

SCIENTISTS ON THE TRAIL OF THE MINDKILLER CALLED ALZHEIMER'S
REMEMBERING MARC BLITZSTEIN • MUSEUM-QUALITY PICTURES

The Pennsylvania Gazette

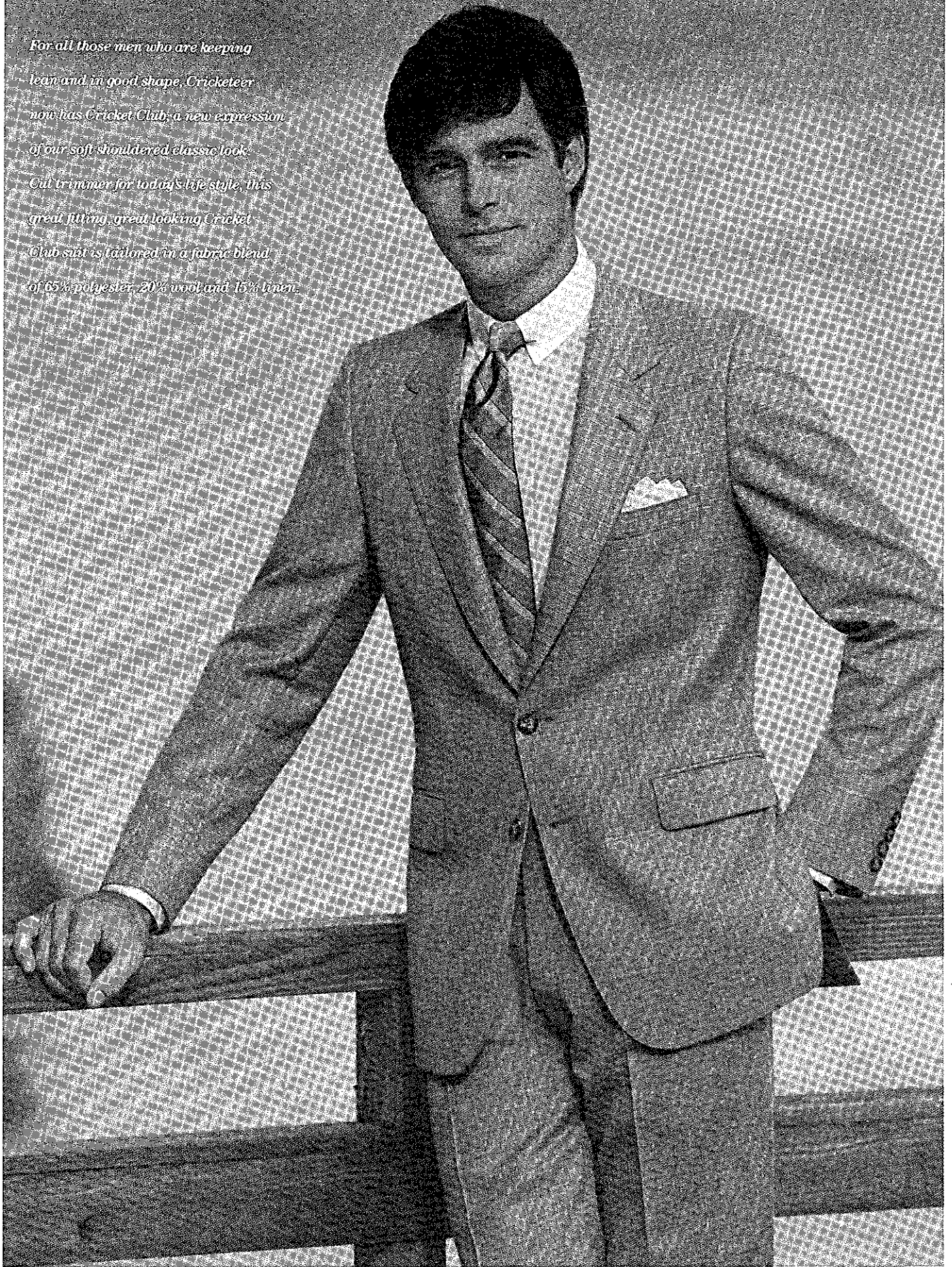
March, 1984



GEORGE GERBNER

**The Dean
with an
Eye on TV**

*For all those men who are keeping
lean and in good shape, Cricketeer
now has Cricket Club, a new expression
of our soft-shouldered classic look.
Cut trimmer for today's life style, this
great fitting, great looking Cricket
Club suit is tailored in a fabric blend
of 65% polyester, 20% wool and 15% linen.*



Photographed in and around Sandals Beach Resort, Montego Bay. Travel arrangements made by Lotus Tours. Air transportation provided by air Jamaica.

CRICKET CLUB BY CRICKETEER®

Cricketeer, 1290 Ave. of the Americas, NY 10104. A Phillips-Van Heusen Company.

The Pennsylvania Gazette

Published by Benjamin Franklin from 1729 to 1748 • Alumni Magazine of the University of Pennsylvania

Vol. 82, No. 5

March, 1984

The Dean of Communications 14

Nearly 25 years ago, when the Annenberg School of Communications was founded, no one knew exactly what it would or should become; but when Dr. George Gerbner arrived at Penn in 1964, he knew. By Marshall Ledger

Mr. Vivid 21

To those old enough to remember, Marc Blitzstein was the irreverent kid from Philadelphia who turned Off Broadway on its ear with such musical compositions as "The Cradle Will Rock." His family remembers. By Robert Leiter

From the Eye of a Beholder. 26

William Clough, the University Museum's studio photographer, is retiring this year, and not without some fanfare: the Museum has mounted a retrospective of his work. Here are some glimpses of that exhibit, "Reflections in a Lens."

On the Trail of a Dread Scourge. 28

Alzheimer's disease is the nation's fourth leading killer, yet there's no known treatment for it. That's because so little is known about it. Some University scientists are trying to learn more about the disease. By Mary Ann Meyers

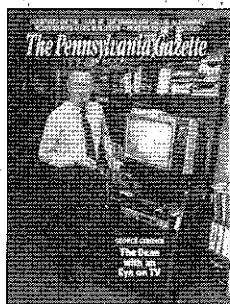
So It Goes 2 Gazetteer 9

Letters 3 Gazettecetera 35

Off the Shelf 5 Scoreboard 36

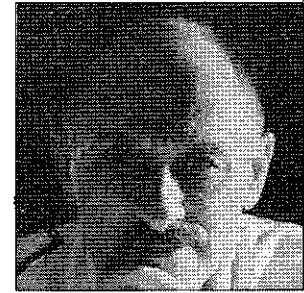
Try It On. 7 The Alumni 37

Pennsylvania No. 80. . . . Inside Back Cover

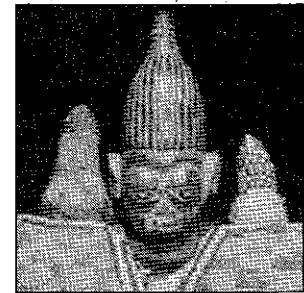


THE COVER
Photograph by Annette Lein

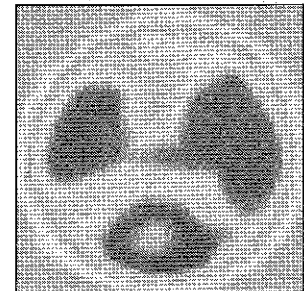
George Gerbner is one of the few professors at Penn who has a television set and a video recorder in his office, and there's reason enough for that. See page 14.



page 21



page 26



page 28

MICHEL T. HUBER
Publisher and Business Manager

ANTHONY A. LYLE
Editor

MARSHALL LEDGER
Associate Editor

GEETA DHARMARAJAN
Assistant Editor

SIMON SMITH
Art Director

PRISCILLA WEISS
Editorial Assistant

DEIRDRE BAIR
JANE BIBERMAN
PETER CANELLOS
MARGOT COHEN
CHRISTOPHER DAVIS
Contributing Writers

A HELLUVA GOOD TIME

The Philomathean Society, which used to advertise itself as the organization that allowed Penn students to raise Hell with their brains, gave new meaning to that old slogan at a special event a few Saturdays back. The event was a philosophical debate between Philo and its Princeton University counterpart, the American Whig-Cliosophic Society. The topic: "Should there be a Hell?" The winner: Philo, in a one-sided decision. The loser: All of us (Philo argued the affirmative).

The formal order of exercises for the debate, held in Philo's meeting room on the fourth floor of College Hall, was elaborate and fun, in an eccentric kind of way. There was a visit from a "papal emissary," three Muses dropped in, one judge punned his way through the proceedings and the other failed to appear. A marble bust of Benjamin Franklin cast its shadow over the assembly and a Princeton-anointed deity, a hand-puppet named Tigger, stood watch. In addition to being filled with the strains of Penn and Princeton songs, the Philomathean chambers rang with three choruses of a 17th-century doomsday hymn. There were also cheers, from time to time, for the home team, both in English ("Give 'em Hell" and "Go, Hell!") and in Latin ("Philo-Ray! Philo-Rah! *Sic Itur Ad Astra*," which, translated, means "This is the way to the stars"; the line has special meaning for Philo members because their quarters have for years been on the top floor of one building or other).

A silly special message from the Vatican was read at the beginning of the proceedings by the bemired and berobed emissary. It began with "Dear Academicians of Penn State and Brooke Shields Universities:" and ended with "Good luck, Godspeed, and see you in Church tomorrow"; it was signed "Pope John Paul II."

Simon Glinsky, '84 W, the moderator of the Philomathean Society, responded, "Thank you very much, Mr. Pope." Then he faced the audience of about 75 jammed into the room and

said: "I'd like to encourage everybody to think of all the catcalls and insults that you can and dump 'em out when you feel it's appropriate—or inappropriate, as the case may be."

Glinsky also introduced the judge, Nicholas D. Constan, Jr., '64 L, adjunct associate professor of legal studies and associate director of the Wharton Graduate Division (as well as our Pennsylvaniac). Then he introduced Dr. E. Digby Baltzell, '39 W, the professor of sociology who, he said, would serve as "moderator or English judge or something"; Baltzell was wearing a curled paper wig. The introductions done, Glinsky ordered, "Let the maelstrom begin."

Then the Muses entered the room in the dark, wearing strings of tiny white lights. They were joined by a kind of Everydebater who noted that "my tongue is but a spastic marionette" before appealing to the Muses in doggerel for inspiration and eloquence for the Philo debaters (there were four debaters on each side). Rather than appeal to the Muses, Whig-Clio chose to sing a paean to Tigger.

Princeton lost the toss of a coin, and Penn took the affirmative argument.

Baltzell pointed out that neither team had known which side of the argument they would be on when they came to the debate—and that, he observed, "sounds like some politicians I know."

Philo began, arguing that there is a system of cause and effect in our natural world and we need a spiritual equivalent and that the punishment of Hell would thus validate our thought processes and establish an aesthetically satisfying order and that Hell would help people and nations be good ("It's not just that we should have a Hell," one Philo debater argued with gusto, "We need a Hell!").

Whig-Clio countered that Hell is a spiritual narcotic that renders Earthly life insignificant because our ultimate existence is then elsewhere and that China and India do not have a Hell and that people can be educated to know what is good here without a Hell.

Then there were rebuttals and cross-examinations. In all of this, we especially liked the fire-and-brimstone posture of a Whig-Clio debater in summation and the arguments of two other debaters. One argument, on the Princeton side, went: "It's been argued that only with a Hell can we distinguish what's good and evil. No! Hell is an enforcement mechanism. We already know what's good and what's evil. That's why it's so much more fun to do evil things: because we recognize it as we do it."

But our very favorite argument came from the Penn side: "I really think my opponents are overlooking the obvious tourism value of Hell. People pay lots of money to go to see things like *The Texas Chain-Saw Massacre*—imagine what you can charge to go look at Hell. Nobody goes to see *happy* movies. If we have a Hell, we could charge very high fees for getting in, and we could completely eliminate the tithes."

And the judge's decision, announced by Constan: "I'd like to commend Princeton, which was more flamboyant; Penn, for being more logically persuasive. Princeton, for being better prepared; Penn, for not using notes. On balance, . . . there was balance. However, Princeton didn't bring a judge, Pennsylvania did. So, therefore, I have the following suggestion: That Pennsylvania win . . . but it must share its hoagies with the Princeton team or suffer eternal damnation."

"We had a very lively debate," Baltzell chimed in, adding, "The two teams were very typical of the two [universities]—one urban and one sub-urban."

—ANTHONY A. LYLE

ILLUSTRATION BY MARSHALL PRESBERY



LETTERS

On the Sidelines

TO THE EDITOR:

Forty-four years ago, I played my last varsity basketball game for Penn under Lon Jourdet and Bob Freeman.

I attended the Penn-Southern California game in Los Angeles on December 9 and watched Penn absorb a beating not unexpected; but the circumstances under which this loss occurred were regrettable. Permit me to explain: The young Penn team played their hearts out and halfway in the second period were only 7 points behind. At this point, Coach Littlepage completely lost his composure on the sidelines over questionable officiating and Penn was assessed four technical fouls which cost them the chance of winning the game.

In spite of being victimized by some bad calls, there is no justification for a coach to behave so unprofessionally as to affect the outcome of a game. Mr. Littlepage is hired to teach youngsters character and discipline on the court and he displayed very little of each last evening in Los Angeles, much to the embarrassment of the Penn alumni present.

I received a letter from Coach Littlepage recently inviting me to contribute to the Penn basketball program. He stressed the lack of experience of his squad, but he said nothing of his own, which was painfully evident during the game against Southern California.

SHELDON WILLIAM RETCHIN, '39 W
Pacific Palisades, Calif.

The director of athletics replies: A young Pennsylvania basketball team did indeed rally against Southern California only to have their momentum halted because of the home team being awarded six straight foul shots on a single play. The referee's decision that started the chain of events that led to Coach Littlepage's ire was a charging call at mid-court with 8 minutes, 10 seconds to go in the game. Coach Littlepage never argued that call. In the same motion the referee used to call the charge, however, he also signaled a technical foul. Since the call was made on the opposite side of the floor from where Coach Littlepage was sitting, he went to mid-court to see whom the technical was called on. When he left his bench area, an automatic second technical was called. Coach Littlepage was surprised to find that the first technical was on him and not a player; videotapes of the game show that on the charging call Coach Littlepage never left the bench area or had time to protest.

To complete the turn-around in Southern California's favor, the referees awarded the ball to the home team after a one-and-one and four technicals were taken. Seconds after bringing the ball in-bounds, Southern California was awarded yet another one-and-one opportunity on a call away from the ball. What had been a 7-point deficit quickly turned into a 15-point deficit. In all, the referees awarded Southern California 39 foul shots in the last eight minutes of the game.

More Is Better

TO THE EDITOR:

As a former Glee Clubber and arranger for the Penn Pipers, I thoroughly enjoyed Peter Canellos's article "Sour Notes in Penn Songs" [December *Gazette*]. And currently, as a professional musician and songwriter cutting his way through the Big Orange, I was inspired to rush in my two cents where others apparently have not feared to tread.

I'm afraid I'd give the big red pencil to the "Levin, Siegel, and Florin proposal," to change the lyrics to "The Red And Blue" by lifting four lines from the "little-known second verse." I believe there's a reason for this ignorance. "We ask no other emblem/No other sign to view/We only ask to see and cheer/Our colors Red and Blue" is terrible. Stiff, awkward, and cluttered with clotted consonants, these lines are clearly indicative of "second verse-itis," which is not unlike the Sophomore Jinx in the big leagues. Sophomoric, indeed, and evidence that Will and Harry (no George and Ira) plain ran out of steam after the first verse.

I prefer the words from Professor Murray's 1933 freshman handbook: "Our hearts are ever singing/With loyalty anew/When for dear Pennsylvania/We wear the Red and Blue." Much smoother, a good, positive message, and lots of singable vowels, although the accents in the third line need work.

However, I'm most inclined to agree with the nameless (alas) *D.P.* columnist who, to swipe the gist, called the whole affair silly pooh-pooh. The Harvard/Yale references don't compromise the song's spirit; they were put in when the song was written, almost a hundred years ago.

Nonetheless, I've elected to exercise my writer's prerogative (a note to Senate Chair June Axinn) and sail another pair of couplets into the fray. Borrowing equally from the school that says, by confronting your demons, you master them, and from the axiom which states, if some is bad, then more is better, my lines read: "Old Harvard has her crimson/ And Yale her colors too/ But no one in the Ivy League/ Can match the Red and Blue." Straight meter. Strong sentiment. Perfect. Josh, Dave, and Todd, take note.

If the Undergraduate Assembly and the University Council don't see fit, in their wisdom, to adopt this modest rewrite, my hat's still off to them for their vote of no changes under what must have been considerable pressure. Nice going, classpersons.

Thanks for the opportunity to check in. I'm glad the old songs are still providing enough inspiration to stir the troops, and for another great article from the *Gazette*.

MARK T. JORDAN, '68 C
Hollywood, Calif.

continued

ALUMNI FLIGHTS ABROAD

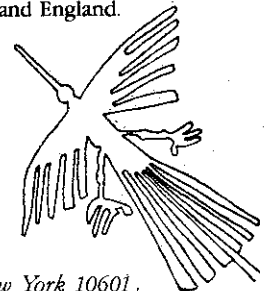
This is a special program of travel for alumni of Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Univ. of Pennsylvania, and certain other distinguished universities. It offers a world-wide series of journeys to great civilizations of the past and to areas of unusual beauty and natural interest:

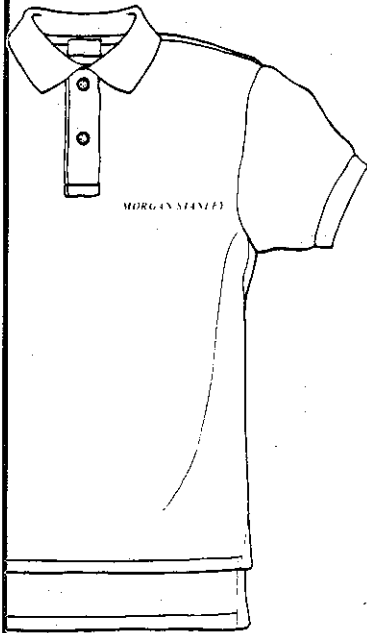
Ancient Egypt • classical antiquity in Greece, Asia Minor and the Aegean • Carthage and the Greek and Roman cities of Sicily and North Africa • the Khyber Pass, India and the Himalayas of Nepal • southern India and Ceylon • Japan and the countries of southeast Asia • Borneo, Ceylon, Sumatra and other islands of the East • South America, the Galapagos, the Amazon, and ancient archaeological sites in Peru • Australia and New Zealand • the primitive world of New Guinea • the wilds of Kenya and Tanzania and the islands of the Seychelles • and *Europe Revisited*, a special connoisseur's program designed to offer a new perspective to those who have visited Europe in the past, with northern Italy, Burgundy and Provence, southwestern France, Flanders and Holland, Scotland, Wales and England.

The highly-acclaimed itineraries, specifically designed for the educated traveler, range from two to five weeks in duration, and detailed brochures are available. For further information contact:

ALUMNI FLIGHTS ABROAD

Dept. P-37, One North Broadway, White Plains, New York 10601.





White Shoes not included.

It's no secret what makes a great polo shirt — 100% cotton cloth, ribbed sleeves, a long tail — these are the features which define the polo shirt as the classic it has become.

Add to this proven winner, however, your own logo, and you create something truly original, as distinctive and unique as your company or organization itself.

The Eclectic Shirt Company can translate almost any design into embroidery for your shirts. Send in the coupon below with your logo, or call us at 212-496-0861 to find out more.

We'll do the shirts, but you'll have to get the White Shoes from Brooks Brothers.

© 1984 The Eclectic Shirt Co., Inc.

mail to: The Eclectic Shirt Co. 642 Amsterdam Ave., NY, NY 10025

I am enclosing my logo, please get in touch with me.

Name _____ Phone # _____

best time to call: days _____ time _____



Membership in Pine Run is an investment which brings benefits today, and for a lifetime.

Pine Run is a community specifically designed for active, independent people over the age of 65. And membership in Pine Run represents a new level of consumer protection in the life care industry.

A Pine Run membership guarantees a broad range of comprehensive health care and personal services, assured by the unique financial features which make Pine Run the leader in life care.

- Pine Run provides asset protection and estate conservation through an exclusive nine-year, refundable membership investment arrangement.
- Pine Run assures continuous life care services through its innovative actuarial pricing system, so that members receive all of the vital services for which they are paying.
- Pine Run provides substantial tax benefits to all members, significantly reducing the annual cost of membership.

The life care alternative at Pine Run: possibly the best investment you will ever make.

For more information, write:

Membership Department, Pine Run Community
Ferry and Iron Hill Roads, Doylestown, Pa. 18901 • (215) 345-9000

LETTERS *continued*

Hold That Tiger

TO THE EDITOR:

Congratulations to all concerned. Somebody must be doing things right.

Let me quote from a letter printed in the January 11 issue of the *Princeton Alumni Weekly* concerning the performance of the Princeton Marching Band at half time during our game with the Tigers:

It neither marched nor played much music. Its dingy appearance failed to lift the spirits. And its humor was pretty much what the spectators chanted—"boring."

If, on the other hand, the Penn band is typical of Ivy League groups, how much better it would be to let them monopolize half time, allowing Princeton to put the savings to some worthy use.

I am certain that the above comments from a disgruntled Princeton alumnus should go a long way to assuage the feelings of a former member of "The Big Band" who expressed his bitterness in the *Gazette* some issues ago.

WARD S. CURTISS, '58 CGS
Eagleville, Pa.

The Post That Prods

TO THE EDITOR:

Congratulations on the improved appearance and format of the December issue of the *Gazette*.

The colored photos add great interest and the one of the fans finding a place for a goal post in the Schuylkill (page 14) help in reminiscing—a joy some of us find more engaging as the years fleet by.

Well done!

MARILYN ZION, '54 Ed
BENSON ZION, '50 W
Havertown, Pa.

Bird, Where Are You?

TO THE EDITOR:

It has just become dark and it is raining. I am standing on the corner of 34th and Walnut Streets waiting for a D bus when a bird begins to sing . . . not a twitter but a full-throated arrangement. It is not what I might expect to happen at this particular corner, although there is a small tree just beyond the west window of the Zeta Psi fraternity house, which continues to stand as a reassuring landmark on a campus that is very different from *my* campus. I stare hard at the tree, but I see no bird. A street light is close enough to the tree to light a few of its dripping branches. A bird could be attracted to that light, perhaps for a bit of cheer, perhaps to take center stage, for this bird is a performer, a coloratura.

I don't believe in this bird. It's a tape, I decide. The Brothers must have a tape to turn off and on for the confounding of passers-by. Is this in the bylaws of Zeta Psi? Have fun, whenever possible; with passers-by? Once, long ago, I lived across the street from what was then Lambda Chi Alpha, and they must have had the same kind of by-law. They had a laugh machine ("Ho, Ho, Ho") which they sometimes turned on in the middle of the night whenever they felt like listening to Santa Claus or waking people up. This bird is better.

continued on page 6

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE

By Deirdre Bair

AN ELEGANT BLOCKBUSTER

MANDARIN, By Robert Elegant, '46 C. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1983. 527 pp., \$17.95.

For many years, the by-line of Robert Elegant has meant authoritative and insightful writing and reporting about the Far East, where he has lived and worked for most of his adult life. Less than 10 years ago, in 1976 to be exact, he left a position as foreign affairs columnist for the *Los Angeles Times/Washington Post* News Service to write novels, and since then has produced three which are known in the book trade by the admiring appellation of "The Blockbuster."

Elegant's first two novels, *Manchu* and *Dynasty*, established him in the popular and respected tradition of a writer like, let's say, James Michener, who can move a large cast of characters over a significant period of time, through exciting but believable events, all in a well-documented and accurate historical framework. He has proven himself a novelist who can be counted on for "a good read," a "page-turner." *Mandarin*, his latest novel, not only continues in this tradition, but surpasses the earlier two.

The setting of *Mandarin* is the Taiping Dominion, the three provinces that surround the city of Shanghai, and the time encompassed is 1854 to 1875. From the first sentence of the book, Elegant creates the mysterious and romantic China that figured in the Western historical imagination before the country was opened to outside influence. He moves his many characters easily and gracefully from the splendor of the Emperor's palaces and the Forbidden City to the squalor of the Chinese Quarter, using this rich background to make the setting take on an added dimension which we traditionally expect character to represent in historical fiction. No matter which of his many characters is unfolding on these pages, China itself, almost another character as Elegant describes it, is always there as well.

Mandarin is a novel which spans 21 years and two generations of Chinese

families. Both are Jewish, but one, Aisek Lee's, is native Chinese, while the other, Saul Haleevie's, is European; Haleevie—who began life as a British Jew and behaves wherever he is according to Jewish law and tradition—has drifted across two continents to settle finally in Shanghai, where he and Lee become business partners.

Lee, the father of two sons, David and Aaron, is condemned to exile because of the independent action of another family member for which, according to Chinese law, he, as head of the clan, is responsible.

Aisek Lee disappears from the pages of the novel early on, and Saul adopts his two sons and takes them into the home he shares with his wife, Sarah, and daughter, Fronah. Sarah is a marvelous character, so well-reasoned and fully fleshed that the pages on which she appears seem to take on a special warmth. In several instances, her good common sense saves a few scenes in which Saul might otherwise have appeared as pompous and pedantic.

Fronah, the beautiful and willful only child of these two, goes through an embarrassing early period of her

life trying to deny both her Jewishness and the Oriental climate and setting in which she lives. She wears heavy European clothing, all crinolines and corsets, and she deceives her parents in order to move in Gentile society, where she behaves outrageously. After several years and several flirtations, she is safely married off to the handsome British Jew, Lionel Henriques, who seems superficially to be all that she had ever dreamed of in a mate. But alas, all is not fated to be well in the villa called *Lo Wo* ("The Nest of Joy," Saul's wedding present to his beloved daughter).

