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Photo: Jon Barber



# 100 YEARS.

If this magazine feels a little different, that's because it is. It's a little longer. A little heavier. It's even been pimped out with a cool combination of printing technologies, including variable data printing. Why all the fuss? This year marks the 100th anniversary of student press on campus.

Some special features of this celebratory issue:

- a pullout Rub'n Smell poster (center insert)
- a unique version of At Your Leisure (page 25)
- a sneak peek at one of Reporter's new features, Vox: Voice Of Expression pages (pages 26 and 27)

## WHAT IS VARIABLE DATA PRINTING?

Variable data printing is a redefined printing process wherein elements can be changed from one printed piece to the next without stopping or slowing down the printing process. Basically, images, graphics or text are part of a database that feeds an algorithm plugging into a larger document. The end result is dynamic publishing of print material, or many different versions of the same thing. For this issue, Reporter utilized variable data printing to publish different versions of At Your Leisure and Vox per magazine.

For all their assistance throughout the production of this magazine, Reporter would like to thank:

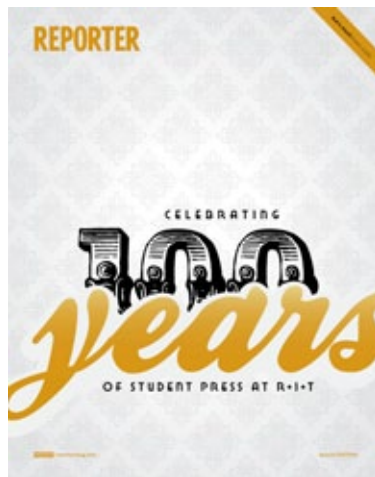
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with MC Samantha Vega 5 course meal provided  
 and DJ Key-YO! Mister and Miss RIT Performances

For more information join our event on Facebook

\$6 for singles with RIT ID, \$8 without  
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## EDITOR'S NOTE

### EDITOR CRUSH

When I first joined Reporter, I was shy. There's no other way to put it. It took more than one try to get myself to a general staff meeting; I just couldn't get myself through the door. And after I finally made it, I sat on a precariously placed couch located in the furthest possible corner of the old, oddly-shaped office and didn't say a word to anyone — unless directly spoken to — but my News Editor Joe McLaughlin. I left the moment the meetings ended and avoided contact with the staff. My voluntary antisocial behavior lasted about half a year.

Eventually, my circle of polite conversation grew to include a few fellow writers who were a little more extroverted than I; then-Managing Editor Adam Botzenhart, who usually only ever spoke to me when I needed to rewrite or clarify something; then-Features Editor Laura Mandanas, who was attempting to steal me as writer; and sometimes even former Editor in Chief Jen Loomis. Admittedly, these conversations were quite one-sided as I was usually silenced by intimidation.

It wasn't that the editorial board at the time was evil or anything — although they were much stricter back in the day. I was merely overwhelmed by the talent that surrounded me, and well... I was rendered speechless. This is what I refer to as the *editor crush*. It's kind of like when you were in high school and that person you've been admiring finally acknowledges your presence; you can't help but be really awkward.

Thankfully, I got over my awkward stage, became more active in the magazine, and eventually worked my way up to where I am now. And even though all those people I namedropped ended up becoming some of my closest friends, the aftereffects of the editor crush still remain.

It's easy to forget about the individuals who slave away and lose their weekends just to produce a magazine every week. So as I sit in the dark part-archive-part-storage room of the new Reporter office at 5:05 a.m., I'd like to dedicate this magazine to every single staff member who has contributed to the RIT publications of past and present — from the past Editors in Chief (four of whom have written for this issue) to the “lowliest” of writers to the unseen distributors. It may seem self-serving, but it is our anniversary.

Madeleine Villavicencio

EDITOR IN CHIEF



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# 100 YEARS DOWN

## REPORTER CELEBRATES 100 YEARS OF STUDENT PRESS AT RIT

by Andy Rees



**Author's Note:** Writing the history of a student publication can be a tricky endeavor. Periodical archives from the early days of student press are, despite the RIT Archive's stunning work, incomplete. The publications in the early 20th century presented a particularly difficult challenge because of their stop-and-go nature. What we have put together is an in-depth timeline of your campus publication. A caveat: this history is far from complete. We have, to the best of our ability, tried to piece together a cohesive representation of student press at RIT. Enjoy.



### 1909 – 1918: THE NEW WIND

In a dusty office in the Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute's (RAMI) downtown campus, a young staff of five editors worked into the night. It was April 1909. William Howard Taft had just taken office; women were campaigning for the right to vote; and tensions were building in Europe. As the students worked, little did they realize the history that flowed out of their pens and onto paper. They were creating *The Institute Breeze*, the first student publication in the history of a school that would one day bear the name RIT.

The first issue, printed in May 1909, was a 24-page 6-inch by 9-inch pamphlet with an illustrated cover. Inside it featured reports on Chinese immigration to America and a call to form a RAMI baseball league. But despite some of its dated content, an editorial by Editor in Chief Henry Blaeser addressed a recurring theme at RIT. In it he starts, "The one sad lack of the Institute is Unity ... It is the object of the *Institute Breeze*' to foster what spirit there is; or rather, to arouse a new, live spirit, typifying the school loyalty of all the departments united."

While the *Breeze* was a short-lived endeavor, stopping publication sometime in the 1910s, it was a spark — a spark that would start the fire of student journalism at a school without a journalism program.

*The Institute Breeze* would eventually give way to the *Athenaeum*, a similarly sized pamphlet. The tone of these publications bore that

of a student body without an identity but desperately seeking one. Instead of having staff reporters, the *Breeze* and *Athenaeum* relied on student submissions to fill their pages. These could take the form of essays, short stories, poetry, and jokes.

While RAMI was busy printing monthly pamphlets, the fog of war was descending over Europe. In June of 1914, a Bosnian-Serb gunned down Arch Duke Franz Ferdinand in Sarajevo, setting off a series of events that would lead to the Great War, World War I. In 1917, the United States joined the war, sending its doughboys over to fight and die in the trenches of Europe. Some of those boys were RAMI students.

During the war, the *Athenaeum* closed its presses for good, and it wouldn't be until 1919 that a new publication would hit the stands on campus.

## 1919 – 1927: POST-WAR

On November 3, 1919, RAMI saw the first issue of *The Siren*, the magazine forefather of today's *Reporter*. In his opening editorial, Editor in Chief R. W. Southgate, described the feeling of satisfaction as the student population returned from break. Going from “the invisible campus” to the “visible campus,” as he called it, reminded Southgate of what it was like to watch the soldiers come home from the war.

In the following issue, *The Siren* ran an article about the first anniversary of Armistice Day (now known as “Veterans Day”) and the memorial services for those RAMI boys who didn't make it home.

As war-weary Americans began to embrace the roaring '20s, the monthly *Siren* kept a good balance between the hard news and the lighter side of life. In *The Siren*, we see the first cartoons being published on campus. While the inside jokes and satirical jabs have been lost to the ages, the tradition of illustrated humor started off strong.

In what can only be seen as the predecessor of *Reporter's* April Fool's edition, the February 1922 issue bore a cryptic cover with bright red text: The Bolshevik Number. Below the title, the editors explain that they've had enough and that they're going Bolshevik (communist) — the 1920s equivalent of putting a picture of your president in drag on the cover.

Additionally, advertising took a prominent role in the publication's success. Students were encouraged to approach local businesses for advertisements with the incentive of a \$5 prize for the student who sold the most advertising space.

The dawn of 1923 saw the emergence of a new paper for RAMI alumni, *The Alumni Mirror*. While it was not a student-run publication, it still did a good job of keeping track of the campus happenings. Articles in the four-page newsletter included announcements of new programs and faculty, as well as death notices and alumni name changes.

Then, just a year shy of the Stock Market Crash of 1929, a new student publication was sent to the presses.

## 1928 – 1944: PSIMAR FINDS ITS LEGS

The late 1920s saw some of the greatest extremes of what would be called the roaring '20s. In America, the economy was standing on a thin-legged stool of credit. Americans had borrowed and overspent to excess, and they now stood on the precipice of a great financial disaster.

As RAMI turned out workforce-ready technicians for local industry, the students began to produce a newspaper: PSIMAR. PSIMAR (a reverse acronym for Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute School Paper) was a monthly six-page broadsheet initially dedicated to covering the social events of the day. PSIMAR's first issue, with a cover price of 5 cents, represented the beginning of nearly-uninterrupted student press on campus.

On a Tuesday in late October 1929, the American economy came to a grinding halt. The New York Stock Exchange took a sharp blow as stocks plummeted. Over the next four years, the unemployment rate would climb from less than five percent to over 20 percent. Miraculously, RAMI and its fledgling student press outfit weathered the storm.

In 1933, the price jumped to 10 cents as the paper grew to eight pages and became more vocal about student wants and needs. Then a smokeless campus, RAMI students wanted a place to take a puff. With edito-

rial support from PSIMAR, a smoking lounge was eventually created.

The paper began taking on more serious news as it grew. In 1936, when Mark Ellingson took the reins as Institute president, his picture adorned the front page — a tradition that continues to this day. In the front page story, Ellingson was quoted as saying, “[RAMI students] gained the reputation locally for being sincere and diligent in the pursuit of career objectives.” Ellingson's message would be the driving principle for RAMI's (and later RIT's) educational policies.

With the creation of the Department of Printing and Publishing in 1937, PSIMAR's production moved in-house. The paper changed formats to a tabloid, with printing provided free of cost.

The world had changed dramatically since Black Tuesday. Fascism had taken root in an unstable Europe. Japan and China were embroiled in the second Sino-Japanese war. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt had promised America a New Deal. PSIMAR's scope shifted, once again, from covering

social events and campus news to addressing global politics. Stories profiling Japan's new emperor and the United Kingdom's new king appeared in the paper. One edition even went so far as to urge a boycott of Japanese goods.

By 1940, Europe was engaged in an all-out war, but America continued its isolationist non-involvement. That same year, PSIMAR printed a letter from the Registrar's office detailing the regulations regarding the draft and deferment. RAMI was preparing for war.

PSIMAR's tone quickly shifted toward nationalism. Guides for identifying enemy aircraft and pleas for donations to the Red Cross filled the pages of the paper. RAMI's students were fighting the war on the home front. Corsages became ‘warsages,’ a package of two carnations and two war stamps.

## 1944 – 1958: SPRIT AND REPORTER

In the fall following the D-Day invasions of Normandy in 1944, RAMI and PSIMAR underwent simultaneous name changes. The former becoming the Rochester Institute of Technology and the latter becoming SPRIT or School Paper of RIT.

At the close of the war, social events and sports coverage returned to the pages of the war-weary publication. Campus life was stirring. Politics was on the mind of the campus, and in 1948, SPRIT's headline read: “Dewey Wins in RIT Poll.” The campus favored him to win 13 points ahead of the incumbent President Harry S. Truman. SPRIT even took up the cause of Jefferson Military College after RIT's Student Council had refused to donate \$25 to its fund. The college was in financial straights after refusing a \$50 million donation with a weighty condition: the school would have to adopt a “white Christians only” policy. SPRIT staffers would raise \$125 for the struggling academy.

At the turn of the decade, a new paper had arrived on the scene: *The Reporter*, an alumni newspaper that offered some friendly competition for the student SPRIT. However, by

1951, the two papers had merged, temporarily adopting the moniker *RIT Reporter*... or so they thought.

In the first issue of the merged paper, Editor in Chief Nelson Hodgkins's editorial introduced the new biweekly paper and put a challenge to the readership. Feeling that they could do better, he asked readers to be on the lookout for a “name your paper” contest to rename *RIT Reporter*. It seems as if those plans fell through.

That same year, a photojournalism course was added to RIT's schedule. And by 1954, the first journalism course was offered by the Department of Printing. Now with some formal guidance, the paper began to grow legs.

The late '50s saw *Reporter* move to international affairs. The Hungarian revolt and subsequent Soviet suppression quickly

drew student attention. The paper featured the account of a student who had worked at a relief camp for refugees of the violence. When the USSR launched Sputnik, *Reporter* asked, “Why aren't we ahead?”

The year 1958 also saw the creation of another *Reporter* tradition: an entire April Fool's edition. The April 1 issue, called the *RIT Repeller* was the first full issue of complete bunk, featuring articles like the detailed coverage of “The RIT Showering Club” and ads for “half-off half-diluted beer.” The jokes seem tame now, but probably got a chuckle back in the day.

By the end of the decade, the paper was on the top of its game and ready for more. At an American Collegiate Press Association meeting in the late '50s, *Reporter* was hailed as “The New York Times of college newspapers.” The paper was in its hay day.



