teachings predicate human freedom not on a relativistic humanism but on a personal faith in and dependence upon God the Creator. The individual is a unique creature only because he/she enjoys the “image” of his Maker. Both genders are equal before the Creator. Adam is created as a single human being to teach paradigmatically that each individual is an entire world, the focus of God’s creative will. This principle of human equality and singular significance determines freedom. Each person enjoys the qualitative distinction to be free as his/her Maker is free. The human being is a partner with God following creation and assumes full responsibility for his/her actions. In the Biblical view, God displays his loving kindness on creation and wills it to be good. The human being can seek and strive for the same display of loving kindness and goodness. The person emulates God’s example in the Biblical presentation that offers the absolute standard. To be free is to choose this way of life voluntarily for the betterment of this world.

The historical event of Exodus from Egypt becomes the focus of transformative consciousness. The person is free from subjugation to human dictatorship of the Pharaonic god-king and its mythopoetic thought of nature worship. The Bible early on anchors human awareness of God’s presence in the historical event of a nation of slaves becoming free to live with dignity, in the “image” of their Maker. The people can be transformed to receive a Decalogue which stipulates human rights as basic laws. The second tablet of the Law opens with the right to life, which negates unconditionally the shedding of blood. Then the other rights are listed: the right to marriage and family, the right to possessions and profession, the right to fair trial and protection from licentious confiscation.

In modern times, René Cassin was chiefly responsible for the formulation of the “Universal Declaration of Human Rights,” which was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 10, 1948. He located its ideological roots with the Decalogue, but he avoided reference to God as the normative source. For the first Tablet of the Law formulates axiomatically a key statement that comes to revolutionize human consciousness. In counterdistinction to nature worship, it stipulates “I am the Lord your God, who took you out of Egypt, out of the land of bondage” (Exodus 20:2). The reality of the wholly Other, who is totally free to act in his creation, can be acknowledged fully by a person who is released from physical, mental and spiritual bondage. People can be transformed when their freedom is experienced on the cognitive submission only to the ultimate Reality.

Civilizations rise and fall by means of power and war. However, the Biblical goal of human achievement is “shalom” (Proverbs 3:17). This signifies wholesomeness in human relations: person to God, person to person, person to non-person, i.e. nature, and person to self. In the interrelated understanding of such harmonious living, all these experiential relations speak of value in a moral order. The mediating values of the polarized experience in all these areas capture the Creator’s expression for human wholesomeness.

Building on the great achievement of democratic society in the promotion of freedom and human rights, we are asked to advance educationally towards wholesome living that acknowledges ultimate authority of our Creator in human conduct. The prophet Isaiah depicts the final prospect of genuine human freedom as a serene setting of beasts dwelling peacefully with domesticated animals, while a mere child can lead them. No harm and no destructive force threaten humanity anymore, as it becomes free to be “filled with the knowledge of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea” (Isaiah 11:9).
At its most basic level, faith may be defined as the acceptance of that which we cannot prove. For many of us, the experience of faith first comes alive in a personal encounter. Looking into the eyes of another, we experience a reality that is beyond our ability to perfectly measure or control; instead we are invited to believe, to hope and to love. The threshold to faith in God is most often crossed by our faith in another human being.

No matter how deeply immersed we may become in the trivialities and tribulations of our everyday experience, most of us find our center of gravity in someone we love. I think of the popular song in which the singer tells us that he has lost faith in everything but the woman he loves: “T here but for the grace of you go I ...”

Because we are embodied, we relate to the world on a physical level, but we want to share ourselves with others on a level that is more profound than the merely physical. We want to become persons with spiritual qualities like sincerity, honesty, sensitivity and generosity. We do not want to be phony, deceitful, uncaring or self-absorbed. We want to develop the self-discipline to keep confidences, to be loyal and to have insight into why we think what we think and say what we say and do what we do. We want to relate to those we love on a spiritual level.

The most important relationships of our lives, the ones that help us grow the most, like marriage and friendship, are based on faith. We not only place our trust in others, we do something more than that — we entrust ourselves to them. We have no proof that our spouse will be true to us. We have no proof that our friends will not betray us. Nevertheless, we make these most vital decisions of our lives not only on the basis of investigation, observation or experiment, but also on the simple act of believing that another human being is sincere and trustworthy, worthy of our faith.

There are friendships and marriages that begin in faith but come to a sad end precisely because the partners have lost faith in each other. A relationship may continue to endure after trust has been weakened, but this is a critical time: Real love cannot long continue in existence without hope and faith.

Our faith waxes and wanes, grows strong or weak, as we live our lives. We have periods of closeness and of alienation. Sometimes we feel good about ourselves and our friendships, and other times we feel futile and hopeless. Sometimes we feel close to God, and sometimes we feel far away. The great dance of life is animated by the presence or absence of faith in another. The ultimate Other is God.

In this time of passage from one millennium to another, the future of faith often seems deeply threatened, torn between opposite poles of skepticism and fanaticism. Many of our traditional religious institutions are weakened, dazed by the onslaught of sweeping cultural change. On the other hand, some have become energized with a terrifying fervor fueled, it often seems, by hostility or hatred. In the new millennium, where can we find resolution to these seemingly insurmountable difficulties?

In the Gospel of John, we learn the stunning secret: “God is love.” The grace of God in the entire universe, the grace of God within us, is love. Whenever our faith enables us to bring real love to birth in this world — generous, unselfish, long-suffering and abiding love — we are dealing with a reality that is given to us from above. It is not merely a human reality but a Divine presence, in fact, the presence of God. Jesus puts it this way: “Whatever you do to the least of my brethren, you did it to me.”

Reverend James Cafone ’61/M.A. ’67, S.T.D., is an assistant professor of religious studies in the College of Arts and Sciences and minister to the Priest Community.
From Perilous Times, Words of Comfort

By Monsignor Richard M. Liddy '60, S.T.L., Ph.D.

In 1879, the English writer and orator, John Henry Newman, made a remarkably prescient remark about the coming 20th century. A convert to Catholicism, Newman — over the objections of some who considered him “too liberal” — had been named a Cardinal of the Catholic Church by Pope Leo XIII. In his speech accepting the red hat in Rome, Newman predicted that the coming century would be an ominous period for the Church. In particular, he put his finger on the issue of “truth.” He singled out the 19th century’s tendency to invoke particular truths — the truths of science and of humanistic good will — as ways of denying any greater truths, particularly the truths of religion.

And ... it must be borne in mind that there is much in the liberalistic theory which is good and true; for example, not to say more, the precepts of justice, truthfulness, sobriety, self-command, benevolence, which ... are among its avowed principles, and the natural laws of society. It is not till we find that this array of principles is intended to supersede, to block out, religion, that we pronounce it to be evil. There never was a device of the Enemy, so cleverly framed, and with such promise of success.

From this calculated rejection of religious truth, Newman foresaw dark and ominous consequences for the 20th century. His words echo Dostoyevsky’s, written at about the same time, “If there is no God, everything is permitted.” Without truth, without attention to the inner voice summoning us to what is right, no matter the cost, then anarchy reigns, “the center falls apart” and violence is unleashed on the land.

Of course, at the end of the 20th century, the history of such ideologies made people wary of any “truth” at all. For many, truth — even the search for truth — has ceased to be an existential category in their lives. Some, still captured by the enlightenment ideology of scientism, reduce all of human consciousness to neuro-biology and lower levels of reality. For others in this “post-modern” world, there are only incommensurate worlds among which we choose for merely short-term pragmatic reasons. There is nothing worth caring about, nothing truly worthy of extravagant love.

When Beavis and Butthead become the icons of a culture, we are all in trouble.

It is chiefly for these reasons that the Catholic Church will certainly continue to struggle during the third millennium — as she has throughout her history. Certainly she will struggle because of her own sins and her own arrogance. But she will also suffer from the tremendous cultural forces arrayed against her mission of witnessing to her Lord who called himself “the truth.” In the third millennium, as in the previous two, she will certainly be counter-cultural.

Nevertheless, Catholics believe that, because of the abiding promise of their Lord to “be with them until the end of time,” Catholicism will be a presence in the new millennium. In 1925, G. K. Chesterton indicated what kind of presence by telling the story of his own conversion.