Enter Gabriel Hyde, the American Naval officer turned outlaw and ship commander in the Chinese Navy who had shared a fleeting attraction with Fronah somewhat earlier. As attractions are wont to do in historical romance, this one blossoms quite nicely, even though Hyde seems the paragon of a Yankee gentile and Fronah seems to be still married to the long-absent Lionel. Not to worry: Lionel is soon dispatched, and in one of only two clangingly false notes in the entire novel, Gabriel stares at Fronah "in astonishment" and declares, "You mean you didn't know . . . my mother was Jewish?" It's all too neat and pat, but never mind. Even worse is Fronah's anorexia, jarring in its contemporaneity, giving a false and trendy note to an otherwise sound recreation of the period.

All these people are juxtaposed against the unfolding drama of the Chinese royal family, particularly the story of the concubine Yehenala, who develops from a frightened teen-age courtesan into the frighteningly regal and powerful Dowager Empress. Through Yehenala and the intrigues of the court, Elegant deftly weaves Chinese history into and around the lives of the Lees and the Haleevies, creating a fictional tapestry that rivals the opulent robes his characters wear.

Mandarin is what I call an "airplane book," a term I coined last year when stranded in the Luxembourg airport during a snowstorm. Only one way to pass the time in such situations, so I bought the biggest and thickest English-language paperback on the shelf of the newsstand. It was *Gorky Park*, written by another Penn alumnus, Martin Cruz Smith, '64 C, and it was such a page-turner that I couldn't put it down until I arrived in New York 13 hours later. Since then, "airplane book" has been my euphemism for a novel I don't want to stop reading, and all three of Robert Elegant's novels, but particularly this one, fit that term nicely.

ILLUSTRATION BY MARSHALL PRESBERY



You

- are invited to a GARDEN PARTY RAFFLE on campus—Saturday, June 23, 1984;
- can win magnificent vacations, intriguing luxury items ... even if you can't attend in person; and
- will be entertained by actor/song-writer Bobby Troup ('41).

Watch for your Raffle mailing or call for details—(215) 898-7811 at the Office of Alumni Relations, E. Craig Sweeten Alumni Center, 3533 Locust Walk/CQ, Philadelphia, PA 19104.



UNIVERSITY of PENNSYLVANIA



Garden Party Raffle

LETTERS *continued from page 4*

I wouldn't mind being raised out of sleep, no matter what the hour, by this heavenly twittering, even if it is a recording.

In that same long-ago, I was looking out of my window at 3822 Locust Street—Harnwell House is there now—and I saw a bird fall to earth in front of Sigma Chi. It fell straight down without a flutter. The mailman was there at that very moment, and he and I knelt beside the bird.

"Gold feathers!" we cried. Gold feathers must be protected. It was raining that day, too, and I got an umbrella, which the mailman held while I phoned the S.P.C.A. But no need! A miracle occurred. A young man with a British accent passed by and had a look. He was taking special courses at the veterinary school and offered to take the bird there for examination and treatment. Later, he let me know that the bird had recovered, the significance of the gold wings, and the bird's name in full. I wrote a Letter to the Editor, the point being: If I ever fall to earth, I hope it's when I'm wearing my gold wings so passers-by will be so taken with my beauty that they will rush me off to the hospital or whatever it is I need. It is easy to disregard fallers-to-earth in drab feathers.

There are two footnotes to this story: 1) As soon as the young British veterinarian took the bird, I called the S.P.C.A. and canceled. I have learned over the years that that office is glad to oblige but hates to make unnecessary trips. 2) A poet friend who saw my Letter to the Editor asked if she could write a poem based on my theme—she was, and still is, a very conscientious woman who writes good poetry and very seldom reads anything, as she is so afraid of plagiarizing—and when she sold the poem, she sent me a little charm, a tiny angel with golden wings!

When I am not looking out of my window, I may possibly be found on a street corner either waiting for or dismounting from a D bus. While I still wait at 34th and Walnut, I sometimes leave the bus at 19th and Chestnut. Once, when I debarked there, there was a taxi behind the bus. While I stood there, before my unbelieving eyes, a pigeon was felled—not crushed by the taxi, just felled. He was not dead, but perhaps wished he could have been. It is easy enough to take care of a dead pigeon—you *don't*. What do you do with an unconscious one?

I said to an officer in a police car, "What can I do with this pigeon?" I hoped he'd say, "I have a cote. I'll take him," but he didn't. He sniffed.

Nobody will bother with a pigeon. The light changed, and bus, taxi, and police car were gone.

I went to a pet shop on 20th Street that said "Veterinarian in Attendance" on the window. He was not in attendance just then, and when I asked to use the phone, the clerk said, "We don't have a phone book." I understood what she meant, and left. I then went into a pet shop on Walnut Street.

"Take that bird out of here," howled the attendant. I left.

I stepped on a bus going west and showed my Medicare card.

"You can't bring that bird on here," said the driver. I left.

I took a taxi to the veterinary school.

"Thank you for letting me ride with the pigeon," I said.

Cruise the Turkish coastline with Swan Hellenic and you'll discover ancient Greece.

A Swan Hellenic cruise is more than just a cruise. It's a delightful educational experience. Because each cruise is accompanied by no less than five guest lecturers, each one, an acknowledged expert in his or her field, whose shared knowledge breathes life into history.

Depending on the cruise you choose, you'll venture along a coastline so beautiful, that Marc Antony gave part of it to Cleopatra as a wedding present. From Istanbul in the north to Antalya in the south and even as far east as Iskanderun, you'll stop in Dikili, Mytilene and Fethiye, and

take side trips to Pergamum, Termessos, Perge, Aspendos and Side.

Whichever Swan Hellenic cruise of the Eastern Mediterranean you take, you'll discover in Turkey a legacy of three empires and twelve civilizations that combines with dazzling natural endowments to create a cultural mix unequalled on the face of the Earth.

Send for a full color brochure on Swan Hellenic cruises. And come with us on a voyage of discovery that will always be a beautiful memory.



SWAN HELLENIC

A Division of P&O Cruises
In cooperation with the
Turkish Tourist Office

Exprinter Tour Operators

500 Fifth Avenue
New York, N.Y. 10110
Please send me a brochure on Swan Hellenic Cruises

Name _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone number _____
My travel agent is _____

By Peter Canellos

JUST ANOTHER SOPHOMORE

It's the first day of the Chinese New Year, the most important day of the year in the People's Republic of China. Parades wiggle down the streets of the towns and cities. In the houses, families gather for the traditional New Year's feast.

In Philadelphia, engineering school sophomore Shin Ngai, one of only three Penn undergraduates from the People's Republic of China, celebrates his holiday by attending an evening class and reading a New Year's card he received from his parents in Wuhan, in central China. He had planned to go to dinner in Chinatown with some friends from the University's East Asia College House, but his class prevents any holiday festivities.

Later, his class finished, he sits in his room and relaxes to the sound of Michael Jackson's "Thriller" playing on his stereo. He confesses that yes, he does miss his home on occasions like this, but he tries not to think about it.

"It doesn't help to be homesick when you're going to be here for a couple of years," he says gently, in deliberate but unbroken English. He smiles, and his eyes drift toward several black-and-white snapshots of his friends from home. There are about half a dozen boys of high school age, shirtless, with arms linked in friendship. The pictures are mounted in a gold frame on his desk.

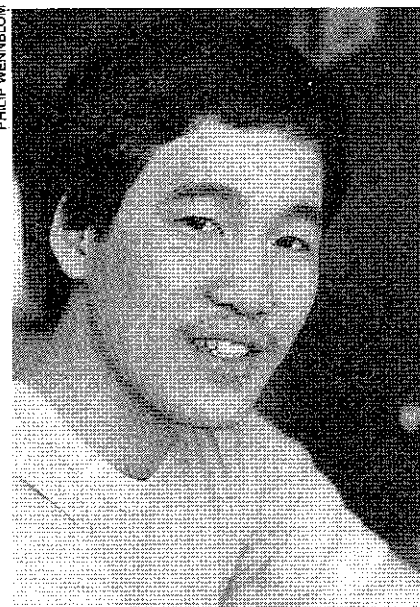
This is one of the few personal mementoes from home that Shin displays in his room. There is a Penn banner on the wall and a color photograph of an American speed skater. The stereo with its pulsating green light occupies one corner. The rest of the room is flecked with colorful Oriental prints and linens. Overall, it looks and feels like a typical East Asia House room, one that is perhaps atypically neat.

Meeting Shin might be a disappointment to those captivated by the mystique of the People's Republic, a country that is both a Communist monolith and an exotic Oriental outpost, as he is

neither political nor exotic. He wears American-style jeans, a T-shirt, and sandals. Tall and thin, he carries himself with both dignity and informality. He takes an almost totally non-judgmental view of the United States and seems to want Americans to view him the same way.

Shin's account of his country's political development seems strangely congruent with what one might read in a Western newsmagazine. He's sincere, not reserved or tentative in his political views, but he clearly fits the mold of the new Chinese leadership. He tells of how his parents, both academicians, were forced to become farm workers as part of their "reeducation" during Mao's notorious Cultural Revolution. Now they're back in the classroom, and Shin has great faith in the new regime.

Like today's Chinese leaders, Shin gives Mao a mixed review. He recognizes Mao's role as the founder of modern China but condemns the excesses of the days of the Cultural Revolution. He even speculates hazily on whether the aging Mao might have been tricked into supporting the Cultural Revolution by the infamous Gang of Four.



Shin Ngai: a typical Penn student.

The picture Shin paints of today's China is one of a country on the move. An economic overhaul which energizes socialism with a dose of capitalism has increased productivity. More goods are on the market. The Mao jacket is being supplemented by Western fashions in many Chinese closets.

Shin reveals that most Penn students he meets have no idea he's from the People's Republic, and he doesn't mind it that way. His classmates and casual friends assume he's Chinese American or from Taiwan. His English has improved dramatically since he arrived in the United States almost four years ago. That was the first year of a novel cultural exchange program organized by the Chinese Government following the Carter Administration's official recognition of the People's Republic.

Shin arrived in San Francisco and moved in with relatives in the Bay Area, graduating from high school less than two years later. He says he never really viewed himself as a pioneer. His goals: learn about American culture, earn a computer engineering degree from Penn, and go on to graduate school for advanced work on computers. Then, he says, he will probably return to the People's Republic and teach.

If Shin's background makes him an unlikely Penn student, his low-key professionalism does not. He lives a quiet life on the second floor of Harrison House, socializing with fellow East Asia House members and studying hard. He says he chose Penn because it was the only school to offer him full financial aid. Asked what he likes least about Penn, Shin complains gently about the lack of access to the engineering school computer. Then he says: "In America, you can always find something new to experience. If you're always looking for bad things about a country, you won't learn anything."

With trips to Chinatown, access to computers, Michael Jackson tapes, and graduate school on his mind, Shin's assimilation into American culture would seem almost complete. But Shin doesn't consider himself an American—a Penn student, maybe, but only a visitor to the United States. He's here to enjoy himself and learn something, before he goes back home.

After visiting with Shin, an American is likely to come to some kind of "he's just like us" realization, the same unsurprising conclusion that American students reach all the time after interacting with foreign students. But with Shin, it's not just that he laughs, cries, complains, and smiles like the rest of us. It's his views, his goals, his approach to education that make him a very typical Penn student.

Peter Canellos, a senior in the College, from Weston, Mass., majors in history.

Have fun, share
new discoveries.
Maupintour's
escorted tours...



Show off Europe!

HIGH QUALITY. Treat yourself to a grand style, excitement, the most interesting travel experience. See all you should see, have best return for your time and money. You have fun. Let us show you.

OBERRAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY. The 350th anniversary of this rare and thrilling event. We offer 10-day, 15-day, 19-day as well as 3-week and 4-week tours. Top grade hotel and reserved seat for Play.

FESTIVALS/ART TREASURES. Flemish or Paris/southern France art, homes and gardens of England, Holland's flowers, Salzburg, London shows and Edinburgh Festival.

BRITISH ISLES. Two week tours offer Britain by Rail, Ireland Exclusively, Ireland/Scotland/England. Three-week Grand British Isles.

GREECE/AEGEAN ISLES. The glories of Attica, Thessaly, the Peloponnese, Alexander's Macedonia, Philip II's royal tomb at Vergina. Tour Athens, Delphi, Olympia, Nauplia, Mycenae, Sounion. Cruise the Greek Isles. Include Egypt, Israel and Turkey.

ITALY/SICILY. 12-day tour sees Milan, Venice, Bologna, Florence and Rome. New 17-day southern Italy and Sicily features Reggio Calabria's life-size bronzes, discoveries from ancient Greece. Grand 23-day from Dolomite Alps, the lakes to Capri, Sorrento.

SPAIN/PORTUGAL. Castles, chivalry, flamenco, fado! Fascinating, romantic tours. 15-day highlights, 22-day extensive by motorcoach, and 21-day with Mallorca. Also Morocco.

THE ALPS. See the Matterhorn, ride Glacier Express, Zugspitze. Tour the diverse Alps of Switzerland, France, and Italy. Ascend Jungfrauoch.

SCANDINAVIA. Cruise Norway's fjords or Baltic Sea to Finland. Lifesee Denmark's Fairytale Land, Sweden's Dalarna. Royal Viking cruises: North Cape or Scandinavia/Russia. New tour includes Iceland.

ORIENT EXPRESS/QE II. The good life! Sail on Queen Elizabeth II. Have a London suite. Take nostalgic Orient Express train to Venice. Tour Italy.

THE CONTINENT. Extraordinary and comprehensive touring. Highlights in 16 days or the classic Grand Tour of 11 countries in 29 days. Region tours 10 to 26 days. Rhine cruise through Middle Europe or enjoy our one-country in-depth tours of France, Austria, Germany, Italy, Switzerland.

HEART OF EUROPE. New 19-day offers 6 different cultures. Train through Dutch, Belgian and French country. Visit Paris, the Burgundy vineyards, Amsterdam, Geneva, Lucerne, Brussels, Luxembourg, Germany's Romantic Road, Black Forest and Oberammergau.

"A meaningful itinerary is an art. I think we do it well. We've been operating tours all over the world since 1951. These 33 years of experience are your insurance that we know what we are doing. We care about you. Come join us."

Tom Maupin



SEND THIS COUPON to Maupintour for our free Europe brochure or ask your favorite travel agent soon.



quality escorted tours since 1951

Maupintour, 408 East 50th Street, New York, NY 10022. Telephone 212/688-4106.

name _____
address _____
city _____
state/zip _____
my travel agent _____ iia-eur-4

Maupintour 1984 escorted tours include:
 Europe Africa Canada Hawaii
 Alaska Opera/Festivals Greece
 South Pacific World's Fair USA
 Arizona Christmas Fall Foliage
 Orient/Pacific Middle East/Egypt
 India Morocco Oberammergau

LETTERS *continued from page 6*

"I didn't even see no pigeon," said the gallant driver.
The resident who greeted me looked the pigeon in the eye and said, "He's depressed. They'll fall in front of cars when they're depressed—on purpose." A suicide, a failed suicide! I signed a release.

"Thank you for being so nice to him, for bothering with him," I said. "It seems to be the general opinion that nobody is interested in pigeons."

"If we turned down any living creature, we'd be defeating our purpose," said the compassionate resident. I gave her an A for my course in kindness.

Perhaps my unseen bird at 34th and Walnut is sick, too. Some sick creatures may try to dash out their brains, but others burst into song. Remember Mimi! This bird may be singing its heart out on this wet dark stage, yet it may be dying, like any star of opera with a knife at her throat or tubercles in her lungs! Bird, where are you?

Can there be a singing commercial, stuck in trees about the city? Will a full page in tomorrow's paper tell us all about "Songbird Satchet"? What's wrong with me, I wonder, that I have to think of public relations, commercials, tapes, practical jokes? Can't a bird sing on his/her own, even under poor weather conditions, without raising my suspicions? I moved closer to the tree. "Shake a wet wing at me, bird. Are you repeating your song?" Is this where I came in?

I have known so few birds, none really well. A quarter of a century ago, two baby bluejays came wobbling to my roof on Locust Street. They were so unlovable, so greedy, slopping the bread and milk I gave them. They were devils, both of them. I don't even wonder what happened to them.

This bird on Walnut Street is an angel. He has put on his little cloak of invisibility to protect himself from the rain. If a police car would stop here, I could report this bird. "Officer, I want to report a bird behaving suspiciously."

It offers me beauty, spontaneity, courage, mystery. "Investigate it, officer. I want it to stop singing for just a few seconds so I can believe in it."

Then my bus comes. I say to my seatmate, "Guess what was singing in that tree at the corner!" Her answer, if she has one, is caught in her throat. She is suspicious of me. She looks away. She is not prepared for me. We all have the right to be forewarned.

RUTH BRANNING MOLLOY, '30 Ed
Philadelphia

Erratum

Einstein, as we pointed out on page 2 of the February *Gazette*, may have had the right idea about rotating bodies, but our type house did not. As a result of a typographical transposition in the Cohen-Sarill-Vishveshwara formula on that page, the last superscript was printed inside rather than outside the final parenthesis. The formula should have read:

$$ds^2 = -dr^2 + dr^2 + dz^2 + r^2(d\phi - \Omega dt)^2$$

GAZETTEER

A compendium of news and views

Alpha Tau Omega Suspended; Ruling Called Disappointing

Alpha Tau Omega fraternity has been ordered suspended and its house closed until September by A. Leo Levin, professor of law and former vice provost for student affairs. He presided over a second hearing in which the University charged that A.T.O. had "violated [Penn's] recognition policy"; according to Levin, "The University ha[d], in effect, charged rape."

Responding to Levin's decision, Dr. Sheldon Hackney, president of the University, and Thomas Ehrlich, the provost, issued a statement in which they said, "We are disappointed with the sanction." They explained that they had urged that recognition of the student group be completely withdrawn (for at least a year); still, they said that they would abide by the decision. Other campus leaders also expressed dissatisfaction with Levin's lighter sanction.

The decision, dated February 7 and issued the next day, is expected to bring a legal ending to an incident that occurred a year ago, when probably six members of A.T.O. had sexual relations in the fraternity house with a female student who was allegedly under the influence of alcohol and drugs. After a hearing in March of 1983, the University withdrew recognition of A.T.O. for "severely violating the rights of a guest" and prohibited members of the fraternity from rejoining it later. The fraternity challenged the University's jurisdiction in the courts. Following various legal proceedings, the University was charged with having conducted an unfair hearing and ordered to hold another hearing, the one Levin presided over; it was concluded in January. Meanwhile, the University had already reached confidential agreements with individual members of the fraternity involved in the incident.

On February 3, before Levin announced his decision, both the University and A.T.O. agreed that they would consider his decision binding and drop any court action concerning the case. In a statement dated February 8 which appeared in *Almanac*, a faculty-staff newsletter, Hackney said: "Throughout this entire matter, I have stressed that it is funda-

FRANK ROSS



Leo Levin: The decision was his.

mental to the integrity of the University for a decision on this matter to be made within the University community, not by a court, and the committee on consultation [composed of the former, present, and future heads of the Faculty Senate and the heads of the graduate and undergraduate student governments] is in full agreement. Throughout the litigation, the University has maintained its right to discipline its students. The agreement [to accept Levin's decision as final] is entirely consistent with that position."

In his 20-page "Decision and Opinion," Professor Levin quoted from what he called the relevant part of the charge made by the University against the fraternity: "A.T.O. members knew, or should have known, that the complainant [i.e., the young woman involved] either (a) was unable to or (b) did not consent to the sexual acts in which they engaged." And another part stated that "between three and eight" members of A.T.O. had "engaged seriatim in sexual acts with the complainant."

Professor Levin went on to assert, "Forcible rape has not been proved. Moreover, the credible evidence disproves any such charge." The question of whether the woman was "either so drunk, or so drugged, as to be incapable of consent" has been neither proved nor disproved, he added.

Describing the principle he applied to the case, Levin said the conduct which a fraternity or sorority is permitted is not bound by criminal law. The contract between the University and its fraternities and sororities uses such terms as "educational development" and "immaturity"—"imprecise" words, he wrote, but words which both parties agree to and which point to a certain "intellectual and social climate that is a major aspect of education" at such places as Penn. The University, he said, need not spell out a "catalogue of proscribed conduct before it can fault a fraternity for permitting and encouraging activities indisputably beyond the boundaries of decency, and clearly inimical to a healthy experience on campus of the students directly involved and of their peers."

Procedurally, he continued, the standards of criminal or civil litigation—"the entire body of the law of hearsay, its technicalities, its exceptions, its warts and its blemishes"—need not be applied to University disciplinary proceedings. But, he pointed out, "rules of fundamental fairness" do apply, and one of these is "a rational assessment of the probative weight of any evidence, including hearsay."

Proving rape in the hearings was "formidable," he said. The woman involved in the incident did not testify. He noted, "The absence is both explained and justified on the record, but no explanation can substitute for proof of what occurred." Furthermore, disciplinary agreements against individual fraternity members "provided for confidentiality, which was scrupulously observed" during the second hearing. (Individuals were referred to by letters of the alphabet unrelated to their names and identifying acts were not included in the record.) "Finally," he noted, "the fraternity chose, with at least one notable exception, not to provide affirmative evidence with respect to the sexual activity that did take place. Counsel for the fraternity explained this decision with commendable candor: 'One of our primary concerns is [that] the statute of limitations for rape is five years in Pennsylvania.'" Such a remark, Levin emphasized, "does not constitute proof of rape" or even the inference of guilt.

Levin said that he would not go into the details of testimony or considerations

continued

From City Hall. "A report card on the schools is a report card on the nation—and in our case, a report card on the city," said the Hon. W. Wilson Goode, '69 WG, at the Founder's Day meeting of the Education Alumni Association on January 21, three weeks after he became mayor of Philadelphia. Appearing with Dr. Constance E. Clayton, '81 GrD, superintendent of the city's public schools and first vice president of the association, Goode

advocated strengthening public education along with stimulating the national economy (the two are intimately related, he pointed out later to a listener who suggested that children expecting to be unemployed after graduation lose their motivation for school). He also called for help, saying that he has been distressed to find "that we do not have enough people standing up and supporting public education day in and day out." Asked about

the importance of principals and about dead-wood in those posts, Goode said, "I believe that one person in a job can turn systems around." Clayton, who is in her second year as superintendent, said that she does not concur with the "so be it" attitude when someone is failing in a job, and she pointed out, "It is not true that we cannot rid the system of incompetents." She suggested that principals first serve internships.

of the credibility of eyewitnesses or spell out the "standard of proof appropriate" for University disciplinary proceedings, but also said that "the University's interest and, indeed, its obligation does not terminate with a finding that a criminal sexual offense has not been established." He mentioned "other sexual offenses," including "clear and convincing" evidence that members of the fraternity had engaged in "seriatim sexual intercourse with a single female" ("commonly referred to as a 'train'") at the A.T.O. house—apparently six members, though he said that fixing the precise number was unimportant. "The circumstances present a classic case for collective responsibility," he said.

The testimony by members of A.T.O. suggests that the sexual behavior at A.T.O. was not unique, he noted. Then he quoted from a finding of fact proposed by the fraternity: "It is common for multiple consensual sexual intercourse to occur in one evening on the University campus approximately one to two times per month." Rather than exculpating the fraternity, however, that assertion "underscores the need for a clear and unambiguous statement by the University concerning such conduct," he said.

Levin rejected the notion that the University had singled out A.T.O. for discipline, saying that the University would rarely get the evidence to prosecute such incidents. "If it is true that a 'train' occurs on campus with a frequency that makes the point relevant, it would appear to provide good reason for a penalty sufficiently severe to make an unambiguous statement of the position of the University with respect to the underlying conduct and to serve as an effective deterrent to others. That conduct can only be viewed as degrading to the participants and observers, both men and women. For a fraternity to condone such conduct is to violate the recognition policy of the University."

Such conduct "creates a negative environment," he went on to say. And he spoke of "another evil inherent in the situation portrayed by the record." Noting the difficulty of establishing some of the charges, he said that was partly because the situation itself was "a ready host to ambiguity," adding that the "obligations imposed on the fraternity and its leader-

ship are intended to be conducive to a very different type of environment." Then he said, "It would be wrong to exculpate because of the inherent, perhaps unavoidable, ambiguity, and then to condone conditions which are conducive to creating that very ambiguity. The University owes more to its undergraduate community."

Levin said: "A faculty member of the Fraternity/Sorority Advisory Board described an occurrence at the March, 1983, hearing before that body which can only lead to the inference that the fraternity did, in fact, consider such multiple seriatim sexual intercourse as 'no problem' or permissible." Levin continued: "There was an unpersuasive attempt to impeach the credibility of that testimony. More significantly, however, nowhere in the record is there an unequivocal statement that, today, the fraternity considers such an event improper, to be condemned rather than condoned. Under the circumstances, no penalty less severe than suspension can be adequate."

Levin called for "prompt and visible action." He observed that, by the end of the current semester, half of the undergraduates on campus at the time of the incident will have graduated. "The University should not be seen either as impotent to enforce a temporary suspension or so inept or indifferent as not [to] have mustered its resources to be effective in the effort," he said. He also said that the University had so far "moved with alacrity, devoted substantial resources to the effort to discipline A.T.O., and had reason to believe that everything it did was in conformity with all that the law required."

He indicated that the fraternity had argued that it "ceased to function for five months" during the adjudication of the case and had "lost all of its prospective pledges," and a court had declared the disciplinary procedures employed by the University during the first hearing deficient—so "it is not altogether inappropriate to consider losses already sustained by the fraternity." The "realities of rushing and pledging," he said, give suspension for nearly a full semester "an impact equivalent, in some ways, to suspension for a full year." Levin also ordered that no student who was a member or pledge of the chapter when the incident took place may become an

officer of the chapter and that A.T.O. may not conduct rushing or pledging until the suspension ends.

