T he Monterey Bay Aquarium, which Julie Packard helped found and has led as executive director since it opened 20 years ago, is among the world’s most popular attractions. A recent national survey ranked it the best aquarium and one of the top family destinations of any kind, ahead of Disneyland and the San Diego Zoo.

But the aquarium is not just about family fun and entertainment—it aims to educate and inspire people to care about the oceans and help protect them. And with nearly 2 million visitors a year, the aquarium reaches a lot of people.

“We provide an opportunity for people to connect with ocean wildlife and establish a sense of caring for it,” says Packard, an eloquent and passionate advocate of ocean conservation.

In 1998, Packard was awarded the Audobon Medal for Excellence in Environmental Protection, and in 2004 she received the Ted Danson Ocean Hero Award from the conservation group Oceana. She also served on the Pew Oceans Commission, which issued an influential report on ocean policy in 2003.

The Pew Oceans Commission, in parallel with the U.S. Commission on Ocean Policy, undertook the first comprehensive review of national ocean policy in 30 years. These two independent efforts reached essentially the same conclusions: “Our oceans are in trouble, and the federal regulations we have now are not working to protect marine ecosystems,” Packard says.

Packard’s interest in science and nature started early. Her father, David Packard, cofounder of the Hewlett-Packard Company, was both a scientist and an outdoorsman. “I grew up with a very strong sense of connection to the environment,” Packard says.

Her passion for marine science, in particular, was kindled by a class in intertidal biology she took in her sophomore year at UC Santa Cruz. The class brought students out to the tidepools and introduced them to field research; it also introduced Packard to biologist William Doyle, founding director of UCSC’s Institute of Marine Sciences. She conducted research with Doyle both as an undergraduate and as a graduate student at UCSC, studying the ecology of marine algae.

Packard has made sure that the aquarium’s programs and exhibits are always firmly grounded in science. In addition, as concern about human impacts on the marine environment has escalated, the aquarium’s mission has evolved to become more explicitly focused on ocean conservation and advocacy.

Packard says she has been pleased to see marine scientists at UCSC and other institutions focusing more of their research on questions that relate to conservation issues. “Many UCSC scientists are working at the forefront of where I believe science needs to go, which is interdisciplinary approaches that are linked to real-world environmental problems,” she says.

She also says that getting undergraduates involved in research is essential for training the next generation of environmental scientists. “There’s just no match for that kind of experience to get students engaged with the subject matter and fired up about exploring the natural world,” Packard says. “The opportunity for undergraduate research and the focus on undergraduate education is a real strength of UCSC.”

—Tim Stephens

Julie Packard
Executive Director, Monterey Bay Aquarium
B.A. Biology, Crown College, 1974; M.A. Biology, 1978
From pundits to presidents, regular readers of the New York Times rely on the paper’s Sunday “Week in Review” section to tell them what they need to know.

One of the most influential publications in journalism, the section provides context for the week’s top stories, combining insight and analysis with fine writing on topics from politics and religion to science and the symphony.

In short, section editor Katy Roberts shoulders the burden of sifting through mountains of news and information so we don’t have to. “Keeping up with the news used to be relatively easy. Now it’s impossible,” Roberts says with typical candor. “Accepting that is the only way to survive.”

Roberts’ self-effacing manner belies her achievements. During more than 20 years at the Times, she has held several positions, including a two-year stint as national editor and five years as editor of the op-ed page. She believes her greatest impact was on the op-ed page, where she brought in voices “outside the Eastern Establishment” and spud up the page’s responsiveness to events.

“I’m not a producer of ideas, but an enthusiastic consumer of them,” says Roberts. “I learned to question conventional wisdom and authority, wherever it was vested.”

After graduating from UCSC, Roberts earned a master’s degree in journalism and Russian area studies from Indiana University. Although she says she got “abysmal grades” in her journalism classes, Roberts picked up some reporting experience and landed a job at the Hayward (CA) Daily Review in 1977. By 1979, she had moved to the Minneapolis Star, where she was a columnist and deputy opinion-page editor. Three years later, she was recruited by the Times.

In a field where learning never stops, Roberts says her liberal arts background has been an asset. She has had to become an expert in space shuttle technology, New York City taxes, Nicaraguan dynasties, immigrant health care, and forest fire policy, among other topics.

“I did my undergraduate work at Santa Cruz, and my graduate work at the ‘Week in Review,’” says Roberts. “It’s a continuing education.”

Roberts lives in Manhattan with her husband and has been known to watch surfing documentaries when she’s not reading the Atlantic Monthly, the New York Review of Books, or the New Yorker.