I had been blundering about since my birth with two huge and unmanageable machines of different shapes and without apparent connection — the world and the Christian tradition. I had found this hole in the world: the fact that one must somehow find a way of loving the world without trusting it ... I found this projecting feature of Christian theology, like a sort of hard spike, the dogmatic insistence that God was personal, and had made a world separate from himself. The spike of dogma fitted exactly into the hole in the world — it had evidently been meant to go there — and then the strange things began to happen. When once these two parts of the two machines had come together, one after another, all the other parts fitted and fell in with an eerie exactitude. I could hear bolt after bolt over all the machinery falling into its place with a kind of click of relief ... Instinct after instinct was answered by doctrine after doctrine.

And as Newman, peering forward toward an ominous 20th century, still had confidence in the Catholic community, so Catholics on the verge of the new millennium can take comfort from his words in 1879.

Such is the state of things ... and it is well that it should be realized by all of us; but it must not be supposed for a moment that I am afraid of it. I lament it deeply, because I foresee that it may be the ruin of many souls; but I have no fear at all that it really can do aught of serious harm to the Word of God, to Holy Church, to our Almighty King, the Lion of the tribe of Judah, Faithful and True, or to His Vicar on earth. Christianity has been too often in what seemed deadly peril that we should fear for it any new trial now.

Monsignor Richard M. Liddy ’60, S.T.L., Ph.D., is the University Professor of Catholic Thought and Culture.
Jubilee 2000: Celebrating the Millennium

In conjunction with the Catholic Church, Seton Hall University has chosen the theme of “Jubilee 2000” to commemorate the arrival of the third millennium. Aimed at the spirit of renewal, the theme is rooted in the Old Testament.

During the time of the Israelites, every seventh year, like every seventh day, was regarded as holy and set aside for rest. Every 50th year (the year that followed seven complete cycles of seven years), the year of jubilee was observed as a sabbatical year of special solemnity — a time of joy and a year of remission or universal pardon. As the year 2000 is a year of jubilee, the Catholic Church and the University chose to focus their millennium celebrations around this tradition in order to promote personal renewal and a strengthened relationship with the Church.

According to Monsignor William C. Harms, D.Min., vice president for planning and chair of the University’s Millennium Committee, “In choosing to adopt this theme, the Millennium Committee realized that our University is made up of individuals with diverse beliefs. Though rooted in the Catholic Church, we feel the Jubilee 2000 theme represents a universal challenge to our community to enter this new century by rediscovering love, hope and faith.”

The Seton Hall community is invited to participate in the following events in celebration of Jubilee 2000:

March 1
St. Elizabeth Ann Seton Charter Day, 1 p.m., Kozlowski Hall Auditorium. (973) 378-9834.

Archbishop Gerety Lecture: “Catholicism in American Society at the Dawn of the New Millennium” by R. Scott Appleby, Ph.D., professor of history, University of Notre Dame, 8 p.m., Chapel of the Good Shepherd, Lewis Hall. (973) 761-9633.

March 28
Seton Hall University presents “A Celebration of Women 2000: Women in the New Millennium,” 8:30 a.m.-4 p.m., Bishop Dougherty University Center. (973) 761-9076.

April 6
Poetry-in-the-Round and Primavera Italiana present Jonathan Galassi, president of the Academy of American Poets and editor-in-chief of Farrar, Straus & Giroux, reading from his recent translation of the works of the Nobel Prize-winning Italian poet Eugenio Montale. The event is jointly sponsored by the Joseph M. and Geraldine C. La Motta Chair in Italian Studies, 7:45 p.m., Kozlowski Hall Auditorium. (973) 275-2928.
Men’s Basketball Preview

Post-season play and recruiting improve chances to be a contender

By Marie Wozniak
Assistant Athletic Director/Sports Communications

With back-to-back post-season appearances in the National Invitation Tournament, Head Coach Tommy Amaker rejuvenated the Seton Hall men’s basketball program, putting it in position to continue its rise in the BIG EAST Conference.

The excitement in South Orange surrounding the 1999-2000 season stems from a strong nucleus of experienced players, led by four returning starters and a solid recruiting class.

In his second season as head coach, Amaker established the Pirates as a force to be reckoned with in the BIG EAST. The 1998-99 squad reeled off seven consecutive wins in the early part of the season, including a victory over 12th-ranked Syracuse in the Carrier Dome. Some nagging injuries and inconsistencies slowed the Pirates’ climb, although the squad earned its second post-season bid with a 15-15 record, while falling one point short to eventual national champion Connecticut in the BIG EAST tournament quarterfinals.

“Overall, we are quite excited about the year. Coming off two post-season berths, I think it’s an opportunity for this group to take another step,” says Amaker, who has a 30-30 mark in two seasons.

For Seton Hall to take that next step, it will rely on senior starters Shaheen Holloway, Rimas Kaukenas and Gary Saunders. The trio gives the Pirates an experienced perimeter game, as all are proven scorers. Sophomore center Charles Manga is the fourth returning starter, while touted recruits Samuel Dalembert and Darius Lane and junior college transfer Kevin Wilkins make the Pirates’ outlook bright.

Holloway fought through an injury-plagued season last year, but was still one of the top playmakers in the conference with 5 assists per game to go along with his 9.3 scoring average. The Pirates’ point guard since he stepped onto campus in 1996, a healthy Holloway can be one of the conference’s most exciting players. Putting last season’s disappointments behind him, the 5-foot-10 co-captain is ready to close out his career on a strong note and is a key to the Pirates’ success.

“Shaheen has a lot of pride, and he’s very competitive. When you have those two elements in a player, and he’s recognizing that it’s his final college season, it usually means that he is going to put forth all of his efforts and energies to make it a really good year,” Amaker says. “He’s been through some tough things, some injuries and adversities, and he deserves to have a really good year. I think he is working hard to put himself in that position, and the other players recognize that.”

Kaukenas, who shares the team captain duties, emerged as a scoring threat last year. The tenacious guard tied with Saunders in averaging a team-high 13.5 points per game. Kaukenas also was the top free-throw shooter in the BIG EAST, converting more than 84 percent per contest. Undoubtedly he was the Pirates’ most consistent player and is expected to be a strong leader.

The 6-foot-5 Saunders, who had transferred from Georgia Institute of Technology with two years’ eligibility, can score in a variety of ways, whether slashing to the basket or hitting the outside jumper and three-pointer. With his great athleticism, the senior is a key to the Pirates’ transition game.

Sophomore Ty Shine, pressed into a starting role last year when Holloway was injured, performed admirably, proving that he is a capable point guard at this level. His scoring and ballhandling abilities give Amaker more options in the backcourt.

Making his debut for the Pirates is 6-foot-4 sophomore guard Darius Lane, a former Minnesota “Mr. Basketball” from Totino-Grace High School in Fridley, Minnesota. Despite sitting out last season for academic reasons, Lane practiced with the team and knows the Pirate system. He has tremendous scoring capabilities and, if he can bounce back from the year layoff, could be an impact player, further strengthening the Pirates’ already solid perimeter game.

In the frontcourt, the Pirates will have to replace the heart and soul of last year’s team, Duane Jordan, who often played larger than his 6-foot-6 frame. Aside from providing invaluable leadership, he was the squad’s top rebounder with 7 per game.

Last season, as the Pirates’ only player taller than
Women’s Basketball Preview

Greater depth steels team for challenges ahead

By Jeff Andriesse
Assistant Sports Information Director

The Seton Hall women’s basketball team entered the 1999-2000 season with confidence that it could improve on last year’s 6-21 record. Throw in four recruits capable of challenging the current crop of returnees for playing time, and the stage is set for an ascent in the BIG EAST Conference.

Victories last season were hard to come by; in fact, Seton Hall had the fewest wins since 1985. But Head Coach Phyllis Mangina ‘81, now in her 15th year guiding the Pirates, has built two NCAA Tournament squads and knows what it takes to get back there. Last year’s team was raw and inexperienced, but, by the season’s end, it was capable of challenging many of the top teams in the BIG EAST, losing close games to NCAA Tournament teams Rutgers and Boston College.

“By the end of the season, we were just figuring out how to play together,” Mangina says. “As a whole, we have yet to play up to our capabilities. I stressed off-season conditioning with the team, and we should be well-prepared for what last year might have been a little overwhelming.”

Sophomore Charles Manga’s height is an asset to the Pirates’ offense and defense. 6-foot-6, Manga as a freshman found himself as the starting center. Considering he had played competitive basketball for only three years, the 6-foot-10 Manga made great strides during the season, finishing as the team’s second leading rebounder with 5.3 per game and earning the team’s Most Improved Player Award.