He also cited "significant community service" performed by members of A.T.O.—"or at least a number of them"—and observed that it helps people and "contributes to the quality of the environment in the house and to the educational development of those participating." He advised the fraternity to "make a special effort further to develop and maintain" such service during the next school year and to seek assistance from such University counselors as the chaplain in doing so. He said, "A good-faith effort to reestablish itself in the University community requires no less."

Hackney and Ehrlich began their statement by expressing gratitude for Levin's comment on the University's efforts to discipline A.T.O., noting, "That is precisely what we believed and still believe, and we appreciate that acknowledgement from one so experienced in the University's processes on the one hand and the legal system on the other." (In December, an *ad hoc* committee of the Faculty Senate criticized the way the administration had handled the case.)

But, they continued, they preferred the sanction recommended after the first hearing, the one that provided for withdrawal of recognition for a year, to Levin's briefer suspension. Under the stiffer withdrawal penalty, the fraternity "would have been thrown off the campus unless and until it could show that it could meet the criteria set forth in the recognition policy," they noted. The earlier sanction would also have prevented those belonging to the fraternity at the time of the incident from rejoining it.

In mentioning that they would adhere to the decision issued by Levin, they wrote, "Of utmost importance, the matter was resolved by one of unquestioned integrity within the Penn community." They also said, "Our deep concern for the woman involved in this matter remains, as does our undertaking to continue to help her."

To prevent such incidents in the future, they pointed out that they have initiated a task force on conduct and misconduct and suggested "increased adult involvement" in the activities and operations of fraternities and sororities; they also called for "continued discussion and review" to

They Applied Themselves. By February 15, the Admissions Office had received 11,458 applications for next year—up from 10,518, in 1983 and over the record of 11,367 of 1981. Some 80% of the increase comes from the East Coast and 20%—less than the University would like—from the Far West and Southeast. Applications from minority groups are expected to number the same as in 1983, except for those from Asians (up 22%).

Complaint. Failing to get the University to ban Army recruiting on campus, Lesbians and Gays at Penn, a student group, filed a complaint with the Philadelphia Commission on Human Relations in January, charging that Penn is breaking a city law by permitting discriminatory organizations to recruit on campus. The armed forces and some other organizations which visit Penn to recruit do not accept gay or lesbian applicants.

Replenishing the Academy. Enrollment of Ph.D. students at Penn fell in the 1970s to a low of 2,971 and has climbed to 3,725 this year—figures which reflect a national trend upward, said Dr. Sheldon Hackney, president of the University, to the trustees in January. Although problems of providing “critical masses” of graduate students in some programs remain, he said, the future of graduate education at Penn looks encouraging.

build a campus environment “in which respect for each individual pervades the attitudes and actions of all.”

They also pointed out that they will press for adoption of new judicial procedures, urged before the A.T.O. incident occurred. “Above all,” they concluded, “the need now is to work together to enhance the Penn campus as a community of women and men who respect each other’s rights and take responsibility for protecting those rights.”

In a letter to *Almanac*, 24 senior members of the faculty, all of them women, expressed concern about the morale of Penn’s women students and about the University’s “increasingly negative image” in the Philadelphia area and among potential students. Saying that they applauded the statement by Hackney and Ehrlich, they urged “swift and forceful action” to reassure the women students at Penn, their parents, and the members of the faculty who are women that rights are respected and protected on the campus; and they expressed their willingness “to work together for our common goals.” (They also included an editorial from *The Philadelphia Daily News* which criticized the punishment as “amounting to next to nothing.”)

The Daily Pennsylvanian sampled opinion about the ruling. “The entire episode is sad and should never have happened and can never be viewed with total satisfaction, but it affirms that one does not have to have the testimony of a victimized person in order to take action,” said Dr. James Bishop, vice provost for University life, adding, “Regardless of [the woman’s] condition, it was seriously wrong. Members of the house should have known it was wrong.”

Dr. June Axinn, the professor of social work who heads the Faculty Senate, suggested that students will get “ambiguous signals” because the punishment is not strong enough.

Carol Tracy, ’76 CGS, director of the Women’s Center at Penn, said the ruling “sends a scary message to Penn women that rape in groups will go virtually unpunished.” She also charged that Levin did not address the concerns of the young woman involved, who, she said, has been under psychiatric care.

Vicki Bernstein, ’85 W, a member of the Penn Women’s Alliance, called the

continued

Steinem on Sexism

More than 1,500 people heard Gloria Steinem, editor of *Ms.* magazine and a feminist, speak in Irvine Auditorium last month, and most of them surely had college degrees or were working toward them. So she may have brought them up short by asking, “How would you feel if you received a ‘spinster of arts’?”

The question was one of the many ways she spoke of the deep sexist roots of society during her talk, which was sponsored by *Connaissance*, the student group that brings prominent speakers to campus.

Speaking for over an hour without notes, Steinem said that, in order to gain equality, women must gain “absolute rights to reproductive freedom” and argued, “If we cannot control our body from the skin in, we will have a hard time controlling it from the skin out.” To gain equality, women also have to redefine work, she said, drawing examples from various cultures to demonstrate that whatever chore is assigned to women “is not called work.” She also encouraged women to have democratic relations with their husbands; suggesting that political liberalism was no indication of equality in marriage, she mentioned a woman who had been married to both a left- and a right-winger “and neither would take out the garbage.”

Steinem was perhaps most telling when illustrating that equality can only be achieved by abolishing stereotypes of women and other minority groups. She described a study in which children from 3 to 5 years old were asked about their ambitions when they grow up. White boys had high ambitions—President, astronaut, and the like; black boys expressed a significantly narrower range of choices. Asked to reverse roles and pretend they were black, the white boys expressed the narrower ambitions stated by the black boys, who, answering as if they were white, mentioned larger ambitions.

The results were similar, or even worse, for girls. Girls wanted to be mothers and teachers and nurses—

“good” ambitions, Steinem said, but not as far-reaching as the boys’. As “boys,” the girls expressed all manner of ambitions; one said that she would sprout wings and fly over the city. Steinem encouraged all of her listeners to aspire to wings.

During the question-and-answer period, Steinem was asked by a male whether he, as the father of a fetus, had a right to deny the mother an abortion. It is a “practical impossibility,” Steinem replied. Asked whether “women’s studies” might not be more properly included under “human studies,” she said that such a move would subsume the relatively young programs of women’s studies—as the dominant culture always subsumes the smaller voices—but such a merging might be possible in the future. And a male who appeared aggressive, if not a bit belligerent, wanted to know why women do not practice the equality they preach. His voice sounded challenging rather than inquisitive, as he explained that he is waiting for a woman to ask him out on a date. “With an attitude like that,” Steinem said, “you’ll have a long wait.”

A/P/WIDE WORLD PHOTOS



Gloria Steinem: ‘Go sprout wings.’

Free Press. "The Daily Pennsylvanian," celebrating its 100th year of publication, has announced its intent to incorporate as a non-profit entity this summer. According to an agreement signed in January between the student newspaper and the University (and reported in the issue identified as "Vol. C, No. 1"), the "D.P." will continue its financial and editorial independence; the University will phase out its annual \$17,000 stipend to the

"D.P." for free campus distribution of the paper; the "D.P." will distribute free copies of the paper on at least 90 per cent of all class days; the University will continue to recognize the "D.P." as a student activity; and the paper will continue to be operated and controlled by students and will receive the option of renting University space under a schedule of gradually increasing payments. The "D.P." also reported that its annual revenues amount to \$600,000.

Electronic Protest. The School of Engineering and Applied Science cut its computing capacity by 50% last month as "an experiment." In reaction, some students in computer science tried to jam the system by entering time-consuming problems and making work back up, says William Magill, operating manager of the Moore School computer facility. They claim credit for a 15-minute shutdown, but Magill says normal reloading steps caused it.

sanctions "ludicrous but consistent with the leniency" of earlier sanctions against the individuals involved (which, *The Philadelphia Inquirer* had reported, included reading books and writing papers on rape).

Kenneth F. Meyers, '84 W, head of the Undergraduate Assembly, a student governing body, said that the punishment "definitely wasn't harsh enough, but at least it's good to know that the fraternity will shut down for the rest of the year."

Members of A.T.O. would not comment, the *D.P.* reported. Mirabeau B. Lamar, Jr., '51 W, president of the A.T.O. alumni organization, told the student newspaper that he felt the second hearing was "fair," and he expressed relief that it was over. He also called the sanctions "tough, because we have already suffered quite a bit over the last year."

And George Schoener, the fraternity's lawyer, reported that he was "quite satisfied with the decision" and that the brothers "were relieved that it is finally behind them and the stigma of gang rape lifted from their shoulders." He also criticized Levin's opinion for trying to "legislate morals" and said that the fraternity "is being used as a sacrificial lamb."

Editorially, the *D.P.* called the sanctions "absurdly lenient" and charged that Levin's "moral outrage is not reflected in his ruling."

"At best," the *D.P.* continued, the University "learned that the campus is not immune from rape, that the student judicial procedures need revamping, and that the University is answerable to standards of fairness and due process."

"But perhaps the most chilling aspect of the whole case," it concluded, is that "it's unlikely that the brothers involved have learned anything at all."

In a letter issued the day before the first anniversary of the incident, Hackney, Ehrlich, and Bishop expressed their "sympathy, understanding, and support" for the woman involved. The incident was "a severe blow to many women," they said, adding, "We all bear responsibility for strengthening the morale and security of women on this campus." They urged the University community to strive for a "deeper understanding" of the factors, in society and on the campus and within individuals, that foster the "dehumanizing

acts" that violate "the fundamental bonds of trust, respect, and mutual responsibilities that are necessary within the University." They also urged "the community" to reflect on what happened, to discuss why it happened, "and to rededicate our efforts toward creating and sustaining a community where each member's rights are both respected and protected."

The Penn Women's Alliance sponsored a rally in support of the woman outside the A.T.O. house on February 17, the first anniversary of the incident. Attended by perhaps 150 people, including top University administrators, it consisted of poetry readings and songs; anonymous jeers rained upon the participants from nearby high-rise dormitories.

Historian Says Support For Nazis Was 'Mile Wide' and 'Inch Deep'

The question of who voted for Hitler bothers some historians—among them, Dr. Thomas Childers, an associate professor of history who has studied how the Nazis gained votes in free elections.

It also bothers some of his audiences, especially when he informs them that it was people like them who helped the Nazis gain important political leverage. When he provided the evidence in Munich some months back, several listeners objected. "Intellectuals like to think they're above such atrocities. They prefer to let the Archie Bunkers be responsible," he says.

The "Archie Bunkers"—members of the lower-middle class—conventionally get the blame for contributing to the rise of the Nazi vote, which went from 2.6% in 1928 to 18.3% in 1930 to pluralities of 37.3% in July of 1932 and 33.1% in November of 1932. Clinging precariously to their middle-class status, they supposedly feared slipping downward in the German economy of the 1920s and early 1930s. German inflation of those days was, in Childers's term, "almost surrealistic": A kilo of potatoes, which cost 20 reichsmarks in January of 1923, cost 90 billion RM in October; bread was five times that; beef, at 4 trillion RM, "simply defied imagination."

Childers annoyed German audiences, however, when he explained who, among

the firmly entrenched segments of the middle and upper-middle class, swelled the Nazi vote: "Not the uneducated, marginal types," he says, but civil servants—those who belonged to the old German elite and had highly regarded social positions with lifetime jobs. That is, their jobs were secure until the coalition government fired some 700,000 of them as part of what Childers calls "a hard, Reaganesque kind of stabilization policy."

Childers began his research by trying to prove the conventional view through statistical methods used in electoral analysis. Taking 500 cities and towns and counties, he checked the voting results against variables provided by census reports at the time; "the Germans, as you might imagine, are tremendous at doing census things," he says. When he failed to get the results he expected, he doubted the accuracy of his numbers and the system he had used to code them. He tried for a year to correct what he had done. "The upshot was that I wasn't wrong," he says. The old assertions were borne out only in part. The Nazis obviously drew from social segments not eager to know their historical role in the Nazi success. (Another historian, he says, has corroborated his work by showing that mainstream German types voted Nazi, too.)

In his book *The Nazi Voter: The Social Foundations of Fascism in Germany, 1919-1933*, just published by the University of North Carolina Press, Childers says that he argues that the Nazis became "a catchall party of protest—protest against failures of socialism in Germany, failures of liberalism, failures of conservatism." The Nazis also exploited a weakness in Germany's multiparty political system, he adds. Preelection compromise among parties was unnecessary since representation in the Reichstag was proportional; most parties could expect to win a few seats with minimal effort by appealing to a single constituency. The Nazis were the first to try to reach voters among both the lower and middle classes.

If support for the Nazis was "a mile wide," Childers continues, "it was, at very critical junctures, about an inch deep." When the Nazi vote in the November, 1932, election dropped four

Ben Franklin's New Friend. On a recent trip to Philadelphia, Zhang Wen-Jin, the Ambassador of the People's Republic of China to the United States, dropped in for a reception at the E. Craig Sweeten Alumni Center. He sipped a brew called China green tea while reminiscing about China in the 1940s with professors stationed there during World War II. Dr. Sheldon Hackney, president of the University, presented him with the Franklin Medal,

the University's ceremonial lagnappe, and observed that Penn's ties to China date back to Franklin, who eyed silk from China enviously and helped import rhubarb seeds and mulberry trees from there. Thanking Hackney for the "warm welcome," Zhang said, "I feel I've become a great friend of Mr. Franklin." The Ambassador also urged "stronger and closer ties" between Penn and other American universities and their Chinese counterparts.

Open House. The formal opening of the Albert M. Greenfield Intercultural Center, at 3708 Chestnut Street, was celebrated in January by some 200 people, including Marc A. Rodriguez, '83 C, who had long urged such a facility as an undergraduate. (Penn flew him in from Texas for the event.) Rene Gonzales, director of the center, said that we would enjoy better relations abroad if the cultures within our country got along better.



Tom Childers: 'Intellectuals like to think they're above such atrocities.'

percentage points from its July high, internal Nazi memoranda said, in effect, "we've blown it," he says. But "just at that point, Hitler was appointed Chancellor," he adds, "in one of the most tragic ironies of all time" (the need for political concession to the Nazis had probably passed).

Although the Nazis did not hide their Aryan ideology and their rampant anti-Semitism and their aspirations for expansion, they did not emphasize them in their campaigns, and, Childers feels, those party planks probably attracted only a fringe of two or three per cent of the vote. Instead, the Nazis harped on a general sense of aggrievement. The culprits were the corporations and labor unions and bankers, thriving at the public's expense. "Nobody anywhere at any time in Germany could have ever had the slightest doubt that the Nazis were anti-Semitic, but what made it seem less unusual to Germans is that they played on a traditional form of prejudice"—"Jewish bankers," for instance, and other longstanding social and economic and religious stereotypes that many sophisticated people did not take seriously, he says.

Childers supports his statistical analysis with little-known testimonies by individual Nazis. "Incredibly enough," he

says, a Columbia University sociologist convinced the Nazis in 1934 to sponsor an essay contest on why their members joined the party. He was Theodor Abel, who wrote *Why Hitler Came to Power* from the more than 500 entries. Childers quotes from the essays.

Childers also read Nazi leaflets and speeches about the party's intentions; conveniently for him, a massive number exist, since radio was not yet a campaign factor. (Many papers on Nazi campaign strategy reside in microfilm in the University library, he notes.) He found that the Nazis made many promises to many groups, promises which often contradict one another. His students, he says, wonder how the Nazis could get away with that. Yet, he points out, he recalls that Jimmy Carter, stumping in the Midwest as a primary candidate in 1976, spoke of maintaining "ethnically pure neighborhoods"—saying it twice in one day, as if it was no slip. Being "favorably inclined" to Carter and "horrified" by the remark, Childers says, he figured it was "a regrettable but cynical appeal to the potential Wallace voters out there." But his study suggests that such statements should not be so casually ignored. "If you tolerate prejudice against one group, you've thrown away the basis of civilized democratic society. In Germany, it hap-

pened to be Jews," he says. "If you can explain away a heavy dose of anti-Semitism in a political party, then you're capable of explaining away an awful lot." He feels that the upper-middle class is not immune to the appeal of fascism, nor are nonorganized workers, nor should fascism be regarded as "a passing historical development in Germany."

Childers has been asked his motivation for studying the Nazis with a tone in the question that implies they should not be studied; the questioners are sometimes those who also say that the Nazi period should never be forgotten. "They start at the wrong spot. They start with the concentration camps," he says. "For me, the critical point is not the end, but how you prevent something like that from ever coming about." Singling out some Germans as "monstrously evil" makes the danger of recurrence seem slighter—a dangerous illusion, he suggests. He feels that the 19th-century ideologies held in Europe and the United States are in trouble: "If liberalism is discredited, socialism is in crisis, and the conservatives can't deliver, what's left? What comes next? Well, it doesn't have to be fascism, obviously," he says. Suppose the political void coincides with something like the economic recession of recent years. Suppose there is slippage in "the kind of recovery that's being widely trumpeted," he says, concluding, "I'm not desperately concerned about it, but I think it's something one has to watch for."

Childers has taught a seminar on European fascism for several years and, because of the demand, is teaching a new lecture course on "The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich" in the spring. Enrollment for the seminar tends to be "overwhelmingly Jewish," he says, but he notices a growing indifference of the students. To them, "this period is like talking about Bismarck," he says.

Why does Childers study the Nazis? Because he is fascinated by the way in which "a cultivated, highly civilized population, the most literate population in the world—you know, a tradition of humanism that goes back for centuries—can produce something like National Socialism," he replies. "I guess when people ask me that question, I always feel like saying, 'How can anybody afford not to be interested in it?'"

The Dean Of Communications

IN HELPING GIVE DIRECTION
TO THE ANNENBERG SCHOOL
DURING ITS EARLY YEARS,
GEORGE GERBNER
ALSO HELPED DEFINE
A WHOLE FIELD OF STUDY.

By Marshall Ledger

Photographs by Annette Lein

D

R. GEORGE GERBNER, dean of the Annenberg School of Communications and a longtime critic of the vested interests of television programming, has his own vested interest in bad television—it continues to confirm his research.

During his nearly 30 years of scholarship, he has come to many discomfiting conclusions about the medium. Sometimes, he goes on television to discuss them. Network executives may feel that his TV appearances are bad programming. They certainly are not fond of his research.

Gerbner originated the Cultural Indicators Project, which, for 15 years, has tabulated and analyzed how television depicts violence, aging, women and minorities, sex-role stereotypes, occupations, political involvement, educational achievement and aspirations, health (including safety and nutrition, as well as medicine), science and scientists, family life, and religion.

Since 1972, members of the project have published annual reports on television violence, and it is this subject which shot Gerbner into the national spotlight and makes him a figure as familiar in Congressional hearings as in the popular media. A bit of drollery might suggest his

stature: Reporting on a response to his research seven years ago, *Broadcasting* magazine, a trade publication, stated that a CBS network executive "has challenged the divinity of the word on television violence issued annually by Dr. George Gerbner."

The networks help keep him important. Late in 1982, the National Institute of Mental Health issued a two-volume report on research on television and behavior. In a rebutting pamphlet, ABC focused on four major conclusions, two of them derived from Gerbner's work.

Others in research also treat him as something special. When Thomas G. Krattenmaker, professor of law at the Georgetown University Law Center, and L. A. Powe, professor of law at the University of Texas, analyzed "Televised Violence: First Amendment Principles and Social Science Theory" in the *Virginia Law Review* a few years back, they discussed laboratory and "real world" experiments of many social scientists in one group and Gerbner by himself in another. They attributed his staying power to the violence profile, to "his ability to write comprehensible English in popular journals," and to his tie with the National Institutes of Health (which, over



the years, has granted some \$1,500,000 to his research).

Some observers suggest that he is an adept self-promoter. "I always return phone calls from the media," says Gerbner.

Gerbner's scholarly career and his forays into the public arena keep him busy enough, but he has another career as well. This year, he begins his third decade as dean of the Annenberg School. The school had been open for only five years before he was brought to Penn to head it, and it undoubtedly bears his stamp. The school was malleable, and he is forceful. Partly because of his scholarly contributions, partly because of the way he turned his dreams for the school into a curriculum and a laboratory for research, and partly because of his personality, he has been a dominating presence not only in the school but also in the field of communications.

Gerbner is a vigorous 64-year-old figure who puts in 18-hour days during the week and catches up on his sleep during weekends (he reportedly can also cat-nap standing up and awaken, in moments, fully refreshed). His face is characterized by a sloping forehead, accentuated by his receding hairline; the lines of his brow

suggest intensity. He comes across as nonsense, a trait which he has no doubt found useful in discouraging triflers as well as in getting a point across in scholarly and policy-making situations. "He is a hard taskmaster because he demands very much from himself," says Ilona Gerbner, his wife. "He takes his work very seriously, and there is no fooling around there."

Those who know him only through his research sometimes picture him as authoritarian. The impression may come from his fierce and biting defense of his work. "George is stubborn and resistant to argument or opposition on his intellectual or theoretical work. He's very convinced that he's right," says a colleague, who adds, "His success as a figure in the social-science world has a lot to do with being stubborn—it's one way to have an impact." But his attitude is not an act; his research matters to him. "Many scholars do interesting problems which are not central to their most deeply held beliefs," this colleague continues. "What George does is central to him. He may be stubborn, but he is also passionately involved."

Gerbner is described as "egalitarian" to work with and as someone who "carries

Dean Gerbner is overseeing the \$9.6-million expansion of his school.

an authority." The latter is explained this way: "He might open a discussion with what he thinks without asking you what you think—but that doesn't mean he doesn't want you to speak." His sense of humor is full of irony, akin, perhaps, to that of Honoré Daumier, whose caricatures hang on his office wall.

His administrative style as dean is "more feudal than modern managerial," says one member of his faculty. Gerbner is said to be everything from "eminently fair and generous" to a ruler "with an iron hand." Unlike faculty in the larger schools, who have department heads between them and their deans, the 13 regular members of the Annenberg School faculty deal directly with their dean—with varying degrees of satisfaction. Gerbner is praised for "absorbing or deflecting" the technicalities of the sort of University business which some professors feel would detract from their academic work.

To some, he conveys the impression that he is going to follow the letter of the law, but then they see him come out on the side of compassion. Not long ago, a member of his faculty was forced to retire

continued
15

early because of poor health; Gerbner reportedly fought stiffly and successfully to get the professor the pension he would have been entitled to if he had retired at the usual age.

One observer says: "He seems to have a need to be in charge. In a university where everyone is in charge and well-learned, that may be hard to take. It may be that George needs to be on top of every detail. That's his personality." Another describes Gerbner as the sort of person who follows you through a revolving door and walks out first.

Gerbner has been called "cool" and "difficult to get to know." His wife agrees with this assessment, and explains: Outside the confines of the family, "he feels that all there is to know about him is his work." Conversely, he brings the problems of running the school home "much less than I would wish," she says. "I sometimes wish he'd let his hair down more often about things which *must* bother him occasionally. But it's very difficult for him to talk about things that bother him." (She adds, "He wouldn't agree. He would say that he discusses everything with me.")

Some of his artwork decorates the walls of his home in suburban Philadelphia. There are pencil drawings of lush vegetation and watercolors of village streets, one with a bread line seen from a

G GERBNER WEARS MANY HATS: HARD TASKMASTER, NURTURER OF SCHOLARS, LOVER OF THE ARTS.

distance. Gerbner fills up the area inside the frame; nature or society seems crowded. The pieces were done much earlier; he has not painted since he came to Penn. Now, his major recreation is tending the plants which, inside until the spring, jam the window areas. The only hint of chaos in his life is his basement study, where cardboard files bulge with papers and every surface is piled with books and more papers, and the modest space is so filled that his chair seems hopelessly trapped behind his desk.

Gerbner's story begins in Budapest, Hungary, where he was born in 1919. His

father was a teacher, his mother a photographer; during the Depression, she turned to dressmaking (in the European sense, Gerbner points out, meaning that she developed her own lines for regular clients). By the time he was 19 years old, he had won first prize in a national contest on Hungarian literature and had had a book of poetry published. He also collected songs and stories in villages, with the intention of studying folklore and literature at the University of Budapest. He completed a year of work there before the war interrupted his plans.

In 1939, Hungary was preparing to ally itself with the Nazis. Gerbner could expect to be drafted. "That was not the side I wanted to be on," he says, so he decided to emigrate. "My parents, while they were sorry to see me leave, were glad that I had an opportunity to get out while I could." His father disappeared and presumably died during the war; his mother died three years ago but had been able to visit him in the United States; he has a brother who practices medicine in Budapest.

Gerbner emigrated to Italy, then to France. From there, he applied to U.C.L.A. and was admitted, but he had no visa to enter the United States. Instead, he went to Mexico, where he worked for six months as a guide, mostly for American tourists. His accent evidently made him sound as though he belonged there. "My legitimacy as a guide in Mexico was only based on the fact that I couldn't speak English," he says. "They just believed me. I thought I was a pretty good guide."

When his Mexican visa was close to expiring, Gerbner went to Cuba. The American consul there gave him both a visa for New Orleans and advice—that he would need money before he would be allowed to stay in the United States. He went to New Orleans anyway and was ordered deported. "When the hearing was over, someone back of the table had the decency to say, 'Well, you can appeal,'" he says. "I was never informed of any rights during the hearing." He did appeal and waited in New Orleans for two weeks until the verdict arrived from Washington, D.C. He stayed with friends of his half-brother, Laslo Benedek, who is now a retired movie director; another houseguest for part of the time was Sinclair Lewis. In two weeks, Gerbner received his visa for a bond of \$250, put up by Benedek, who had to borrow it.