## 1959 – 1968: VIETNAM AND THE DEATH OF THE NEWSPAPER

As *Reporter* entered its second decade of publication, change was in the air around RIT. The city blocks surrounding RIT's downtown campus were experiencing urban decay. Crime rates were on the rise and tension between students and the city were high. Increased enrollment had begun to cause traffic jams during Rochester's morning rush hour. Parking was at a premium and tickets were regularly issued.

Socially, the co-ed university had begun to relax its standards. Crew cuts were giving way to mop tops and ties to tie-dye. However, not everyone was so quick to embrace the times.

Like their World War II counterparts, the student editors of *Reporter* started off the '60s with a conservative tone. A four-part commentary featured in the paper stated that there was too much drinking and that the language on campus had become "too liberal." As students abandoned suits and ties for more casual wear, *Reporter* asked, "Can you afford the luxury of being non-conformist?"

By 1964, with nearly 9,000 students enrolled, RIT had undergone a series of changes, both in its policies and its appearance. The '63-'64 school year saw the school colors change to orange and brown, as well as an institute-wide ban on cigarette sales. The latter was a topic of hot debate on campus, but some wondered if such energy could be used for a different purpose: "Why is there so much concern over the removal of cigarette machines when there are issues like Vietnam, civil rights, and elections to think about," an opinion column questioned.

Just a short year later, Vietnam would become the center of attention, as President Lyndon B. Johnson authorized the esca-

tion of U.S. involvement in the Southeast Asian conflict. In a November, 1965 editorial, *Reporter* cited: "Minority groups which have protested the United States policy have, in effect, undermined the morale of United States soldiers in the Far East and, even further draft card burners have taken it upon themselves to undermine the national purpose." *Reporter* and RIT had yet to join the ranks of protesting university students, but their time would come.

The following year, a survey of 2,000 RIT students was published in which a third of the respondents admitted to having tried marijuana. Additionally, of those 2,000, half were for the legalization of the substance.

The war finally hit home for RIT with a report of two alumni casualties in Vietnam in January, 1968. Lt. Col. Domingo Aguilar, '48, a commander of a combat engineer unit, was the first RIT alumnus to die in the conflict. Lt. P. Arthur Grubb, '65, an air force navigator, was reported missing in action. His body would never be recovered. The front page of the January 16, 1968 *Reporter* bore the fallen soldiers' photos and the grim news.

The *Reporter* staff of the late '60s was a far cry from that of the first half of the decade. Editorials took sharp aim at national politics as well as community issues. Cartoons criticizing campus personalities were a common feature on the editorial page.

With the Vietnam War raging and a more politically-minded student body in the classroom, RIT finally moved to its new campus. But all was not well for this new Brick City or its stalwart student press. Due to construction delays and union disputes, the new campus wasn't completely operational by the time students moved in for the fall in 1968. Some dorms lacked heat and hot water, lab equipment had yet to be installed and assembled, and the campus was covered in mud. *Reporter's* new editorial and design offices now occupied a 10-by-13 foot room. In protest, the paper planned a special "dedication issue."

The official dedication of the new campus took place on October 19. The accompanying issue of the eight-page newspaper was printed with four blank pages, a statement about the poor working conditions.

By November of that year, *Reporter's* future was on the rocks. Negotiations with the administration for new facilities were in limbo, and the staff feared the worst. Finally a decision was made. The front page of the November 1 issue announced the sad news: "Last Issue: Due to production problems which cannot be overcome ... the *Reporter* is saddened to announce that this is the last issue of the newspaper."



## 1969 – 1973: CENSORSHIP, ARRESTS, AND THE NEW MAGAZINE

Recovering from the fallout of the fall of '68 and the death of the campus newspaper, *Reporter*, editors and administrators eventually arrived at a solution: A new office in the basement of the College Alumni Union (now known as the Student Alumni Union). With the new spacious, albeit out of the way, office came a new format for the student publication. On January 10, the first issue of *Reporter Magazine*, a 16-page black-and-white publication sporting a wintry landscape on the cover, debuted on the stands.

The staff was mostly the same, and a few of the columns, such as Editor in Chief Grant Hamilton's editorial and Neil Shapiro's "Firing Line," transferred over to the new format. The first issue bore a similar tone to the paper, with a smattering of short news and sports pieces. The center spread, however, had something new: a feature story. It was clear that the magazine was getting used to their new format, with an adventurous spirit that would eventually land some of them in jail.

That spring, *Reporter* took their editorial leanings to a new level. On April 3, the first of a two part series appeared in the magazine. It was called "Wonder Woman Meets G.I. Joe," a satirical story and photo essay about war. The story, written by Neil Shapiro, was layered with sarcasm and symbolism. The accompanying photo essay depicted a U.S. soldier dressed in jungle fatigues holding a semi-nude woman half-clothed in red, white and blue bunting.

Shortly following the publication, three students enraged by the story filed charges

against the staff, including Shapiro, Robert Keough (the photographer), and Bob Kiger (the editor), and the two models, for violation of a New York State law prohibiting "exhibition, display and defiling of the flag of the United States, and casting contempt on said flag."

The aforementioned staffers were arrested and spent the next three years embroiled in a legal battle. They were eventually acquitted after the New York State Court of Appeals overturned a lower court's ruling against the journalists, citing that the flag imagery "did not offer the likelihood of incitement to disorder."

Due to the incident, many staff members resigned in support of their embattled co-workers, leading to a changing of the guards, with Greg Enos taking over as editor in chief. The resignations left a gaping hole in the magazine staff, which they would not recover from for almost two years. One thing became clear: the magazine needed guidance.

This sentiment was compounded when nearly a year after the Wonder Woman scan-

dal, *Reporter* attempted to print an issue with a burning flag on the cover. The printers saw the image and confiscated the design before it could be sent to the presses. The image was later allowed to run but only on one of the inside pages.

The issue finally came to a head when in 1972, *Reporter* was sent to print with an image of a man and a woman together in bed on the cover of the orientation issue with the title "Student Orientation '72." Printing staff brought the image to then-President Paul A. Miller, who quickly banned the issue.

In the wake of this ban and the string of incidents that preceded it, Miller called for the creation of an advisory board for the magazine. In a deal with the administration, editors at *Reporter* agreed to work with members of the board to prevent further problems, while maintaining editorial independence.



# 1974 - 1989: REPORTER'S QUIET YEARS

The creation of the board would mark the end of *Reporter Magazine's* rebellious youth as the publication came out of the '60s and settled into the '70s. America too was cooling down, as the Vietnam War came to a slow and unsatisfying end. Over the next few years, the magazine would see its first color covers, that due to cost, were reserved for special issues.

By 1981, the staff had grown from the meager 15 staffers in 1969 to over 40 working to produce each issue. The pages also expanded from 16 to 32 as content and advertising met the growing needs of the burgeoning student press. The content had also changed fundamentally. No longer were the eyes of *Reporter* turned to the outside world; instead, writers and editors looked inward. Increased coverage of on-campus events and politics filled the pages, which now featured five distinct sections which would eventually evolve into the sections of today's *Reporter*: Reportage (News), Re-

prodepth (Leisure), Features, Repreview (Views) and Scoreboard (Sports). Ads of the era served up laser disc players for \$399 and waterbeds starting at \$89.95. Star Wars had just blown America's mind, and Bill Cosby was still decades away from being the butt of a "Family Guy" joke. Reagan was president. The perm was in. Disco was out. The early '80s also saw the slow rise of the drinking age in New York State. In 1982, the state legislature raised the legal age to 19, a decision that a *Reporter* features editor hailed in an editorial as "an end to the senseless massacre of the

youths who die every week because of alcohol related accidents." Then by an act of Congress, the National Minimum Drinking Age Act of 1984 pressured the states into increasing the drinking age to 21, by reducing highway aid for those states that did not comply with the new minimum age. The passage went largely unmentioned in the magazine. As the decade closed out, new topics began to enter the pages of *Reporter*. Drug abuse, sexual harassment, assault, and student stress all appeared in print. The magazine, now turning 20 years old, was beginning to feel a little restless.



# 1989 - 1999: THE CIA, SIMONE, AND THE INTERNET

In true *Reporter* fashion, the magazine left the decade with a bang. The annual April Fool's edition *Distorter* hit the stands on April 1, 1989, with the force of a cannon ball. The magazine's contents were so inflammatory that copies were ripped from distribution spots and confiscated by the administration. The confiscation was so thorough that even *Reporter's* own archives do not contain a copy.

*Reporter* would take heat again in 1991 after an editor published an unsigned letter defaming a professor. The letter drew harsh criticism from the campus community. The anonymous attack and vicious response crippled the magazine's integrity. Outside of *Reporter*, the institute faced problems of its own. The institute received national attention when it was revealed that RIT and the CIA were more than just friendly acquaintances (see "RIT-CIA Timeline" on page 28). This revelation and its accompanying investigation would eventually lead to the early retirement of then-President M. Richard Rose.

His replacement, Albert J. Simone, took office in 1992. Simone's appointment was heralded by the university, which was suffering from the economic downturn of the late 1980s. Simone's policies were called into question when in 1993, *Reporter* asked about "The Price of Liberty" in response to \$400,000 worth of renovations to the president's mansion at Liberty Hill. In an editorial, Executive Editor Kathleen Cole articulated the students' opinion of Simone: "A year ago, RIT placed its ship in

the hands of a new captain — Albert J. Simone. After a CIA scandal rocked the boat, many put their faith in this new talent from Hawaii. They sought stability, strength and most importantly community. And Simone has represented that to some of the faculty and staff. But the transient students are left wandering upon the moonlit sea." Despite the criticism, Simone would stay on at RIT for another 15 years and have many run-ins with *Reporter*. With America entering the Clinton years, a new technology appeared on the horizon: The internet. While the system had been around for decades, it was just now gaining popularity as more and more people purchased home computers. In an editor's note from 1996, entitled "http://disappointment" [sic], Christine Koenig, editor in chief at the time, begins: "I have recently used the internet for the first time, and I must say my impression [of] it is not good." Her impression was that the information on the net was biased and superficial; a complaint that still resonates with today's users. The '90s also saw the birth of some of the

staples of *Reporter's* current format, such as Word on the Street and a weekly Editor's Note. By the spring of 1996, the magazine began to print in full color on a weekly basis — the only campus publication in the country to do so. The end of the '90s brought with it new rounds of student protest. The campus erupted in student outrage at the arrest of Shea Gunther, who was cited for "battery and disorderly conduct" while attempting to give an uninvented address to the RIT Board of Trustees. *Reporter* covered the incident with six pages of articles, ranging from a straight news piece on the fallout from the arrest, to a heavily-biased account of the events leading up to it. By 1999, the world was on the brink of a new millennium. While newspapers and magazines wondered aloud about what the future would bring, *Reporter* turned its eye to the future of RIT. Many of the predictions came true, such as "College Town," which eventually evolved into Park Point; others, such as a golf course on campus, seem to have fallen by the wayside.





# 2000 – 2010: THE NEW MILLENNIUM

Somehow surviving the Y2K virus, *Reporter* entered into the 2000s with a newfound energy. Taking advantage of the web development talent on campus, Reporter Online took first place in web design at the Associated Collegiate Press Pacemaker awards.

Editorials of the era took aim at many on campus issues. In an editor's note, Jeff Prystajko turned his pen against the Student Government (SG) programming secretary, citing the cabinet member's disgraceful conduct, which included irreconcilable conflicts of interest, verbal assault against other members of SG, and questionable use of power. Prystajko concluded his indictment of the SG staffer with a simple demand that he "either resign or be terminated from his position."

The same year, 2001, also saw the publication of a beloved serial comic, "The Exploits of Aimless Boy", by Johnny 5. The full-page cartoon offered an oft-existentialist take on the different cultures and counter cultures at the institute.

By the middle of the decade, *Reporter* had all of the hallmarks of today's magazine: At Your Leisure, RIT Rings and Crime Watch. These weekly elements of the magazine became quick hits with the RIT community. RIT Rings was especially popular as it offered readers an outlet they never knew they would need: A semi-anonymous place to publicly share their thoughts and feelings.

It was also during this time that *Reporter* started to experiment with a variety of inserts and different printing technologies, such as spot colors, glow-in-the-dark ink, multidimensional printing, variable data printing, and rub-and-smell (see poster insert).

Always ready to push the envelope, the magazine released its most controversial issue since the 1969 Wonder Woman vs. GI Joe scandal: The Sex Issue. Featuring 20 nude figures on the cover spelling

out the title, the magazine received the second highest pick-up rate of the decade (bested only by 2008's Me Issue, see below). However, not everyone was happy with the concept, notably President Simone. He was reportedly seen going from distribution point to distribution point, taking as many issues off the stands as he could.