The addition of the 6-foot-11 Dalembert gives Seton Hall much-needed size down low. A Parade All-American at St. Patrick’s High School in Elizabeth, New Jersey, the highly touted Dalembert is a shot-blocking specialist, averaging more than eight blocks per game to go along with 13 points and 14 rebounds. The freshman could be an impact player immediately.

Sophomore Kevin Wilkins, a transfer from Tallahassee Community College, brings experience to the Pirates’ frontline. A product of Atlantic City High School, Wilkins has the ability to pick up the slack in rebounding and scoring created by the loss of Jordan. A strong 6-foot-8 forward, he possesses good athleticism.

Junior Reggie Garrett and a pair of freshmen, Al Harris and Greg Morton, give Seton Hall the depth in the frontcourt that has been lacking over the last few seasons. Garrett, a 6-foot-6 forward, has been forced to play out of position for most of his career, but he should be more productive as a small forward.

Harris, from Miramar High School in Florida, is a strong and powerful 6-foot-8 forward who most recently played for The Winchendon School in Massachusetts. Classmate Greg Morton, a 6-foot-7 forward from St. Raymond’s High School in Bronx, New York, joins with Harris to give Amaker great flexibility in his front line rotation.

The Pirates have the advantage this year of having more players in practice every day with transfers Desmond Herod and Ryan Peterson. Both players will sit out the 1999-2000 season, but will be available to practice. Herod, who transferred after one season at the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, is a 6-foot-4 shooting guard from Adelphi Academy in Brooklyn. Peterson, a transfer from the University of Buffalo, is a 5-foot-11 point guard who attended Seton Hall Prep.

“We view this as a key year in the crossroads of where we’re going with our program. I think we’ve established some good roots as far as recruiting and post-season play,” Amaker says. “Now this is a key year if we can continuously take steps up the ladder. We’ve shown that we’re willing to work, and the guys are willing to commit themselves. If we can start the process of putting it all together, then this is the year to become a contender.”

Three-point threat Erika Ashmon is one of the team’s top defensive players.
Mangina says the team’s biggest asset will be depth, particularly at the guard positions. Four starters return: senior point guard Yolanda Rouse, junior forward Starr Fuller, junior guard Arminda Moreno and sophomore center Susan Murray.

Rouse is an offensive phenom who scored 33 points in Seton Hall's final game of the season last year in the BIG EAST Tournament and averaged 10.6 points for the season. Moreno led the team in scoring at 12.3 points per game (ppg) and was named First Team All-New Jersey for her efforts. Fuller was the team’s leading rebounder, pulling down 7.6 per contest and is poised for a big year. Murray, who showed a lot of promise as a freshman playing against taller and more experienced opponents, will be asked to take on a similar role this season. Murray is expected to improve upon her production of 6.3 points and 5 rebounds per game.

"Yolanda can be a great player in this league," Mangina says. "With Starr, Arminda and Susan all returning, we are in as good a position, if not better, than a majority of teams in the BIG EAST."

The Pirates also return several other players from last year who will battle for playing time. Senior guard Erika Ashmon, a three-point threat, is one of the team’s top defensive players. Junior Devin Jefferson, the heart and soul of the second unit, will see a lot of time at forward this season. Sophomores Toronda Hayes and Stacey Townsend are expected to be key contributors. Hayes showed tremendous quickness and offensive ability despite playing much of last season with a broken nose. Townsend began last year as an unheralded point guard, but by the end of the season was starting on a regular basis. Junior Naimah Smith last season joined the team midway through the year, averaging 5.1 points and more than two assists per game in a reserve role at point guard.

The freshmen on this year’s team are all capable of earning extensive playing time. According to Mangina, the opportunity to start is not out of the question for any of the four recruits. Cecilia Lindqvist, who played for the Swedish National Team last summer, has a great chance to earn the starting small forward spot. She is an experienced player who averaged 15.6 points as a senior at Sandagymnasiet High School in Huskvarna, Sweden. Leslie Ardon, a 6-foot-2 forward, should also earn playing time at forward or center. An athletic talent from Trinity in the French West Indies, she gives the Pirates another rebounding presence. Simona Burgess and Synia Willis round out the freshmen. Burgess, a 5-foot-6 guard from Bronx, New York, averaged 2.5 points and 5.5 assists as a junior for DeWitt Clinton High School before injuring her knee during her senior campaign. If fully recovered, she has a chance to earn playing time at the point guard spot. The 5-foot-8 Willis hails from Cherry Hill, New Jersey, via Cherry Hill West High School, where she averaged 19.8 points and 8 rebounds as a guard/forward.

"We are very fortunate to have these young women in our program," Mangina says of the freshmen. "I'm excited about this season and beyond, due to the overall quality of this class."

Seton Hall's schedule also will present a challenge in 1999-2000. In addition to facing national powers Connecticut and Rutgers twice in BIG EAST play, the Pirates hosted 1999 NCAA runner-up Duke on December 11 and on December 30 traveled to George Washington, which was nationally ranked throughout 1998-99. The Pirates opened the season with a road game at Richmond on November 23, then traveled to the Moran Realty Classic at DePaul University over Thanksgiving week before returning to Walsh Gymnasium for the home opener on November 30 against Pepperdine.

"This is a young team, but also an experienced team," Mangina said. "We will be challenged early and often both in and out of the conference, and we will have to play at a very high level to be successful."
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<td><strong>4</strong> Swimming vs. La Salle 5:00 p.m.</td>
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<td><strong>5</strong> Men's/Women's Track at Millrose Games (Madison Square Garden) 3:00 p.m.</td>
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<td><strong>7</strong> Men's Basketball at Connecticut 7:30 p.m.</td>
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<td><strong>9</strong> Men's/Women's Track at East Stroudsburg All Day</td>
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<td><strong>10-11</strong> Baseball at BIG EAST Championships TBA</td>
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<td><strong>12</strong> Women's Golf at Boston College 7:30 p.m.</td>
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<td><strong>13</strong> Wrestling at Millersville with Princeton and Bucknell 11 a.m.</td>
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<td><strong>14-15</strong> Men's/Women's Track at Colonial Relays TBA</td>
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<td><strong>15-16</strong> Baseball at Boston College 15-16</td>
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<td><strong>16</strong> Men's/Women's Track at West Point TBA</td>
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<td><strong>17</strong> Men's/Women's Track at Seton Hall Open II TBA</td>
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<td><strong>18</strong> Men's/Women's Track at Pittsburgh 7:30 p.m.</td>
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<td><strong>19-20</strong> Men's/Women's Track at BIG EAST Championships TBA</td>
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<td><strong>21</strong> Men's/Women's Track at Providence 3:30 p.m.</td>
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<td><strong>22</strong> Women's Basketball at Saint Francis 3:00 p.m.</td>
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<td><strong>23</strong> Men's/Women's Track at Villanova 3:00 p.m.</td>
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<td><strong>24</strong> Women's Basketball at Jacksonville 3:00 p.m.</td>
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<td><strong>25</strong> Baseball at North Carolina 3:00 p.m.</td>
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<td><strong>26</strong> Baseball at North Carolina 1:00 p.m.</td>
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<td><strong>27</strong> Men's/Women's Track at West Virginia 1:00 p.m.</td>
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<td><strong>28</strong> Women's Basketball at Villanova 3:00 p.m.</td>
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<td><strong>29-30</strong> Men's/Women's Track at Penn Relays TBA</td>
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<td><strong>31</strong> Men's/Women's Track at Jacksonville 1:00 p.m.</td>
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<td>March</td>
<td><strong>4</strong> Baseball at Virginia Noon</td>
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<td><strong>5</strong> Women's Basketball at BIG EAST Championships TBA</td>
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<td><strong>6</strong> Men's/Women's Track at Brown 1:00 p.m.</td>
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<td><strong>7</strong> Men's/Women's Track at Manhattan 1:00 p.m.</td>
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<td><strong>8</strong> Swimming at ECWA Diving Championships All Day</td>
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<td><strong>10</strong> Men's/Women's Track at NJIT All Day</td>
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<td><strong>11</strong> Men's/Women's Track at BIG EAST Championships TBA</td>
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<td><strong>12</strong> Men's/Women's Track at NCAA Indoor Track Championships TBA</td>
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<td><strong>16-18</strong> Wrestling at NCAA Championships TBA</td>
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<td><strong>26</strong> Men's/Women's Track at St. John's TBA</td>
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<td><strong>27</strong> Men's/Women's Track at Virginia Tech 3:00 p.m.</td>
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<td><strong>28</strong> Baseball at Maryland 3:00 p.m.</td>
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<td><strong>29</strong> Softball at Georgia 3:00 p.m.</td>
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<td><strong>30</strong> Men's/Women's Track at Virginia Tech 3:00 p.m.</td>
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<td><strong>31</strong> Men's/Women's Track at Virginia Tech 3:00 p.m.</td>
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Winter 2000  35
1940s

Bertrand Abbazia ’49, of Summit, attended a 50th reunion ceremony in October 1998 commemorating Seton Hall’s 1948 undefeated soccer team that boasted an 11-0-3 record. Abbazia, who has the distinction of never having played in a losing game during his college career, scored 20 goals that season, a record that remained unbroken for 14 years. He is a top-producing real estate sales associate with Burgdoff ERA in Summit.