Gerbner hitchhiked to Los Angeles, then enrolled at U.C.L.A. and proceeded to flunk the test for basic English. With a doggedness that some find characteristic of him, he decided to write a series of articles on his 7,000-mile adventure. He submitted each installment to his remedial teacher, who corrected it, and then he submitted it to the student newspaper. Cut

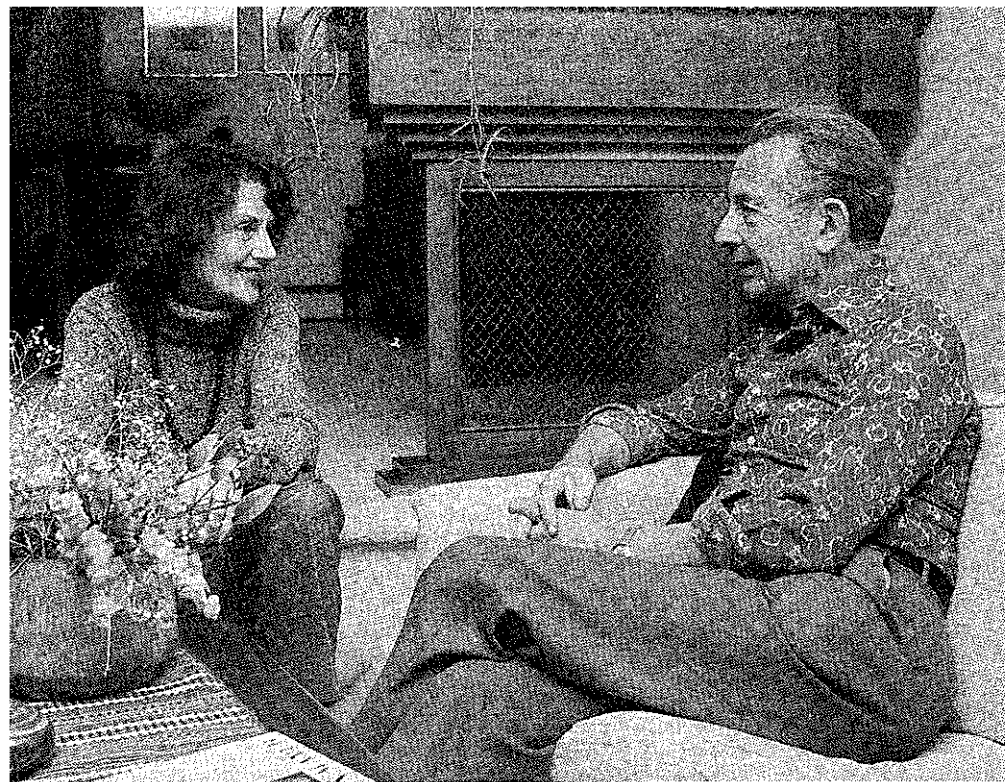
off from his native language, he was finished with poetry; certain kinds of writing, he feels, are almost impossible to do except in one's mother tongue. The next year, he transferred to the writing program at the University of California at Berkeley and eventually graduated with a degree in journalism.

He joined *The San Francisco Chronicle* as a reporter and editor. The Government classified him as an enemy alien; "a little-known fact of history is that Hungary declared war on the United States," he says. In 1943, he became an American citizen. He enlisted in an airborne division of the infantry and was recruited into the Office of Strategic Services, the wartime intelligence operation that was the predecessor to the Central Intelligence Agency.

Gerbner was scheduled to have been dropped behind enemy lines in Austria and help prepare surrendering troops for the eventual armistice, but, by mistake, he was dropped into Slovenia, one of the federated republics of Yugoslavia. He was reassigned to a partisan brigade and, when he and the others were not in flight, reported on German troops from the hills. (In those days, a cartoonist and friend of his depicted Gerbner in a caricature which hangs by Gerbner's bedside: parachuting under fire into enemy territory, Gerbner, his fountain pen strapped to his rifle, is shown nonchalantly reading Shaw.) By the end of the war, he had won a field commission as a first lieutenant.

During the armistice, he was assigned to help arrest Hungarian troops, among them the Prime Minister who was in office when he had emigrated. Gerbner joined the American military mission in Budapest with others representing the Allies in war trials there. "I was pleased to see that the trials were genuine," he says, offering as proof the fact that the sentences were "not indiscriminate."

When Gerbner returned to California, he did not go back alone. At a party, he happened to meet Ilona Kutas, an Austro-Hungarian actress who also taught theater. When they were introduced, Gerbner said, "I've seen you before"—a tired line that would have sunk him, she says, except that it was true: he had seen the production of the topical Hungarian play she was performing in. Later that evening, when she declined his invitation to go to the American officers' club after the party, he invited all of the guests. ("So you get an idea of how George Gerbner works," she says.) Not long thereafter, Gerbner received orders to go to Austria and knew that he would not be returning to Hungary. Ilona Gerbner remembers the statement that amounted to his marriage proposal, which was also their first discussion of marriage: "I found out," he declared to her, "that as a war bride,



there's no problem getting you into the United States."

They were married and lived in Vienna for six months while Gerbner, who had gained his discharge from the Army, was employed by the United States Information Service as an editor in charge of a daily newspaper and news broadcasts. In 1947, they went to Los Angeles, where he waited for a newspaper job like the one he had held with the *Chronicle* and she began working on a master's degree in theater from U.C.L.A.

To jump ahead a bit: Ilona Gerbner gave up an established acting career to marry her husband and, hating the uncertainty of employment in the American acting system, refused to act in the United States. "But my marriage was most important, and there is no way for me to have done it all [the Gerbners have two children, too], and I have never regretted my decision," she says. "I have a strong sense of my own identity, of being a person in my own right regardless of what George did." She has, in fact, built her own career at Penn, where she is a senior lecturer in theater arts in the College and director of its theater laboratory. Last year, she forced a revision in the policy which had limited lecturers to six-year appointments. Student ratings of her teaching border on the ecstatic and mention how demanding the course is and how seriously she takes it.

According to her, her husband is "very, very American" because "he feels comfortable with a lack of leisure."

George Gerbner's period of unsolicited leisure ended abruptly in 1947 when he received a telephone call from his employment agency. A professor of journalism at John Muir Junior College had suddenly resigned to become chairman elsewhere; would Gerbner like a stopgap

George Gerbner communicates with his wife, Ilona, at home.

job as an instructor? "I started teaching that Monday, and I've been teaching ever since," he says.

Up to this point, Gerbner had not given academic life any thought. "An interest in Hungarian folklore didn't seem useful at the time," he says, "but I discovered that I have more freedom [as a scholar], and it's a more creative job for me." He gravitated toward the University of Southern California, where, based in a school of education, he earned a master's degree in communications with a thesis on television and education. A professor asked him to write a paper on what a graduate school of communications should be. The paper led him to his dissertation, in which he analyzed general theories and models of communication; it won the university award for the best dissertation in 1955. "What I was essentially doing," he says, "was inventing or pioneering the concept of communications as a basic concern with the production, nature, and role of symbols and messages of human and social life as a seminal approach to most, if not all, human problems—and, therefore, a basic academic discipline."

All during his graduate studies, he had been teaching and doing research. He began moving away from classroom journalism and, under the influence of Franklin Fearing, a social psychologist, toward the social aspects of mass communication. He also collaborated with Theodor Adorno in studies on the psychodynamics of television drama. This work taught him to look at what he calls "hidden messages," cultural assumptions that are an inherent part of stories and help in understanding them. Take, for instance, relationships among television

characters: women rarely interact with women because, Gerbner says, men most often write the stories, and they are not interested in what women say among themselves unless they talk about men. Men express the greatest friendship as well as the greatest hostility when they talk to other men. And men and women typically go through tense negotiation about who dominates (the male usually wins). The regularity of such patterns in a sexist society makes them pass unnoticed, Gerbner suggests. They begin to stand out, however, when you sort events into categories and count the number of times they occur or when you encounter an individual story that violates the conventional relationships (a more interesting story, he says, "and usually a less salable one").

In 1956, Gerbner became an assistant professor in research at the Institute of Communications Research at the University of Illinois at Urbana. His new work was empirical, rather than theoretical, and was conducted over a period of time; both characteristics became a permanent part of his methodology. He joined a study in progress on the portrayal of mental illness in the mass media. Then he originated a study of the portrayal of schools and education in the mass media of 10 countries (the United States, several European nations, both Western and Eastern) over a period of 10 years. He looked at power roles that influence policies affecting the mass media ("institutional policy analysis"). Acknowledging the problems in developing a framework that is free of any "ethnocentric bias," he looked for a way to compare programs in various countries to see if different policies produce different messages or systems of messages ("message-system analysis" or "content analysis"). In such studies, single programs are less important than programs seen in the aggregate; mass communication begins to look like an assembly line, and Gerbner, employing the metaphor, asked what is rolling off the line. And then he asked whether the different systems of messages cultivated different habits of thought in the various audiences ("cultivation analysis").

Gerbner had risen to associate professor at Illinois when he was invited, in 1964, to apply for the deanship of the Annenberg School. "He was movable," recalls Dr. Robert E. Spiller, '17 C, '24 Gr, '67 Hon, the Felix E. Schelling Emeritus Professor of English Literature, who was serving as acting dean of the school at the time. "He is a top man, and he wanted a top job—he really wanted the job."

According to Spiller, the Annenberg School had not settled on whether it ought to prepare students for jobs in the mass media or for research and teaching in communications, and a previous com-

continued

mittee assigned to find a dean had to be disbanded because of the indecision. The appointment of Spiller as acting dean no doubt helped to determine the direction the school would take, because his own work was scholarly and interdisciplinary. Spiller liked the way Gerbner's research branched into sociology and psychology "in a general, theoretical way." He also liked its moral direction. Along with the atomic bomb and biological research, Spiller feels, the mass media constitute one of the major influences on contemporary life, and he wanted someone who would help foster the possibilities for good. Gerbner was his choice. "For an ax-cut into a basic situation, the appointment of George Gerbner is about as good as any could be," says Spiller, who regards it as "one of the best things I ever did in my life."

What did Gerbner see when he came for his interviews? "Nothing but opportunity," he says. Gilbert Seldes had been the first dean of the school. Gerbner calls him one of those brilliant people who do not have advanced degrees but produce influential books, and Seldes, who was known as, among other things, the author of a seminal work, *The Seven Lively Arts*, made a virtue out of the school's unsettled course. Gerbner recalls his saying, "We have some good people here, but we have not determined any direction—that's my present to you."

According to Gerbner, many graduate schools of communications in the United States have grown out of departments of journalism or speech or public relations or advertising or television, and the entrenched interests of the existing faculties determine what the graduate programs become. The Annenberg School, on the other hand, was the clean slate which Seldes had promised—as was the field of communications, in Gerbner's eyes—and he went at both zealously.

To describe what he had in mind at the time is to describe what the Annenberg School does, because, when he became dean, Gerbner carried out the idea he had had before. He describes it historically.

Human culture, he says, was once a handicraft. In the preindustrial era, tribal leaders, depending heavily on memory and ritual, told stories and interpreted them to their listeners, face-to-face; the listeners learned merely what pertained to their society and how to act in it.

The industrial era introduced books, "movable packages of consciousness," in Gerbner's words, which represent "a pretty big transformation in the way in which human beings find out who they are." Books free peoples from dependence on tribal leaders. They create notions of individuality and of class consciousness. (They also created a new order of people—the literate—and a new set of storytellers, who shaped reality in their stories

'WHEN I FIRST CAME FOR MY INTERVIEW, I SAW NOTHING BUT OPPORTUNITY AT THE SCHOOL.'

to their own point of view.) Relatively stable groups, set off by geography, broke up and formed "mass publics," in which people share a particular consciousness without ever meeting face-to-face. During the last century, when the industrial revolution began to pour forth goods in earnest and such cultural symbols as books became mass-produced, human consciousness gradually became, as Gerbner puts it, "the product of a system of symbol mass-production."

The latest stage of this development is telecommunications. As immense an impact as books have on literate people, people still must learn to read; before they do, they absorb various messages from their culture. Television, a "tribal leader" because it seems to be personal and face-to-face (but actually is distant and centralized), creates an enormous, in some ways undifferentiated, "mass public" (the singular is crucial); it dominates the way people think and perceive as books never did, because it imposes a point of view before people even begin to develop one of their own. "You grow up from day one on," says Gerbner, "in a symbolic environment which is essentially produced by distant sources. It's like a religion, which represents an ideological structure of society—how people view the world, the nature of the universe and what governs it, and themselves.

"We, as a society, and perhaps most other societies, have not yet found a satisfactory solution to the management of an industrial culture." The problems which societies face because of the "industrialization of cultures," the application of sophisticated technology to forms of communication, are, he concludes, within the purview of the Annenberg School.

Gerbner recalls saying as much to the Hon. Walter H. Annenberg, *31 W, '66 Hon*, the school's founder and benefactor, during an interview for the deanship. "He, in effect, said, 'Well, it sounds okay; try what you can do, and we'll see,'" adds Gerbner.

Annenberg, Gerbner says, wanted "to plow back benefits to the communications field that has been so good to him." To do that, he founded a nonprofit educational corporation. In December of 1958, Annenberg and Dr. Gaylord P. Harnwell, president of the University at the time, announced the establishment of Penn's Annenberg School of Communications, which opened in 1959. It was eventually housed in a new building dedicated to Moses L. Annenberg, Walter's father.

According to Gerbner, stock in Triangle Publications, a firm owned by the Annenberg family, has been turned over to the nonprofit educational corporation, which is presided over by Annenberg. It currently provides the school with about 60 per cent of its annual academic operating budget of \$3.2 million. Like other deans at the University, Gerbner reports to the provost; he also reports to a committee composed of trustees from Penn and the corporation.

"Mr. Annenberg is a man of strong ideas and convictions, and one who doesn't hesitate to express them," says Gerbner, who estimates that the former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's disagrees with 20 to 30 per cent of what the school undertakes. "As the school developed and as he could see that the ideas that he occasionally expressed were taken into consideration—not as orders, but as ideas coming in from any knowledgeable and reputable source—and that we dealt with them in a professional way," says Gerbner, "and as the results began to come in, I think he began to respect, more and more, the independent, dynamic development of the school. He has always said that all he wants is excellence."

In a letter to the director of an offshoot of the school located in Washington, D.C., Annenberg wrote that the school "always has had and always will have complete and unconditional academic freedom. I have said many times that it is the academic prerogative and responsibility of educators to examine problems in a totally objective and unhampered manner." He also said he doubted whether Gerbner, among others, would be associated with the school "if that were not the case."

Gerbner's first task as dean was establishing a faculty. He preferred scholars from psychology or social psychology or anthropology or sociology or education or history who felt themselves on the fringes of their own disciplines and were willing to use communications to test theories in their home subjects or to apply those subjects to communications. "George likes eccentrics," says one observer, "and will give them a lot of rope to see what they can do against a larger ambition."

Gerbner also oversaw the creation of the Annenberg Center for Communication Arts and Sciences, the fancy name for

what has become one of Philadelphia's busiest performing arts centers. The building was completed in 1970. He withdrew from responsibility for the center in 1975. At one time, there were plans to offer a professional theater program as part of a master of arts in communications and to study the nature of the theatrical experience by, for instance, measuring audience response during live performances; the plans did not materialize.

Gerbner phased out the workshops in art which had been housed in the school when he arrived. Despite his own artistic inclinations—and one painter calls him “perhaps the best patron of art on the campus”—he seems not to have let those interests interrupt his idea of what the school should be. Some who conducted the workshops reportedly felt that they had been canned, but one artist says, “George seemed tender enough not to shatter my feelings” (as he was let go). This artist recalls that one of his students went into art professionally. Gerbner approached the teacher and said, in effect, “That is not the intention of the school. We are not competing with the design schools.” The artist agreed, yet replied, “But if somebody turns out awfully good, I’m not going to discourage him.” Without being testy about it, Gerbner reportedly responded, “I don’t perfectly agree, because we do have to keep the school on course, but I do understand it.”

At another time, Gerbner had asked the artist to remove a poster done by a student which was hanging in the hallway; it contained a dirty word, and important people would be traversing the hallway. The artist refused because the point of the project was to see whether print in poster form could inflame viewers. The artist

was thinking of posters of the sort which appear in Europe and China, not ones using the cheap tactic of dirty words. Gerbner said something like, “It will cause me great embarrassment. I want to remind you that you have the right to do what you want. I’ve told you how I feel.” The artist let it hang and heard nothing more from Gerbner. He says, “In a critical situation, when George could have been in a dilemma and given a suppressive order, he did not. I almost expected him to, because he is an authoritative person. But he has an intrinsic fairness.”

Gerbner also had to tend to nurturing a generation of scholars trained in communications. It was a struggle, he says, to convince applicants that they should not come to Penn to become movie directors or reporters or television anchors. “They didn’t read the bulletin, and if they did read it, they didn’t believe it,” says Gerbner. “They were shocked to discover that we meant every word that we said in the bulletin.”

The current bulletin warns readers away from applying for “what can be learned in any program, in other fields, or on a job.” It goes on to describe three “core” areas, in one of which the student is expected to make an original scholarly contribution: “codes and modes” (covering such topics as theories and models of information and communication, content analysis, and the social contexts of communication); behavior (including “encoding and decoding characteristics of sources and receivers,” “the consequence of exposure to messages,” and mass communication and socialization); and

George Gerbner squeezes into his study, the only hint of chaos in his life.

systems and institutions (history; theories of social and mass communications; public policy; and structure, management, and social functions of the media).

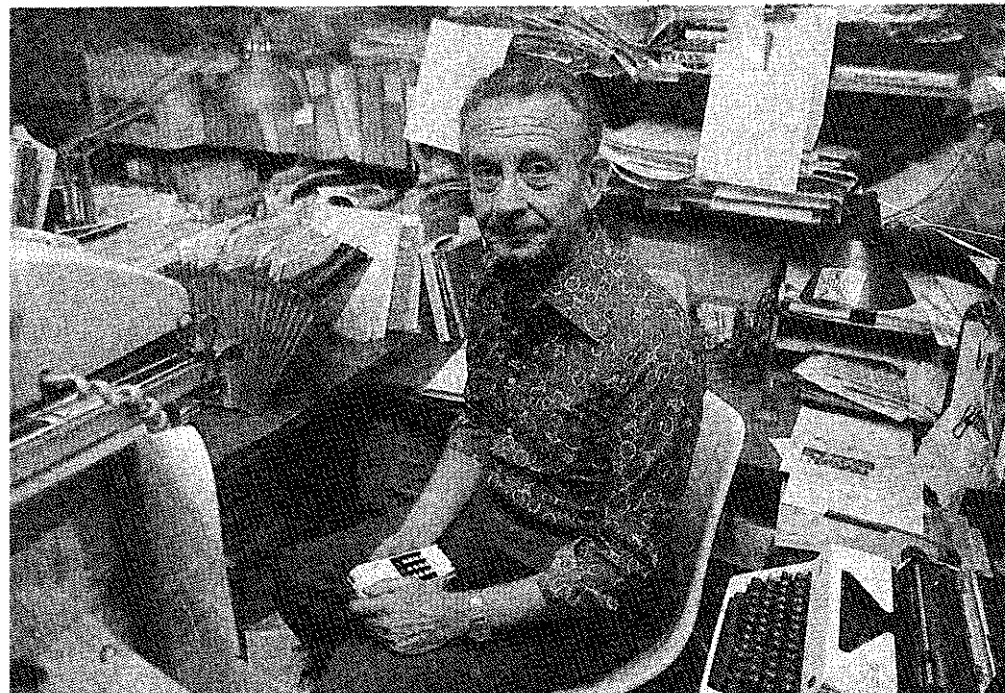
Although the bulletin speaks of communications as a “new discipline,” much of its core material was laid out by Gerbner decades ago. In 1956, he wrote an article called “Toward a General Model of Communication,” which sketches much of the structure behind the core material. It is very schematized and is illustrated with circles and squares and connecting lines and arrows, and smacks of simplicity. But Gerbner did not have much to draw upon at the time. The bibliography for the article did not extend back more than nine years. And the *Zeitgeist* was not encouraging; in 1959, Bernard Berelson, a sociologist who applied behavioral science to communications, would declare that communications research was “withering away.”

Gerbner defended the study of communications as “a potentially seminal, organizing discipline” and “a busy crossroads of many disciplines in science, art, education, engineering, and of a great deal of social and philosophical concept-building.” He also insisted that his model was “value-oriented.” The findings in the field would contribute to public policy in a society based on self-government, so that the heart of the issue was “freedom in industrial society,” he said. He proceeded to argue that the Constitutional guarantee of a free press is designed “to safeguard the thinking process of the community” by assuring that all views and evidence on public issues have “equitable” distribution. He also argued for “necessary rules and controls” and stated that “there is no freedom of selection unless there is control over facilities to assure equitable distribution and availability.”

When asked whether communications is a legitimate academic field, Gerbner replies by explaining what legitimates any field: “It has a budget and it can hire people, it’s got journals, and it’s got professional organizations,” he says, his point being that, by meeting these criteria, fields become established and stay on as academic fixtures. Communications meets the criteria, so it is a field. But is it a discipline? Communications, he goes on to say, “is addressed to the nature and role of human interaction through messages, in life and society, whose understanding can make a contribution to the understanding of every human and social situation,” implying that its potential contribution to knowledge turns it from a field into a discipline. It has a revered ancestor—rhetoric, effective eloquence.

Gerbner feels that communications has gained attention of late because of the “industrialization” of the process of communicating, the “cultural manipulation”

continued



by which relatively few people control and manage to mobilize masses of others—the “engineering of consent,” he has called it. This capacity, chiefly because of its implications in a self-governing society, invites questions of policy, which, in turn, demand a scientific base, which scholars can provide. Mass communications is not the only part of the inquiry, he observes, but it is the part that directs attention to the fact that a field exists. Does it really stand alongside economics and sociology and history and other traditional areas of study? Gerbner

AFTER ESTABLISHING A FIELD, GERBNER OBSERVES, ‘WE ARE NOW TRYING TO DEFINE IT.’

smiles and says, “I will compromise by saying that it is an emerging discipline.”

The Annenberg School has some 130 students (enrollment was expected to have been about 100), and there is a danger that, graduating as specialists, the students will be less interesting than their teachers, who bring so much eclectic and interdisciplinary expertise to the classroom. “You have to have a coherent core; otherwise, you’re going in too many directions. The boundaries should be flexible and loose, the core should be coherent,” Gerbner insists. But he acknowledges the problem of turning out graduates who know more and more about less and less. He feels that he can stave it off by requiring them to take graduate courses outside the Annenberg School and by continuing to hire faculty with diverse interests and by drawing upon the Penn faculty at large (the school has an associated faculty of 24 scholars from elsewhere in the University). “Every discipline has the problem,” he says, and he mentions another headache for the conscientious academician: that students take the field for granted and “don’t try to rethink it and rediscover it all the time, questioning the reasons for its existence.” Then he adds, “Being aware of the danger is about all we can do.”

Gerbner teaches a seminar in which he tries, as he says, “to keep alive the

original sense of challenge and excitement.” Students have been heard to criticize him for using the classroom as a pulpit for his own ideas. “What professor doesn’t?” says one of Gerbner’s colleagues in his defense, adding this: Scholars like Gerbner who are experienced advisers to policymakers learn to state their conclusions and rationale confidently; naive or uncritical students may become swept up by the well-rehearsed presentation, only to complain later when they realize that they are not dealing with the subject matter on their own footing. Gerbner reportedly prefers students who challenge what he says; by doing so, they presumably find their own paths through the well-defined curriculum.

Early in the semester, Gerbner is introducing the students to the school’s approach. He stands in front of the classroom, looking relaxed and teacherly, unjacketed, his shirt tieless and unbuttoned at the top. He speaks in low tones, peering through steel-rimmed glasses, and occasionally brushes back the edges of his hair, which is not out of place anyway. He covers a lot of ground (material; but he paces constantly, too). He asks the students what “communications” is (“You’ll be asked; you should and will have answers”). He speaks of making “maps” of researchable problems. He speaks of types of codes or patterns (“nonrandom configurations” seen in large institutions or systems rather than in individuals). He talks about the dynamics of forming public policy, dynamics shaped by laws on the books as well as by laws implicit in social behavior. He talks about culture in the anthropological or sociological sense, in which it means the system of communication regulating social behavior. He gets concrete. He clears his throat. He asks whether the rasping sound he makes qualifies as communication (maybe it is a signal to a confederate to yell “Fire”—“so that we can do dirty work in the confusion”). He explains why an orator addressing 40,000 people in a Greek city-state is not engaged in mass communication: because the concept of *mass* is tied to a system of industrial production—of delivery—not to numbers. He goes on to differentiate between a community and a public and between a public and a mass public; and he describes the “manufacturing” of publics, which have “manufactured needs and interests.” By the time class is dismissed, the blackboard is filled with notations about senders and receivers and participants and events, enclosed in boxes or circles and connected by solid and dotted lines and arrows. Before long, presumably, the students will be working on their original scholarly contributions.

Having begun from scratch, the school has been benefiting from a “multiplier” effect in recent years, according to

Gerbner. Penn graduates are rising in the ranks of faculties in communications schools elsewhere. Its academic arm is extended in several directions. It cooperates with the College of Arts and Sciences in offering an undergraduate major in communications, and anywhere from 300 to 600 undergraduates take courses in the school each semester.

The school is extending physically as well. It is in the midst of a \$9.6-million construction project, which will provide a new wing for faculty and administrative offices; audio-visually equipped classrooms and a gallery (both located under the Annenberg Plaza); and, in the thoroughly renovated main building, seminar rooms, space for film archives, film-editing, and analysis of film, as well as more space for computers and books.

The school has also sponsored national and international conferences on such topics as child abuse; public views of doctors and lawyers; and communications, technology, and social policy (“before it became the trendy topic it is today,” says Gerbner). It is planning one on visual communication (it conducted a preliminary conference on “image ethics” in January). With the Annenberg School of Communications at the University of Southern California, Penn’s school has established a branch in Washington, D.C., which focuses on policy studies in communications; a major study on the implications of the A.T.&T. divestiture, called “Setting Telecommunications Policy for the ’80s: The Transition to Competition,” is expected in midyear.

Since 1973, the school has owned and published the *Journal of Communication*, an organ of the International Communication Association, the professional organization in the field. Last summer’s issue had the length and substance of a book. It has a book-like title—“Ferment in the Field”—and contains 35 essays by scholars from 10 countries on the condition, goals, tactics, and strategies of research in communications—which no contributor thought was “withering away.” The school also publishes the serial *Studies in Visual Communication*. And the school has joined with Longman to publish books on communications; the first, issued last year, is called *World Communications: A Handbook*.