While the pick-up rates in print were rising, on the internet, however, *Reporter's* presence had begun to wane. What had started out as an award winning site began to suffer from neglect and misuse. At the beginning of 2007, the site merely consisted of a list of links to PDF documents of the print publication. Realizing the problem, staffers redesigned the website, giving new life to Reporter Online and providing a venue to experiment with different types of online content, such as polls, video and photo slideshows.

In the spring of 2008, *Reporter* produced another experiment. For the inaugural Imagine RIT festival, a special issue was planned: The Me Issue. Using variable data printing, 10,000 unique copies of the magazine were printed, each cover bearing the likeness of one of 431 RIT community members. By the end of the week, there were no copies left in the stands.

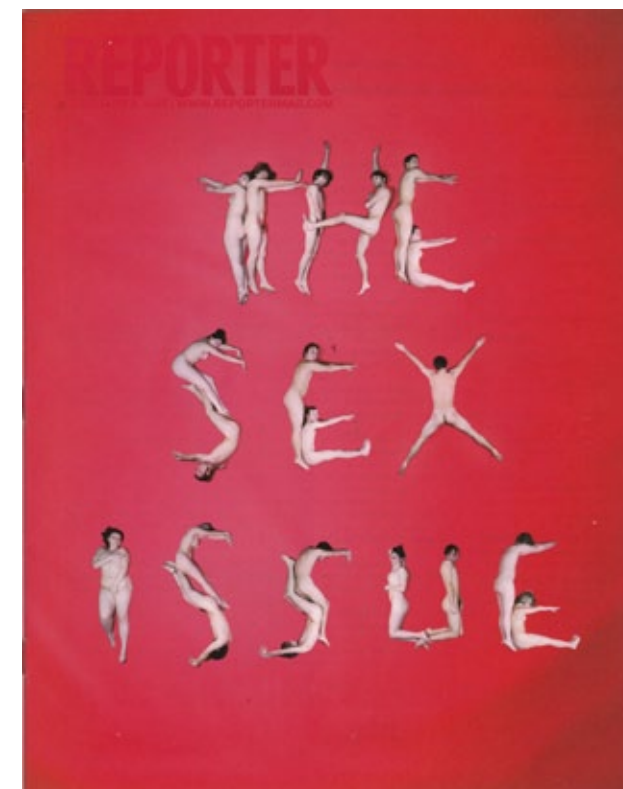
Then, in early 2009, inspired by Wikipedia, *Reporter* produced The Crowdsourcing Issue. The staff writers, photographers and illustrators took the week off and allowed RIT community members to write and edit the content of the magazine. While the experiment wasn't a complete success (there was a lot of shameless self-promotion), it did illustrate the power of the crowd.

The run of successes would soon come

to a grinding halt. On Thursday evening, March 26, 2009, *Reporter* distributed *Distorter: The Sexy Issue*. The cover featured a picture of President William Destler, who had taken the helm at RIT two years earlier, superimposed on the body of woman. Inside, a romance-novel-like feature about the President graced the center spread. Within 13 hours of being released, the administration ordered the magazine be pulled from stands, citing that accepted student open house attendees would be confused and offended by the publication, and an emergency advisory meeting was scheduled to discuss the next course of action. The next Tuesday, despite a recommendation from *Reporter's* advisory board to re-distribute the magazine, President Destler acted on a counter-recommendation issued by the SG cabinet to only allow the issue to be distributed from the Reporter office. The issue was also removed from Reporter Online.

Recently, the magazine has struggled to understand its place on the internet. By embracing social media outlets like Twitter and Facebook, *Reporter* is working to reach out to its readership and interact with them outside of the printed page.

In the past 100 years, despite all the different names, all of the different offices, all of the different people, *Reporter* of today faces the same challenges as the *Institute Breeze* of yesterday. We are for the students, by the students. We are constantly trying to figure out who we are and what we stand for. And while we might not always know where the hell we're going, at least we know where we've been.



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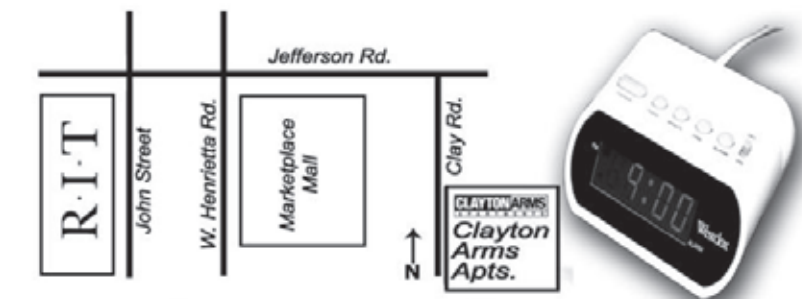
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# RIT FASHION

by Sam Angarita | photographs by Joi Ong

## WOMEN:

### Tights

It's been more than a year and tights are still progressing. You'll find them in a multitude of styles, including paint splatters, graffiti prints, and patterns that contrast opaque prints with see through spots. Grab bright colors that stand out from your second skin when you're ready to be the urban girl, both day and at night.

### Floral Dresses

Pastels are synonymous with spring, but so are floral patterns. Both are coming together now in frilly, romantic sundresses to match your floral patterned shoes, necklaces and other accessories that will echo the fact that spring is back.

Jenn Ariza: New Media Publishing, Second Year  
Annie Gordinier: Graphic Design, Third Year  
Michelle Marshall: Fine Art Photography, Third Year



### Sandals

Gladiator shoes have also been in the works for a few years now. But no longer do we have the gladiator sandal of tough leather. Now, we're talking fabric to piece together your strappy warrior gear. It's also time to get up high with these — knee high! — so work on adding a few inches and showing off your legs.

Alex Strohmeier (Left), Maggie Stockman (Right): Both Fine Art Photography, First Year.

Men:

**Long sleeves**

It's counterintuitive in spring to wear longer shirts with hotter temperatures, but worry not; these are button down henleys (probably in stripes), and thin cotton fabrics that let you appreciate and ward off the breezes as you soak in the pre-summer heat.

**Pants**

Sorry rock and rollers, but the constricting pants of wintertime are gone. Pants are loosening up on guys. Jeans and casual dress pants and khakis that work around you, not on you. Fashion is loosening its grip on you, letting you be free so that you, too, can think: *Recession? What recession?*

**Shoes**

Chukkas, dessert boots, military boots as well as boat shoes and dress shoes to pair with shorts (above the knees, if their three-quarter's length, wear sandals!) and lose shirts. Carry your vacation with you, every sunny spring day.

Michal Szaro; Electrical/Mechanical Engineering Technology, Fourth Year  
Elizabeth Morison; Interior Design, Third Year  
Robert Croog; College of Liberal Arts Professor in the Department of Communications



Nick Yip; New Media Marketing, Second Year



**MEN AND WOMEN:**

**Denim**

There's a callback to the "all American look" which includes treated shirts made from denim, jeans that are more rigid and loose on the body. This is supposed to be a trend that metaphorically brings back a working class — denim was first worn by farmers and railroad workers — and a new set of, as the new Levi's campaign put it in Whitman's word, "pioneers."

**Plaid Patterns**

Still in. It's been about two years with this trend. So what's the good news? It has moved on to fabrics other than flannel and oversize shirts that look like they should be on Vermont

lumberjacks. You'll find it in shorts, shirts and even shoes; it will also be found in cottons, linens, and button ups with necks that stand up.

**Prints**

We're not talking strawberries or cherries, here; we're talking chevrons, stripes, and intricate Eastern patterns worked into the loose ends of shirts — often made of something sheer or silky — to give an emphasis to a global generation.

**Military**

Musketeer jackets, gladiator sandals and military style boots. We're at war against boring clothing.

# DISTINGUISHED ATHLETES OF NTID

by Derrick Behm



photographs courtesy of RIT Archives and Sportzone

## LEN WILLIAMS

Voted best winter athlete and best athlete of the year during his first year in college, Len Williams, a native of Lake Placid, N.Y., was one of RIT's most valuable hockey players. From 1973 to 1975, Williams racked up a total score of 59 goals and 36 assists. His 1973 season record of 37 goals would not be matched for another two decades. Williams skated on offense alongside defenseman Deane Sigler. The pair were the first two Deaf players to join RIT's hockey team.

Before RIT, Williams participated in the International University Sports Federation (FISU) World Games, where he was the youngest player and leading scorer. In 1975 and 1979, he played on the Deaf Olympic Team. During the same years, he also played on the U.S. Deaf World Team, where he was selected MVP and led the team in scoring.

In addition to extensive youth hockey coaching, Williams spent four years as RIT's junior varsity and assistant coach from 1976 to 1980.

In 2004, Williams was inducted into RIT's Athletic Hall of Fame. In an interview with "NTID Focus Magazine", Daryl Sullivan, former RIT hockey coach, said Williams remains, "the best all-around player who ever skated for me."

## JOHN REID

John Reid, an outstanding Deaf, black wrestler, is considered one of the finest wrestlers in RIT history. Finishing up his RIT career with a record of 59-35-2 in the 126 and 134 pound weight classes, Reid holds three Empire Athletic Association titles (1976, 1977, 1978; runner-up in 1975) and one New York state crown in 1978. For three out of his four years at the collegiate level, he qualified for the NCAA Division III championships, as well as holding the title of co-captain for RIT's 1977 and 1978 teams.

Before coming to RIT, Reid competed in the 1973 World Games for the Deaf and won a silver medal in the men's freestyle competition held in Malmo, Sweden. After graduating with a bachelor's degree in Social Work from the College of Science in 1978, he became an assistant coach for RIT's wrestling team for 5 years.

Reid continued competing in the World Games for the Deaf. In 1981, he won a bronze medal in Greco-Roman, in Cologne, West Germany; and in 1989, he won a silver medal in freestyle in Christchurch, New Zealand.

In 1999, Reid became the first Deaf person to be inducted into RIT's Athletic Hall of Fame. A plaque of his achievements hangs in the lobby of the George H. Clark Gymnasium. Currently, with a Masters of Education degree in Counseling and Guidance from the University of Arizona, Reid works as a senior admissions counselor at NTID. He is also a strong advocate of cultural diversity, especially among Deaf and Hard of Hearing students on campus.

## MIKE LAWSON

Mike Lawson lets nothing stop him, including his deafness. Born in Howell, N.J., Lawson established himself at RIT through his academic achievement, involvement in the campus community, and success on the soccer field. Receiving a Bachelor's degree in Social Work, Lawson graduated with Masters of Science in Secondary Education in 2009 and has been teaching Deaf students mathematics ever since.

In 2005, while maintaining a 3.5 GPA as RIT's soccer team co-captain, Lawson was named a member of the Adidas National Soccer Coaches Association of America (NSCAA) Men's College Scholar All-America Team. This marked his second consecutive season on the squad. He is one of only 10 NCAA Division III men's soccer players to receive the Academic All-American honor and one of six players to earn a second consecutive selection in all of Division I, II or III.

At 17, Lawson was the youngest player for the U.S. Men's Soccer Team in the 2001 Deaflympics in Rome, Italy. Lawson led the team, as captain, to record-breaking appearances in Melbourne, Australia in 2005, and Taipei, Taiwan in 2009.

"Mike Lawson is the finest student athlete I have had the pleasure to coach in my career," said RIT Head Coach Bill Garno in an interview with "NTID News." "His contribution to RIT, both on the soccer field and to the greater RIT community, will never be forgotten."



# RIT-CIA Timeline

by Laura Mandanas and Madeleine Villavicencio

In 1991, scandal rocked RIT. In a series of reports through the "Democrat and Chronicle", it was revealed that RIT had a longstanding, concealed agreement with the CIA. As Institute ties to the covert agency came to light, a media storm ensued, eventually culminating in the resignation of RIT's President, M. Richard Rose.

The following is a timeline summarizing the events.

## 1979

M. Richard Rose becomes the seventh president of RIT.

## 1980

RIT creates the RIT Research Corporation, a private, for-profit subsidiary of RIT which provides a means for RIT faculty and students to be contracted for proprietary research. It is a separate legal entity, but is run entirely by RIT.

## 1984

The CIA's Information Act is signed to regulate public distribution of information held by the CIA.