Asked about her worst day in journalism, Roberts describes the morning of September 11, 2001, when, as national editor, she got a call at home from the office. Stepping outside her Greenwich Village apartment, she saw one tower, then another, on fire. Heading to the office on foot, she kept looking over her shoulder as the tragedy unfolded.

Inside the newsroom, however, the scene was “awe-inspiring as the paper’s staff went to work.” Sixteen hours later, she and a reporter trooped to the only subway that was running. They stood alone on the dead-quiet platform, waiting for the downtown train.

“The paper is criticized from every quarter, and sometimes we make mistakes,” says Roberts. “But you’d be hard-pressed to find a more honest, dedicated, thoughtful group of people on earth.”

—Jennifer McNulty

Katy Roberts
Editor, New York Times “Week in Review”
B.A. Politics, Kresge College, 1974
Francisco Rosado-May’s path to the presidency of a public university in Mexico began in the rural village of Felipe Carrillo Puerto, where he and other eager Mayan youngsters gathered in a hallway to take classes. “I vividly remember the end of my first year, when my teacher called me to her house and gave me a big can of cocoa—my first cocoa ever—for having very good grades,” recalls Rosado-May.

Teachers continued to encourage Rosado-May, who earned government fellowships to attend high school and to study agricultural engineering in Tabasco, Mexico. That’s where he first met his mentor, Stephen Gliessman, a pioneer in the field of agroecology.

For Rosado-May, the affiliation with Gliessman was life changing. After earning a master’s in tropical ecology, Rosado-May followed his mentor to UCSC in 1985 for doctoral study. At UCSC, he also worked closely with biology professor Jean Langenheim (see page 23), a leader in the field of chemical ecology. Building on Gliessman and Langenheim’s work, Rosado-May focused on the role of weeds in the management of agroecosystems. “In Tabasco, farmers believe that once you learn how to manage weeds properly, they become your allies, not your enemies,” said Rosado-May.

While at UCSC, Rosado-May embraced his ancestry. As a Maya in Mexico, he has frequently felt the sting of discrimination. “I grew up in the days when the federal government was trying to homogenize the country,” recalls Rosado-May. “Getting to know other UCSC students who were proud of their origins, especially Native Americans, was eye-opening for me. Now I take pride in my ancestry, but before going to California, I could hardly talk about it.”

While completing his doctorate, Rosado-May joined the team that was planning the campus for his native state of Quintana Roo—the only Mexican state without a university. “The challenge was to create a model that would respond to the needs of a rapidly changing world,” says Rosado-May.

Founded in 1991, the University of Quintana Roo (UQ Roo) in Chetumal emphasizes teaching excellence and research that addresses real-world problems. As a founding faculty member, Rosado-May shifted his own focus from chemical ecology to applied ecology. Tourism has placed tremendous pressures on the natural resources of Quintana Roo, and Rosado-May’s work fueled environmental planning changes, including zoning reforms and the adoption of management plans for protected areas.

As president, Rosado-May has aggressively sought accreditation for the young campus’s programs, and his administration has adopted “transparent” accountability practices and expanded funding sources to reduce reliance on government subsidies. Rosado-May’s pride in his Mayan heritage is accompanied by high expectations—for himself and his community. Halfway through his first four-year term as president of UQRoo, he is promoting programs that integrate ancient Mayan knowledge into the fields of science, technology, and the arts.

“Can you imagine a botanist with a Ph.D. and a shaman who cures disease with local plants standing side by side?” he asks. “The synergy between conventional education and traditional knowledge might represent the best potential Mexico has to face the challenges of globalization.”

—Jennifer McNulty

Jim Kent, a research scientist with UCSC's Center for Biomolecular Science and Engineering, wrote the software program used to assemble fragmented sequence data from the Human Genome Project into intact DNA sequences representing the human chromosomes. Kent (B.A., mathematics, '81; M.A., mathematics, '86; Ph.D., biology, '02) also developed the extremely popular UCSC Genome Browser, which provides a web-based portal for scientific exploration of the human genome sequence.

As a five-year-old, Maya Rudolph wowed her L.A. family with impersonations of Roseanne Roseannadanna—one of Gilda Radner’s signature characters on Saturday Night Live. Now she is living her childhood dream as a cast member on Saturday Night Live. As president, Rosado-May has aggressively sought accreditation for the young campus’s programs, and his administration has adopted “transparent” accountability practices and expanded funding sources to reduce reliance on government subsidies. Rosado-May’s pride in his Mayan heritage is accompanied by high expectations—for himself and his community. Halfway through his first four-year term as president of UQRoo, he is promoting programs that integrate ancient Mayan knowledge into the fields of science, technology, and the arts.