1950s

Joseph C. Kennedy ’50, of Lexington, MA, was selected by the Aiken Taylor Award for modern American poetry. Kennedy has authored numerous college and high school textbooks on literature and writing, compiled anthologies of poetry and fiction, and published many children’s books including The Eagle as Wide as the World (1997) and Olympics (1998).

W. Peter Kepsel ’51, of Hasbrouck Heights, was appointed chairman of the New Jersey Utility Investors. Kepsel previously was vice president of Ortani Savings Bank in Hackensack. Robert G. Schmitt ’51, of Washington Township, was elected president of membership of the Northeast Bergen American Association of Retired Persons (AARP) Chapter 400.

James W. Weinstein, M.B.A. ’54, of Wayne, was appointed commissioner of the New Jersey Department of Transportation. Weinstein will serve as chairman of the NJ Transit board of directors and as a member of the state’s three toll road authorities. He was the president of Riverfront Associates, a Trenton-based public relations and government affairs firm that he co-founded in 1990.

Hirsch Lazar Silverman, M.A.E. ’57, Ph.D., of West Orange, was designated a Fellow of the Academy of Learning and Developmental Disorders. He has been a professor emeritus in the graduate division of Seton Hall’s College of Education and Human Services since 1980. Silverman is a practicing psychologist, specializing in mental retardation, dyslexia, school phobias and family problems.

1960s

Edward Schoifet, J.D. ’60, of North Brunswick, was named the 1999 Professional Lawyer of the Year by the New Jersey Commission on Professionalism. Schoifet, a certified matrimonial mediator and arbitrator, is president-elect of the New Jersey chapter of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers. Vincent R. Sprouls Sr. ’60, of Highlands, received the Lifetime Achievement and Official of the Year awards from the Shore Chapter of the New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association. Sprouls, a starter and referee for track and cross-country meets, has been officiating for more than 30 years.

William T. Cooper ’61/J.D. ’72, of Bridgewater, was named Irish Person of the Year by the Somerset County Celebration of the Irish for revitalizing the Somerville Saint Patrick’s Day parade. Cooper, an attorney in Somerville, is secretary of the Irish-American Public Action Committee and a member of the American/Ireland Education Foundation, the Irish Language Foundation and the Irish-American Cultural Institute. Thomas P. Dunn ’61, of Clearwater, FL, was appointed controller of the Speech, Hearing and Stress Clinic in Pinellas Park, FL. Sister Elenor T. Maraglino ’61, of Bronx, NY, celebrated 50 years as a sister of St. Joseph of Peace. Sister Maraglino, a former advocate for women detained at the Rose M. Singer Center on Rikers Island, was house manager of the Valley Lodge Shelter, a city-run transitional home for the homeless. She currently is a volunteer at Our Lady of Refuge Church in the Bronx.

Maria Mazzotti Gillan ’61, of Hawthorne, co-edited (with her daughter, Jennifer) Identity Lessons: Contemporary Writing about Learning to be American (Penguin/ Putnam, 1999). Gillan, the director of the Poetry Center at Passaic County Community College, recently published a collection of poetry titled Things My Mother Told Me (Guernica, 1999).

Joseph S. Montefusco ’62, of Colonia, joined Weichert Realtors as a sales associate in the Hillsborough office. For 28 years, he had been a guidance counselor at Bridgewater-Raritan High School.

Michael A. Nigro ’63, of Rideland, MS, was appointed to president of Crystal Springs, an apparel manufacturing company. Nigro, the executive vice president of the company since 1979, has worked in apparel manufacturing for more than 25 years.


Daniel J. Hoy ’65, of Newark, was appointed president and general manager of the carrier network products division at Wildfire Communications in Lexington, MA. He will define and oversee the company’s expanded public telephone network carrier strategy. Hoy previously was the chief operating officer and senior vice president of Summa Four Inc. Robert J. Tarte ’65/J.D. ’69, of Westfield, was elected the first vice president of Community Access Unlimited, a social service agency based in Elizabeth. The company serves the disabled community.

Patrick J. Pelosi ’66, M.A. ’72/Ed. D. ’93, of East Hanover, was named superintendent of the West Essex regional school system in North Caldwell. He is the only superintendent in the state to be appointed to the New Jersey Professional Teaching Standards Board by the New Jersey Board of Education. Pelosi was a member of the doctoral studies board of directors, an Upward Bound program instructor and a library media coordinator at Seton Hall University.

Daniel M. Hurley, J.D. ’67, of Watchung, was appointed first vice president of the New Jersey State Bar Association. A certified trial attorney, Hurley is the senior trial litigation partner with the Short Hills law firm of Hurley & Vasios, P.A.
Robert J. Losyk ’67/M.A. ’69, of Davie, FL, was designated a Certified Speaking Professional (C.S.P.), the highest honor given by the National Speakers Association. Only 258 people hold the award worldwide. Losyk is the president and CEO of Innovative Training Solutions Inc. in Fort Lauderdale.

Reverend Kevin M. Hanbury ’68, M.Div. ’75/Ed.S. ’79/Ed.D. ’85, of Spring Lake, received Seton Hall’s College of Education and Human Services Archbishop Walsh Award at the College’s annual awards brunch in October 1999. Father Hanbury, associate dean of the College, was recognized for his distinguished contribution to the religious community through his lifestyle and career. He has been a contributing author to Nova Homiletic Services and also has written for Today’s Parish and Catechist magazines. He is a consultant for RCL Publishing, as well as director of Family Retreat Days in the Newark Archdiocese. He has been an adjunct professor of Seton Hall for the past 10 years.

Joseph A. Spinella, J.D. ’68, of Clifton, was named the New Jersey Commission on Professionalism’s 1999 Professional Lawyer of the Year. Spinella is a certified trial attorney.

Steven Novak Jr. ’69, of North Plainfield, was inducted into the New Jersey Scholastic Coaches Association Hall of Fame. During the 16 years he was head baseball coach at South Plainfield High School, Novak guided the teams to six league championships. Honored as the Mid-State Conference and the Greater Middlesex Conference Division Coach of the Year, he also coached South Plainfield’s soccer team.

Robert A. Winter ’69, of Tuscaloosa, AL, was nominated for the Tuscaloosa County Citizen of the Year award, sponsored by the Tuscaloosa Civitan Club. The award honors outstanding contributions to the community. Winter is superintendent of the Tuscaloosa city schools.

1970s

Robert M. Gilmartin, M.A.E. ’70, of Midland Park, was named superintendent of West Milford Township public schools. Gilmartin, a school administrator for the past 25 years, was a history teacher for 10 years in the Hamilton Township, Westwood and Midland Park school districts.

Joseph A. Bottita ’71/J.D. ’74, of Florham Park, was sworn in as immediate past president of the New Jersey State Bar Association. He is an attorney with the law firm of Bottita & Bascelli in West Orange and Wayne. Sister Maureen Crowley, M.A.E. ’71, of Bloomfield, received Seton Hall’s College of Education and Human Services Most Distinguished Alumnus award for 1999 at the College’s annual awards brunch in October 1999. She is the principal at Immaculate Conception High School in Montclair. Sister Maureen also was honored with the 1999 Catholic Secondary Education Award from the National Catholic Education Association and with the 1994 Ancient Order of Hibernians, Division No. 9, “Irishwoman of the Year” Award in recognition of her accomplishments in Catholic education.