## 1985

RIT signs the Memorandum of Agreement with the CIA. The 10 page Memorandum is intended to provide a "long term framework" for relationships between the CIA and RIT, as well as its applied research subsidiary, the RIT Research Corp. It spells out that:

- The Center for Imaging Science, which teaches various technologies associated with the production and reproduction of images, is to be RIT's "lead organization" in working with the CIA.
- The CIA will provide funding to RIT to "offset the salary and benefits of specific faculty members whose assignments provide measurable direct benefit to the CIA." The CIA will also provide "seed money" needed to attract other government and industry support in developing a "valuable source of trained individuals."
- RIT will establish courses at the Center for Imaging Science in integrated electro-optics, an introduction to digital image processing, and basic courses in artificial intelligence and

computer science.

The Memorandum is approved by Evan Hineman, the CIA's deputy director for science and technology. The Memorandum is then circulated to a small, select group of RIT's senior administrators as a "primary working document."

## 1985

Rose asks Robert Kohler, an RIT graduate and 25-year veteran of the CIA, for a recommendation for a director for the Imaging Science Center. Kohler's recommendations were not chosen, but later in the year, Kohler is appointed to the Center of Imaging Science's advisory board.

## 1986

RIT's first CIA Officer-in-Residence, Jim Frye, arrives on campus.

In May, Rose receives his personal security clearance with the CIA. About 30 other RIT faculty, administrators and staff also obtain CIA security clearances that year.

In July, Rose personally briefs Hineman about the progress at RIT, saying, "The relationship is rapidly coming to full blood. We are pleased and delighted with the way the relationship has developed to both of our advantages."

## 1988

Kohler becomes a member of the Board of Trustees. Rose appoints Keith Hazard, deputy director in the CIA's Office of Development and Engineering, as Kohler's replacement on the Center of Imaging Science's advisory board.

Rose and Andrew Dougherty, executive assistant to the president and the CIA's main contact person on campus, put together several interconnected programs that fall under the umbrella organization called the National Intelligence Technical Support Program (NITSP). Its purpose is to identify, screen, recruit, and train RIT students "with appropriate attitudes" for employment with the agency.

The Federal Programs Training Center is established as a division of the Research Corp. under NITSP. Its express purpose is to provide training and technological support for the

CIA. The center is located in a secure building at 125 Technology Park Drive on the eastern edge of RIT's Henrietta campus.

## 1989

Rose writes a memo to the RIT Faculty Council to inform them of an affiliation with the CIA. Rose glosses over many facts, not fully outlining the extent of the relationship.

## 1990

The CIA sponsors \$855,000 of research at RIT Research Corp.; this is the first year that the Research Corp. makes a profit. On top of his regular salary, Dougherty is paid \$44,000 at the Research Corp./Federal Programs Training Center as executive assistant to the president

Rose writes the foreword to "Changemasters", a strategic planning report for the CIA which suggests that the CIA should be engaged in economic espionage against adversarial trading partners of the U.S.

## February 7, 1991

In the midst of Gulf-War fever, Rose announces that he is taking a four-month leave of absence for a confidential assignment. Most believe that it is Gulf War related.

## February 13, 1991

Rose's four month assignment at the CIA headquarters in Langley, V.A. begins. Thomas Plough, RIT provost and vice president for academic affairs, becomes acting president in Rose's absence.

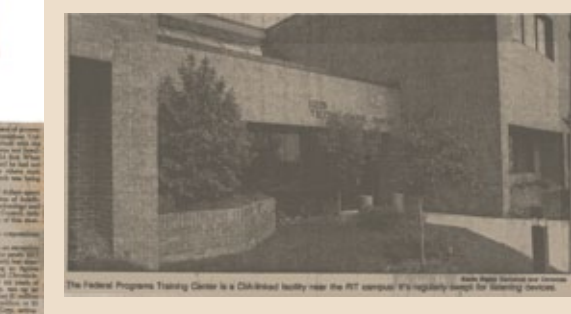
## April 10, 1991

In a telephone interview with the "Democrat & Chronicle" (D&C), Rose acknowledges that he has actually been working to develop training and educational strategies for the CIA.

## April 29, 1991

A coalition of about 50 students, staff and alumni call for Rose's resignation.

Tom Gosnell, RIT Board chair, pens a letter to the university community saying that the trustees have no intention of firing Rose or breaking ties with the CIA.



## April 30, 1991

RIT's Student Government issues a statement dissociating itself from the calls for the dismissal of Rose. Later in the day (due to disagreement within the group), they amend the statement to read "at this time."

## May 13, 1991

A letter from Rose is released to the media, in which he expresses "deep personal concern" over the confusion at RIT about his assignment, and assures the community of his integrity. The letter is distributed on campus the following day.

## May 21, 1991

The RIT-CIA Off Campus Coalition and the school's Community for Peace and Justice demand in an open letter to the board of trustees that Rose be dismissed.

## May 24, 1991

"Japan: 2000", a confidential report prepared by RIT for the CIA, is first reported in the media by the D&C. The report (with a foreword attributed to Rose, heartily endorsing the report) characterizes Japanese people in a very crude, racist light. It is met with outrage by the community.

Later that day, a revised version of the controversial report is released, with material regarded as offensive removed. Rose's original forward is replaced with a foreword by Dougherty, which states that some of the opinions in earlier drafts were, "not supportable after complete examination."

## May 25, 1991

Jack Smith, RIT vice president for communications, states that "Japan: 2000" did not reflect the views of RIT or even the administration. Smith speculates that Rose may not have written the report.

## May 26, 1991

Graduation at RIT.

## May 28, 1991

Rose returns to Rochester. A two hour meeting is held with the editorial boards of the D&C and Times-Union. Points from the meeting:

- In contrast to items stated in the 1985 "Memorandum of Agreement" between RIT and the CIA, Rose tells the "Rochester Democrat & Chronicle" that the CIA has not been involved in any way whatsoever in

influencing academic programs at RIT.

- Rose states that neither he nor Dougherty receive any pay or compensation from the CIA. Dougherty, however, declines to comment on whether he draws CIA pay.

- Rose announces his intention to appoint a "blue ribbon" panel to review RIT's proprietary work for the CIA, other government agencies, and private industry.
- Rose also announces that he will have no further contact with the CIA and will refuse to consult with the agency until the panel's report comes out, though the Federal Programs Training Center at RIT will continue to operate while the panel conducts its review.

- Rose states that the first release of "Japan: 2000" was merely a draft, but that he did not write a word of it. The foreword was written for him. Rose blames Dougherty for "bad judgment" in preparing and circulating "Japan: 2000" to 100 people.

## May 29, 1991

The "Times-Union" reports that Edward McIrvine will leave his post July 1 as dean of the RIT College of Graphic Arts and Photography.

## May 31, 1991

In an interview, Rose states that no outside group influenced the creation of the Imaging Science program and the topics taught or discussed in it.

## June 5, 1991

Papers relating to RIT's review of its CIA ties are discovered missing from Rose's office. In place of the documents are small Post-It stickers on the desktop, carefully labeled to mark the location of each document.

Dougherty goes into early retirement. Both Dougherty and Rose state that the retirement was Dougherty's decision.

## June 6, 1991

In front of an audience of 1,350 in Ingle Auditorium, Rose announces that he has no plans of resigning.

## June 7, 1991

Some of the missing documents show up, mailed anonymously to news organizations in Rochester. They reveal last-ditch efforts by Rose and Dougherty to save the CIA programs at RIT.

A second, condensed "Memorandum of Agreement", dated March 16, 1987, is released, which RIT says is the only official agreement. In

an article in the D&C four days later, however, the cover letter to this document surfaces, clearly showing that Dougherty had rejected this draft.

## June 27, 1991

Dennis C. Nystrom, an RIT development officer who recruited students for CIA research at the school's Federal Programs Training Center, resigns. John DeBole, who coordinated the students' CIA research projects, is fired.

## July 1, 1991

RIT hires the high-powered public relations and lobbying firm Hill and Knowlton to help improve its image. At the time, Hill and Knowlton was in the spotlight for alleged connections with the CIA.

## August 16, 1991

Plough steps in as chief operating officer while the school searches for a new president.

## September 3, 1991

Following his State of the Institute address, Rose announces that he will retire next June. Though at first he states that the CIA debate was not a factor in his decision, he later admits that it was.

## September 6, 1991

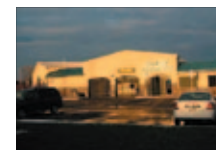
The D&C reports that a \$20,000 CIA "support" fund for students of imaging science at RIT has been terminated by the agency. In addition, a \$200,000 unclassified CIA research contract will not be renewed.

## November 15, 1991

The panel's 200-page investigation report is released, clearly finding that the CIA had an influence on the imaging science Ph.D. Program. The report recommends that RIT effectively close down CIA activity on campus. The report is very well received by the RIT community and calls are made for the immediate resignation of six senior officials.

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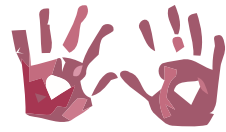
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# INFOGRAPHIC BUILDING RIT

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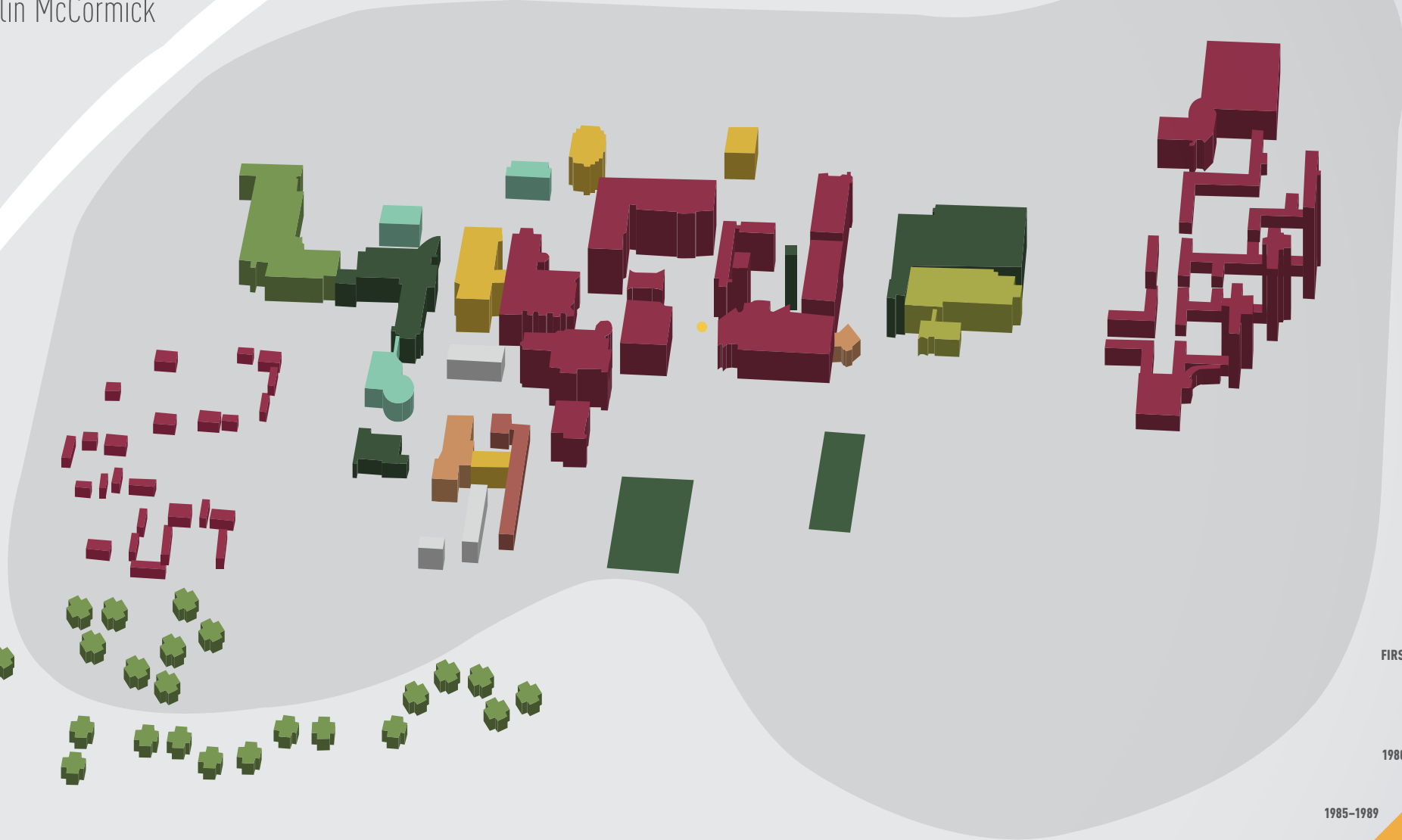
In 1968, RIT migrated from its downtown Rochester campus, which would have been divided by the extension of the expressway's inner loop, to its current Henrietta campus. Since its construction and dedication, the campus has continued to grow and expand.