Late last year, the school announced that, in conjunction with Oxford University Press, it will publish an “International Encyclopedia of Communications,” a four-volume work which is expected to take five years to produce. It is billed as “the first comprehensive encyclopedia” for scholarship and practice in communications. “After having established a field,” Gerbner observes, “we’re now trying to define it.”

(This concludes the first part of a two-part series.)

MR. VIVID

COMPOSER
MARC BLITZSTEIN
WAS A BUNDLE OF
CONTRADICTIONS,
BUT NO ONE
DOUBTED HIS
FRESH TALENT AND
BRIGHT SPIRIT.



By Robert Leiter

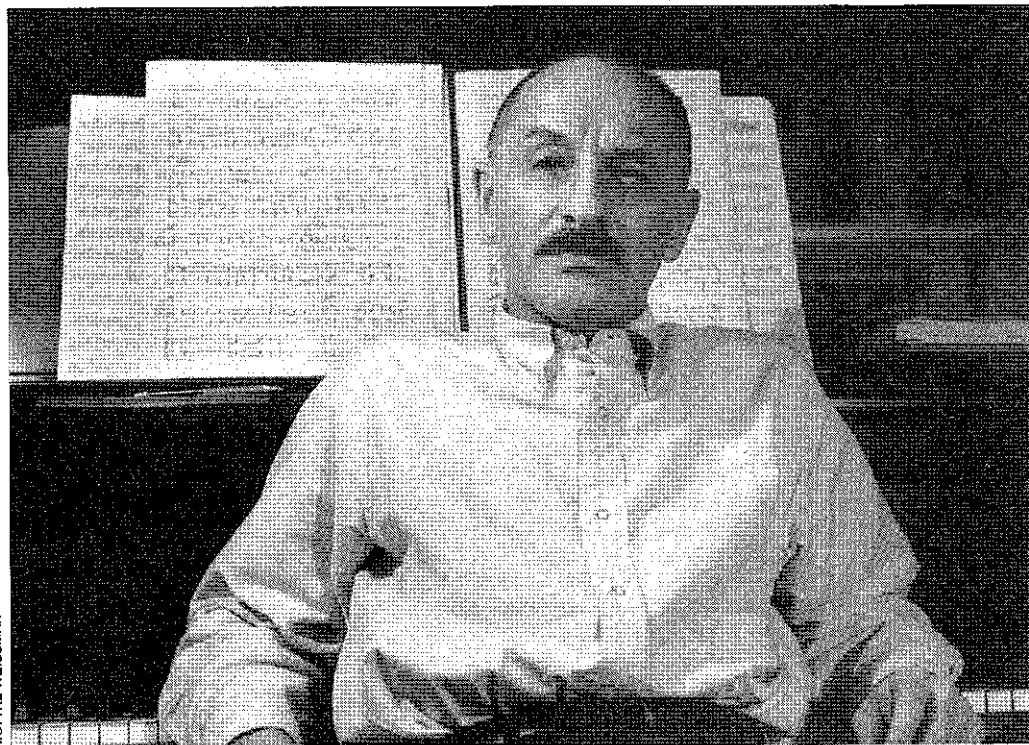
HE WAS a short man, athletically built, who radiated great physical and intellectual energy and appeared to thrive on the contradictions in his character.

He was urbane, a man of the theater who enjoyed nothing more than escaping from the city to live and write by the sea.

He spent years training for a career as a concert pianist and then, suddenly, turned his attention to composing.

His earliest works were concert pieces written in a deliberate, avant-garde style; but then, again quite suddenly, he began composing for the theater, where he employed a far more accessible language.

Robert Leiter is managing editor of "Inside" magazine.



MOTTKE WEISSMAN

Throughout his career, he wanted nothing more than to be a success on Broadway, and yet, because of his left-wing politics and the style of his music, he seemed, on more than one occasion, to subvert his efforts.

And his personal life was doubly tragic: His wife died when she was only 35 years old, and when he was 58 years old, he was brutally murdered in a bizarre incident while vacationing in Martinique.

Yet what remains most interesting about Marc Blitzstein, '23 C, is that in his music he found a means of keeping his conflicting emotions and desires in check. In fact, these contradictions gave his work a drive and power that is unique to the American musical stage.

Marc Blitzstein: He knew how to tie an ascot, though he didn't always wear one.

Blitzstein's first great success, *The Cradle Will Rock*, which was presented in 1937 by John Houseman and Orson Welles (and which comes to Penn's Annenberg Center this month in a new production directed by Houseman), made the composer famous in left-wing circles. *Cradle*, part opera, part musical comedy, deals with unions and has a clear political message. The characters are deliberately one-dimensional, cartoon-like. Mr. Mister, the crass industrialist, controls Steeltown, U.S.A. All the prominent citizens—Editor Daily, Dr. Specialist, Reverend Salvation—have sold out to him

continued

to further their careers. Only Larry Foreman, the union organizer, the true hero of the proletariat, puts up a fight and wins.

To animate his "modern morality play," Blitzstein wrote what would appear to be correspondingly simple music. But those who have listened carefully find the simplicity deceptive. Lehman Engel, *Cradle's* first conductor, has written about the work in his book, *The American Musical Theater*.

"The words and lyrics are as monosyllabic as possible," Engel notes, "as plain as folk music. . . . The simplicity seems to be indicating where the music is going and what is going to happen—but not quite. It announces its intention to be banal, but this avowal is only flirtation."

The song "Nickel Under the Foot," which is at the heart of *The Cradle Will Rock*, is a case in point. ("Nickel" is a soulful lament by a prostitute plying her trade.) Blitzstein's lyrics, a characteristic blend of bitterness and sentimentality, are presented in a subtle interweaving of speech and song. The first melody we hear is straightforward and bluesy, like the introduction to a torch song. But then the line changes, giving way to a harsh, incessant rhythmic pattern, similar to those Kurt Weill (Blitzstein's mentor) used throughout *The Threepenny Opera*. This song's central section employs a wide, almost operatic line, which is followed by a return to the driving rhythm. The slow, sorrowful blues return at the end.

This ingenious mélange of styles and genres was what undid the composer's commercial aspirations. Blitzstein would direct his energies toward a conventional Broadway success and then, by some element either of quality or originality (or both), he undermined the project. The restlessness in his musical line made his work unclassifiable, placing it beyond the realm of "hummable" show tunes.

Dr. Gerald Weales, the professor of English who is presently working on a book about film comedies of the Thirties, believes that Blitzstein's "failure" is attributable to the success the composer had in writing total musical works. In an article written nearly 20 years ago for the magazine *The Reporter*, Weales asked a still pertinent question: "Who sings a Blitzstein tune in the shower?"

"Blitzstein was a writer of theater music as opposed to a writer of songs," Weales reiterated in a recent interview. "*Cradle* and his opera, *Regina*, are so unified musically that you cannot simply extract a song and make it work out of context. Blitzstein isn't singable or manipulable in any ordinary sense. You couldn't reorchestrate one of his songs and give it to, say, Sinatra. Blitzstein never composed that way."

And what Weales wrote 20 years ago still holds true. "Ordinarily, [Blitzstein] uses popular music, transforms it into something else, makes it a vehicle for satire or an instrument of characterization. There are love songs of a sort in *Juno* [his adaptation of Sean O'Casey's play, *Juno and the Paycock*]; there is even an almost conventional ballad in his symphony, *The Airborne*. But Marc Blitzstein is not and never has been Cole Porter, Richard Rodgers, or Harold Arlen."

Other factors contributed to Blitzstein's lack of commercial success. Because he wished to be both a revolutionary and a box-office winner, he was an easy target for the critics. According to the composer's nephew, the writer Christopher Davis, '55 *C*, whose splendid novel *The Sun in Mid-Career* (now sadly out of print) is based on Blitzstein's life, "Most music critics felt that Marc had betrayed serious music by writing for the theater; and the theater critics on the frontline New York papers, who'd grown conservative after World War II, felt fearful, and therefore resentful, of his militant left-wing stance."

Also, Blitzstein may have lacked one of the most important elements for commercial success in the theater: simple luck. In 1947, Cheryl Crawford, the producer, decided to open Blitzstein's *Regina*, which was based on Lillian Hellman's play *The Little Foxes*, on Broadway. Crawford treated this full-blown, operatic work, which needs a large stage, big voices, and a full orchestra, as if it were suitable for a musical comedy audience. It was a bold venture but doomed to failure. That the play ran for seven weeks attests to its value. *Regina* has since been revived in opera houses all over the country. In the words of Andrew Porter, the music critic of *The New Yorker*, "*Regina* is strong, sharp, clean, both funny and touching, and very well composed. Surely it deserves a central position in the American repertory."

Things proved no better when Blitzstein wrote with *only* Broadway in mind. He provided the music and lyrics to accompany Joseph Stein's book for *Juno*. But the musical was overproduced in a typical Broadway manner, with intrusive dance sequences and lavish scenery, all in the hope that the work would duplicate the success of *My Fair Lady*. It ran for two weeks. It, too, was recently revived in a scaled-down version directed by Richard Maltby, Jr., the lyricist of *Baby*, and drew praise from the critics.

However, during Blitzstein's lifetime, each of his works ended up being a *succès d'estime*. The only theater project that ever made him any money was his adaptation of Bertolt Brecht and Kurt Weill's *The Threepenny Opera*, which

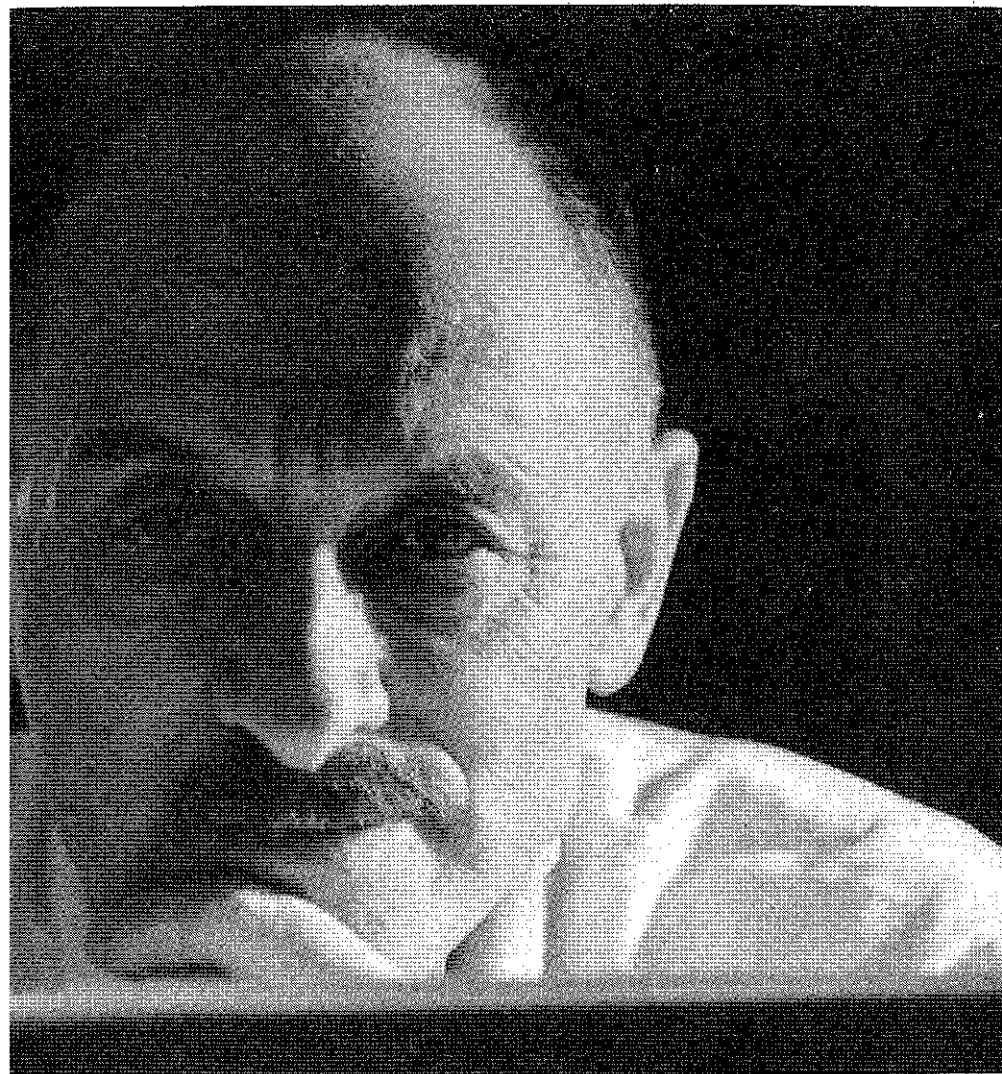
MOTTKE WEISSMAN



Blitzstein acknowledged as the source and inspiration for his own *Cradle*. The production opened off Broadway at the Theater de Lys during the late Fifties and ran for seven years. Blitzstein's most famous contribution to the play was his rendition of "Mack the Knife." Ironically enough, this "adaptation," not one of Blitzstein's original songs, continues to bring royalties to the composer's estate.

Marc Blitzstein's forebears were Russian Jews, but Russian Jews with money. According to Josephine Davis, Blitzstein's sister, it took the family eight years once they'd left Russia to reach America. There was time spent in Poland and at least four years in Liverpool.

Upon settling in Philadelphia in the 1880s, Blitzstein's grandmother, a tiny, wrinkled widow known to family members only as "Babushka," established what has come to be known as an immigrant or ethnic bank. M. L. Blitzstein's, which Babushka ran almost single-handedly, helped bring most of the city's Russian Jews to Philadelphia. The bank



sent money or boat tickets or already used passports to individuals in Europe; then, when the immigrant came to America, he paid a small weekly rate to Blitzstein's for the rest of his life.

Still, for all their devotion to business and to increasing the local Jewish population, the Blitzsteins considered themselves socialists and agnostics. According to Jo Davis, the family "loved 'the masses' but hated individuals. They were the least social people you would ever meet."

Perhaps the family member who best exemplified this attitude was Sam Blitzstein, Marc and Jo's father. He was considered a man about town, as well as a committed socialist who cared more for politics than for banking. He dipped into the till often, took three- and four-hour lunches, during which he had his hair cut and his nails manicured—while discussing "the revolution" with his cronies.

Marc was born on March 2, 1905, and by the time he was 3 years old, he had begun playing the piano. He was, in his own words, "a *wunderkind* (read 'brat-

"Anything Marc believed in, he believed in whole-heartedly," says his sister.

prodigy")." He gave his first recital when he was 5, accompanied by several members of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Jo Davis recalled that the piano's pedals had to be built up so that Marc's feet could reach them.

Like his father, who had been the only boy in his family, Marc was indulged in the Jewish-intellectual, bluestocking tradition: And like many another artistic Jewish child in a business-minded family, he was encouraged, even as a dim view was taken of his being a musician.

A brilliant student who, according to his sister, never cracked a book, Marc was first in his class at West Philadelphia High School. He won a scholarship to Penn, enrolling in the College in 1921, when he was only 16 years old. But after two years at Penn, he purposely lost his scholarship by failing to take gym. He was a fine athlete but wanted nothing more than to study at the Curtis Institute

of Music. The family agreed to let him go there.

By this time, he had decided to devote himself to composition. As Jo Davis tells the story, Marc had seen Vladimir Horowitz perform and became instantly disillusioned about his own abilities. "Marc's piano playing was like Horowitz's—intense, energetic, emotional," she said. "But Marc was also a perfectionist, and because he did not think he could be as good as Horowitz, he began writing his own music."

A N INGENIOUS
MELANGE OF SPEECH
AND SONG, BITTERNESS
AND SENTIMENTALITY,
MADE BLITZSTEIN'S
LYRICS UNIQUE.



At Curtis, he studied counterpoint with Rosario Scalerò, while continuing his piano studies in New York with Alexander Silotti, Rachmaninoff's uncle and teacher. Then, after two years, like many other ambitious musicians of his generation, Blitzstein sailed to Paris to study with the renowned Nadia Boulanger. From there, he went to the Akademie de Kunst in Berlin, where he attended master classes led by Arnold Schönberg.

While in Berlin, Blitzstein saw the original production of *The Threepenny Opera*. Years later, he was to write: "I can remember vividly its effect upon me, and my scandalizing my fellow students . . . when I sat at the piano and croaked in execrable German and a composer's squeal the 'Mack the Knife' and 'Jealousy Duet' songs just as Schönberg himself was entering the room. To the 12-tone boys, all of Kurt Weill was treated scornfully as so much craftsmanlike piffle."

This is Blitzstein being disingenuous. In the late Twenties, he was not an admirer of Weill's music. Most likely, he played the songs to indulge his penchant for being provocative. At this time, he was, in his own words, "one of the art boys"; and upon his return to America, he made his living by lecturing and writing articles, many of them critical of Weill. He was

continued

also composing in a style he described as "wild, dissonant, and percussive."

Yet his first taste of fame came with a theater work, the 15-minute opera, *Triple Sec*, which was written in Philadelphia and was performed 150 times in New York as part of the Theater Guild's 1930 version of *The Garrick Gaieties*. Set to a text by Ronald Jeans, the piece was a farce about the manners of lords and ladies and had as its principal novelty the fact that, while watching it, the audience, because of the dizzying pace and gimmickry of the piece, was to become "drunker and drunker."

Writing *Triple Sec* convinced Blitzstein that his future as a composer lay in composing vocal music. He was drawn to opera—but on his terms. "Real' opera was too high class for him," Jo Davis explained. "He was against doing things in foreign languages. And he disliked the whole notion of big arias sung by big, fat women who were supposed to be dying of consumption. He wanted to create something in a language that people could understand and present it so that people could afford it."

MARC BLITZSTEIN
'DISLIKED THE NOTION OF
BIG ARIAS SUNG BY BIG,
FAT WOMEN WHO WERE
SUPPOSED TO BE DYING
OF CONSUMPTION.'



Blitzstein was always against snobbery in the arts. In a letter to *The New York Times*, he once wrote:

Just who decides, please, that Ravel's "Bolero" is an "experience" and may therefore join the anointed in Carnegie Hall, while Cole Porter's "Begin the Beguine" must not crash the gate, being merely "entertainment"? Which category contains Rossini? How about "Carmen"? Offenbach? The waltzes of Strauss? Negro spirituals? And should we take symphonic and operatic concerts off the air, since the radio is apparently the province of "entertainment"?

This is a generalization based upon the old Puritan notion that if a piece is serious it ought not give too much pleasure; and, per contra, if it does give pleasure, or even fun, it cannot be much good.

Blitzstein's political conversion occurred at about this time; it was facilitated by his wife, Eva Goldbeck, who was a far more radical thinker than her husband. She made him see that art could be functional, as well as beautiful, made him aware again of ideas and theories that had been part of his youth, ones that he had relinquished for the sake of the purity of art.

According to Christopher Davis, the marriage was excessively romantic and highly literary, something like that shared by George Sand and Chopin. "Eva and Marc were fascinated with one another," he said, "and clearly they admired one another's talents."

Eva belonged to a theatrical family. Her mother was an operetta singer known professionally as Lina Abarbanell. Eva was herself a writer and spent most of her three-year marriage to Blitzstein struggling to complete a long historical novel. But, more important still, she was one of the first writers in America to recognize the significance of Bertolt Brecht's aesthetics and, through her critical writings, reintroduced her husband to Brecht's plays.

In 1935, Blitzstein wrote a dramatic sketch around the song "Nickel Under the Foot." He performed the brief scene for Brecht (who had come to New York); but while Brecht was impressed, he felt that Blitzstein had not gone far enough, that to the song's theme of literal prostitution, the composer had to add other types of corruption, especially the selling out of one's career.

In this advice, Blitzstein found the basis for *The Cradle Will Rock*. Yet it was Eva's death that propelled him to write his "labor opera." Eva had been an unhappy woman, frustrated artistically, never able to complete the work of fiction that had so obsessed her over the years. She was obsessed with other things as well—the amount of food she ate, the way she looked. Depression finally overwhelmed the thin, boyish Eva after her father's death, and she refused to eat anything at all. By 1936 she was dead, a victim of the condition we now call anorexia nervosa.

Blitzstein seems to have composed *Cradle* to relieve himself of the anguish he felt over Eva's death. The play was written, in Blitzstein's words, at "white heat" in five weeks. And, according to John Houseman, because the opera was composed in haste, "out of a burning conviction which [Blitzstein] never quite recaptured in his subsequent work," *Cradle* is free of those conflicts—between his wanting to be a serious composer (an artist with a social message) and a Broadway winner—that confused so many of his other pieces.

The opening night of *Cradle*, which Houseman has attempted to recreate in his new production, has also become part of theater legend. The Government, which funded all Federal Theater projects, began to fear that the play's endorsement of unions was "dangerous," and withheld its support at the last minute. The theater, scenery, and costumes for the show were put under lock and key by Federal officials.

Houseman and Welles persisted and, just before the scheduled curtain time, they found an empty theater—the Venice—20 blocks away. Actors and audience made their way on foot or by subway. A rented piano was pushed out on stage, and Wells announced that Blitzstein would play the entire score and sing every part.

But then, during the first number, a voice joined Blitzstein's. A spotlight picked out the actress Olive Stanton in one of the theater's boxes. Throughout the evening, many actors, who had been forbidden by the Government—their employer—to step out onto any other stage, played their parts from their seats. Blitzstein filled in for those actors who failed to speak up.

At evening's end, when the hero Larry Foreman declared that he had triumphed over the corrupt Mr. Mister, the audience went wild. It took hours to clear the theater. And in the morning, it was discovered that "the runaway opera" had made front-page headlines.

"Many people considered Marc the most charming man they'd ever met," Christopher Davis said.

One afternoon not long ago, he and his wife, Sonia, joined his parents, Josephine and Edward Davis, in the elder Davises' apartment to discuss Marc Blitzstein.

Jo Davis recalled that her brother was also a charming child: "He was pampered, got everything he ever wanted. Babushka didn't like women at all, so that left me out. But I had no jealousy about Marc. I believed he deserved it. And nothing spoiled him, though there were plenty of opportunities to do it. He was a great guy, and we had a very close relationship. It was more like mother and son than sister and brother. It had that quality. He seemed much younger to me than the three years that separated us. He was always my baby brother."

"But, as an adult, Marc was known to have strong opinions," Christopher Davis added.

"Yes, that's true," Jo Davis agreed. "Anything he believed in, he believed in wholeheartedly. Nothing could change his mind, and he could be quite difficult. After the dress rehearsal of *Cradle*, Billy Rose, the theatrical producer, came back-

'HE RADIATED CHARM. MARC WOULD JUST TAKE YOUR HAND, LEAD YOU SOMEWHERE, AND THERE WAS NO RESISTING.'



stage and told Marc that he wanted him to write his next play. 'Name your price,' Rose said. 'You can do the whole thing—words, music—but it can't be political!' Marc told him right then and there that he didn't work to order, that he couldn't do it. There was a certain rigidity in Marc. He could easily have taken Billy Rose's offer and made anything he wanted to out of it. But maybe he was too young at the time. Or too proud. There's no doubt that he got a certain kick out of turning down a guy like Billy Rose. But on the other hand, Marc would have liked a lot of money, to live well."

"Even when he didn't have a lot of money, he dressed well," Christopher Davis noted. "He was a snappy dresser."

"And he knew how to tie an ascot!" Sonia said, adding: "There was an aura of glamour about him, of his being at the center of things. And it had nothing to do with whether he was successful or not. He radiated charm. Marc would just take your hand and lead you somewhere—and there was no resisting. You were sucked in and off you went. Whatever it was. You went willingly because you loved him and were flattered by the attention he paid to you. Do you remember what Felicia Bernstein, Leonard's wife, wrote about Marc after his death? 'You felt you were more glamorous, more beautiful because of Marc.'"

"I've heard that from so many people," Jo Davis said: "From Brenda Lewis, who sang Regina. From Mina Curtis, Lincoln Kirstein's sister. Marc sang for his supper without being aware of it. That's Marc in a nutshell. People would beg him to stay with them the whole summer. You know what it's like to have a guest all summer long, and it's worse with someone who's composing and going over the same music again and again. But nobody seemed to mind. Anybody who had a house with an extra room would beg him to stay the whole summer."

Yet, as to whether Marc Blitzstein was a happy man, his sister had to say no: "I don't think he ever achieved what he wanted to artistically. And that's enough to make anyone unhappy."

Work as salvation is a theme in Christopher Davis's *The Sun in Mid-Career*. At one point in the novel, Alex Weisshorn, Blitzstein's fictional counterpart, theorizes that what the artist creates is something useful. It is the grave's opposite. Though Davis was speaking about fictional characters, his observation seems right, at least in spirit, for Marc Blitzstein. Work sustained him.

But in the last months of his life, the work had not been going well. He had received a commission from the Ford Foundation to compose an opera on the Sacco and Vanzetti case. It was to be a grand opera using large forces and would be performed at the Met.

According to Jo Davis, the project never got off the ground: "Marc couldn't bring the characters to life without making it very heavy. He just couldn't find a balance between script and music."

In addition, Jo Davis believes that Blitzstein's political thinking may have begun to change. "This would have been very hard for Marc," she notes, "—harder for him than for me. Marc was a person who found it difficult to admit that he might have been wrong about an issue." And there is some indication that the composer read a book about the Sacco and Vanzetti case which argued convincingly for their guilt and that he had been badly shaken by these disclosures.

But whatever the cause, in November of 1963, Blitzstein decided to go to Martinique to rest and swim, in the hope that when he returned home, the Sacco and Vanzetti opera might seem fresh to him. But it was on the French-owned island that the composer was murdered.

At first, the newspapers reported that Blitzstein had died from injuries suffered in an auto accident. But within days, the truth became known. On the night of January 21, 1964, after a late-night drink in a bar, Blitzstein was beaten and robbed by three sailors in a public square (ironically enough, known as Place de Stalingrad) and died the following day.