Susan Klebaur-Armstrong ’72, of Manahawkin, received a master’s degree in teaching through a distance learning program at Marygrove College in Detroit. She has been a fifth grade teacher at Stafford Intermediate in Manahawkin for 14 years.

Patricia Renner ’73, of Mountainside, was appointed director of Weichert Real Estate and Insurance School in Morris Plains. She brings 14 years of industry experience in training and an in-depth knowledge of regional and national real estate.

William Dowd, J.D. ’75, of Westfield, was appointed vice president of finance and chief financial officer of Asarco Incorporated. Dowd, a member of the Financial Executives Institute and the American Bar Association, is also the director of the Southern Peru Copper Corporation, a subsidiary of Asarco. Francis Foey ’75, of South Orange, was a participant in the Leukemia Society of America’s Team in Training Marathon that took place in San Diego. All proceeds benefitted programs for research, patient aid and public education. Foey, a small forward on the 1970-74 Pirate basketball teams, is the owner of Gram’s Natural Foods in Clinton, a business that caters to those who are striving to maintain healthy lifestyles. Mary Lou Parker, J.D. ’75, of Summit, was appointed a trustee of the New Jersey State Academy for Educational Research.

Deehan Scholarship Established for Stillman Students

Honoring John P. Deehan ’52, M.B.A. for his more than 40 years of service and dedication to Seton Hall, a University scholarship committee has surpassed its goal of $100,000 to endow the John P. Deehan Scholarship Fund.

After Deehan announced his retirement last year as a professor of accounting, the scholarship committee, chaired by Monsignor William Noé Field ’36, curator of rare books and archives and director of special collections, established the scholarship to provide annual tuition support to an outstanding and deserving Stillman School of Business student.

“John has been a true partner to so many here at the University — our faculty, our alumni and, most importantly, our students,” says Dolores Tremain Martin, Ph.D., dean of the Stillman School. “For 40 years, he has shared in and been committed to our students’ academic, spiritual and professional lives. This scholarship is an enduring tribute to his commitment to education and to Seton Hall that allows us to hold on to a piece of his extraordinary leadership and integrity for years to come.”

Since he began his career at Seton Hall in 1959, Deehan has been involved with the University community on a number of levels. His achievements include serving as chair of the accounting department for 24 years; serving as associate dean of the M.B.A. program for eight years; establishing the Accounting Internship Program; helping to establish the Seton Hall chapter of Beta Alpha Psi, the National Accounting Honor Society, and serving as the chapter moderator for 10 years; and assisting in the establishment of the Stillman School Alumni Association. Deehan has acted as moderator for the Black Student Accounting Association, the Accounting Club and Phi Chi Theta, the first female business sorority. He was secretary of the Tri-Partite Committee that established the University Senate and the President’s Catholicity Committee.

Deehan received many awards during his tenure at the University, including the Catholic Layman Award, presented by the Holy Name Society (1975); the New Jersey Society of Certified Public Accountants Award (1977); the Seton Hall Outstanding Alumnus Award (1978); and the Seton Hall McQuaid Medal (1980). He was awarded the Outstanding Catholic Layman of the Year Award by Our Lady of Sorrow’s Church in South Orange last April. For information on contributing to the John P. Deehan Scholarship Fund, call (973) 761-9222.
Twenty years ago, Lawrence Cirelli ’74 wrote a story titled “The Lady and Speakers” and submitted it to Chimaera, a Seton Hall University literary magazine. “I saw myself at the time as a budding artist, and sent the story to the magazine certain that I would be ‘discovered,’” he says. “I can tell you now that the story was truly awful.”

And that was the end of his writing career — for the time being. Cirelli married, went into business for himself as a wallpapering contractor, had three children and returned to his writing “roots” in 1994. “Years ago, I was sitting around with my younger brother, and he, in a drunken ‘I love you, man’ moment, said how he admired me,” Cirelli remembers. “My response to him was ‘I don’t think I’ll ever consider myself successful unless I get published.’ He said, ‘I didn’t know you write.’ I told him, ‘I don’t. But I always thought I would.’”

Cirelli shared the same story with a close friend, who encouraged him to put pen to paper. “I wrote her a short story,” he says. “She liked it, so I wrote more.”

The stories were well-received by a handful of Cirelli’s friends, so he decided to take a class at the New School in Manhattan, taught by renowned author David Markson (Reader’s Block, Wittgenstein’s Mistress). “I got favorable reviews from my classmates throughout the course of the class,” he says. “My third submission to the class became the fourth chapter in my new novel, Harvesting Ice.”

The setting for Harvesting Ice presented itself to Cirelli in Winter 1995. “I knew what I wanted to say with the story,” he explains. “I was fascinated by the idea of a continuum of relationships and how one relationship affected the next. I drove along the Delaware River in Barryville, New York, where the story takes place, and I saw huge icebergs sprouting from the exposed rocks in the river. My mind raced, turning the nearly two-hour ride home into a blur.”

The actual writing of the novel took more than a moment’s inspiration, Cirelli admits. He joined a writers’ group in Round Brook, New Jersey, and worked on Harvesting Ice for the next two and half years. When the novel was complete, Cirelli sent sample chapters to 10 publishers. A friend, Frank Smith ’73, sent him an article about a Westfield book publisher (Town Book Press) looking for local talent, he recalls.

And so his dream of becoming published became a reality. “The day I completed the novel will always be one of the most satisfying days of my life,” Cirelli says. “The fact that it has been published is just icing on a very sweet cake.

“To me, the ‘Great American Novel’ is the ultimate achievement of a writer,” Cirelli says. “Like running the New York Marathon is the ultimate achievement of a weekend jogger. I wanted to see if I could do it.”

Cirelli’s novel, Harvesting Ice, is available at the Town Book Store of Maplewood and Westfield and most major bookstores. He is working on his second novel.

Kathleen B. Estabrooks, J.D. ’77, of Cranford, was named the New Jersey Commission on Professionalism’s 1999 Lawyer of the Year. Estabrooks is an attorney for the Township of Springfield Planning Board. Linda Fowler Curcio ’77, of Westfield, was named arts and entertainment editor of the Star-Ledger in Newark.
Jennifer M. Ryan '79, Ph.D., of Montclair, announced the opening of her family medical practice in Caldwell. Ryan, who is board certified in family practice, also is on staff at Mountainside Hospital in Glen Ridge. Ronald C. Stanziate '79 and Lori Maloney Stanziate '79, of Middletown, announced the birth of their daughter, Elyse Ann, in November 1998.

M.A.E. '79/Ed.D. '94, of Manalapan, was appointed superintendent of Waldwick schools. Szabo had been principal of Bloomfield High School since 1988.

1980s

William L. Brennan '80, of Westfield, was appointed municipal court judge in Westfield. Brennan brings more than 15 years of legal experience to his new post, including five years as assistant district attorney in Brooklyn, the second largest district attorney’s office in the nation. Since 1988, he has been a partner in the law firm of Callan, Regenstrenstreich, Koster & Brady, with offices in Shrewsbury and New York City.

Julia Slattery '80, of West Caldwell, was appointed assistant principal of Livingston High School, Frank L. Morrell campus. Currently in her 18th year with the district, Slattery has been a basic skills instructor and teacher.

Paul Hotak Choi, M.A.E. '81, of Livingston, received a Doctor of Ministry from The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, KY. Linda J. Mack, J.D. '81, of Lawrenceville, was named to the board of trustees of the McCarter Theatre in Princeton, which has won a Tony for being the nation’s outstanding regional theater. Mack, a partner in Fox, Rothschild, O’Brien & Frankel, also is co-chair of the Super-Fund Committee for the environmental law section of the New Jersey State Bar Association, a trustee for the Mercer County Bar Association and a member of the Society of Women Environmental Professionals.

Marcella L. Piasecki '81, of Boca Raton, FL, was named director of Funeral Service Education at Lynn University in Boca Raton. Scott C. Riley '81/J.D. '84, of Voorhees, was promoted to general counsel to the KWELM Companies, a group of United Kingdom-based insurance companies and consultants. Riley formerly was the associate general counsel. Joseph J. Savage, M.B.A. '81, of Clifton, was named vice president for marketing and development at Cathedral Healthcare System. Savage also is the executive director of the Cathedral Healthcare Foundation.