**1968:** College of Science Building [8], Engineering Building [9], Lowenthal Building [12] [recently renovated], Campus Connections [15] [renovated in 2009 and renamed Digital Den], Kiln and Casting Shop [71], Glass Shop [72], Blacksmith Shop [73] [renovated and renamed to Sands Craft Wing in 2009], Colony Manor Apartments [97], Residence Halls  
**1971:** Riverknoll Apartments [20]  
**1974:** NTID Campus  
**1979:** Lewis P. Ross Building [10]

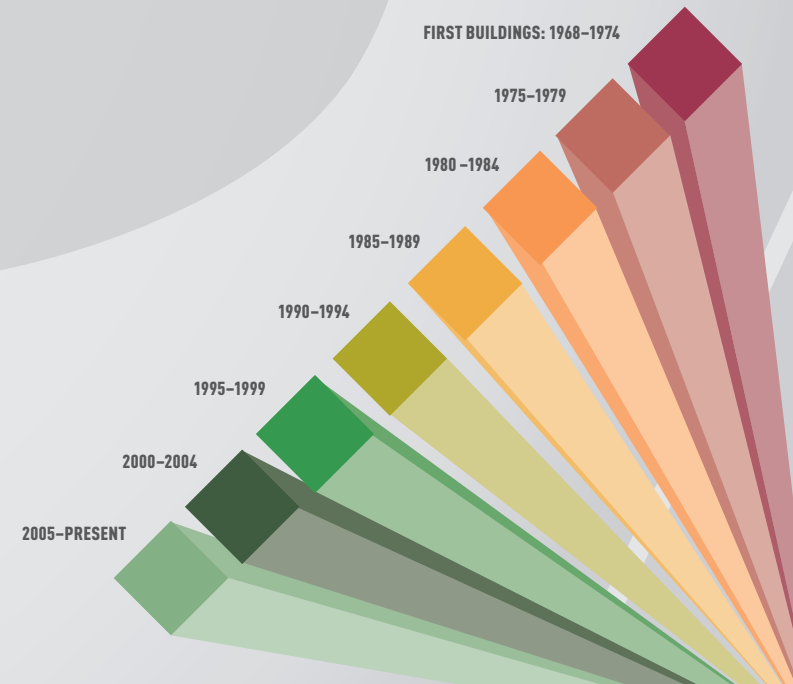
**1984:** Hugh Carey Building [14], Schmitt Interfaith Center [16]  
**1986:** Center for Microelectronic and Computer Engineering [17]  
**1988:** The Color Sciences Building [18] [renovated in 1998 to include The Center for Excellence in Mathematics, Science, and Technology]  
**1989:** Carlson Center of Imaging Science [76], Bausch and Lomb Visitor Center [77], Bengal Tiger Statue  
**1991:** Hale-Andrews Student Life Center [23]  
**1996:** Louise Slaughter Center for Integrated Manufacturing Study [78]  
**1998:** University Commons Apartments [300]

**2000:** Crossroads [89]  
**2001:** Greek Mansions, RIT Inn & Conference Center [donated]  
**2002:** Laboratory For Applied Computing [74], Tennis Courts  
**2003:** Golisano College of Computing and Information Sciences [70], Turf Field, Sentinel  
**2004:** Gordon Field House [24]

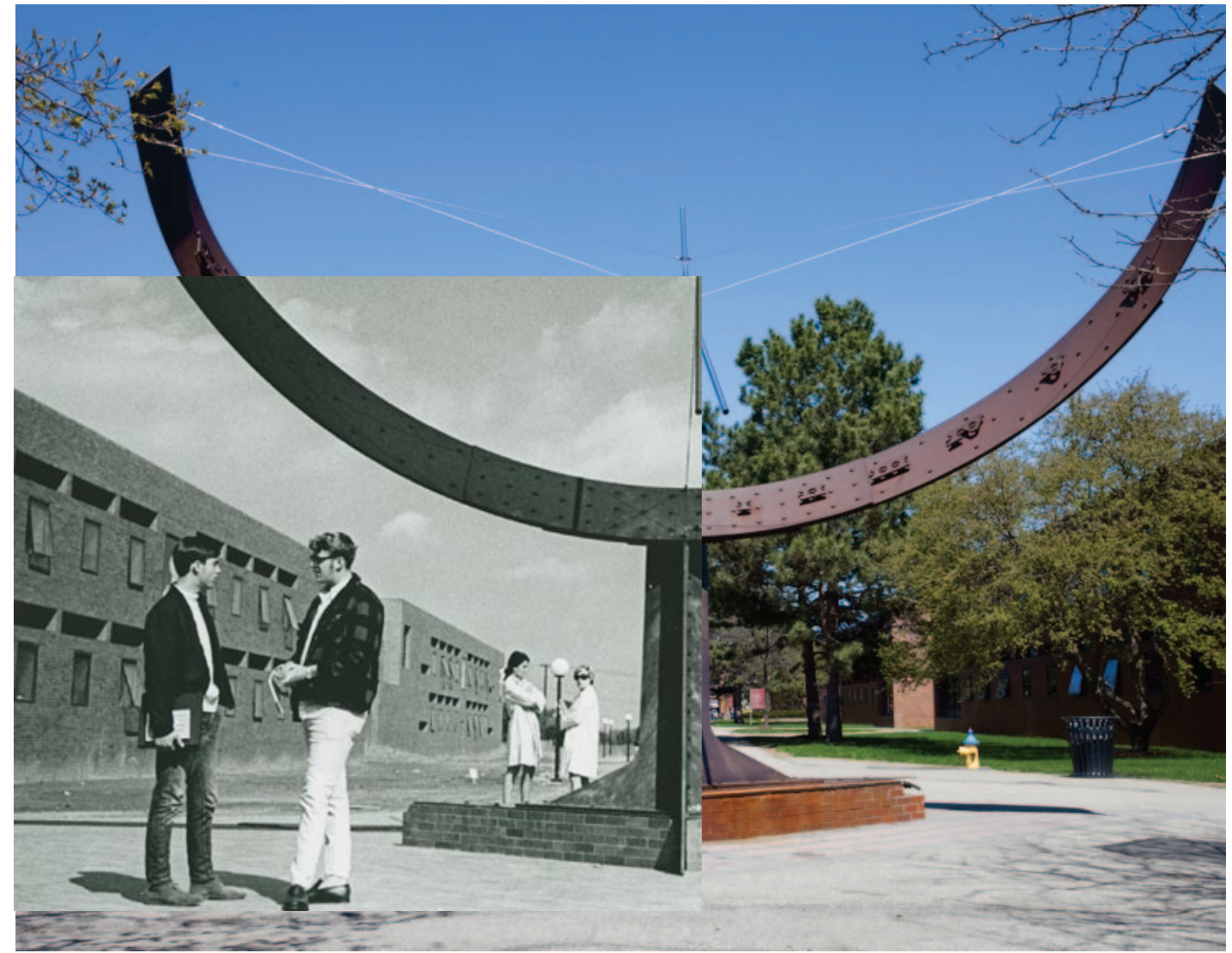
**2006:** Center of Bioscience Education and Technology [75]  
**2008:** CAST Engineering Technology Building [82], Park Point  
**2009:** Administrative Service Center [87]  
**2010:** Global Village [currently under construction]



BUILD DATES  
BY COLOR

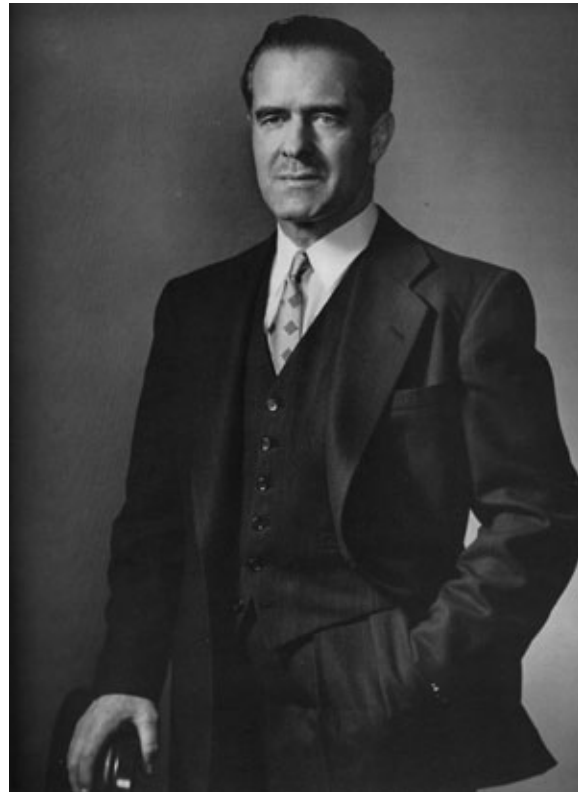
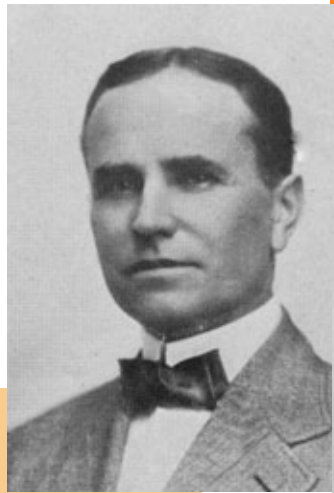


# THEN AND NOW



**Credits**  
Old photos: RIT Archives  
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photograph by Tom Shirmacher



# PAW PRINT PRESIDENTS

## The Leaders Who Have Made RIT What It Is Today

by Daniel T. Mancuso

Since 1829, the Rochester Institute of Technology has been growing, developing and innovating at breakneck speeds. Over the course of its 181-year journey, the university has been led by nine individuals, all of whom have helped mold one of the nation's leading technical universities into what it is today. From its 100-year-old co-op program to the more recent green initiatives of today, RIT is the product of an impressive, accomplished line of leadership.

In 1910, the Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute (later to become the Rochester Institute of Technology), elected its first president: Carleton Gibson. From 1910-1916, Gibson emphasized industrial studies more than anything else. In 1912, Gibson constructed a policy to allow students to split their time between academics and working. This work-study program exists today as RIT's acclaimed and nationally known co-op program.

Succeeding President Gibson in 1916 was President James Barker, an engineering graduate from Cornell University. Sharing Gibson's academic philosophy, Barker emphasized technical training; his main focus, however, was to promote collegiate education to the utmost degree. Barker

resigned in 1919 to take a position with the Rochester City School System, allowing RIT's third president, Royal Farnum, to assume power.

Under Farnum (1919-1921), RIT continued to grow in status. More students enrolled than ever before. In addition, Farnum's leadership and fundraising efforts helped the school to remain financially stable and continue its pursuit of academic excellence.

Nine months after Farnum left, John Randall was appointed the fourth president of RIT in 1922. As RIT's only president to have worked under the Executive Branch of the United States government, it is fair to say that Randall was a successful man. Randall served as the undersecretary of the secretary of war as a previous post. In addition, Randall taught at Pratt Institute, where he served as head of the physics department, and at Cheltenham Military School in Pennsylvania. Randall's concept of short, rigorous courses remains in effect today through the quarter system.

RIT's longest reigning president, Mark Ellingson, entered the position in 1936. Ellingson served for a record-breaking 33 years. Between 1937 and 1940, RIT's endowment shot up from \$1.5 million to an astonishing \$20.8 million. Aside from breaking the \$20 million point, a critical merger

between the Empire School of Printing and Mechanics Institute took place in 1937 as well. In 1944, the Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute was renamed the Rochester Institute of Technology. In 1961, under Ellingson's direction, RIT began to plan the move from downtown to the Henrietta campus.

In 1969, after Ellingson stepped down, Paul Miller assumed the presidency. With the Institute's continued emphasis on professional job acquisition for students, enrollment steadily increased until 1981. Miller also renovated the RIT financial system to keep RIT from over spending.

In 1979, the presidency was acquired by M. Richard Rose for 13 years. With both Rose and Miller sharing the conviction that RIT students should be exposed to more of the arts, RIT obtained and integrated the Eisenhower College as one of its own. It was during Rose's administration that RIT launched its first ever Ph.D. program in Imaging Science in 1988.

The second most recent presidential inauguration occurred in 1992 with Albert Simone. Simone's direction and vision helped propel RIT into various partnerships with business and other professions that have kept the university in the national spotlight to this day. His effective leadership

and keen insight would allow for RIT to implement three more Ph.D. programs: Microsystems Engineering in 2002, Computing and Information Sciences in 2005, and Color Science in 2007. In addition to these prestigious accomplishments, Simone implemented the creation of the Gordon Field House and Activities Center as well as approving RIT's transition to Division I men's hockey.