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—Jennifer McNulty

Francisco Rosado-May
President, University of Quintana Roo at Chetumal, Mexico
Ph.D., Biology, 1991
Ted Goldstein has built a successful career in the computer industry by combining expertise in programming with an appreciation for the human side of technological innovation. Now a vice president at Apple Computer, Goldstein oversees the development of programming tools for Apple’s highly acclaimed new operating system, Mac OS X.

In his work, Goldstein says he draws on the entire breadth of his undergraduate education at UC Santa Cruz. When asked about influential teachers, he mentions not only computer science professor Ira Pohl, but also Murray Baumgarten, professor of English and comparative literature.

“Having a liberal arts degree is terrific. I find that so much of what we do is not just about technology, but about technology in the context of people and society,” he says. “The Stevenson core course is as important in what I do as Data Structures 101, because it’s all about people.”

The programming tools Goldstein develops at Apple are used by software developers to create applications for OS X. Just as OS X is designed to be a friendly, trouble-free system for ordinary users, the developer tools are designed to make writing software for OS X easy and efficient.

“We try to design things that are good for developers as well as end users,” Goldstein says. “Everywhere I go, I meet people who love Apple products—it’s a wonderful experience to work with the users and design a specialized tool to meet their needs,” he says.

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Tourists come from around the world to witness the wonders of Serengeti National Park in Tanzania, but Dr. Cheryl Scott has never been able to slip off with friends or family to see the wildebeests and cheetahs herself. Her job running the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) office in the East African nation of about 34 million people—where an estimated 10 percent of the population has HIV—leaves little time for sightseeing.

Since the Global AIDS Program Office was founded in 2001 with a small staff at the invitation of the Tanzanian government, the CDC’s contribution to the fight against HIV/AIDS in that country has grown “exponentially,” Scott says. Under her leadership, CDC-Tanzania has supported improving blood-transfusion safety, strengthening laboratory services, developing a national HIV/AIDS surveillance system, and preventing mother-to-child HIV transmission. With recent funding from President Bush’s Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief, her office now manages a $17 million budget.

Working closely with the Tanzanian government, the CDC and other U.S. government partners are providing technical support to the rollout of a national antiretroviral drug therapy program—which can turn HIV into a manageable condition instead of a death sentence. Over the next five years, the government plans to put 400,000 people on the drugs in a nation where roads are frequently impassable and communications are sporadic.

“Tanzania is a large and populous country, and care and treatment present tremendous logistical challenges,” Scott says. Developing a reliable laboratory system, planning large-scale counseling and testing, and training practitioners to work with clients on often-complicated drug regimens are just a few of the challenges she and her staff regularly face.

The introduction of antiretroviral drugs will complement an effort begun in 2003 providing life-saving medicines for expectant mothers. The single-dose treatment can cut infection rates of newborns by up to 80 percent.

Batting HIV/AIDS in Tanzania is the latest step in an international career that has taken Scott to the Ivory Coast, Kenya, India, and the Caribbean. An investigator in the elite Epidemic Intelligence Service at the CDC, Scott has also worked in maternal and child health and disaster epidemiology in California, New York, and New Jersey, where she was the state’s maternal and child health epidemiologist.

In Africa, Scott’s challenges are not all medical. Her job also has a diplomatic side, involving frequent consultation with the U.S. embassy and the Tanzanian government. While mobilizing the host government’s support for the fight against HIV/AIDS in several countries has been politically difficult, “it is a privilege to partner with the Tanzanian government,” she says. “They are very clear about their situation and what assistance is needed.”

Despite the long hours and travel schedule that takes her around the continent, Scott enjoys her time in Tanzania. Her public health physician husband, Stephen S. Robinson, works with the National Institute for Medical Research, and their 9-year-old daughter, Ajayi Omiseye, attends a local elementary school. “She gets a lot out of being here,” Scott said, noting that her husband and daughter have become more fluent in Kiswahili than she has. “It’s a rewarding life.”

—Louise Gilmore Donahue

Cheryl Scott

Country Director, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Tanzania

B.A. Biology, Oakes College, 1974

Because he enjoyed teaching and research, William “Bro” Adams (Ph.D., history of consciousness, ’83) made the transition from academic administrator with some reluctance. However, in 1995 Adams became the 14th president of Bucknell University and, five years later, was named the 19th president of Colby College. Fellow campus president Alexander Gonzalez (M.S., Ph.D., psychology, ’79), headed California State University, San Marcos, before taking the helm of CSU Sacramento in 2004.

