



**YALE CLUB of THE SUNCOAST**  
**bluELines**



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**Patrick Whelan,  
 Bradenton Teacher**



St. Stephen's Head of School Jan Pullen congratulates Patrick Whelan on the AP World History guide he co-authored for Kaplan.

Kudos: Our fellow member, Patrick Whelan, '88, has been teaching history at Saint Stephen's Episcopal School in Bradenton for 17 years. He has steered a number of St. Stephen's students toward Yale, has covered the Manatee County College Night for our Club, and done applicant interviews for many of those years. He helped establish the AP

(Advanced Placement) history program at the School and since 2002 has been a consultant on the subject to the College Board. He has also run summer courses for teachers of AP courses.

Now, at the request of the publisher Kaplan, he has co-authored a study guide for the AP world history exams, which students can buy to prep for the

tests. The AP world history courses are very difficult because they require the student to analyze and think, rather than simply learn facts by rote. For example, a student might be given an original historical document and asked to explain its meaning, such as the writings of a merchant from several hundred years ago to compare his life with that of a merchant today. The very nature of the courses makes preparing for tests much more difficult. As Patrick says, "The test itself is conceptual, so it's harder to write a test prep book that addresses that". The AP World History study guide is the result of his efforts.. Well done, Patrick.

Wes Finer

**Report on the  
 Annual Meeting  
 Association of Yale  
 Alumni Delegates**

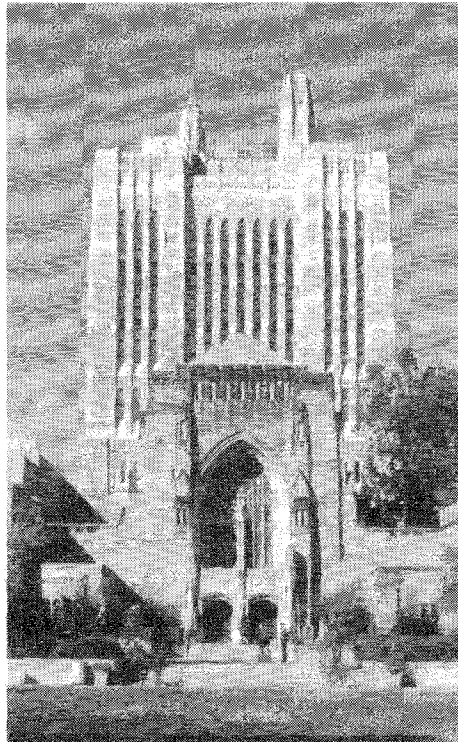
I attended the annual meeting of the Association of Yale Alumni in New Haven from November 17 to November 19 as the delegate of the Yale Club of the Suncoast. The topic of this year's assembly was "in after-life." The broad question focused upon during the various individual sessions was: How does Yale prepare its

students for the years following graduation?

**W**e were reminded that the purpose of Yale College is to provide students with a broadly based education without reference to the vocational purpose for which it will be used. A Yale undergraduate education does not aim to train students in the specifics of any career but emphasizes critical thinking and intellectual curiosity, not the acquisition of facts and information. Still, the Office of Undergraduate Career Services puts its considerable resources at the disposal of seniors seeking to schedule interviews with potential employers on campus or apply for internships following graduation in the United States or abroad. Among recent graduates of Yale College twenty-seven percent enroll in a graduate or professional school in the fall semester after graduation. (Forty-five years ago the total was fifty-four percent.) Sixty-nine percent seek employment, although some of these individuals will later go on to graduate or professional school. One apparent reason for this trend is that attractive job opportunities often await Yale College graduates.