William Sepich Jr. '81, of Delran, was selected as one of two swim coaches nationwide to represent the YMCA at the Olympic Training Center in Colorado Springs. Sepich is the coach of the national YMCA high-altitude team. Robert Zych '81/M.B.A. '87, of Westfield, announced the birth of his son, Ryan Christopher, in April 1999.

Michael A. Perreca '83, of Brooklyn, NY, was named the artistic director of the Naples Theatre in New York City. Perreca was chosen from more than 100 candidates throughout the United States, Canada and England. Russell Yarem '83, of South Plains, and his wife, Joan, announced the birth of their son, Peter Francis, in March 1999.

John J. Henschel, J.D. '84, of Warren Township, was appointed treasurer of the New Jersey State Bar Foundation, the educational and philanthropic arm of the New Jersey State Bar Association. Henschel is a trial counsel with the Rutherford law firm of Caron, McCormick, Constand & Wilson.

James S. Lusk, M.B.A. '84, of Basking Ridge, was named chairman of the Conference Board Controllers Council at Lucent Technologies. Lusk, the vice president and controller at Lucent, formerly was the chief financial officer of AT&T Network Systems North America Group. Michael A. Perullo '84 and Frances A. Perullo '85, of Edison, announced the birth of their third daughter, Michelle, in March 1999. She joins Katie, 5, and Jennie, 2.

Jeanne O’Rourke Austrian '85, of Tiburon, CA, and her husband, Robert, announced the birth of their second son, Mitchell, in January 1999. Elaine Grieco Vryhof '85, of West Milford, received an advanced degree in radiography from Essex County College, Newark. Vryhof is a registered radiographer/mammographer at Advanced Imaging and Radiology in West Paterson.

Leslie A. Lajewski '85/J.D. '89, of Madison, was named resident principal in the labor and employment law firm of Grotta, Glassman & Hoffman, P.A. in Roseland. Lajewski specializes in employment litigation.

Richard M. Marano, J.D. '85, of Oxford, CT, has authored the book, Connecticut Criminal Legal Forms, published by the Atlantic Book Company of West Hartford, CT. Marano, a criminal trial advocate certified by the National Board of Trial Advocacy, is president of the Connecticut Criminal Defense Lawyers Association and partner in the Waterbury law firm of Marano & Diamond. Sherilyn Pastor '85/J.D. '88, and Kevin C. Orr, J.D. '90, of Millington, announced the birth of their son, Ryan C. Orr, in March 1999.

As part of the University Day/Reunion '99 festivities, the women’s basketball team, for the first time, played in the Blue/White Scrimmages. For tickets to Pirate basketball games, call (973) 275-HALL.

The 1999-2000 men’s basketball team played to a sold-out crowd at the Blue/White Scrimmages, which marked the beginning of Seton Hall University’s basketball season. For tickets to Pirate basketball games, call (973) 275-HALL.
has more than 30 years of experience in health care and ambulatory care. Lisa Marie Coravella ’87 of Paramus, was awarded an M.B.A. with a specialization in accounting from Fairleigh Dickinson University.

Richard J. Ensor, J.D. ’87, of Lanoka Harbor, received a Distinguished Service Award from the Metropolitan Basketball Writers Association at the 66th Annual Hagerty Awards dinner. Ensor serves as the Metro Atlantic Athletic Conference commissioner.

J. Keith Espinoza ’87, D.M.D., of Harrison, announced the opening of his new dental practice, located in Newton. Michael D. Esposito, J.D. ’87, of Coral Springs, FL, was promoted to senior vice president of human resources and labor counsel for Advanced Data Technologies Services Inc., a Tyco International Ltd. Company, in Boca Raton. He formerly was the vice president of employee relations and labor counsel. Esposito joined the electronic security company in 1993 as labor counsel after working for the law firms of Blank Rome Comisky & McCauley in Philadelphia and Grotta Glassman & Hoffman in Roseland.

Keith Fallon ’87/E.D.S. ’92, of Flanders, will be completing a one-year accredited doctoral internship program at Quinco Behavioral Health Systems in 2000. Fallon, a Ph.D. candidate in psychology from American School of Professional Psychology in Atlanta, was a school psychologist with the Springfield Public Schools and a teaching assistant with the American School of Professional Psychology.

James F. Ford Jr., M.A.E. ’87, of Union, was promoted to lieutenant of the Chatham Township police department, after 23 years of service. Ford became a sergeant in 1990, and has since served as a shift commander, patrol coordinator, press officer and policy manager.

Mark P. Francis ’87, of Morganville, became a personal financial specialist (PFS) in February 1999. Francis, a certified public accountant, is a partner in the accounting firm of Koppelman, Eglow, Francis & Wiener, Certified Public Accountants in Springfield. Daniel J. McCarthy, J.D. ’87, of Cranford, was appointed municipal attorney of Perth Amboy. McCarthy, a principal in the Cranford law firm of Rogut, McCarthy, P.C., is an attorney for the Union Township Planning Board and is the public defender in Rahway.

Patricia Mahon Bartlett ’88, of Wayside, and her husband, Charles, announced the birth of their daughter, Tyler Rosemary, in June 1999. Diane Giacolo-Matthews ’88/M.A. ’93, of Wayne, was appointed vice president of online strategy and operations with Capezio/Ballet Makers Inc. Giacolo-Matthews also is the president of Synergistic Solutions LLC, an executive coaching service.

Andrea Jukniewicz-Corrado ’88/M.B.A. ’94, of Sellersville, PA, and her husband, Thomas, announced the birth of their daughter, Julie Rose, in February 1999.

Anthony J. Bozzella ’89, of Locust Valley, NY, is head coach of the Lady Colonials basketball team at Southampton College of Long Island University. The team captured its second straight ECAC basketball championship in March 1999. The victory was the 100th in Bozzella’s seven-year career. Steven M. Fusco ’89, of Fairview, was promoted to vice president of Interchange Bank in Saddle Brook. Fusco previously was the bank’s assistant financial officer. Kathleen B. Harden, J.D. ’89, of Marlboro Township, was named partner in the law firm of Stanley & Fisher. Harden, a member of the firm’s Labor and Employment Law Group, specializes in the area of employment counseling and litigation.

Thomas Miller Jr. ’89 and Carolyn Risko Miller ’87/M.B.A. ’93, of West Orange, announced the birth of their daughter, Charlotte Katherine, in May 1999. She joins her brother, Thomas. Joseph T. Mongelli, J.D. ’89 and Michelle A. Mongelli ’90, of Elmwood Park, announced the birth of their twin daughters. Gessica Rachel and Gianna Luci, in October 1998. Arnold L. Natali Jr., J.D. ’89, of West Orange, was named partner at McCarter & English, LLP. Natali, who practices in state and federal courts, specializes in the areas of casualty insurance coverage and product liability.

Gianfranco A. Pietrafesa, J.D. ’89, of Hawthorne, was named partner at Cooper, Rose & English, a law firm with offices in Summit and Rumson. Carolyn E. Schnell-Lowack ’89, of Nutley, was promoted to learning disabilities teacher-consultant of the Belleville Board of Education. Schnell-Lowack previously was a special education teacher. Max M. Weinberg ’89, of Middletown, reunited with Bruce Springsteen and the E Street band on a world tour beginning Summer 1999. Weinberg is taking a temporary leave of absence as bandleader of the Max Weinberg 7 for NBC’s “Late Night with Conan O’Brien.”
Company in Westfield, and David is a psychologist at the Youth Developmental Clinic in Newark. Edward J. Butler, Jr., J.D. '90, of Hopewell Township, was named partner in the Newark law firm of McCarter & English, LL.P. Butler specializes in the areas of real estate and commercial litigation. Eloisa V. Castillo, J.D. '90, of Union City, received the Service to the Bar award from the New Jersey State Bar Association's Young Lawyers Division. Castillo, a sole practitioner in Union City since 1995, specializes in immigration, family and landlord/tenant law. William M. Iadarola, J.D. '90, of West Orange, joined Amper, Politziner and Mattia, Certified Public Accountants and Consultants, as a senior tax manager. Iadarola is in the firm's Estate and Capital Transaction and Services Group.

James R. Kerwin '90 and Susan Kerwin '92, of Milltown, announced the birth of their daughter, Megan Kerwin '99. Gary S. L. Noll, M.S. '90, of Wood Ridge, celebrated his 13th year of service to Nabisco in East Hanover. Noll is an analytical chemist in the research and development department. Frederick W. Spreen III '90, of Middletown, and his wife, Kimberly, announced the birth of their daughter, Kendall Victoria. She joins her brother, Conner, and sister, Kaeligh.