In 1985, Brent Constantz was on a South Pacific atoll near Tahiti, working toward his doctorate on how corals make their skeletons. Ten years later, Constantz (M.S., Earth sciences, ’84; Ph.D., Earth sciences, ’86) headed Norian Corporation, a company that made waves for a remarkable product: a paste that can be injected into and around a fracture, dramatically speeding the healing of broken bones.

The Museum of Contemporary Art in Los Angeles draws thousands of visitors each day for exhibitions and public programming. Director of MOCA since 1999, Jeremy Strick (B.A., art history, ’77) is involved in every aspect of the museum’s operation—from acquisitions and event programming to fundraising and marketing. He even curates on occasion.
**Wayne Horvitz**  
Composer/Musician  
*B.A. Composition for New Music Improvisation, Porter College, 1977*

**Composer, pianist, and keyboardist** Wayne Horvitz has performed on more than 100 albums and CDs over the past 25 years. He has written for theater, dance, and film, and collaborated on a mind-boggling variety of musical projects—in styles ranging from rhythm & blues and improvisational jazz, to classical minimalism and urban noise.

Since he graduated from UCSC in 1977, Horvitz has gone on to perform extensively throughout North America, Europe, Asia, and Australia. National Public Radio recently described his music as “a dazzling sonic playground full of some wild rides.” Added the *New York Times* in another accolade: “What makes Mr. Horvitz's music so good is its ingenuity and variety of textures . . . one gets surging planes of sound and viscerally involving rhythms, and of that kind of music, Mr. Horvitz is some kind of master.”

Although he has acquired an international reputation as a cutting-edge composer/musician steeped in the avant-garde, Horvitz says he never deliberately sets out to shatter musical boundaries. “I’m not interested in innovation for innovation’s sake,” he explains. “I like beauty in music. I don’t want people just to be intellectually stimulated. I basically look for soulfulness in everything—whether it’s blues or classical music.”

Horvitz says that UCSC had a “tremendous impact” on his career, opening him up to a wide variety of musical formats, exposing him to a number of extraordinary musicians, and teaching him about the technical aspects of producing concerts and recordings. He also met his wife during his undergraduate days—UCSC alumna Robin Holcomb (B.A., individual major, Potter ’84)—who has herself gone on to record eight albums as a singer/songwriter. Together, they moved to New York City in the late 1970s to immerse themselves in a stimulating downtown music scene that also spawned the careers of people like David Byrne of the Talking Heads, revolutionary guitarist Bill Frisell, and saxophonist John Zorn.

Horvitz would eventually produce several CDs by Frisell and to date has helped create nearly 30 other recordings by a variety of artists. He has composed for a number of film, video, television, and multimedia projects, including three PBS specials and director Gus Van Sant’s film *Psycho*. He also has been involved with the New York dance community, collaborating with artists such as renowned choreographer Paul Taylor and with the White Oak Dance Project.

All the while, Horvitz has received dozens of commissions to compose works for the likes of the Kronos Quartet and the Seattle Chamber Players, as well as leading various ensembles such as the acclaimed modern big band, the New York Composers Orchestra.

Although Horvitz already has a vast array of dynamic artistic projects under his belt, he always looks forward to experimenting with that next project—whatever it might be. “It’s at the edges where things get interesting, and that’s where art should lie,” Horvitz observes. “You don’t need art the way you need food in the sense that you’ll expire if you don’t get it. But art is like love. It’s an essential experience beyond the mundane.”

—Scott Rappaport

*In 2000, Martha Mendoza (B.A., journalism–education, ’88) received journalism’s highest honor—the Pulitzer Prize. Mendoza and her AP colleagues were honored for reporting on a Korean War massacre. Mendoza is one of four UCSC grads to have received this coveted prize. Another is Laurie Garrett (B.A., biology, ’78), who in 1996 received a Pulitzer for a series of articles in *Newsday* about the outbreak a year earlier of the ebola virus in Zaire.*

*When an unknown respiratory illness began infecting thousands of people in more than two-dozen countries in 2003, Joseph DeRisi (B.A., biochemistry and molecular biology, ’90), a biochemist and biophysicist at UC San Francisco, determined that the culprit was a previously unknown coronavirus. The finding moved scientists one step closer to controlling the outbreak.*

*One step closer to control of the deadly MERS virus, a strain of coronavirus that has infected more than 800 people worldwide since its discovery in 2012, is Shmuel Thaler (B.S., electrical engineering, ’83); he has joined researchers at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology to develop a new diagnostic test.*