**A**mong graduate students earning Ph.D.s, about seventy-five percent of those with doctoral degrees in the arts and humanities pursue careers in academe. Among those with doctoral degrees in the sciences and engineering, roughly half

chose academic careers; nearly the same proportion find work in industry. Graduates of the Yale Law and Medical schools generally find themselves in admirable positions to pursue their career aspirations. Relatively large numbers of graduates of both schools choose academic careers, and nearly seventy percent of medical school graduates are admitted to



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the top residency programs in their respective fields of specialization. Those with graduate degrees in art, music, and architecture generally face far greater difficulties because of the relatively few job openings in their fields. Thus, a young violinist with a degree from the Yale School of Music might well be unable to find a full-time job with a symphony orchestra, but instead might perform part-time

and also give violin lessons to make ends meet.

**P**resident Richard Levin spoke at the final session of this year's meeting. He stated that a major capital campaign will be announced in the fall of 2006. The purpose of the campaign is to raise the funds necessary to make Yale a preeminent global university in the twenty-first century. He informed us that the "silent phase" of this campaign has been underway since 2004 and that the results to date have been excellent.

Frank Samponaro '62

## **Summer Drop-in Gatherings**

**O**nce again we repeated our summer program of drop-in lunches at Marina Jacks Restaurant for those club members who were left behind in Paradise. Each month, June through September, we gathered a small group of Yalies for a pay-as-you-go lunch ordered from the menu while overlooking beautiful Sarasota Bay. These informal get togethers gave the attendees a chance to discuss the news events of the day, talk about their recent individual experiences and swap recommendations on new places to dine. We all seem to need the latter since our kitchens are in a constant state of disrepair. Keep this option open for next summer. We will inform you of the dates in May and then give you a reminder shortly before each luncheon.

Bill Doyle

## JOHN STOLZFUS SPEAKS AT DECEMBER 8 MEETING

John Stolfus, director and senior market strategist for Bank of America's Investment Group, Wealth and Investment Management Department, spoke at the luncheon meeting on December 8, 2005. As he did when he addressed Club members a year ago, Mr. Stolfus treated those who heard his remarks to lively presentation that assessed the risks and opportunities facing investors in the year ahead. He began by reminding his listeners of three trends identified by Bank of America researchers in 2003 that have played an important role in shaping markets over the last two years. The first is rising oil prices; the second is the end of a prolonged period of declining interest rates, and the third is the industrialization and urbanization of developing countries, most notably China and India. Partly in response to the latter trend, Stolfus thinks that the demand for industrial raw materials will continue to increase. However, he predicts that oil prices will decrease slightly in 2006 to from fifty to fifty-five dollars per barrel and that interest rates will increase to levels that are more historically normal, with the federal funds rate reaching 4 ¾ percent by March. In this environment the U.S. economy is expected to continue to grow, but more slowly than in 2005. The forecast for the growth of the U. S. gross domestic product (GDP) in the coming year is 3.4 per cent.

Continuing his discussion, Stolfus asserted that he anticipated that large cap stocks will outperform mid and small cap stocks in 2006. Generally, among large cap stocks dividend-paying stocks are the choice over non-dividend-paying stocks. Hot real estate markets across the country are likely to cool somewhat, but



**John Stolfus Makes A Point**

there will be no panic or precipitous decline. The American consumer may well become more cautious in 2006, and inflation should slow over the next year to less than two percent. Long (ten-year) federal bond rates are not expected to increase dramatically because of what Stolfus calls a global savings glut and venter financing. Both combine to keep demand abroad strong for U.S. Treasury securities and contribute to the strength of the American dollar despite the growing current accounts deficit. This situation

will not change until a far larger consumer spending class emerges in China and India. The date when this change will occur is uncertain but does not appear to be imminent. The coming year should see continued robust economic growth in China, although at a slightly slower rate than in 2005. Growth in Japan and Europe should be modestly better in 2006 than in 2005 but still below the rate of growth in the United States. The American dollar, which recovered smartly in 2005 after three years of losses to the euro and the Japanese yen, is expected to decline moderately against these currencies over the next year. The recent increase in the value of the dollar has had the predictable effect of making American exports less competitive in world markets with negative consequences for the earnings of corporations that rely on exports for a significant portion of their profits.