Blitzstein's body was returned to the United States. He was cremated and privately buried without a religious service, as he had wished.

The senseless, tragic death was a severe blow to Blitzstein's family and numerous friends. The loss to the musical and theatrical worlds was incalculable. As Aaron Copland would write in a moving eulogy, "It was disheartening to think that Blitzstein would no longer be seated at his piano doing the work he was destined to do."

At the time of his death, Blitzstein's other friends and colleagues offered testimonials to the composer. During the course of a memorial service, Lillian Hellman told of her long, sometimes stormy friendship with Blitzstein. She described his outspokenness, honesty, and bravery—and said she regretted that he received only in death the recognition he deserved in life. Then she noted, "I can hear Marc's laugh: it was a rare laugh because it contained the gaiety that only serious people ever have."

Leonard Bernstein wrote that his earliest memory of Blitzstein was in Cambridge, Mass., where the composer "had come to see my production of *The Cradle Will Rock* at Harvard in 1939. I met his plane in East Boston—it was still daring to fly then!—and I was amazed at the slightness of this man I had imagined, through his music, to be a giant. He attended our dress rehearsal that morning, and then we walked, all afternoon, by the Charles River. Now that image leaps up in my mind: Marc lying on the banks of the Charles, talking, bequeathing to me his knowledge, insight, warmth—endlessly, with endless strength drawn, like that of Antaeus, from contact with the earth. And gradually, he became a giant again."

But perhaps the most important words came from Copland, who spoke of Blitzstein's contribution to music: "He was the first American composer to invent a vernacular musical idiom that sounded convincing when heard from the lips of the man-in-the-street. The taxi driver, the panhandler, the corner druggist were given voice for the first time in the context of serious musical drama. This is no small accomplishment, for without it, no truly indigenous opera is conceivable."

When we gathered, Blitzstein's relatives also tried to pinpoint for me those things that were distinctive about Marc.

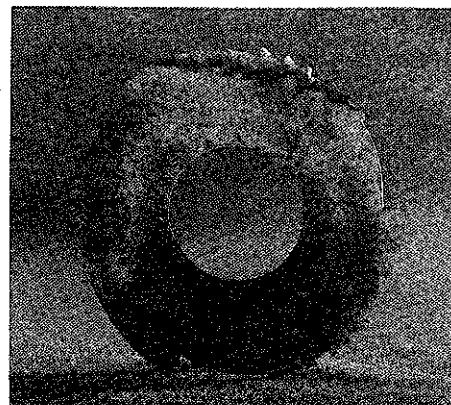
"He was a genius," Ed Davis said. "He would have been a success in any one of a dozen different fields."

"Marc's great gift," Christopher Davis remarked, "was his passion for people, which he expressed through his music."

"He had no professional jealousy whatsoever," his sister noted. "When a new composer appeared, he was the first at the concerts. And the music didn't have to be like his. He also thought the Top Ten was a good thing. It was his belief that art was part of all of living, and just as you have people who are smarter than others and books that are better than others, the same held true for music. For Marc, everything had its place in life."

But it was Sonia Davis who said what everyone in the room must have been thinking: "He was the most vivid person I ever met—and I miss him." END

From the eye of a beholder



Chinese astronomical device, about 800 B.C.

Photographs by William Clough

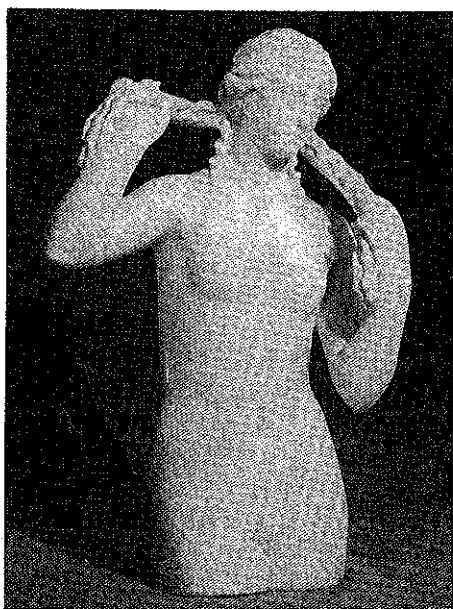
For the past 17 years, Bill Clough has spent his working hours in the basement of the University Museum, looking at strange, often beautiful objects from the far corners of the Earth. When he found just the right angle and just the right amount of light and shadow and just the right settings on the camera, he'd click away, to share what he saw with others. Now, as he prepares to



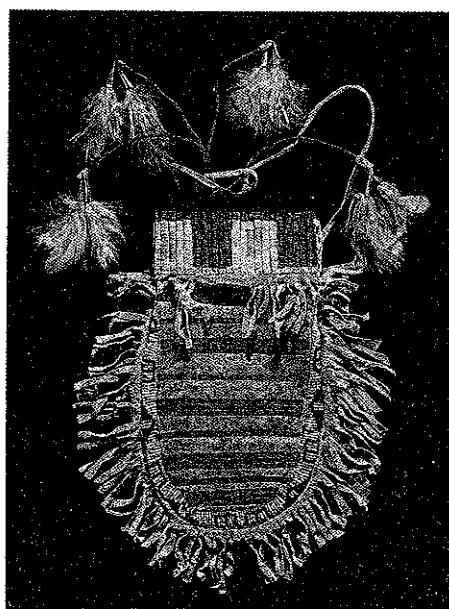
Clough and a 4,600-year-old Iraqi headdress

retire as Museum photographer, the Museum has mounted an exhibition of his work, some of which is

shown here. The full exhibit can be seen through August 31. Clough, who says he's enjoyed the variety of his work, as well as the people he's worked with at the Museum, is pleased with the recognition the show brings him, but even more satisfying, he adds, is that the exhibit gives added stature to photography at the Museum. The photo of Clough at work is by Michael Wakely.



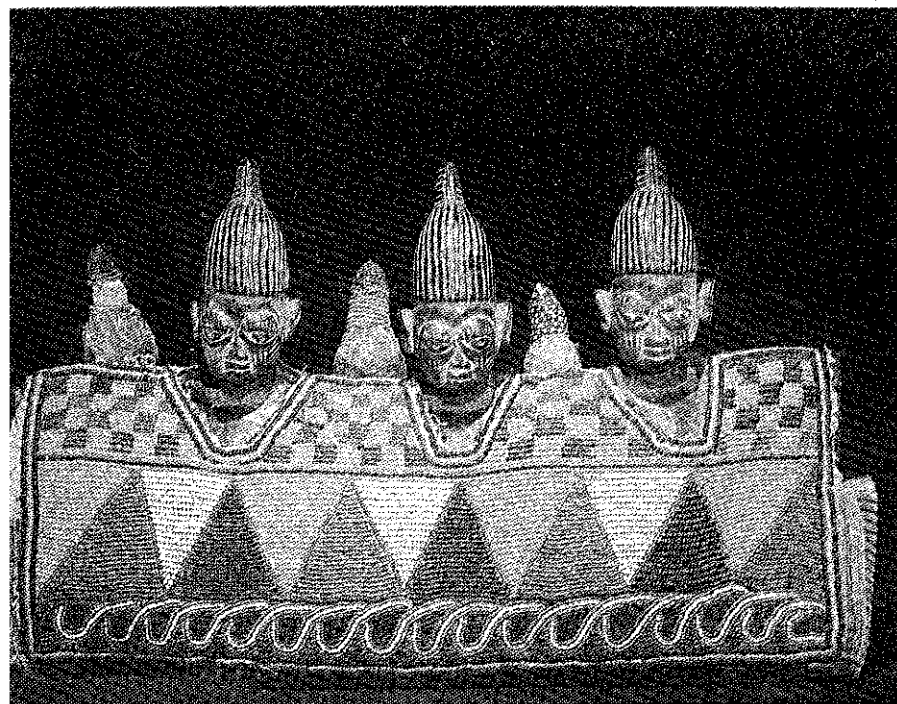
The 'Bengazi Venus' from North Africa, 200 B.C.



Tobacco pouch of a 19th-century Yankton Sioux



Mayan ceramic vase, circa 600 A.D.



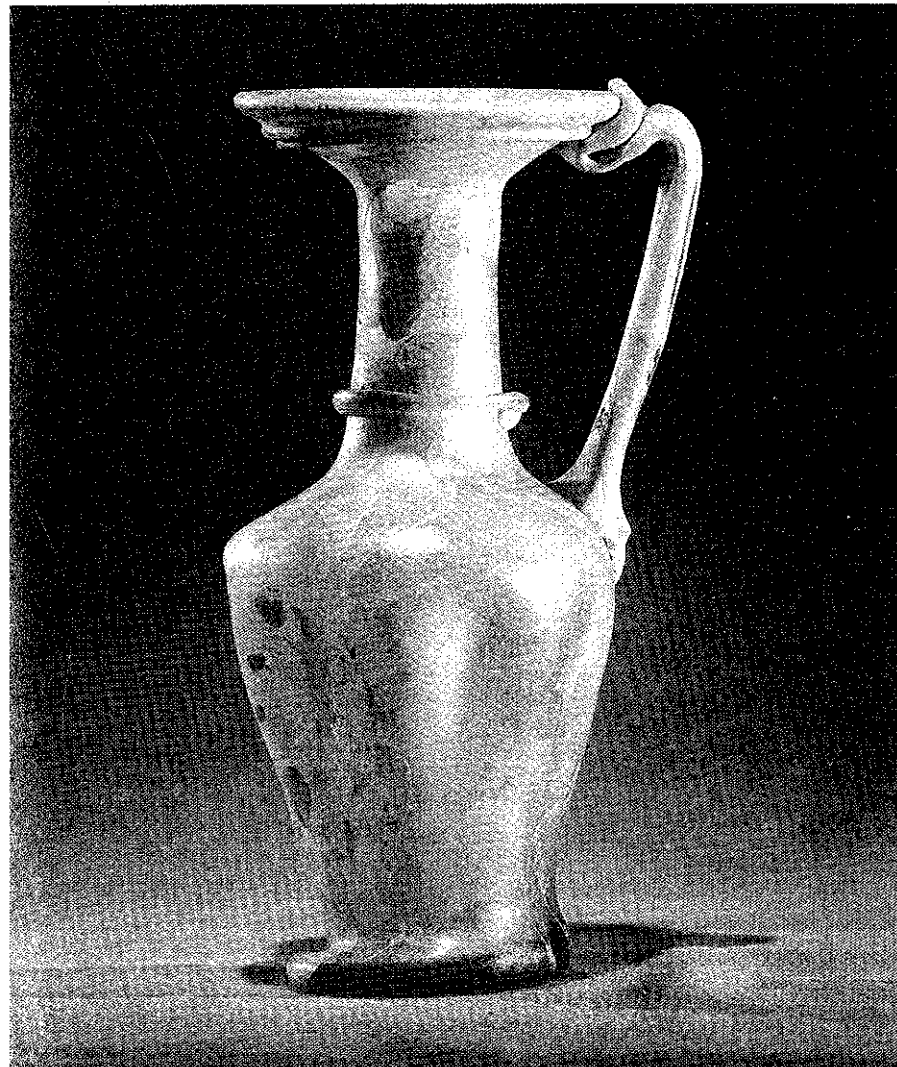
Nigerian wood and glass figures carved in the 20th century in memory of triplets who died



Funerary stela from Egypt, about 2150 B.C.



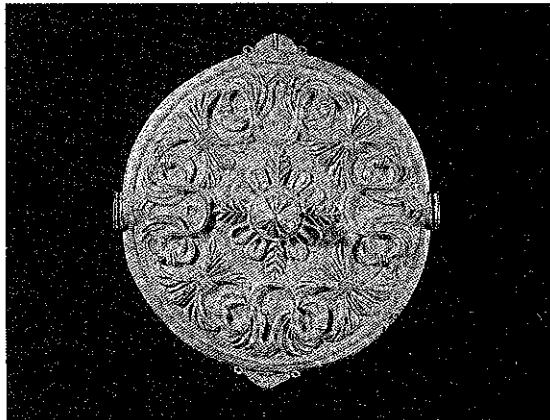
Gold Ecuadorian chest ornament, circa 200 B.C.



Byzantine glass jug from Palestine, about 500 A.D.

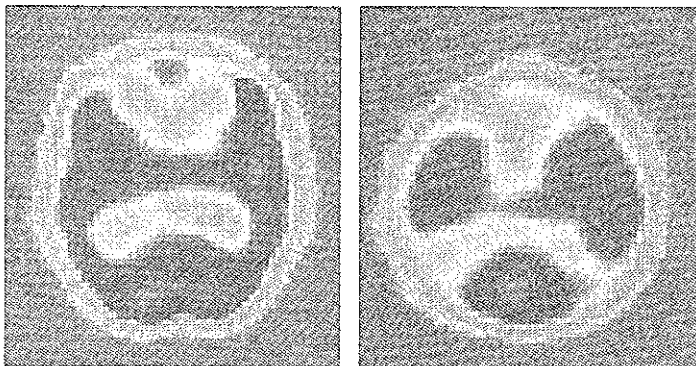


A 400-year-old ceramic tile panel from Turkey



A gold badge from turn-of-the-century Ghana

ON THE TRAIL OF A DREAD SCOURGE



P.E.T. scans show a normal brain (left) and one afflicted by Alzheimer's.

Investigators at Penn are combining studies in neuroanatomy and neurophysiology with behavioral research in an effort to learn more about Alzheimer's disease.

By Mary Ann Meyers

SLIPPING a Christmas card into the envelope, I turned it over and, after the habit of many years, wrote "Dr. and Mrs." I paused then, remembering the visit my family and I had made last summer to a nursing home in Connecticut.

It was for her I had distilled the subsequent six months of our lives in a few scribbled lines beneath the printed season's greetings. *He* would never know: that the leaves had turned and fallen, that his beloved Orioles had captured the American League pennant and won the World Series, that the college girl to whom he had talked of the Angelic Doctor, Aquinas, while pointing out pickled human organs in his laboratory, had sent a son off to college.

Dr. Mary Ann Meyers, '76 Gr, is secretary of the University.

His memory was gone; he could learn nothing. He had quite literally lost his mind. At 75, only two and a half years older than the President of the United States, he lay, diapered, in a bed with sides. Totally dependent on others, the physician-scientist, who had been my friend, was the victim of an irreversible disease, uncommonly debilitating and invariably fatal.

Deep in his brain, a specific group of nerve cells had died. These cells, or neurons, secrete a chemical substance which is believed to play an important role in perception, in thinking, and in our use of language. The illness characterized by the death of this particular cell population is called Alzheimer's disease. It is a form of dementia, a condition marked by progressive mental deterioration. As advances in medicine, including the reduction of infant mortality, vaccination, and the development of antibiotics, have in-

creased average life expectancy, Alzheimer's has reached epidemic proportions. The chancellor of the Memorial Sloan-Kettering Cancer Center, Dr. Lewis Thomas, has called it "the disease of the century."

Two million Americans, 5 to 10 per cent of the population over 65 years old, suffer from Alzheimer's. It accounts for more than 100,000 deaths a year and ranks as the fourth leading killer in the United States. The chances of getting the disorder increase with every year of life. By the year 2000, as the population at risk multiplies and better treatments for other age-related ills are found, it may surpass cancer, heart disease, and stroke as America's number one health problem.

The cost to the nation in dollars, quite apart from other costs, is already substantial. Mental infirmity is the major reason for confining old people to nursing homes. The bill for nursing care in this

ANNETTE LEIN



country for patients whose chief symptom is dementia is estimated at between \$6 billion and \$13 billion a year, and some medical economists have put the figure as high as \$25 billion. Institutionalization is generally not covered by Medicare or private insurance.

A grotesque Mardi Gras figure, a leering giant in paint and satin, Alzheimer's disease would seem to be an exaggeration of the normal process of aging. But while concentration, attention, and memory all have a slight tendency to slip as the years pass, neurobiologists are convinced that Alzheimer's disease is a distinct pathological process. Unlike some other causes of dementia—for example, depression, infection, vitamin deficiency, drug intoxication, and tumor—it is not treatable by any known method. The prognosis is accelerating decline and certain death. But the promise is that any breakthrough in understanding Alzheimer's disease will

constitute progress in understanding the structure and function of the brain itself.

Federal research funds for the study of the disorder total about \$22 million annually. A group of University researchers, headed by Dr. Abass Alavi, a professor of radiology and chief of nuclear medicine, have a \$900,000 grant from the National Institute of Aging (N.I.A.) to explore physiological aspects of Alzheimer's using a new scanning process called positron emission tomography (P.E.T.). Earlier studies have shown that the amount of sugar utilized by the brain decreases markedly with the onset of Alzheimer's disease. Alavi is attempting to correlate such deficits in particular regions of the brain with specific disorders. Dr. Myrna Schwartz, an assistant professor of psychology, is seeking to understand the pattern of cognitive decline in Alzheimer's victims and to relate it to our knowledge of how the mind normally works.

The doughnut-shaped P.E.T. scanner at University hospital is modeled by hospital volunteer Harry Pripstein, '33 W.

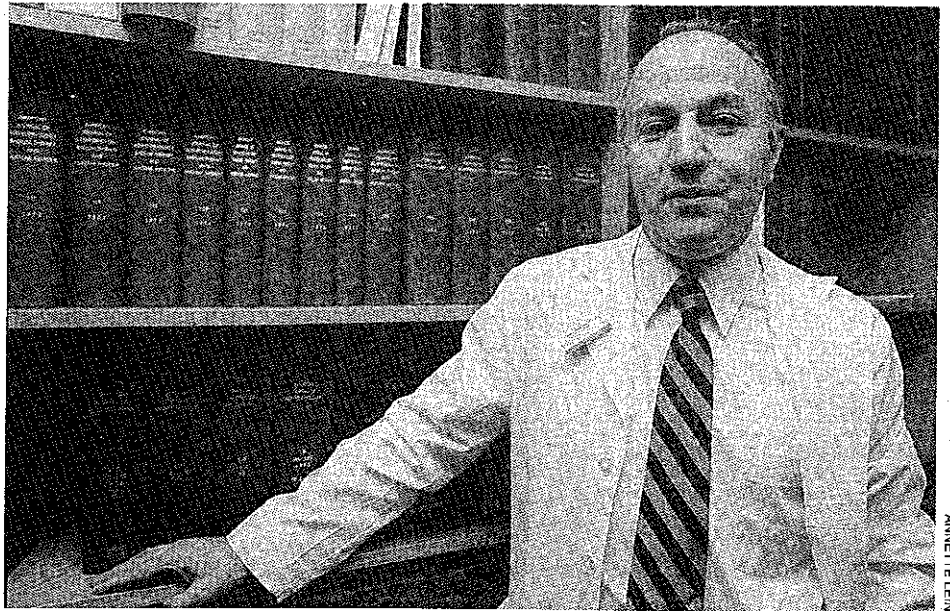
Thinking is, among other things, the collective product of the electrical and chemical events which take place in the brain. A gelatinous pink-gray mass, weighing about three pounds, the brain is principally made up of specialized cells, the neurons. Their total number is on the order of 100 billion; that is, there are about as many nerve cells in the human brain as there are stars in the Milky Way. The number of synapses, or points of contact between neurons, is even greater.

Growing out of each cell body are exceedingly fine fibers along which signals pass. Thousands of fibers are crowded together in a single nerve. Long fibers, known as axons and enveloped by insulating sheaths, carry signals to every part of the body, stretching even to the

tips of the toes. Shorter fibers, the dendrites, branch with profusion, providing the main physical surface for the reception of incoming signals. The axons of one nerve cell terminate in little knots on the body of another neuron. But careful microscopic examination has shown that there are minute gaps within synapses. Because the terminals of adjacent neurons do not touch, a nerve impulse, which is a kind of electrical message, can cross the cleft only with the help provided by chemical transmitters. These substances are stored in vesicles at the end of each axon and are discharged in a flash in infinitesimal amounts. One of them, acetylcholine, appears to facilitate the transmission of nerve signals to cerebral areas associated with such higher functions as memory and learning.

The cell bodies which release acetylcholine on its journey are located in a remote, poorly understood region of the brain called, after the nineteenth-century scientist who first described it, the nucleus basalis of Meynert. On autopsy, neurobiologists at Johns Hopkins University found that patients who had died of Alzheimer's disease showed a significant degeneration of neurons in that area. Their observations have convinced them that the death of these cells contributes to the disorder. Just how, no one knows.

The best hope for understanding the processes at work lies in combining the study of neuroanatomy and neurophysiology with behavioral studies, and that is the approach of the Penn investigators. One prong of the attack on the problem goes back more than three-quarters of a



ANNETTE LEM

believed to be a separate disease from the illness first described in 1838 by Dr. Jean Etienne Esquirol, a French physician, as *démence sénile*. Although the symptoms were similar, Esquirol's patients had been over 65 years old. Today, most neurobiologists feel certain that the two conditions are essentially one syndrome.

Dementia of the Alzheimer's type is not, moreover, a natural consequence of aging. A study published in 1968 by a group of British scientists demonstrated that while tangles and plaques were found in the brains of nondemented old people, such structural changes were even greater in certain cerebral regions of those who

Abass Alavi heads a University group researching Alzheimer's disease.

zyme which is necessary to produce acetylcholine, and, furthermore, a relationship between the extent of that deficit and both the number of plaques and the degree of dementia.

The clinical signs of Alzheimer's disease begin with a gradual, occasionally imperceptible but always inexorable decline in intellectual function, often accompanied by physical problems and emotional distress. According to Dr. Howard I. Hurtig, an associate professor of neurology in Penn's School of Medicine who is collaborating with Alavi on the N.I.A. grant, "Recent memory appears notably impaired, although patients may recall in detail events from the more distant past. Their range of interests diminishes," he adds, "emotions become blunted, and there is a decrease in concern for the welfare of others." As the disease progresses, afflicted individuals lose the ability to read, write, calculate, or use language appropriately. Motor skills deteriorate, and the performance of once-routine tasks is impossible. Anxiety, irritability, and various paranoid beliefs may develop; victims easily become disoriented and confused. Dr. Hurtig notes that, eventually, those with Alzheimer's disease become unable to utter more than a word or two, recognize few if any people, are incontinent, and forget even how to feed themselves. "Death," he says, "comes in most cases from inactivity leading to fatal respiratory infection." Victims typically live 7 to 10 years after the onset of the disease, a few may die much sooner, others linger as many as 15 years.

Living with people afflicted with Alzheimer's disease can be devastating for family members. The wife of one of Hur-

Alzheimer's disease, called the 'disease of the century,' is irreversible, uncommonly debilitating, and invariably fatal. It's the fourth leading killer in America.

century. The existence of structural changes in the brain of a demented patient was first reported in 1907 by a German physician, Dr. Alois Alzheimer, after analyzing tissue under a microscope. The autopsy he conducted on a 55-year-old woman who had suffered from severe dementia revealed that the fibers in the nerve cells of her cerebral cortex were clumped and distorted, forming distinctive neurofibrillary tangles. He also found scattered plaques, or spherical patches, suggesting degenerated nerve endings.

Given the age of Alzheimer's patient, the disease named after him was thought to be a disorder of the middle years and was labeled presenile dementia. It was

had died of Alzheimer's disease. Evidently, a marvelous redundancy as well as extraordinary complexity is characteristic of the human brain. Despite the loss of cells at a prodigious rate, a reserve capacity assures many people of the ability to function effectively well into the seventh, eighth, and even ninth decade of life.

Autopsies of Alzheimer's victims indicate a correlation between the severity of the disease and the number of characteristic changes observable in the structure of the brain. Physiological studies demonstrate a significant drop in cerebral blood flow in certain areas of the brain. There also appears to be a chemical change, notably a reduction in the en-

tig's patients describes the experience as "a funeral that never ends." Staring off in space and, his interviewer feels certain, back in time, a man refers wistfully to his wife, who has suffered from Alzheimer's disease for 10 years, as a "person I once knew." The rate of decline in victims seems to vary. Usually the progression of the disease is slow and steady, but Hurtig reports that sometimes he sees patients go very rapidly downhill. "Most present [themselves] for diagnosis one to three years after there has been some evidence of disturbance in mental function," he says. "Since the onset of Alzheimer's is gradual, it is difficult to pinpoint the first symptoms."

The wife of a former surgeon says colleagues first detected that her husband was in some kind of trouble when he made repeated visits, during the course of a day, to patients he had already seen on early morning rounds. "He took sick leave," she says, "and saw an internist, who thought his problem might be a reaction to blood pressure medication. But when changing prescriptions didn't help, he resigned and went to one neurologist and then another. He was finally diagnosed as having Alzheimer's disease, at Penn." Her husband, now 61 years old, had dealt with earlier memory difficulties by using a tape recorder to take medical histories and record telephone conversations with patients. Because his knowledge of medicine did not elude him, he ascribed his symptoms to tension. He had given up private practice and taken a less-demanding position in a Veteran's Administration hospital when his disability became apparent to others. "Thank God," his wife says, "he quit before he hurt anyone."

The daughter of a retired Federal worker notes that the first indication of her mother's disorder occurred at a Thanksgiving dinner, when the 70-year-old woman served a 20-pound turkey after cooking it for only two hours. "I picked up other clues on an automobile trip to Virginia," she says. "We had hardly left Philadelphia when Mother remarked, 'Well, we're almost there.' I thought she was making a joke, but then I began to suspect she really had no concept of the passage of time. When we finally got to the motel where we were to spend the night, I noticed she had packed blouses for herself that had belonged to my daughter when she was a little girl."

Difficulty with dressing is common in the later stages of Alzheimer's disease. Socks are pulled over shoes as the logical sequence of actions required to put on clothes eludes victims. Buckles and buttons pose insuperable hurdles as small-muscle coordination fails.

Eating, too, is a problem. A dentist, disabled for the past five years, has been observed holding his fork by the tines.

The wife of an afflicted engineer says her husband chews and chews his food, rarely remembering to swallow. He has lost 30 pounds since becoming ill seven years ago.