On July 1, 2007, President William Destler became RIT's ninth president. Previously, Destler had served as vice president for academic affairs and provost of the University of Maryland at College Park. Destler has plans to make RIT the United States of America's first ever "Innovation University."

Over the near two centuries that RIT has existed, formidable leaders have come and gone. From its unique, unprecedented programs, to record-breaking application rates, RIT has become known as one of America's leading universities in innovation and career focus. With the College of Management and Technology in Dubrovnik, Croatia, this nationally-acclaimed secondary school is making its way to the top on a global scale, one step — or in this case, one paw print — at a time.

# JOURNEY OF

# THE TIGER



by Rachel Hart

**IT** was second period and the game was tied. *It could go either way*, I fretted, my sweaty hands gripping the sticky bar table. Then, in what seemed like a matter of seconds, RIT scored three goals. Suddenly it was 4-1. From there, it seemed like a downhill slide into a win against University of New Hampshire and a place in the Frozen Four.

On March 27, 2010, I watched RIT make history from an unlikely place. Snuggled in the corner of a bar called The Famished Frog in Northern New Jersey, four devoted RIT hockey fans watched their team fight for glory.

Two of the four spectators were hockey alumni, Julie Conlon (formerly Romans) and Jared Conlon. Julie wore an RIT women's hockey shirt, Jared a men's hockey hat. When asked to reflect back on his own experiences in RIT hockey, Jared described them as "the best years of my life."

## WHERE IT ALL BEGAN

"Rochester who?" wrote David Goricki, a journalist for the Detroit News. He continued, "That's pretty much the reaction the private university gets when its name is placed with traditional hockey powers."

As Goricki described, the Division I newcomers were causing quite a few double-takes — both by the media and by college hockey fans across the nation. Yet despite the lack of name recognition, RIT's program has been established for some time.

RIT's program began in 1962. They played 10 games against local teams such as Hobart and the University of Rochester. Men's hockey became a varsity sport in 1965 and ended the season with a 15-5 record. From there, hockey was on the road to Division I.

## MEN'S MOVE TO DIVISION I

In truth, the move to Division I and the success in reaching the Frozen Four is not all that surprising to many. In Jared's sophomore year, the team had an undefeated season, losing only when they got to the playoffs in the national championship game. Said Jared, "From that point on, you would hear the commonplace whisper about the program taking the next step to the Division I level."

When asked about the move to Division I in the Spring 2005 issue of RIT's "University Magazine", Coach Wayne Wilson was quoted, "We accept this challenge, we do expect to win hockey games ... I am confident we can compete in our conference and ultimately win our conference." Five years later, Wilson's prediction and more came true.

This season, the road to the Frozen Four was a fairytale. Like *Reporter*, the men's hockey celebrated its own 100th accomplishment when

they beat the University of Denver: 100 games won since the program moved to Division I. RIT then moved on to play the University of New Hampshire to qualify them to play in NCAA's hockey final four tournament.

On April 9, 2010, the men's hockey team traveled to Ford Field in Detroit, Mich., to play the University of Wisconsin. Although the game was a loss, the RIT team's introduction to the hockey world was not.

Ryan Fairbarn (2000-2004) feels confident that this RIT success is no fluke. He said, "With the progress [RIT] has made over the last two years, RIT has definitely proven to be a threat within Division I Hockey." Fairbarn, who is now a professional player for the Allen Americans of Allen, Texas, went on to say that playing for RIT helped him prepare to play professionally.

The RIT men's hockey team's appearance in the Frozen Four is by no means an anomaly. As the

program continues to gain momentum RIT will become a familiar sight in the NCAA arena. The Tigers' season hunt for glory has ended, but they are still on the prowl.

## WOMEN'S HOCKEY

When asked about the relationship between the men's and the women's hockey teams at RIT, Julie Conlon (2001-2005) replied, "Well, I am married to one of them!" She went on to describe



RIT Men's Hockey, 2004. Reporter.

the parallels: “We skated the same rink, had locker rooms in the same facility, and shared the love of hockey.”

Women’s hockey, too, has come a long way since its humble beginnings. In 1975, players had to buy their own jerseys and equipment. Being a player on the team required insomniac tendencies with ice time for the team starting at 11 p.m.

Unlike RIT’s football program, women’s hockey pushed through its losses early

also took a lot from her RIT hockey experience. Now a coach for high school junior and seniors, Strong-Fairbarn offers great advice to her players: “Go off and play college hockey. It’s one of the best decisions I’ve ever made.” Still an avid Tiger fan, Strong-Fairbarn took time off from coaching USA Hockey Tier II Girls National Championships in East Lansing, Mich. to cheer on the men’s team at Ford Field.

As for the future, RIT women’s hockey

Back at The Famished Frog, Julie talked about the personal side of hockey: “We worked hard, played hard, and most importantly made some amazing friends.” She continued, “Those four years are times I look back on often and reminisce with friends.” Playing hockey was more than just exercise for Julie; it was the experience of a lifetime.

For Jared, his experience was about the fans. Giving a shout out to the lesser-known

**“ ROCHESTER WHO? THAT’S PRETTY MUCH THE REACTION THE PRIVATE UNIVERSITY GETS WHEN ITS NAME IS PLACED WITH TRADITIONAL HOCKEY POWERS. ”**

on and grew to become one of the most prominent Division III Women’s Hockey teams in the nation.

Hockey played a major role in Julie’s life, just as it did Jared’s. She said, “RIT Women’s NCAA Collegiate Ice Hockey team has taught me how to be an individual that is competitive but fair, determined, organized, self disciplined, to persevere and how to always perform to the fullest no matter what I do.”

Kasie Strong-Fairbarn (2001-2005), married to professional player Ryan Fairbarn,

isn’t done growing yet. With their sights set on going Division I, President William Destler and Athletic Director Lou Spiotti are confident that the program is positioned for it. As Spiotti told the “RIT Athenaeum”, “We certainly would like to take the program to the Division I level.”

If RIT women’s hockey moved up to Division I, they would join 35 other teams including Syracuse University and Colgate. At the present time, however, a NCAA moratorium prohibits teams from changing divisions until August of 2011.

members of the team, he said, “I have yet to see fans in the pros or college ranks as dedicated and behind their team as the Corner Crew.” He recalled his memories of the Crew during his days, “I remember sitting on the bench, listening and laughing at the cheers and jeers directed at the opposing goalie. I’m sure more than a few games have been won over the years by the Corner Crew alone.” In fact, Jared’s theory may have some merit. Since transitioning to Division I hockey, RIT’s home record is 54-26-3 — by far a winning record.



RIT Women’s Hockey, 2001. Reporter.



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YOU HAVE TO BE THE CHANGE YOU WANT TO SEE  
 -GANDHI

# HISTORY OF WOMEN & MINORITIES AT RIT

by Maximiliano Herrera

Being a minority myself, it is sometimes difficult to imagine what my life would have been like had I been born just a couple of decades earlier. My father came to the United States from Argentina and is a successful engineer who created the opportunity for me to go to college. Hispanic individuals and many other racial groups were not granted protection under the Constitution until 1954. The right to vote was only legally given to women a little less than 100 years ago. Considering this, much has changed in favor of equality for minorities and women, but the fight isn't over.

As of February 2010, blacks account for 38 percent of the prison population, and Hispanics account for 32 percent, even though each group accounts for only 12 percent of the total population. Furthermore, minorities are significantly less likely to go to college, and those who do are less likely to graduate than their non-minority counterparts. Nevertheless, women and minority groups have accomplished many significant achievements in the last 100 years, and those at RIT are no different.

## THE EARLY DAYS

Educational opportunities for women prior to World War II were limited at RIT (then the Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute), as the Institute was dedicated to technical training for local residents. Before the war, women were largely excluded from the workforce, and as such, the Mechanics Institute was in no position to provide women with educational opportunities outside of the Domestic Science Department and School of Home Economics. The Institute did provide some technical training for women through their partnership with Kodak, however. "Kodak was quick to use women in their work-

force, as women were perceived to be able to do small delicate tasks, such as working with film," said Timothy Engström, a professor of RIT's Department of Philosophy, who insists the Institute is too often characterized solely by its technical model. "RIT has always been multi-cultural in the intellectual sense, which has always included women in some form."

World War II created millions of jobs for women; accordingly, many needed to be trained for these new jobs that were available to them. The effects of World War II completely changed the social setting of the U.S., with Rochester and RIT being no exception. RIT's administration saw the opportunity to transition from a technical training institution to a university of higher education — the caveat, however, was that RIT needed to radically change its image. In order to become a full university, RIT would be required to incorporate

minorities and women into the university — something the Institute is still working on today. "Developing the kinds of programs and support structures that actively and sufficiently create the conditions for gender and racial integration are a slow, but necessary part of RIT's move," said Engström.

## SHOW BOAT AND RACE RIOTS

The 1960s were a time of great unrest on campus. Despite the fact that many community members viewed them as a radical organization, FIGHT (Freedom, Integration, God, Honor, Today), a community organization formed in the aftermath of Rochester's Race Riots of 1964 to work for the rights of blacks, was given permission to hold their annual meeting in the George H. Clark Gymnasium for two consecutive years.

The campus unwittingly inspired controversy and resentment in 1966 by theming its annual Spring Weekend around "Show Boat", a 1929 novel that contains racist stereotypes of southern blacks. At the time, Rochester was in the predominately black area, and many found the theme to be quite offensive. The editorial board of *Reporter* added fuel to the fire, characterizing those in protest as "oversensitive minorities who would not face the facts of their American heritage."

## THE RISE OF MULTICULTURALISM

In 1993, the Women's Center was established to help create an environment where women could achieve success academically and after graduation. 1998 brought the collaboration of RIT and the Rochester City School District with the National Action Council for Minorities in Engineering to create the Vanguard program, which assists minority students in engineering programs. "Creating an environment that students can be familiar with is essential," said Kevin McDonald, Chief Diversity Officer. "These people [minority supporters] serve as pillars of strength during times of adversity."

As an institute, RIT continues to push to support a multicultural environment. In 2003, WE@RIT was formed to address the lack of gender diversity in the College of Engineering. According to Margaret Bailey, executive director of WE@RIT and director and faculty associate to the provost for female faculty at RIT, the school realized that it needed outreach to women in order to draw them in to the major. "We wanted women engineers to be able to grow and thrive at RIT," said Bailey.

Though many improvements have been made, the discussion about diversity continues at RIT. "Historically and traditionally, RIT has focused on obtaining cultural diversity," McDonald. "There are wonderful opportunities for RIT to explore and improve."



because we are proud of this heritage that we insist it be treated with dignity. We insist that our mannerisms, our facial features, or any characteristics which identify us with being Negro, not be exaggerated to the point where they become ludicrous. We also look forward to the day that when the word Negro is mentioned, the image that comes to mind is that of a normal human being -- not of a type or character.

The two displays on our campus last week fell far short of these wishes. The fact that the mere

# R. ROGER REMINGTON:

## SERVING SINCE 1963

by Alex Rogala  
photograph by Robert Bredvad

**On a sunny day in late April,** I sit on a bench near the Bevier Gallery, an art gallery located on the second floor of RIT's Gannett Building. After several minutes, Professor R. Roger Remington emerges from the complex maze of hallways to meet me. A short man, he carries in tow a sketchpad and various art supplies. A friendly smile peeks out from underneath his peppered white beard. He's walked these halls for longer than most, having started his RIT career on Sept. 1, 1963. This makes Remington RIT's longest-serving professor. Over the course of his 46-year tenure, he has published endless books, expanded the School of Design, and witnessed the evolution of a campus, all the while teaching an ever-rotating ensemble of students.

### BEGINNINGS

As if his 46-year tenure was not remarkable already, Remington's history at RIT actually stems from a far earlier time: his undergraduate days. "My awareness of RIT goes back to probably 10 years earlier, about 1953," says Remington. He had heard of the school from a high school friend studying art and design at the Institute, which had changed its name from the Rochester Athenaeum and Mechanics Institute only 10 years prior.

The RIT of Remington's undergraduate years is far removed from the current Institute. "This, of course, was when the school was downtown, and it was a very different kind of RIT," says Remington. "I think the whole school was smaller than any number of departments here now. Everything crammed into one city block, which was the way it had been for years."

Veterans, under provisions provided in 1944's GI Bill, were returning to study in the wake of the recently fought Korean War. Seeking careers, many of them flocked to RIT for a vocational education. "In those days, RIT really existed to train people for the Rochester industries," says Remington. "The night school was bigger than the day school, and there isn't even a night school today."