Matthew T. Avery '91, of Mattapoisett, MA, joined Carat Freeman, a media agency for communication and high-tech companies. The company recognized Avery for his leadership in securing new business with clients such as MBNA America, Exchange.com, Altiga Networks, Flashcom and Mortgage.com. Scott R. Capen, M.B.A. '91, of Florham Park, was named controller of the New Jersey Law Journal in Newark. The weekly newspaper has been serving the legal community for 121 years.

Matthew P. Barrett, J.D. '92, of Scranton, PA, was elected president of the Young Lawyers Division of the Lackawanna Bar Association. Barrett is a partner with the Scranton law firm of O'Malley & Harris. Louis D. Greenwald, J.D. '92, of Voorhees, was elected to a second term as a New Jersey assemblyman. Greenwald is a partner with the law firm of Speziali, Greenwald, Kuery & Hawkins in Cherry Hill. Christopher J. Hoare, J.D. '92, of Robbinville, was appointed to the Executive Council of the Civil Litigation Section of the Pennsylvania Bar Association. Hoare is an associate with the regional defense litigation firm of Marshall, Drennehey, Warner, Coleman & Goggins in Philadelphia. Brenda A. Pillari '92, of Herndon, VA, was appointed to microbiology product manager at the American Type Culture Collection. She is pursuing a Ph.D. in Environmental Science and Public Policy from George Mason University in Fairfax. Zakia Smith '92, of Philadelphia, was appointed development administrator at the College of Physicians in Philadelphia. Smith is the Northeast region area I coordinator for Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority Inc.

Donna Frey Akin, J.D. '93, and Lewis Akin '87, of Freehold, announced the birth of their daughter, Bridget Rose, in March 1999. Alan M. Bornstein '93, of Union, joined the Woodbridge law firm of Greenbaum, Rowe, Smith, Ravin, Davis & Himmel as an associate. Bornstein previously served as the patent manager for Fuji Hunt Photographic Chemicals. Karen A. Cook '93, of Hackettstown, was awarded an Oncology Nursing Society Foundation/Oncology Nursing Certification Corporation Master's Scholarship. Cook, a breast services clinician at the Carol G. Simon Cancer Center at Morristown Medical Hospital, is pursuing a Master of Science in Nursing for the adult nurse practitioner at Seton Hall. Sharon M. Robinson-Briggs '93, of Piscataway, was elected president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Plainfield area branch. Her responsibilities include presiding over meetings, appointing chairs to specific committees and reviewing all matters that come before the branch. Faye E. Vitale '93, of Owings Mills, MD, joined the Johns Hopkins Hospital neurological physical therapy team in Baltimore.

Thomas A. Della Croce, J.D. '94, of Hillsborough, and his wife, Sarah, announced the birth of their daughter, Rebecca Mary, in January 1999. Della Croce joined the Newark office of Reed Smith Shaw & McClay, a Pittsburgh law firm with more than 450 attorneys in eight offices throughout the mid-Atlantic region. Geraldine Lucignano, Ph.D. '94, of Union, is a licensed psychologist, certified in biofeedback. Lucignano's private practice is located in Florham Park.

...and let other alumni know of the good things happening in your life.

We'll publish your news in an upcoming issue of the Seton Hall University Magazine.
Sister Margaret M. McGaffney, M.A. ’94, of Jersey City, was honored as the Outstanding Educator of the Newark Archdioecese. Sister McGaffney chairs the religious studies program and is a campus minister at the Academy of St. Aloysius in Jersey City. Deborah Smith, M.A. ’94, of Clarke, was promoted to director of communications at Rutgers School of Law, Newark. Smith, who previously served as public information officer/coordinator for the school, handles media relations, publications and special events. Loria B. Yeadon, J.D. ’94, of West Orange, received the Professional Achievement Award from the New Jersey State Bar Association’s Young Lawyers Division. She was honored for her dedication to the law. Yeadon serves as the assistant general counsel of intellectual property for AlliedSignal Inc. in Morristown.

Gordon M. Johnson, M.A. ’95, of Englewood, was appointed undersheriff of the Bergen County Sheriff’s Department. Johnson, a former major in the Army Reserve, is a 24-year veteran of the Englewood force. Dennis A. Torres ’95, of Newark, completed the administrative clerk course at the Personnel Administration School of the Marine Corps Service Support School in Camp Lejeune, NC. Torres is a Marine lance corporal.

Todd P. Campanella ’96, of Robbinsville, received an M.B.A. from Rider University in Lawrenceville. Campanella, an accounting specialist, works with the controller’s department of the Prudential Insurance Company of America in Newark. Rosetta E. Ellis ’96, of Rahway, received a J.D. from the University of Virginia School of Law. She is an associate with the New York law firm of McDermott, Will & Emery. Victoria A. Kraals, J.D. ’96, of Little Falls, joined the corporate department in the law firm of Greenbaum, Rowe, Smith, Ravin, Davis & Himmel.

Lawrence W. Berlinski ’97, of Linden, graduated from the Navy’s Basic Nuclear Power School at Naval Nuclear Power Training Command in Charleston, SC. Berlinski is a Navy petty officer, third class. Michele K. Dudzinski ’97, of Totowa, received a Master of Science in Physical Therapy from the University of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey (UMDNJ) in Newark. She was enrolled in the “3+3” biology/physical therapy program through Seton Hall University and UMDNJ. Dudzinski, who graduated in the top four of her class, joined Hackensack University Medical Center as a physical therapist. Robert A. Ypelaar ’97, of Bayonne, received a Master of Science in accounting from Babson College in Wellesley, MA. Ypelaar, who graduated magna cum laude, had a concentration in strategic cost management and entrepreneurial finance.

Jessica Barba ’98, of Livingston, joined Rothstein, Koss and Co. as a marketing assistant. She formerly was an assistant editor with Burrelles’s Information Services. Kimberly Chigas ’98, of Edison, was named event creator at Ticketmaster in New York. Chigas previously was an administrative assistant at the William Morris Agency Inc. Careen Falcone ’98, of Edison, joined MCI WorldCom, the global business telecommunications firm in New York, as an account executive. Falcone previously was an account manager at Third Millennium Inc., a telecommunications firm in Woodbridge.

Marriages

Paul T. Ternosky ’83 to Julie B. Hernandez
Michael DiLella ’85 to Deborah Robyns
Elaine Grieco ’85 to Michael Vybof
Mark P. Francis ’87 to Elise Zwicker
Anne M. Magnusen ’87 to Don Fowler
Carolyn E. Schnell ’89 to Gregory C. Lowack
Jeffrey R. Burke ’91 to Peri Krill
Christopher D. Mechler ’91 to Diane Martin
Jennifer Ferguson ’92 to Matthew J. Spricigo
Connie Ramos ’92 to Douglas Orr ’93
Melissa A. Taterka ’92 to Barry C. Mohr Jr. ’94
Jean H. Osnos, J.D. ’93 to William J. Volonte, J.D. ’82
Laura Sparacia ’93 to Eric Riso
Faye E. Vitale ’93 to Robert D. Thompson, M.D.
Dana Clemack ’94 to Steven Imbasciani
Laura DiGeso ’94 to John Finnerty ’94/M.B.A. ’99
Suzanne Price ’94 to Matthew Strickler
Tara Tartaglia ’94 to John McEvoy ’93
Lori LaRocco ’95 to Daniel T. Sullivan ’95
Jennifer L. Stafford, M.A. ’95 to Michael J. Freker ’93/M.P.A. ’97
Jennifer M. Keenan ’96 to Michael J. Forrar
Dean R. Lospinoso ’96 to Michelle Torsiello
Maren M. Rizzo ’96 to Michael P. Dangler
Mary Ann M. Fiais ’97 to Andrew Hotaling
Robert C. Francisius, M.B.A. ’97 to Kathleen J. Kinney
Joan T. Hogan, M.A.E. ’97 to Timothy G. O’Toole
Jeanette Lyons ’97 to Joseph Serrao
Lisa Rampolla ’97 to David Bernardo
Domenick C. Stampone, J.D. ’98 to Amy E. De Block