Neither of these victims of Alzheimer's disease is any longer able to live at home. One is in a Veteran's Administration hospital awaiting placement in a long-term care facility; the other is in a nursing home. The majority of demented older people, however, are cared for by their families. Institutionalization is usually the last resort, precipitated by violent resistance to the ministrations of relatives and/or the need for skilled nursing. The time may come when it is the most responsible decision a family can make.

As the title of a recent book on the subject (*The 36-Hour Day*) suggests, caring for a person with a dementing illness often seems to require superhuman effort. Coping demands common sense and uncommon patience as well as considerable ingenuity. The first of a series of critical decisions which families may face is when to encourage a victim of Alzheimer's disease to give up his job. Employers, of course, may insist upon retirement, but sometimes it is possible for a person to be assigned lighter responsibilities for a period of time before stopping work altogether. When it occurs, retirement is likely to require psychological, if not also financial, adjustment.

But Alzheimer's disease inevitably imposes on its victims a series of losses, webbed and interconnected, and loss of independence goes hand in hand with cognitive decline. Some impaired people may recognize their limitations; others resist giving up such symbols of control and competence as money management and driving. The former becomes necessary when victims can no longer handle numbers; the latter is critical as soon as there is any indication of faltering coordination or of a waning ability to judge speed and distance or respond appropriately to unexpected problems on the road. Turning over responsibility for preparing meals is, of course, imperative when the cook cannot remember to turn off the stove. Quite often, role change is upsetting, and Hurtig notes that part of a physician's task is to provide support to families in such situations.

Patterns of adjustment vary, but the neurologist stresses that "they must include ways both to protect the Alzheimer's victim and to preserve his dignity." A useful device is an identification tag or bracelet engraved with name, address, and telephone number. Though a person may no longer be able to keep track of change, conflict and distress can sometimes be avoided if he is given a small amount of pocket money for so long as any knowledge of the use of money is retained. Substituting slip-on

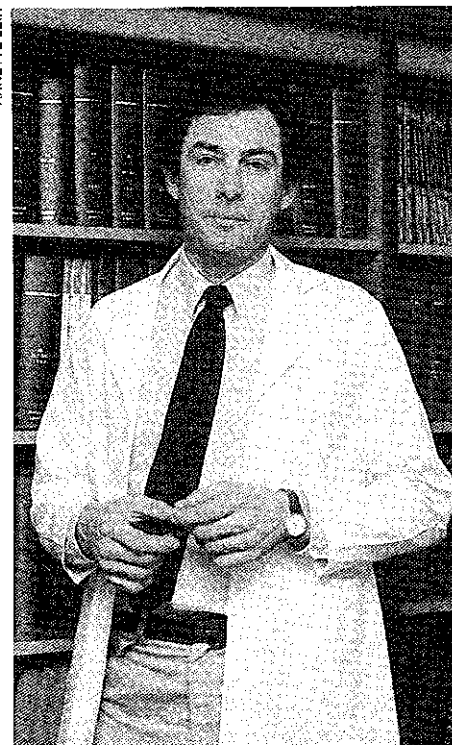
shoes for those requiring laces, and skirts and trousers with elastic waist bands for those requiring belts, can be helpful. As eating becomes more difficult, the number of foods put in front of a demented person can be limited to one at a time. The key to modifying tasks is to simplify not to change them, because the victims of Alzheimer's disease cannot learn new skills. Furthermore, as Hurtig points out, they are "unable to take responsibility for their own safety, and their families, like the families of small children, must be alert to household hazards."

Families generally find support groups of considerable value. The four-year-old Alzheimer's Disease and Related Disorders Association is a national organization with 79 chapters throughout the country. Meetings facilitate the sharing of problems, strategies for coping, and emotional reactions to the burdens of care. Members are invariably willing to offer friendship over the telephone, and the wife of one victim of the disease who is rarely able to leave her infirm husband says: "If I couldn't talk to someone else who knows what it's like, I'd go mad. You really can't expect anyone who hasn't had to care for a demented person to understand. The shuffling about; the aimless shifting of objects; the constant questions in search of reassurance."

Because finding household help with the necessary skills to look after Alzheimer's victims is usually difficult and always expensive, there is an obvious

continued

Researcher Howard Hurtig calls Alzheimer's 'a disease of the spirit.'



ANNETTE LEIN

need for day and respite care services. The University's Center for the Aging is seeking funds to develop a model program on a cooperative basis. The idea, according to Dr. Vincent J. Cristofalo, the Center's director, "is that family members would share responsibility for running the facility with the professional staff, thus minimizing cost. Sadly," he adds, "we haven't yet found any way to treat Alzheimer's disease, but at least we should be able to provide care for victims in a setting which maximizes whatever abilities to function they may have left."

Expectations for developing new therapies in the near future are not high, but, meanwhile, research goes forward in an effort to achieve a better understanding of the disorder. One intriguing characteristic of Alzheimer's disease is that clinical symptoms probably do not appear until after a certain number of structural and chemical alterations have taken place in the brain. Depending on cerebral reserve capacity, which is, in turn, based on what professionals call "the extent of redundancy in the neuronal circuitry," each person may have a different threshold below which abnormalities have no effect on behavior. Once there is evidence of cognitive deterioration, however, diagnosis is largely a process of elimination.

It is essential to rule out other causes of memory impairment and confusion which might be responsive to treatment. But for more than half a century after Alois Alzheimer first identified dementia's stereotypic tangles and plaques under his microscope, investigations of cerebral disorders were constrained for lack of a technique for studying the living brain. Conventional radiography, dating from the late 19th century, was used in combination with other diagnostic methods to show gross structural defects and pathological displacement of blood vessels. On the developed film, however, the x-ray projections of abnormalities can overlap those of normal structures, making it hard to differentiate between them. Only in the last decade has this drawback been overcome by the C.A.T. (computerized axial tomography) scan.

The Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania acquired its first C.A.T. scanner in 1975. The sophisticated diagnostic tool feeds x-ray readings taken from different angles into a computer to produce a three-dimensional picture of a cross-section of the brain. It easily reveals enlarged and atrophied normal structures and any abnormal masses, and, according to Alavi, "the C.A.T. scan is very helpful in detecting or ruling out tumors, strokes, and other known causes of dementia." It can delineate the size of the brain's ventricles, normal cavities which enlarge as brain cells die. But it cannot provide a positive diagnosis of Alzheimer's disease.

Neither can an electroencephalograph, a device that allows physicians to trace disturbances in the electrical activity of the brain to separate regions.

More hopeful are newer tools which facilitate the study of brain function by measuring blood flow and the consumption of oxygen and sugar. Rooted in pioneering work done at Penn in the late 1940s by two members of the pharmacology faculty, Dr. Seymour S. Kety, '36 C, '40 M, '65 Hon, and Dr. Carl F. Schmidt, '18 M, '65 Hon, a technique for assessing cerebral biochemical activity was further developed by Dr. Louis Sokoloff, '43 C, '46 M, an instructor in physiology and pharmacology in the School of Medicine from 1951 to 1954.

Kety and Schmidt applied a well-established principle about the exchange of gas between blood and tissue to calculate, for the first time, the average rates of blood flow and the consumption of oxygen and sugar for the brain as a whole. They later showed that these cerebral functions were reduced in elderly demented patients, but neither they nor anyone else had a way to focus on regional deficiencies. Sokoloff developed a means for measuring blood flow and the metabolism of sugar, which is the brain's primary source of energy, in distinct regions.

From 1964 to 1966, Dr. Martin Reivich, '54 C, '58 M, worked as a young research associate with Sokoloff, who was then at the National Institute of Mental Health in Bethesda. Returning to Penn, Reivich, now a professor of neurology in the School of Medicine, joined forces with Dr. David E. Kuhl, '55 M, '59 GM, a professor of radiology who

markers for the extent of neuronal activity. During radioactive decay, the isotopes, which are deficient in neutrons, emit positrons (elementary particles of antimatter) that rapidly combine with electrons (elementary particles of matter) in a mutually annihilating collision. The collision produces energy in the form of two photons (elementary particles of light) that escape from the body in opposite directions and can be detected by external radiation counters placed around the skull.

The counters are contained in a P.E.T. scanner and continuously rotate as a unit. As a study progresses, information is rapidly processed by a computer and displayed on a TV screen as a kind of three-dimensional movie in various shades and intensities of color which indicate the rates of regional sugar metabolism. The radioactive isotopes crucial to P.E.T. scanning are artificially created in particle accelerators. Alavi uses the tandem Van de Graaff accelerator that belongs to the physics department to produce some of them; others are purchased from Brookhaven National Laboratory on Long Island. As half of any group of fluorine isotopes will cease to exist after only two hours, those from Brookhaven must be rushed to Penn by airplane. In the spring of 1985, however, the hospital will have its own \$1.5 million cyclotron. The new accelerator will be housed in the Johnson Pavilion, and the Penn investigators are looking forward to expanding their research with it.

Alavi explains that the current study in which he, Hurtig, and Reivich are engaged will involve the examination of 160

What is it that triggers off this disease? Is it heredity? Is it viral infection or intoxication by aluminum? Is it just a disorder of the body's immune system?

had designed and constructed three early tomographic imaging machines for multiple-view and section-scanning of the brain. Alavi became associated with them in 1972, and four years later, they conducted the first human study of the utilization of sugar in various regions of the brain.

The technique involves the injection of harmless tracer "bullets," pharmaceutical compounds tagged with short-lived isotopes of fluorine, which are carried by the blood to the brain. The bullets are taken up by active cells as if they were sugar. But because they cannot be metabolized, they accumulate, serving as

human subjects over a five-year period. Its twin aims are: to evaluate "global" and regional changes in blood flow and in the utilization of oxygen and sugar in the brains of normal old people and in those suffering from dementia; and to determine the relationship between abnormalities in energy metabolism and specific psychological deficits.

One of the investigators' hypotheses is that Alzheimer's disease can be distinguished from other types of dementia by the pattern of regional abnormalities. In addition, therefore, to 30 men and 30 women, between 50 and 80 years old, who have been diagnosed as having

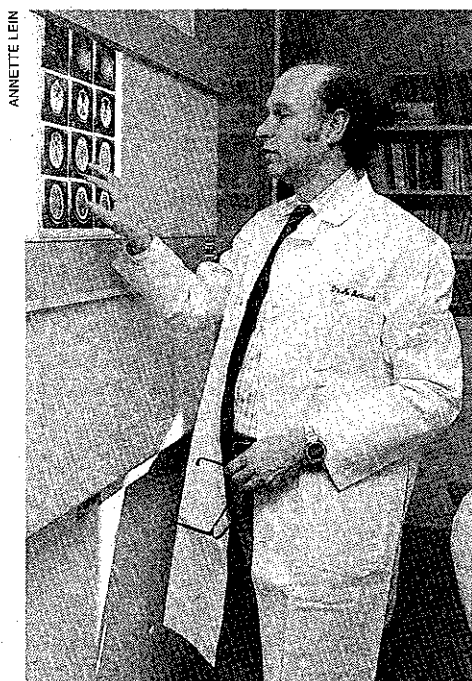
Alzheimer's disease, they will test 20 patients who have Parkinson's disease and 20 who have had repeated strokes. The control group will include 60 clinically normal subjects selected from the families of victims of dementing illnesses.

The researchers' attempt to identify behavioral deficits associated with damage to specific regions of the brain involves neuropsychological testing. It is being conducted by Myrna Schwartz, who has been studying patterns of cognitive impairment in dementia since 1971. The tests measure performance of various verbal and visuo-spatial tasks.

Memory and language disturbance, early and predominating symptoms of Alzheimer's disease, will be areas of special focus. Schwartz's research suggests that the "distribution of cognitive defects differs widely among patients." But she notes that, at present, physicians have no answers for the inevitable and poignant questions of family members: What can I expect of my husband? How much worse will my wife get? How long has my mother to live? How can I help my father? They must "concede ignorance," she says, and "reply that each case is different. My goal is a much-needed refinement of the clinical description of Alzheimer's dementia."

According to the Penn psychologist, there is a growing appreciation that "a number of discrete and specific localized disorders contribute to the overall clinical profile." Among the most telling signs, in addition to progressive forgetfulness, are loss of the ability to recognize sensory stimuli, loss of the power to execute complex coordinated movements, and loss of the faculty to use words. One or another of the symptoms often dominate from the onset of Alzheimer's disease. For example, one patient may be incapable of generating well-formed utterances despite retention of an extensive vocabulary. Another may speak in structurally complex sentences which are built upon a profoundly impoverished word base. Retaining motor strength and manual dexterity, a third patient may attempt to vacuum a rug with a garden hose. Schwartz believes that "where distinct cognitive profiles exist early in the disease, they may well be predictive of the future course of the disease." With the support of the MacArthur Foundation, she and a colleague, Dr. Jonathan Baron, an associate professor of psychology, have designed a large-scale questionnaire to seek statistical validation of patterns and their prognostic significance.

Her experience to date suggests that an identifiable cluster of early symptoms, including reduction in vocabulary, loss of specificity, and problems with word retrieval, reflect a "specific pathological process which contains the seeds of further language deterioration." She suspects,



A member of the research team, Martin Reivich explores P.E.T. and C.A.T. scans.

moreover, that these semantic difficulties can be attributed to a breakdown in conceptual knowledge. Patients who initially have trouble naming objects can be expected to display subsequent functional confusion; for instance, they will put salt rather than sugar in their tea and use a tie instead of a belt to hold up their trousers. By following a selected number of Alzheimer's victims over several years, Schwartz hopes to confirm the course of decline. "Even if it is the case that they ultimately come to look the same," she says, "we need to know whether the profiles of impairment early on predict the slope to incapacity and death."

Clarifying the patterns of cognitive deficit could have important implications for our understanding of the underlying disease process. The investigators' assumption is that pervasive memory disorders typical of Alzheimer's victims reflect pathology in the cerebral sites and neurochemical systems essential to the storage of new information. Without access to that knowledge, human beings are crippled in the most basic thinking experience. Recall is indispensable for all save the simplest thought processes. But analysis of even the most complex brain functions, involving neurotransmitters and postsynaptic receptors, may become possible, Abass Alavi believes, when Penn acquires its own isotope-producing cyclotron. Meanwhile, the P.E.T. scanner alone is facilitating the correlation of neuropsychological findings to the distribution of pathological changes within the brain.

The fundamental cause of Alzheimer's disease remains a mystery. Because the

illness often occurs in several members of the same family, scientists suspect a genetic link. A sibling or a child of a victim runs a 50 per cent chance of developing the disease by age 90, according to some estimates. But then, anyone who lives to be 85 years old has a one-in-six chance. So widespread is the disorder that separation of hereditary risk and happenstance is difficult. Hurtig stresses that most cases of Alzheimer's are sporadic, with no family history. The familial cases tend to occur in younger people. The son of two of the neurologist's patients says that if taking care of his mother and father didn't consume every spare moment, he might have time to worry. "As it is," he notes, "I don't think a lot about the risk."

The probability of inherited susceptibility leaves open the question of what triggers onset. Environmental factors that have attracted the interest of scientists include viral infection and metal intoxication by aluminum. Many viruses show a preference for particular groups of cells. But efforts to isolate an Alzheimer's virus have failed, and there is no evidence the disease is transmittable. Late last year, however, a team of researchers from the University of California medical schools in San Francisco and San Diego, headed by Dr. Stanley B. Prusiner, '64 C, '68 M, said that they had discovered striking similarities between the prion, the smallest infectious agent known, and amyloid, a chemical substance existing in the brains of victims of Alzheimer's disease and other degenerative disorders.

Aluminum, which has no known biological function, is another candidate for causal agent. Researchers at the University of Toronto have reported finding 10 to 30 times the normal concentration of the metal in the brains of autopsied Alzheimer's victims. The discovery is intriguing because animals can develop neurofibrillary tangles similar to those found in demented patients when given aluminum salts. But whether the accumulation is primary, secondary, or even a function of normal aging is unknown. The presence of aluminum may be the result of whatever is causing the disease, not itself the deadly culprit.

Another possibility is that Alzheimer's disease might be a disorder of the immune system. Studies of some of the proteins that the body uses to fight infection indicate abnormally high levels in patients with the disease. It is theorized, therefore, that the brain cells of Alzheimer's victims might have succumbed to an aberrant attack by the body's own defense forces.

While a search for the cause of the disease goes on, so, too, do efforts to find an interim treatment to alleviate the symptoms. The most promising lead has stemmed from the discovery that Alzheimer's victims produce too little of

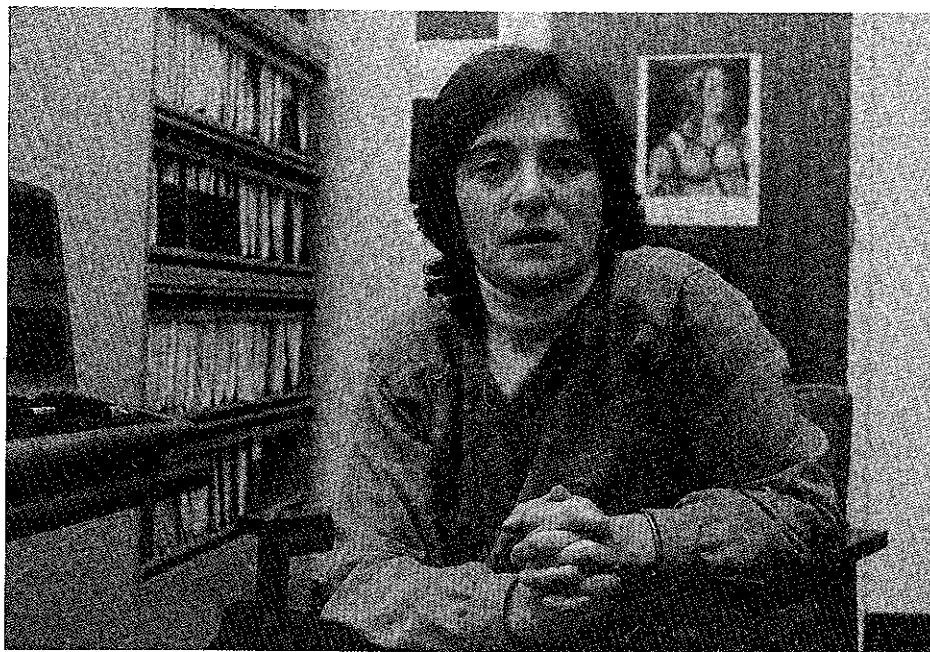
continued

the enzymes essential to the metabolism of a neurotransmitter involved in memory. In retrospect, the first clue appeared in 1965 with a report of marked reductions of a protein catalyst called acetylcholinesterase in the brains of two patients who had died of the disorder. Acetylcholinesterase breaks down the neurotransmitter acetylcholine once it has delivered its signal. Another enzyme, choline acetyltransferase, synthesizes acetylcholine, and in 1976, when that enzyme also was found to be deficient in autopsied Alzheimer's victims, neuroscientists began to suspect they might be on to something important. The subsequent development of compelling evidence that acetylcholine-secreting neurons selectively degenerate in the demented elderly confirmed their suspicions. Furthermore, in controlled experiments, drug-induced alterations in central cholinergic activity were found to produce temporary improvement or impairment of learning and memory in normal young people. Like Parkinson's disease, Alzheimer's disease seems to be a disorder of brain chemistry.

Consistent neurochemical findings are an important first step in devising a treatment. About 10 years after the discovery that a specific neurotransmitter, dopamine, was deficient in victims of Parkinsonianism, physicians were able to offer them a reasonably effective therapy in the form of a pharmaceutical replacement, L-dopa. Clinical trials, undertaken with the hope of finding a similar symptomatic treatment for Alzheimer's disease, have begun, but so far the results are inconclusive.

Acetylcholine cannot be administered directly because it breaks down in the

Myrna Schwartz hopes to flag victims of Alzheimer's at an early stage.



ANNETTE LEM

A disease of the body and of the mind, Alzheimer's raises haunting questions about how we know what we know—this self which is at once subject and object.

digestive tract. To try to get around the problem, doctors have treated victims with choline and lecithin, chemicals which the body uses to make acetylcholine. In repeated trials, however, investigators either failed to detect any significant therapeutic effect or, on retesting, failed to observe any replicable improvements in individuals who initially seemed to benefit.

Another approach involves the use of chemicals to block the breakdown of acetylcholine, thereby prolonging its action. Low intravenous doses of the only such substance available for human use, physostigmine, seemed to improve the memory test scores of Alzheimer's victims during short-term treatment, suggesting the value of further clinical trials for longer periods of careful observation.

A third strategy, which does not depend on intact and functioning neurons secreting acetylcholine, involves drugs that directly stimulate nerve cells identified as postsynaptic cholinergic receptors, but no reliable test results are in hand. There is also experimental interest in piracetam, a drug used in Europe to treat learning disabilities, and naloxone, a chemical that blocks the actions of opiates in the brain.

The most dramatic therapy to be proposed for alleviating the symptoms of

Alzheimer's disease is brain grafting. It was reported last fall that brain grafts are being tested in Sweden as a treatment for severe Parkinsonianism. Studies at the University of Lund produced evidence that grafts can reverse some age-related changes in rats' brains, and, in related experiments, they were shown to correct memory impairments that were induced in rats to mimic symptoms of Alzheimer's disease.

In treating patients with Parkinson's disease, a neurosurgeon in Stockholm used tissue from the patients' own adrenal glands. These glands make dopamine, the neurotransmitter which is deficient in the brains of victims of the disorder, and as each person has two adrenal glands, one can be safely used as a source of graft tissue. But there is no equivalent glandular source for acetylcholine.

If any effective treatment ever is devised, early diagnosis is essential. As the disease progresses, disability becomes so severe and so widespread that prospects for improvement are dim, short of a Lazarus-like restoration. For the same reason, discovery of the nature of the basic underlying defect in Alzheimer's disease also is dependent on early diagnosis. The Penn studies of Alavi, Hurtig, Reivich, and Schwartz hold out some promise for developing a way to flag victims at the beginning of the disease process.

The sequence of behavioral regression in Alzheimer's is the inverse of the sequence of progression from infancy to adulthood. In some sense, the disorder starts the biological clock running backward. It robs people of old age as a developmental stage with its own potentialities. Alzheimer's is a disease of the body and a disease of the mind, and it raises haunting questions about how we know what we know—this self which is at once subject and object.

Can my old friend, nearly mute now, reflect in any measure on his experience of overriding loss? Though once he had the Irish gift for introspection and an experienced diagnostician's honed analytic skills, there is no way now to tell. Howard Hurtig calls Alzheimer's "a disease of the spirit." Like a candle-snuffer, it quenches flame without melting wax, leaving its victims fragile cylinders of flesh who give off no light. **END**

GAZETCETERA

A potpourri of Pennsylvania

Whatever Happened to Jerre Mangione?

Jerre G. Mangione, '80 Hon, emeritus professor of English and founding director of Penn's Italian Studies Center, journeyed to southern Sicily in January and returned with puns. He also returned with a plaque and a check for some \$2,000—the fruits of being awarded the Premio Nazionale Empedocle for *Mount Allegro*, his memoir about growing up in the United States, which was named an



Jerre Mangione

outstanding work of literature for 1983.

Mount Allegro, originally published in 1942, was translated into Italian for the second time last year. The first translation, in 1955, had been done by someone who censored what he felt were "Boccaccio-like innuendoes" and who turned out to be "more of a *traditore* (traitor) than a *traduttore* (translator)," Mangione observes.

The presentation took place in his father's native town of Porto Empedocle and on his mother's birthday—fitting coincidences since the book concerns the parents as well as the son. The jurors also held a public discussion on whether the book is classic narrative or classic sociology; and Omero Antonutti, the actor, read excerpts from it.

"My acceptance remarks, made in Italian, went rather well, except for an amusing mispronunciation of the word 'roots,' *radice*, which came off as 'rad-

ishes,'" Mangione reports. "I managed to perceive my error just in time to pun on the word with the comment that both 'radishes' and ancestral 'roots,' as developed in Sicily, have a most appealing flavor."

Others are evidently discovering the taste. In 1981, the Columbia University Press brought out an edition of *Mount Allegro*, which has gone into its third printing, and this spring, the press plans to republish the companion volume, *Reunion in Sicily*.

Mangione is currently teaching "The Italian-American Experience, 1880-1980," which, he feels, may be the first course on the subject to be offered in an American university. He developed it from material which he has been gathering for nearly four years and intends to organize into a book. Among other topics, he is exploring the reasons Italians wanted to leave their newly unified country in the 19th century and the reception they received in the United States (it could be brutal: some were lynched, several Southern states prohibited Italian children from attending white schools, and South Carolina had a law preventing Italians from migrating there).

In the improved climate of the current day, Mangione still finds battles to fight—for instance, in erasing the hyphen between "Italian" and "American." He reads the mark as a "barrier" between the two national identities and argues that the hyphenated term isolates a "distinctly separate" group of people rather than "simply describing the kind of Americans they are."

The Other Half of the Cosmos

The Cosmos Club in Washington, D.C., does not allow women to join, so when Susan P. Ness, '83 WG, a Maryland attorney, learned that the Alumni Club of Washington would hold its Founder's Day banquet there in January, she fired off a complaint to the University. As a result, the club officers postponed the event to a later time and a different place. And Neil J. Hamburg, Penn's assistant general counsel, says that his office is working on a formal policy that would prohibit use of

University funds in facilities that discriminate: he added that he is "very proud" that Penn is taking such a stance.

The Office of Alumni Relations expects to issue a similar statement of its own. When arranging events, alumni relations "stays away from facilities restrictive in any sense," says Michel T. Huber, '53 W, '61 ASC, associate vice president and director of alumni relations, "and we encourage local clubs to follow the same policy."

Another Step Toward A Bigger Tomato

A \$1-million gift from Rohm and Haas for plant science, which was formally presented at a luncheon meeting of the trustees in January, ought to go a long way toward relieving the embarrassment of Dr. Stephen Roth, chairman and professor of biology. The state of the science bothers him. He points out that plants make sugar out of air, sunlight, and water—the apparently simple reaction known as photosynthesis, but one beyond the reach of scientists to control. "I think that is an embarrassment, not only intellectually but practically," he says.