Remington, who entered the school in 1954, studied design. "The art school in those days was at a very critical point, morphing from being a Beaux Arts school to becoming a much more progressive kind of design school," says Remington. Under the leadership of Stanley Witmeyer, the art

school underwent drastic changes — changes reflective of the major transformation RIT was undergoing as a whole. "It was just around the time that I was here that RIT started giving degrees for the first time," he recalls.

"It wasn't this kind of innovation and diversity we think of today, if you can imagine that," says Remington. "I mean it was so small that faculty could even have time for a coffee break together; there were that few faculty members."

### A CHANGE OF SCENERY

Remington graduated from RIT in 1957 with a Bachelor's in Fine Arts, and went on to attend graduate school at the University of Wisconsin, studying printmaking and art history. After graduating in 1959 with a Master's in Art, he began a career in packaging design, but quickly lost interest in the field. "I became a little disenchanted with the end product of my efforts being a piece of packaging, and I thought there was much more in a life working with people," says Remington.

In mid-1960, he left the industry to serve as an assistant professor of Design at Montana State University's School of Art. "I was the only designer there. I had the whole captive

market in terms of what design was about in that department, which was very nice," says Remington, reflecting on the Bozeman, Mo. school as the birthplace of his teaching career. "I loved the country there; it was beautiful being in the Rockies. But I got a call from Mr. Witmeyer and he wanted me to come back to teach. And back I came, with the opportunity of the new campus being built and all the growth that would go along with that."

### GROWING PAINS

Yet the transition would be far more difficult than anyone could have expected. In 1968, five years after he began teaching, RIT moved from its downtown Rochester campus to the quieter suburb of Henrietta. The transition was a complete culture shock, as the Institute began to shed its image as a small commuter school. "This place was very raw, the trees weren't growing yet, the buildings were very geometric. It was very untraditional, coming from a small place downtown to brand new facilities that were completely alien."

Adding to the burden of the switch was the cultural upheaval characteristic of the late 1960s. "During that period there was a lot of student unrest across the country, the Vietnam War; the Age of Aquarius; sex, drugs, and rock-and-roll," says Remington, "not that it was terribly evident at RIT compared to other schools across the country." That's not to say that RIT didn't have its moments, as Remington can attest. "I remember being down at Webb Auditorium one time in '68 or '69. There was someone giving a presentation, and you could see the marijuana smoke kind of going up through the air, which disgusted some people," says Remington. Yet as time passed, students gradually became more receptive to the new campus. "It wasn't an easy adjustment, but somehow the students kept coming, most of the faculty stayed, and we made it though."

### ADJUSTMENT

As the chaos of the late '60s subsided, Remington's career began to expand. In the 1970s and '80s he held various administration positions, including stints as chairman of both the Department of Communication Design and the Department of Graphic Design. "I had a wonderful run of the Graphic Design program, especially looking back on the faculty I was able to bring here, and the way we were able to develop that program," says Remington.

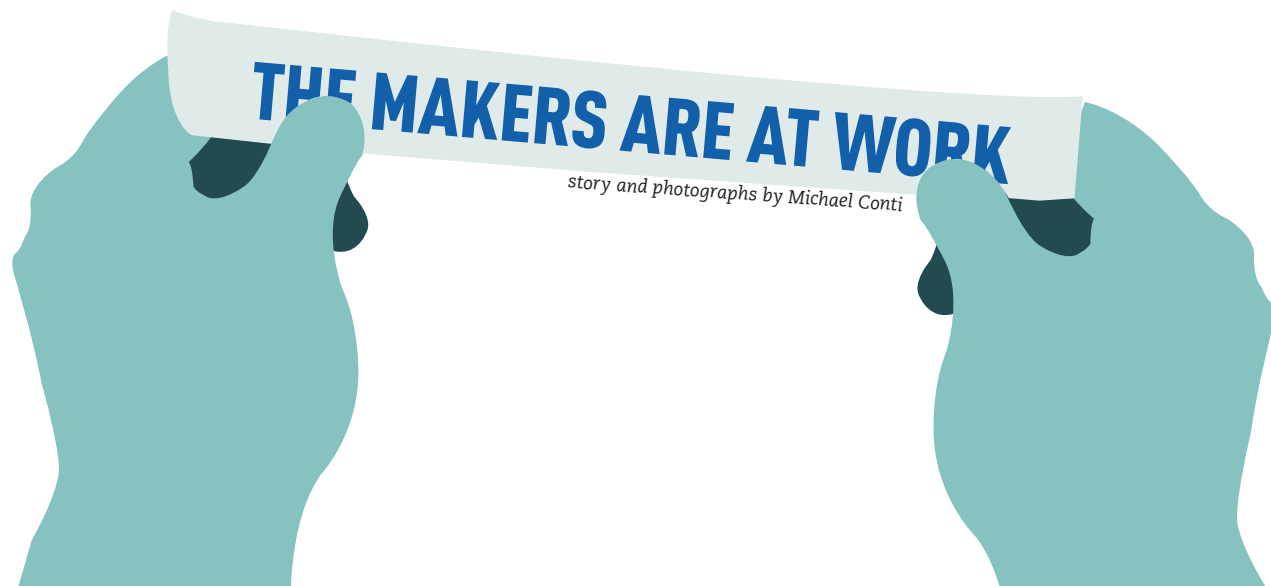
Even after 46 years at RIT, Remington remains busy. Since 2006, he has been RIT's Massimo and Lella Vignelli Distinguished Professor of Design. In 2008, he was inducted into the Art Directors Club Hall of Fame, an honor whose past recipients have included Walt Disney and Andy Warhol. Over the years, Remington has authored a series of design-related books, and even founded the Graphic Design Archive, a collection of modernist graphic design.

Currently, he's involved in the development of the Vignelli Center for Design Studies, a facility focused on expanding RIT's design program. "It's really going to be a new emphasis for the school of design, and I'm very excited to be a part of that," says Remington. He also looks forward to the semester change, saying, "I think it's high time to get in line with the rest of the world, same with the metric system."

Despite all the changes the years have brought, he insists that students are still the same. "I think RIT attracts generally a pretty pragmatic kind of student, one that is career-oriented, serious, and I don't think that's changed radically over the years," he says. "For a faculty member it's always interesting because the students are always the same age, they come and go. So faculty, looking out in the class, we think that things are always the same because you guys are always the same age. However, every morning when we get up and look in the mirror, we realize that things aren't the same, that we're getting older while the student age is always the same."







**ROWS OF TWISTED METAL, TWO RUSTY MOTORCYCLES, CHUNKS OF MARBLE COUNTERTOP, MACHINE TOOLS, PLYWOOD, AND A SMOLDERING WELDER SURROUND THREE FAT CHICKEN BREASTS THAT HAVE BEEN SITTING ON A GRILL, INJECTED WITH SOY SAUCE AND SAM ADAMS.**

“There is no clock in the Maker House,” says Chris Tomkins-Tinch, a fourth year Bioinformatics major, suggesting he’s been in the workshop for longer than he can remember.

The architects behind this seemingly chaotic scene, Tomkins-Tinch and third year Biotechnology major Nathan McCorkle, seem to bring energy to anything they lay their hands on. The current object of their affection is a 1978 Kawasaki KZ 200, whose brake lights are being repaired after being resuscitated from rust one year ago. This type of mechanical salvation is play for the makers, RIT students who have a passion for taking things apart, making things work, and learning something along the way. Led by Tomkins-Tinch and McCorkle, these undergrads have their sights set high — changing your life through their work.

#### CONNECTED THROUGH CURIOSITY

Meeting people like Tomkins-Tinch and McCorkle — two fast-paced, feverishly occupied college students — is funny. Funnier still is the odds of these characters meeting each other in the first place. Since childhood, Tomkins-Tinch has been interested in dissecting household objects. His webpage, “Take it Apart dot net” [<http://takeitapart.net>], is an online meeting place for tinkerers around the world, showing step-by-step pictures of his latest explorations. Cell phones, game controllers and laptops fall victim to his prying hands; they are then shared with an online community.

It was after building a photographic light meter from scratch that Tomkins-Tinch began to think that his passion lay elsewhere from his original major of Imaging Science. It was the encouraging words of the “infinitely capable” Bob Kremens, senior research scientist and professor at RIT, that pushed him in a new direction. “He gave me a chance to learn on my own,” said Tomkins-Tinch. The ability is almost invaluable to his work today.

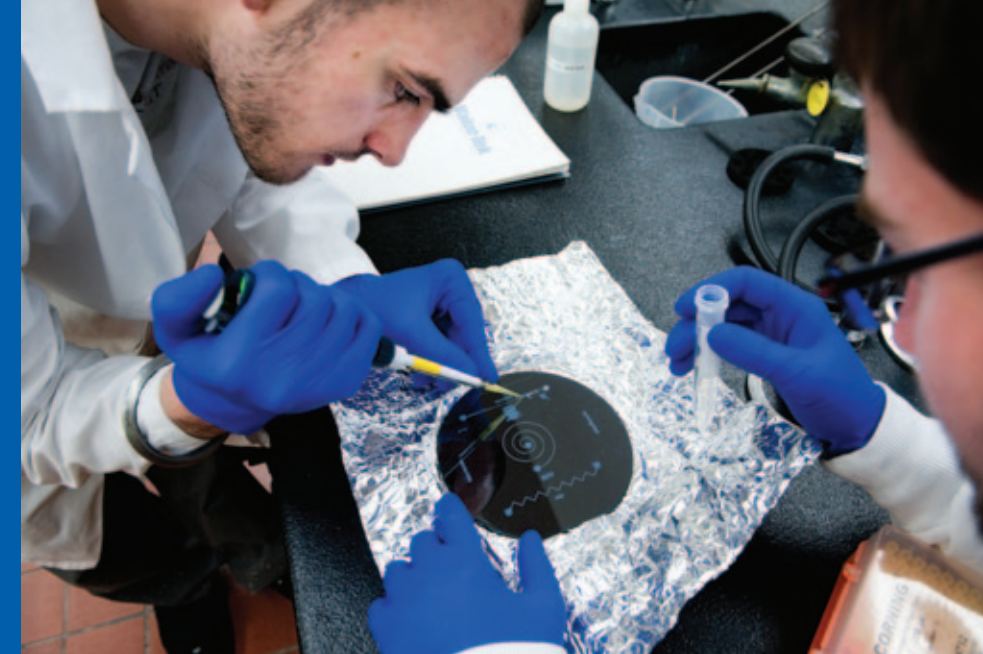
McCorkle was equally interested in taking things apart as a child and remembers his first moment of ecstasy: fixing a CD-ROM drive for his somewhat unaffected father. After dropping out of high school, McCorkle joined the Student Conservation Association, working on habitat restoration in California. He spent much of his time juggling seemingly divergent talents, from photography, to volunteerism, to science and research.

Drifting from various odd jobs, McCorkle became

RIT Make Club student members Christopher Tomkins-Tinch, Nathan McCorkle and Sasha Yevstifeev collaborate on a Multidisciplinary project to potentially develop a low-cost DNA sequencer.

**BOTTOM LEFT** Aero Club Lab Room: They use a laser intended for cutting model planes to cut micro-scale channels in the polymer coating the disc.

**TOP RIGHT** College of Science Molecular Bio Lab: They fill the channels with electrophoresis gel containing DNA. When they connect both ends of the channel to a 3000 volt power supply it excites the DNA so you can see where it is in the channel.



certified to teach English in foreign countries and traveled to Thailand, still unsure of what he wanted to do. When hiking through Nepal, he witnessed people making do with a lot less than the privilege he was exposed to: Men hauling entire chicken coops on their back and climbing mountains to feed villages, while he struggled to keep his breath during an afternoon stroll.

It may not have been a completely life-changing-mountaintop-moment, but soon, McCorkle began to feel a pull in an educational direction to try and sort out his competing interests. After a meeting with Jon Schull, current interim director of the Center for Student Innovation, he became enamored with the possibility of finding a purpose at RIT, where there were enough degree programs to keep him endlessly trying new things.

For the two, it’s unbridled, almost-foolish curiosity that drives them to experiment with their surroundings. Even opening a beer is an opportunity to diverge from the beaten path, as an argument swells about the efficiency of two competing technologies: a key-chain-mounted bottle opener or a wrench. In the end, both methods were tried under rigorous tests and control groups. The conclusion, like all major scientific discoveries, diverged from the original hypothesis: “Beer is good.”