Following the conclusion of his prepared remarks, Mr. Stolfus answered several questions. He concluded on an optimistic note when commenting on a question regarding America's ability to respond to the economic challenges posed by China and India. He asserted that the United States possesses and will continue to possess important economic, social, and political

advantages over its global competitors. As a result, there is every reason to look to the future with confidence.

Frank N. Samponaro '62

## STUDENT REQUEST

**H**ello, my name is Meeghan Kane. I am a graduate student in the Florida Studies Program at the University of South Florida, St. Petersburg. My advisor is Prof. Gary Mormino. I am researching spring break in Florida for my thesis, and anxiously looking for personal accounts of spring break experiences:

When and where did you vacation?

What brought you to Florida, rather than Jamaica, Bermuda, or even Europe?

Was spring break your first experience in the South?

What were your impressions of Florida? The beach? Race relations? Student activism?

Do you remember songs that you associate with Florida? Do you recall a distinctive Florida beach music?

Was there any class tension among spring breakers or between students and locals?

Did Ivy Leaguers tend to stick together or mingle with everyone?

Do recall police attitudes towards students?

Do you have photographs

(they will be carefully attended to)?

Thank you for any information that you can provide. Please contact me at 813.380.7572 or meeghankane@yahoo.com.

Meeghan Kane

## New Members

**W**e have eight new members who have joined the Club in recent weeks, and we give them an enthusiastic welcome! Our new members are: Richard Schwabach, '39 and his wife Helaine, William Berliner '45W and his wife Linda, Irving Ross Jr '45W and his wife Alyce Faye, Leigh Quinn and his wife Nancy, Douglas Harwood '59 and his wife Joycene, George Meslow '69 Div. and his wife Sandra, Ed



**New Member David Phillips**

Williams MA '66/PhD. '68, and David Phillips '03 MBA. We had the pleasure of meeting several of our new members who attended the January 5<sup>th</sup> luncheon: Richard and Helaine Schwabach, Ed Williams and David Phillips. The Schwabachs sat at a table with Bill '38 and

Clare Randall, sharing their experiences at Yale in the late 1930's. Meeting for the first time at the luncheon, David Phillips and John Hendricks '77G discovered the coincidence that both of their companies are moving into the same building in downtown Sarasota.

I had the pleasure of sitting with Ed Williams and learning that the field of study for his PhD. was music, which he taught at Penn State and now in his "retirement" teaches part-time at Manatee Community College. Regarding new member Douglas Harwood, he joins a growing contingent of Yalies in the Club from the class of 1959: Roland Kopp, Dave Schneider, Dyer Wadsworth, and Bill West. Bob Semple, the Club's speaker for the April 13<sup>th</sup> luncheon meeting, is also from the class of '59. We look forward to meeting all of our new members and welcoming them in person to our lively Club.

**Beverley Wadsworth**  
Membership Chair

## Yale Radio Club Invitation

**C**alling all Yale alumni who Care Amateur Radio Operators (or wannabes!) The Yale Amateur Radio Club, W1YU, is being revived.

**A**mateur radio existed at Yale as early as 1926. It lived strongly up through the 90's and then student interest waned while staff and faculty remained more interested than ever. There is a small band of Yale affiliates that

are in the process of reviving the Amateur Radio Club at Yale and we are inviting any interested Yalies (students, alumni, staff and faculty—current or retired) to join the club.

**B**esides being an essential resource in disaster when land lines and cell phone towers are downed through a disaster, amateur radio is a great way for people to stay connected across town or across the miles. Using High Frequency radio waves, on days with good propagation, people in California on their way to work can talk to people in Europe on their way home from work! The same is true around the globe.

**W**e are meeting “virtually” on a weekly basis by internet, including Echo Link and email. We also have a “roving call sign” program, modeled on the FISTS Club KNOWCW. Club members can “borrow” the W1YU Call sign for a month and become rare DX!