At half-time of Seton Hall’s 1-0 men’s soccer victory against the University of Connecticut, the Pirate Blue Athletic Fund honored the program’s All-Americans and Hall of Famers. Former players attending the ceremony included (l to r) Hector Zamora ’93 (All-America 1992), Pat O’Kelly ’90 (All-America 1988, 1989 and member of the Seton Hall University Hall of Fame), Pat Hughes ’85 (All-America 1986), Head Coach Manfred Schellscheidt, Jim Hanna ’82 (All-America 1949, 1950, 1951 and member of the Seton Hall University Hall of Fame), Gerson Echeverry ’94 (All-America 1991) and Director of Athletics Jeff Fogelson.
In Memoriam
Reverend Christian D. Haag '34
Dr. John J. Bolan '36
Edward J. Lenihan '36
Honorable M. Edward DeFazio, J.D. '37
Richard T. McManus '41/M.B.A. '54
Edmund D. Howard '42
Frank LaMorte '42
Ann L. Kinney '46
Julia M. Keyes '47
John J. Queenan '48
Gustave J. Sadimas '48
Joseph J. Chismar '50
Reverend James E. Power '50
Reverend Charles F. Noble '51/ M.D.M. '55
Francis X. Reddington '51
Gerard C. O'Donnell '52
M. Clinton Conant '53
Robert T. Conley '53
Eleanor Connell, M.A.E. '54
Martha A. Flynn '54
Mary Prakop '54
Sister Brigid Laraia '56
James T. Sheehan '56
Virginia R. Booker '57
James J. Scanlon '57
Sister Angela M. DiMartino '61
James J. Wenger '64
Alfred J. Bosco '65
Johanna A. Nuspl '65
Emil P. Ubersax '65
Victor R. Devincenzo '68
Frank L. Ross, M.A.E. '70
Mary L. Tietchen, M.A.E. '70
John W. Dean '71/M.A.E. '73
John G. Shumway '71
Ruth A. Ewing, M.A.E. '72
Joseph L. Zamorski '72
Carol A. Ponton '75
Louis K. Schwartz Jr., M.A.E. '75
Alan Albaum '76
Reverend Stanley E. Ortyle '76/M.D.M. '79
Edward G. Leibel '78/M.B.A. '84
Gayle M. Natale '81
Philip R. Behnke, M.A.E. '82
Patrick L. McShane '86
C. Michael Ward Jr., M.B.A. '86
Rodney De Michael, Ed.S. '93

Friends of the University
Laszlo L. Biro
Frank Boccia
William K. Burns
Mario J. Costa
Sylvia Mauriello
Bruce Osthues
Philip R. Phillips
Oliver Tremewan
Ivan Vazquez
Charles Weiss

NCAA Compliance Corner

As a member of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), Seton Hall University is responsible for ensuring that the faculty, staff, administrators, student-athletes, alumni and friends of the University abide by the NCAA Rules and Regulations.

NCAA rules govern every aspect of the Seton Hall athletics program. Any inappropriate action by a “representative of athletic interests” or an institutional staff member could jeopardize the eligibility of a prospective student-athlete or an enrolled student-athlete, and could lead to institutional sanctions.

Definitions

A “representative of athletic interests” (booster) is any individual who is known by the institution’s staff to have:

- donated to the Pirate Blue Athletic Fund or any booster club or organization promoting Seton Hall athletics;
- participated in or is a member of any organization or support group promoting Seton Hall athletics;
- been involved in any way in promoting Seton Hall athletics;
- arranged or provided employment to enrolled student-athletes.

Once an individual is identified as a “representative of athletic interests,” the person retains the status indefinitely.

A “prospective student-athlete” is a student entering the ninth grade or above. This includes students in prep school and junior colleges. It is possible for a student who has not started ninth grade to be considered a prospect.

“Representatives of athletic interests” cannot be involved in the recruitment of “prospective student-athletes.” On-campus or off-campus contact with a prospect, prospect’s family members and a prospect’s coaches is prohibited.

Do not provide prospects or their family members:
- an offer of employment;
- gifts of clothing or other tangible items;
- financial assistance (cash, loans or co-signing of loans);
- free or reduced services;
- rent-free or reduced housing;
- transportation of any kind; and
- free or reduced tickets to athletics, institutional and/or community events

Do not provide enrolled student-athletes and their family members:
- cash, loans or the co-signing of loans;
- gifts, meals or free services;
- special discounts for goods or services;
- use of an automobile or transportation;
- rent-free or reduced housing;
- tickets to athletics, institutional and/or community events;
- promise of employment after graduation; and
- financial assistance for post-graduate studies.

All questions about NCAA rules should be directed to Peg Hefferan, assistant athletic director for compliance, at (973) 761-9497.
Although I’m a bit millennium weary at the moment — convinced, despite predictions, that the sky will not fall on New Year’s Day — I was intrigued recently by a book that addresses some of the challenges we all face at Seton Hall in the year 2000, and beyond. The Lexus and the Olive Tree by New York Times Foreign Affairs columnist Thomas L. Friedman looks at the tension between tradition and change in an increasingly global economy. How does a sense of community survive in a world of crumbling borders, e-commerce, Coca-Cola from Boise to Beijing? It’s a question easier to ask than to answer. For Friedman, the “Lexus” symbolizes the human drive for enrichment and the “Olive Tree” a desire for identity, stability and belonging. Those conflicting hopes have always been at the heart of the human story, but today they have acquired a new urgency. Equipped with modems and laptop computers, we are at home everywhere and yet nowhere. Connected to others, we are too often disconnected from ourselves. That, more than Y2K glitches, is what ought to make us anxious about our brave new world.

It’s no wonder that, as president, I was drawn to the book. Friedman’s analysis works for Seton Hall as well as for the larger world. Every day, as we seek to improve the University, we find ourselves embracing an unknowable future guided only by an unchangeable past. Soon the University will be 150 years old. What lessons can we learn from our history that will shape our destiny? My vision is that Seton Hall will become one of the world’s great Catholic universities. If we are to succeed in this collective endeavor we must recognize that change for its own sake is foolish but that, equally, uncritical attachment to the past is not the sign of spiritual health. The trick is to get the balance right.

One rather obvious question is: What signs and symbols are worth keeping? Students in every era want to know their school traditions. Interestingly, it is our more recent alumni who have been responsible for establishing two new symbols — the Alumni Clock by the Walsh Library and the Pirate statue in front of the Recreation Center. And each new class is offered the traditional caution that to step on the University seal at the center of the Green is to impede graduation. Generally those things that each of us likes about the University we hold dear and refer to as traditions.

On the other hand, those things we dislike, despite their age and venerability, we regard as innovations that have outstayed their welcome. Earlier this year, when the University unveiled its new logos, I received a message from an alum who was annoyed that we had discarded our old Pirate. That logo, he said emphatically, was part of Seton Hall’s “tradition.” I didn’t have the heart to tell him that the pirate in question had only represented our athletic teams since 1988!

These attachments — to signs and symbols, traditions and rituals — are forms of affection. They are ways of saying that we feel at home. Yet, we all know that no home ever stays the same. How should Seton Hall define itself as an institution in the coming years? As we strive to enhance our academic reputation, will we measure ourselves only by national college rankings, SAT scores, endowment per student, annual percentage of alumni giving? These things are important, of course, but somehow they miss the distinctiveness of education at a great Catholic university. Looking at Seton Hall, I am conscious that others see in us much to envy. But I hope they see that our greatness lies not in bricks and mortar, a fine faculty, a dedicated staff, a wonderful student body. I give thanks for all these gifts. But scholarship, properly understood, is a matter of the soul. We achieve very little if we produce only graduates and not good people.

Yet is this anything new? Hardly. We’ve been there already, many times before. Our future will look surprisingly like our past. There will be mistakes and false starts, as with any human enterprise, but there will be splendid achievements too. I am convinced that the dramatic changes in technology at the University — our effort to climb into Thomas Friedman’s Lexus — will usher in many of those achievements. We should be proud of what we have done so far and excited by the prospect of doing more.

All the same, there is a deeper sense in which the past offers a signpost for what lies ahead. The great English author G.K. Chesterton wrote “tradition is the democracy of the dead.” Older generations do not cease to offer us lessons simply because they are no longer around. Think of our own tradition. When Bishop Bayley founded Seton Hall in 1856, his hope was that it should be a “home for the mind, the heart and the spirit.” That was a good principle then and is a good principle today. Something tells me it will also work tomorrow.

Monsignor Robert Sheeran ’67 is president of Seton Hall University.