#### THE STATUS QUO STRIKES BACK

“RIT is very structured and straightforward,” says McCorkle. Indeed, their questioning in the lab doesn’t always jive with following a series of prescribed steps and occasionally earns them the animosity of other students. “One student told me to stop asking questions because I was taking too long,” recalls McCorkle. “She said, ‘I came here to get a degree and get a job, not waste time!’” McCorkle was dumbfounded with this objective: “I came here to learn,” he says.

This kind of flippant dismissal could have led the duo to isolate their interests, but rather, the two have expanded their network of makers by forming the MAKE club in 2008. The MAKE club, inspired by publications that espouse a do-it-yourself approach to technology and craftwork, is made up of dozens of students from a variety of backgrounds and fields of study. Together, they work on projects that involve hacking apart household objects to make them work better.

#### FIXING THE WORLD

There are a lot of scary problems out there, and the makers don’t pretend

to have the answers. What they do have is a desire to make systems better. They are constantly looking for an “overlap,” when fields of study intertwine to solve problems. An example of this is a recent endeavor to create a low-cost DNA sequencer.

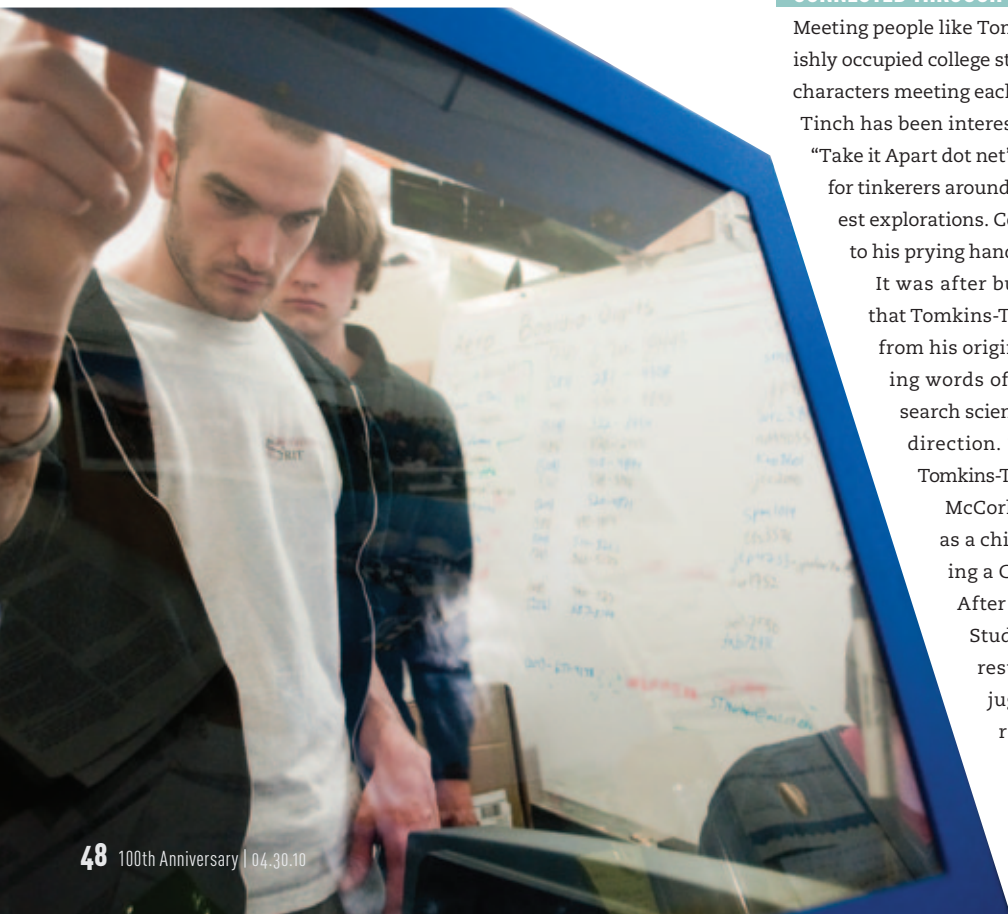
DNA sequencing, or reading the active genetic sequences [RNA] found in DNA, allows researchers to understand the specific differences between coexisting cells in the body, or to understand how our cells differ from those of other plants and animals. A low-cost version of a currently existing technology would allow those in developing countries to conduct their own medical diagnostics or research. The actual process — pushing a jellied strand of DNA through a channel to separate it in a pattern — takes specialized equipment and is currently somewhat expensive. Localizing this ability to a device the size of an iPhone could result in new HIV treatments or morphine created in hard to reach areas.

Tomkins-Tinch and McCorkle enlisted the help of fellow maker Sasha Yevstifeev, a third year Electrical Engineering major, who came on board to help build custom electronic equipment. Fashioning homemade devices is a priority for this team, as it helps them cut costs. A lack of resources, in this situation, actually encourages creativity and thinking outside the box.

These kinds of multidisciplinary endeavors are what the makers, and much of the RIT community, hope will become more common in the years ahead. Now, Tomkins-Tinch and McCorkle’s interests are directed towards trying to understand and manipulate the blueprints to living things. Entertaining these crazy, even naïve ideas, and setting a course to accomplish them, is the basis for the hundreds of hacks and projects attempted by the makers.

“Why can’t we grow a house?” wonders McCorkle out loud. “Why do I have to get a warranty? ... What if I want to fix this myself?” His thoughts betray a wandering mind, like any member of our generation’s easily-distracted consciousness. This tinkering, or competing multiple intelligences, has caused him and his friends to make connections where none previously existed. Together in the Maker House, among the stacks of clutter and eccentricity, the makers make mistakes, discoveries and most notably: relationships between people and ideas that are wholly invested in making things better.

You can find the maker community online at <http://makeclub.org>.



# RIT RINGS

585.672.4840

compiled by Amanda Szczepanski & Moe Sedlak  
All calls subject to editing and truncation. Not all calls will be run.  
REPORTER reserves the right to publish all calls in any format.

RINGS. I WILL BE GOING ON A SCAVENGER HUNT FOR MARGARET THATCHER SOON. SHE'S ONE TOUGH FOX TO CATCH, BUT I'M GONNA SEAL THE DEAL WITH HER FOR SURE. MARK MY WORDS.

(from text)

So, I was eating a banana walking to class, and I never realized how sexual it was until some random man winked at me. RIT boys need to get laid so I can eat my fruit in peace!

(from text)

I'M PRETTY SURE "NO HOMO" DOES NOT APPLY TO WALRUSES.

(from text)

I just texted my mom, "No, actually 69 is pretty comfortable for me," referring to the temperature in the apartment. I hope she doesn't read it later out of context.

(from text)

Yo [Reese's Pieces] totally hollers back FYI.

(from text)

College may have prepared me for life... but it ruined my liver, credit, and reputation in the process!

(from text)

JUST REMEMBER: IF IT HAS [TATAS] OR TIRES, YOU'RE GONNA HAVE PROBLEMS WITH IT!

(from text)

I JUST WANTED TO COMMENT ON THIS HUMANS VERSUS ZOMBIES STUFF. I THINK THEY SHOULD CHANGE IT TO VIRGINS VERSUS PEOPLE I DON'T WANT TO HANG OUT WITH.

(from voicemail)

I just tried a Pounce Caribbean Catch treat for cats. Don't eat it. They made me puke, but they are shaped like fish so that's cool.

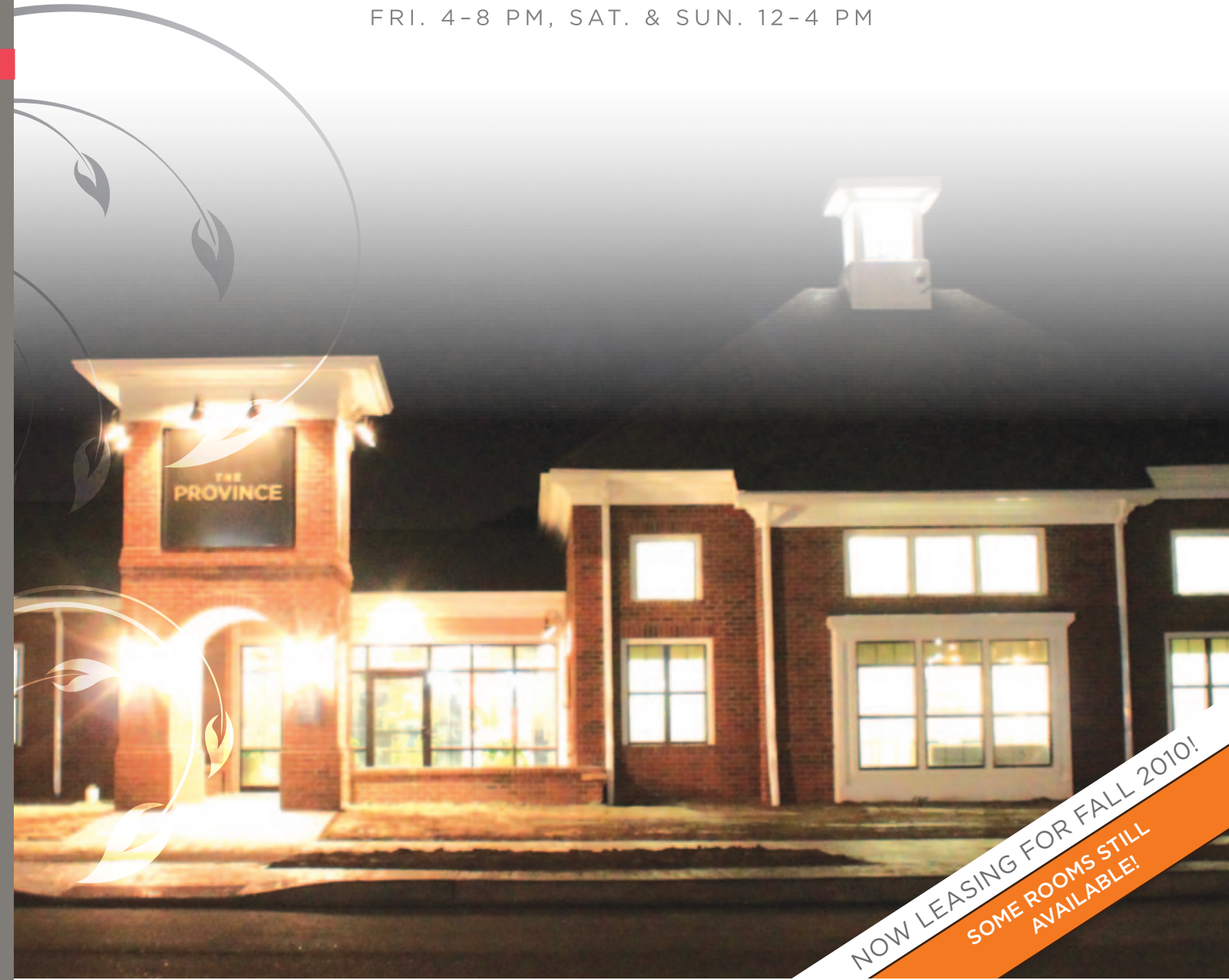
(from voicemail)

RINGS, IT'S TWO O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING AND I JUST INVITED A BOY OVER. I WASN'T SERIOUS. OH, BUT HE WAS. NOW I HAVE TO GO SHAVE MY LEGS. AWESOME.

(from text)

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# IMAGINE RIT

INNOVATION + CREATIVITY FESTIVAL

**FREE! 10 A.M. TO 5 P.M., SATURDAY, MAY 1, RIT CAMPUS**



**Where else can you touch an idea?** You and your classmates have worked all year—it's time to check out the results! Join us at the Imagine RIT: Innovation and Creativity Festival on Saturday, May 1. Demonstrations, interactive exhibits, live performances, and hundreds of examples of innovation and creativity will be on display. It's all free and open to the public, rain or shine.

**Where:** RIT campus, Jefferson Road

**When:** 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday, May 1

**Admission:** Free

**Parking:** Available on RIT's campus on a first come first serve basis. Parking is also available at MCC with a free shuttle service to RIT.

**What you'll see:** Hundreds of interactive presentations, exhibitions, hands-on demonstrations, research projects and live performances.

**Plan your day:** Build an itinerary of your favorite exhibits and check out the entire festival program by visiting [www.rit.edu/Imagine](http://www.rit.edu/Imagine).



**Enjoy live performances** throughout the day. A wide variety of musical performances, plays, poetry readings and other shows will take place on stages across campus.



**Witness a concrete canoe float.** RIT's concrete canoe team will have its vessel on display. Also, be sure to check out our student designed and constructed Formula race car.



**Learn about the technology** that helps create award-winning films. Go inside RIT's world-class film and animation studios and witness how the magic happens.



R·I·T