**S**hould you be interested in the club, we invite you to do the following:

- 1. We have an up-to-date website at [WWW.Yale.EDU/w1yu](http://WWW.Yale.EDU/w1yu), maintained by one of our

members. Please visit it and learn more about the club and how to get involved and connected.

- 2. Announce yourself to the club (no obligation) by email. Contact [martin.ewing@gmail.com](mailto:martin.ewing@gmail.com) <http://blog.aa6e.net>. Please let us know your call sign and Yale affiliation.
- 3. The W1YU Club is now “global” in reach. Please join us as an alumnus, non-resident member. Help guide and support the club at Yale, and participate via Internet and on-the-air activities.
- 4. For a list of current members, call or email Liz Troutman, 941.751.0962, [lizbiz@tampabay.rr.com](mailto:lizbiz@tampabay.rr.com).

## Dr. Gary Mormino Addresses Club

**M**ost of us probably remember that the college lectures that conveyed serious information while making us laugh were the ones we prized most of all. Perhaps we even retained more of what the lecturer said.

**T**he talk on January 5 by Gary Mormino, Professor of History at USF, was one of these. Interspersed with hilarious snippets from Florida history, we learned how much had changed in Florida over the

last 50 years and what brought those changes about. Mormino has just published a book, *Land of Sunshine, State of Dreams; A Social History of Modern Florida*, that catalogues these changes, which turn out to be far more varied than we could ever have imagined. Since few of us are Florida natives there was much to be learned.

**F**ifty years ago, Florida was an underpopulated, largely rural citrus producer. Towns were small and the orange groves were enormous. Most of the population was native born, including a large proportion of African-Americans. The age distribution was skewed toward youth, as few retirees came here. It was hardly inviting as a tourist destination. Nobody lived on the beaches, since the best ones were on barrier islands and these were largely inaccessible except by water.

**P**rofessor Mormino suggested that probably the most powerful change agents were technological. Clearly the introduction of air conditioning made a huge difference. But so did the introduction of DDT to mitigate the problem of mosquitos, dredging to open up waterways and canals, and the construction of highways, malls, airports and even the development of television.

**T**he technological changes arrived just as a major American demographic revolution was also beginning. People lived longer and did not





**Dr. Mormino displays his recently published book**

feel old. They wanted to go where there were things to do. While the principal places in Florida where retirees used to settle were Miami and St. Petersburg, now the entire state was opened up to them. In fact, whole retirement communities built by developers to provide moderate-priced housing have become large cities. One of them, Cape Coral, is the largest city on the west coast south of Tampa, and another, Port St. Lucie, is the largest city between Jacksonville and Miami. Until recently, one of every four retirees who moved upon retirement went to Florida. While that is now only one in five, it still represents a mass migration over the last fifty

years. In fact, Florida is now the fourth most populous state in the nation. The groves have largely disappeared.

**B**esides retirees, Florida has become the home of many Hispanics. The first major wave arrived shortly after Fidel Castro took power in Cuba. They were of the educated, white, middle class. Thereafter successive waves of Cuban immigrants have been less educated, less wealthy and less white. The Hispanics have spread throughout the state and now outnumber African

Americans. Interestingly, there are now more non-Cubans than Cubans among the Hispanic population, with Puerto Ricans and Mexicans the most numerous.

**F**lorida has also become a tourist mecca. With the opening of Disney World, many other tourist destinations were developed in and around Orlando and Interstate 4. In some areas, however, tourism, after blooming, has given way to beachfront condos and homes. Longboat Key, for example, has lost quite a few hotel rooms in the last few years. This is one illustration of the rush of capital to the beaches, creating intensive development in areas that used to be largely vacant.

**P**rofessor Mormino concluded his demonstration of how Florida is in constant change by referring to the downtown areas of our cities. He pointed out that after the initial boom they tended to die in the 1970's and 1980's, only to enjoy a current resurgence as residential buildings are now being built.

The Club, once again, was fortunate to be able to tap into the world of accomplished scholars and excellent speakers at USF, thanks to our dynamic president, Peter French.

Ronald Levin, '58

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