The gift from Rohm and Haas, manufacturers of chemicals, will be used to attract and support a leading figure in plant biology to serve as director of the training and research program of the University's new Plant Science Institute. Ground-breaking for the institute's home, which is expected to cost \$5.7 million, is planned for later this spring. The Seeley F. Mudd Fund had earlier donated \$1 million for the building.

The basic science done at the institute should result in commercial applications. Roth says that the study of plant genetics (which lags far behind research in animal genetics) could lead to crops that are more resistant to disease or to bigger tomatoes, more nutritious rice, and three harvests of wheat a year instead of two. Research on the differences between useful crops and weeds can help improve various kinds of herbicides, and work on how plants use the soil in which they are imbedded may suggest new ways to fertilize soil.

"Of course, we help ourselves when we get money from industry for research," says Dr. Barry Cooperman, the professor of biochemistry who serves as vice provost for research, "but it is also important to stress that society has a large stake in universities."

Answer to Pennsylvania No. 79

S(HIRLEY) S(LOAN) FADER
SUCCESSFULLY EVER AFTER

The payoff for hard work alone is not very much. Results are worth more. Don't assume your boss knows you are a doer just because you are always busy. You have to point out some of your accomplishments.

Shirley Sloan Fader, who has her bachelor's and master's degree in education from Penn, is an author, free-lance journalist, and columnist.

Scoreboard

(From January 24 through February 26)

Men's Basketball (8-16)

La Salle 96, Penn 85
Princeton 63, Penn 51
Yale 51, Penn 47
Brown 67, Penn 63
Temple 81, Penn 57
Penn 64, Cornell 52
Penn 63, Columbia 58
Princeton 45, Penn 41
Penn 77, Harvard 74
Dartmouth 56, Penn 52
Villanova 65, Penn 51
Columbia 72, Penn 70
Cornell 49, Penn 46

Women's Basketball (11-12)

St. Joseph's 64, Penn 46
Princeton 75, Penn 73
Lehigh 70, Penn 61
Penn 83, Yale 58
Brown 74, Penn 63
Penn 84, Cornell 62
Penn 59, Harvard 57
Dartmouth 67, Penn 63
Penn 67, Princeton 62
Penn 59, Philadelphia Textile 58
Penn 69, Cornell 60

Men's Fencing (9-2)

Penn 18, Navy 9
Penn 14, Yale 13
Columbia 18, Penn 9
Penn 17, Princeton 10
Penn 19, Cornell 8

Women's Fencing (11-0)

Penn 9, Yale 7
Penn 13, Paterson 3
Penn 8, Temple 8 (won by touches)
Penn 9, Columbia 7
Penn 13, Princeton 3
Penn 9, Cornell 7

Gymnastics (6-6)

Penn 156.80, Montclair State 137.65
Penn 166.75, George Washington 155.4
Duke 157.5, Penn 154.15
North Carolina State 170.45, Penn 120.85
James Madison 121.95, Penn 120.85
Northeastern 166.0, Penn 156.75
Penn 156.75, Brown 101.95
Penn 159.8, Trenton State 147.5
Penn 159.8, Princeton 132.95
Penn 159.8, Bryn Mawr 137.4
Clarion 159.25, Penn 157.5
Yale 157.65, Penn 154.3
Ivy League Championships—3rd Place

Men's Squash (6-5)

Penn 7, Rochester 2
Yale 6, Penn 3
Penn 8, Dartmouth 1
Franklin and Marshall 6, Penn 3
Penn 9, Lehigh 0
Penn 7, Cornell 2
Navy 8, Penn 1
Harvard 9, Penn 0

Women's Squash (6-4)

Penn 7, Dartmouth 2
Trinity 4, Penn 3
Harvard 7, Penn 2
Penn 7, Johns Hopkins 2
Penn 9, Cornell 0
Princeton 7, Penn 2
Yale 6, Penn 3
Penn 7, Brown 2

Men's Swimming (1-11)

Brown 71, Penn 42
La Salle 63, Penn 48
Navy 77, Penn 34
Yale 75, Penn 38
Army 63, Penn 42
Harvard 70, Penn 33

Women's Swimming (8-4)

Brown 84, Penn 54
Penn 79, La Salle 52
Penn 83, Swarthmore 54
Penn 71, Yale 69
Penn 72, Temple 46
Harvard 83, Penn 57

Wrestling (13-10-1)

Penn 30, Gettysburg 12
Delaware 21, Penn 21
Penn 41, Widener 12
Penn 35, La Salle 15
Penn 31, Rutgers 18
Temple 37, Penn 14
Penn 36, Swarthmore 10
Drexel 32, Penn 13
Lafayette 24, Penn 10
Penn 21, Kutztown State 19
Columbia 30, Penn 10
Penn 26, Delaware State 19
Cornell 36, Penn 6
Franklin and Marshall 33, Penn 12
Harvard 19, Penn 18
Penn 27, Boston College 17
Yale 31, Penn 21
Penn 38, N.Y.U. 11
Penn 33, Brown 8
Penn 46, La Salle 3
Penn 24, Seton Hall 22
Princeton 32, Penn 6
William and Mary 28, Penn 13
Penn 23, East Stroudsburg 21



Shelly Hammon: En garde!

Club Events

Boston. A party for young alumni will be held from 7:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. on March 31 at the Children's Museum on the waterfront. For further information, call David Simms at (617) 720-3129.

Fort Lauderdale. The annual dinner meeting is scheduled for April 27. For details, call Steven Camp at (305) 565-8608.

Lancaster. The Mask and Wig Club will present its floor show on April 27 at the Lancaster Country Club. David Friedrichs can supply further information at (717) 397-8284.

Lehigh Valley. The annual dinner will be held on April 28. For details, call Barry Griswold at (215) 434-9335.

Los Angeles. Jerry Berndt, head football coach at the University, will address alumni at a meeting on April 1. Richard Fishman can provide more information. His phone number is (213) 977-6140.

Metropolitan New Jersey. The Penn Glee Club will present its production, "Ye Merrie Adventures of Robbin' Hoods," at 8:00 p.m. on April 21 at Montclair Kimberly Academy, 201 Valley Road in Montclair. Call Anita Beron at (201) 994-0016 for further information.

Phoenix. Penn's head football coach, Jerry Berndt, will be the speaker at a reception on April 2. For details, call Reed Suggs at (602) 264-6000.

Rochester. Dr. Sheldon Hackney, president of the University, will meet alumni at a reception in the early evening of April 30. Call Richard Anderson at (716) 546-5530 for the details.

San Diego. When Penn oarsmen take part in the San Diego Crew Classic on April 7, refreshments will be available at a Penn tent for alumni. Elliott Hahn can provide more information. He can be reached at (619) 239-0391.

San Francisco. Jerry Berndt, the University's head football coach, will speak at a gathering on April 3. For further details, call James Wallingford after 7:00 p.m. at (415) 372-7375.

Seattle. Head football coach Jerry Berndt will address alumni on April 4. James Hummer can fill in the details at (206) 623-8181.

Special Events

Year 103. 1981 was the centennial of the black presence at the University. Among the events scheduled to mark the 103rd anniversary is a Black Film Festival, featuring the motion pictures *Nothing But a Man* and *Native Son*, presented by North Campus Residences on April 5-7 at Nichols House, 3600 Chestnut Street. For information on this and other events in the series, call (215) 898-4636.

Champagne on Stage follows the Penn Singers' performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's *Iolanthe* at the Annenberg Center at 8:00 p.m. on March 30; dinner will be served at the Faculty Club before the show. For details, call (215) 898-7811.

1984. Dr. Peter Conn, associate professor of English, and Dr. Alfred Rieber, professor of history, will offer "Literary and Historical Perspectives" on George Orwell's novel and the year we are living in at 7:00 p.m. on April 11 at the University Museum, 33rd and Spruce Streets. A buffet will be offered before the lecture, from 5:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. Reservations must be received by April 6. Call Tobe Amsterdam at (215) 898-7320 for more information.

THE ALUMNI

The Old Guard

CHARLES A. STYLER, '17 CE, Pittsburgh, Pa., writes that he continues to work part-time for the Vesuvius Crucible Company.

The Twenties

WILLIAM V. GRIER, '20 W, who had been an executive in the Philadelphia office of Peat, Marwick, and Mitchell, the accounting firm, died in 1975. His wife, Marion, passed away in 1981. Last month, the Development Office announced that the two had contributed nearly \$1 million to the University through bequests and planned giving. Much of the estate was for the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania. Additional sums were for the E. Craig Sweeten Alumni Center and for the University's general use.

The Thirties

DR. JULIUS H. COMROE, JR., '31 C, '34 M, '78 Hon, Hillsborough, Calif., director of the National Pulmonary Faculty Training Center at the University of California at San Francisco, is the author of *Exploring the Heart: Discoveries in Heart Disease and High Blood Pressure*, published by W. W. Norton and Company.

JOSEPH X. YAFFE, '33 C, Wyncote, Pa., an attorney with the law firm of Gordon, Gould, Yaffe, and Golden and chairman of the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission, received the Brace-for-an-Ace Award from the Pennsylvania Easter Seal Society.

ROBERT W. FITZMAURICE, '34 CE, Drexel Hill, Pa., an engineering consultant, has been named a fellow of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

FRANK D. BURGGRAF, JR., '38 GLA, Delmar, N.Y., is a member of the firm called Landscape Architects.

The Forties

DR. RAYMOND S. ROSSA, '41 C, North Miami, Fla., serves as an assistant professor of anatomy at the Southeastern College of Osteopathic Medicine.

HAROLD A. BRANDMAN, '42 C, Glen Ridge, N.J., was named director of manufacturing for the Givaudan Corporation of Clifton. The firm produces perfume and chemical flavors and fragrance.

WILLIAM F. COLITON, '42 W, Baltimore, serves as chairman of the Maryland Chamber of Commerce.

DR. JAMES BENNETT PRITCHARD, '42 Gr, Haverford, Pa., emeritus professor of religious thought at the University of Pennsylvania and retired curator of biblical archaeology at the University Museum, has been awarded the gold medal for distinguished archaeological achievement, the highest honor given by the Archaeological Institute

of America. He served as director of the University Museum in 1976-77.

HARRY S. GROSS, '44 W, Philadelphia, financial adviser and host of the WCAU radio program "Speaking of Your Money," spoke at Burlington County College as part of a business forum.

REBECCA H. BAILEY, '45 Ed, '49 GE, New Hope, Pa., has retired from her teaching position at the New Hope-Solebury Elementary School.

ROBERT M. FOX, '45 W, Sherman Oaks, Calif., attorney, was elected financial secretary of the California Trial Lawyers Association.

DR. FRANCIS WOLFE FRIEDHOFF, '45 CW, New York City, is director of hematology at Presbyterian Hospital in Newark, N.J.

DR. EILEEN WALKENSTEIN, '46 CW, a Wyncote, Pa., psychiatrist, has written *Your Inner Therapist*, published by the Westminster Press.

A. BRUCE MAINWARING, '47 C, Phoenixville, Pa., president of U.T.I. Corporation, manufacturers of metal tubing, was named to the board of overseers of the University Museum.

MICHAEL J. O'NEILL, '47 W, New York City, has been appointed senior vice president in charge of advertising at CBS Magazines, the publishing division of CBS, Incorporated.

BARBARA DICKSON PETERSON, '47 CW, Willsborough, Calif., was elected to the board of directors of the California Association of Museums. She represents Coyote Point Museum for Environmental Education.

NELSON G. HARRIS, '48 W, Lafayette Hill, Pa., president and chief executive officer of Tasty Baking Company, will receive the Semper Fidelis Award of the Marine Corps Scholarship Foundation, for "dedicated and inspirational civic and community service and leadership."

DR. JOHN J. PATTON, '48 C, '49 G, Margate, N.J., professor of English at Atlantic Community College, was named second vice president of the board of the Millay Colony for the Arts in Austerlitz, N.Y. He was also elected secretary of the board of the Atlantic County (N.J.) Allied Arts Council.

JEANNE SMITH DISQUE, '49 EA, Wilton, Conn., a painter, sculptor, and free-lance illustrator, was instructor of a series of art classes sponsored by the Wilton Parks and Recreation Department.

JOHN P. RAMSEY, '49 C, Haddonfield, N.J., writes that he has retired as vice president of Girard Bank. He is a member of the board of Haddonfield Symphony Society and serves as a volunteer for the Bancroft School.

ROBERTA RIEGEL WILLIAMS, '49 CW, St. Paul, Minn., a certified teacher of Scottish country dancing and a member of an Irish dance group, reports that she and her husband will be spending next summer at Keio University in Tokyo.

The Fifties

JAY BENEMAN, '50 W, Philadelphia, vice president of Elkman Advertising, was elected to the Committee of Seventy, a civic organization that monitors the city's political and judicial processes.

ERIC G. LARSEN, '50 W, Radnor, Pa., serves as the publisher of *TV Guide*.



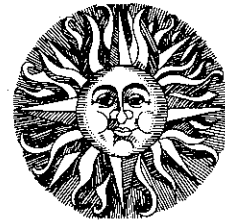
CAMBRIDGE BEACHES

(The Original Cottage Colony)

IS BERMUDA

See your Travel Agent or
RSI Reservation Systems Inc.
6 East 46th Street
New York, N.Y. 10017
N.Y. State 212-661-4540
Toll Free 800-223-1588 (Nationwide)

WANTED



Owners of vacation properties to sell or rent to University of Pennsylvania alumni, 93% of whom have traveled domestically this past year; 60% of whom have traveled abroad in the past three years.

Reach 75,000 sophisticated vacationers through the Classified Ad Department of The Pennsylvania Gazette. \$1.50 a word, 10-word minimum. Send ad copy and check (Visa/MasterCard accepted) to: Classified Ad Department, The Pennsylvania Gazette, 3533 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104. Phone inquiries (215-898-7811) invited.

Curtis Wood May One Day Die Of an Overdose of Sleeping Pills

There he sits in his everything-in-place bedroom, its neat, chintzy curtains summery and fresh, its sepia photographs (reminiscent of the Thirties) smiling primly from the side, and its decorously-framed certificate heralding the marriage of his Quaker great-grandparents. It seems like the perfect setting for a conventional, successful obstetrician and gynecologist, entrenched in his roots—a once exemplary Penn student who was “two years in the Mask and Wig dancing chorus, in the Delta Psi fraternity, on the freshman tennis team, the varsity fencing and squash teams.”

But Dr. H. Curtis Wood, Jr., '26 C, '30 M, is not one of your dime-a-dozen doctors, nor was he an “exemplary student,” as the term was understood during his days at Penn. He’s just been a little bit ahead of his time, far enough to have made him—his ideas—unacceptable.

It all started, he says, a long time ago, when he went and got married while still in medical school (“just not done, you know,” he interrupts himself). Then he topped that off by becoming a father when he was an intern (“set the whole hospital on its ear, it did!” he adds). And when he began his general practice, instead of prescribing innocuous vitamin pills and iron tablets, he was handing out kelp tablets to patients who came in with vague complaints. “Believe it or not,” he says now, “the ‘no pep, Doc’s’ promptly turned to ‘I feel great, Doc!’” (“You should take kelp tablets too,” he tells us.)

Of course, the establishment doctors scoffed. “Seaweed tablets?” they asked scornfully, pooh-poohing Dr. Wood’s almost heretic ideas of nutrition. And they scoffed again when he wrote his painstakingly researched book, *Overfed but Undernourished*. “They wouldn’t read it!” recalls Dr. Wood. Not that that mattered. The book went on to sell about 1,000 copies a week and ran into its 12th printing before the Food and Drug Administration decided that it found some information in the book distasteful, and forthwith withdrew it from its list of “approved books.” At least, the F.D.A. didn’t ban his next book, *Sex without Babies*—though some of his friends weren’t too pleased with him over it.

His latest interest—also somewhat controversial—is in euthanasia. He believes that any individual has the right to say, “I don’t want to live any more.”

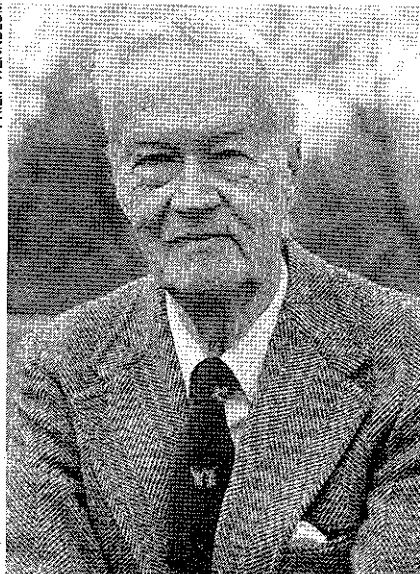
He speaks of his brother, who was dying of cancer in a nursing home: “I went to see him every day, and every day he’d say, ‘Can’t you get a gun and shoot me?’ and I’d say, ‘I can’t, because I’d be charged with murder. But,’ I said to him, ‘if I bring along some sleeping tablets and give them to you, with a glass of water, would you

take them and put yourself to sleep?’ And he says, ‘Well. . . .’ In other words, he wanted me to kill him! That was, I think, because of his two missionary friends.

“People don’t approve of euthanasia, because of religion, or because they’re scared that it’ll be abused. But then we abuse practically everything. We kill too many people with our automobiles, but who ever says, ‘We kill 50,000 Americans with our automobiles, so let’s get rid of automobiles?’ Anyway, I think euthanasia is no business of the Federal Government or even the judicial system, though, of course, there have to be laws and things, I suppose. This should be a matter between the patient, the family, and the doctor concerned.”

But what happens if people are mistaken—if it’s a momentary upset—and they don’t really want to die? “What happens?” answers Dr. Wood, with the briskness, the brusqueness of a seasoned, overbusy doctor. “Well then,” he says, “they just die. And that’s the end of that. It’s their right to make mistakes. In other words, people should be allowed to make mistakes if they want to.”

And that’s an option that he has left open for himself, too: “I have a supply of sleeping tablets right here. Being a doctor, I can buy them whenever I want to, and I did have a stroke four years ago which I have gotten over pretty well, but if I had another, and it was bad, and I was paralyzed . . . well, I’m 80 years old, I don’t want to live any more, and I’m going to take these sleeping pills and go to sleep.”



Curtis Wood: A little ahead of his time

ALUMNI NOTES *continued*

THOMAS M. POOLE, '50 W, Princeton, N.J., a marketing consultant, was appointed to the regional planning board of Princeton.

BRIG. GEN. ARTHUR J. SACHSEL, '50 D, Washington, D.C., assistant surgeon general for dental services in the United States Air Force, has been nominated for promotion to major general.

SAM MAITIN, '51 FA, a Philadelphia artist, exhibited his works during February at the Joanne Lyon Gallery in Aspen, Colo.

JULIAN A. MAGNUS, JR., '52 W, Cincinnati, a partner in Magnus and Company, an investment banking firm which specializes in tax-free bonds, is serving as president of the Cincinnati Rotary Club.

DR. SIMON BELASCO, '53 Gr, Columbia, S.C., professor of French linguistics at the University of South Carolina, received a Fulbright award to work on a trilingual dictionary of English, French, and Occitan, a French dialect.

DR. MARTIN KRAMER, '53 W, New Rochelle, N.Y., a partner in the law firm of Wallman and Kramer, writes that his article on “Estate Planning for the Troubled Marriage; Estate Planning for Living Together” was published in Prentice-Hall’s periodical *Divorce Taxation*.

EDWARD NETTER, '53 C, Greenwich, Conn., chairman of the Geneve Corporation, an insurance and finance firm, and his wife Barbara, have established a scholarship fund for graduate students from Scandinavia studying at the University of Pennsylvania. The fund was set up through Thanks to Scandinavia, a New York-based foundation created to recognize the assistance given to Jews during the Holocaust.

REBA M. SEBELIST, '53 SAMP, '65 GEd, Mount Joy, Pa., assistant professor of occupational therapy at Elizabethtown College, was presented with the 1983 award of recognition by the Pennsylvania Occupational Therapy Association.

DR. PAUL A. VATTER, '53 Gr, Belmont, Mass., a professor of managerial economics at the Harvard Business School, has been appointed to its newly created Lawrence E. Fouraker Professorship.

JOHN J. AVIGNONE, '54 C, Franklin, Mich., was reelected president and chief executive officer of the Automobile Club of Michigan.

S. HERBERT HERMAN, '54 Ar, Philadelphia, was named head of the facilities support contracting division at the Naval Air Development Center in Warminster.

DR. JOSEPH BORDOGNA, '55 EE, '64 GE, Wynnewood, Pa., dean of the School of Engineering and Applied Science and director of the Moore School of Electrical Engineering at the University of Pennsylvania, was elected Engineer of the Year by members of the 50 technical, professional, and scientific societies in the Delaware Valley.

DORIS S. BRODY, '55 Ed, '65 GEd, Philadelphia, a teacher of French at Lincoln High School, writes that, in order to prepare a study of French technology, she toured France last summer on a fellowship from the Council for Basic Education.

MARK J. SOSIN, '55 W, Boca Raton, Fla., a consultant to fishing-tackle manufacturers, is the author of *Fishing the Flats*, brought out by Nick Lyons Books.

JAMES S. GASPARI, '56 Ar, a New Brunswick, N.J., architect, has been appointed to a four-year term on the New Jersey Board of Architects.

DR. LENORA PODEN WOLFGANG, '56 CW, '73 Gr, Philadelphia, assistant professor of French at Lehigh University, was awarded a research fellowship by the National Endowment for the Humanities. She is preparing an edition of a 13th-century French poem.

DR. STUART A. KLEIT, '57 D, Indianapolis, assistant dean for clinical affairs, professor of medicine, and chief of the renal division of the Indiana University School of Medicine, was presented with the 1983 Martin Wagner Award, the highest honor given to a volunteer for the National Kidney Foundation.

CAROL MOSCOWITZ, '57 EE, Creve Coeur, Mo., director of public relations at Monsanto Fibers and Intermediates Company, was named editor-in-chief of *Carpet Retailing*, a company publication.

DR. KATHRYN L. RIFFLE, '58 CW, '64 GNu, has joined the West Virginia University School of Nursing as a professor in the junior academic unit.

CHARLES M. SOLOMON, '58 W, Baltimore, a partner in the accounting firm of Solomon and Intner, was elected a trustee of the Towson State University Foundation. He has helped to found Downtown Baltimore Child Care, Incorporated, and serves as a member of its board.

LEE COOPER VAN DE VELDE, '58 CW, Philadelphia, is senior vice president of W. K. Gray and Associates, a consulting firm specializing in the development of human resources.

DR. JOHN L. COTTER, '59 Gr, Philadelphia, emeritus curator for American historical archaeology at the University Museum, was awarded the J. C. Harrington Medal in Historical Archaeology, the highest honor of the Society for Historical Archaeology.

WILLIAM H. EASTBURN, III, '59 L, Doylestown, Pa., senior partner in the law firm of Eastburn and Gray, has become a fellow of the American Bar Association.

JAMES H. MACPHERSON, '59 W, North Palm Beach, Fla., was promoted to membership in the national board of A. E. LePage/Fuller, the United States subsidiary of A. E. LePage, an international real estate company.

DR. MELVIN G. WILLIAMS, '59 C, '61 G, Wilbraham, Mass., associate professor of English at American International College and minister of visitation at the First Congregational Church in Bloomfield, Conn., has earned his Doctor of Ministry degree, his second doctorate, from Hartford Seminary.

The Sixties

GERALD L. SINGER, '60 W, Erie, Pa., has joined the Erie office of Prudential Bache Securities as an account executive. He is also an adjunct professor at Gannon University.

STEVEN A. HELLER, '61 W, '77 WG, Summit, N.J., was named vice president of Sugar Foods Corporation, the distributors of Sweet 'N Low and other specialty food products.

DR. EZRA MENDELSON, '61 C, a professor of history in the Institute of Contemporary Jewry at the Hebrew University of Israel, is serving as a visiting professor at the University of California at Los Angeles. He is the author of a recently published book, *The Jews of East Central Europe Between the Two World Wars*.

DR. PHYLLIS LYNNE TROMMER SAIFER, '61 CW, a Berkeley, Calif., allergy specialist, was elected national secretary of the Society for Clinical Ecology. She also edits its newsletter.

DR. THEODORE M. BENDITT, '62 C, '65 L, '67 G, Birmingham, Ala., has been appointed dean of the School of Humanities at the University of Alabama in Birmingham.

PAUL L. FEINSMITH, '62 C, Hollywood, Fla., a partner in the law firm of Hoffman, Larin, and FeinSmith, was named president of the National Kidney Foundation of Florida. A hemodialysis pa-

tient, he is also first vice president of the National Association of Patients on Hemodialysis and Transplantation and a trustee of the National Kidney Foundation.

HOWARD J. GIDEZ, '62 W, New Canaan, Conn., has been appointed vice president in charge of materials at Champion International Corporation, paper manufacturers. He is president of the University of Pennsylvania Club of Fairfield County.

JOHN MARGOLIES, '62 C, '64 ASC, New York City, a photographer and writer with a special interest in architecture and popular culture, exhibited some of his photographs of miniature golf courses at Project Studios, a center for experimental art in Queens, N.Y.

DR. RALPH S. SHAY, '62 Gr, Lebanon, Pa., has retired as assistant dean and registrar of Lebanon Valley College. He formerly served as chairman of history and political science there.

NORMAN F. BIEMAN, '63 W, Green Farm, Conn., has joined Jack Morton Productions, a communications agency, as senior vice president.

MARC EMERY, '63 GA, Paris, editor-in-chief of *L'Architecture d'aujourd'hui*, a French architectural journal, is the author of *Furniture by Architects: 500 International Masterpieces of 20th Century Design and Where to Buy Them*, published by Abrams and Company in September.

JUDITH R. FORMAN, '63 CW, an attorney, has moved from the East to Beverly Hills, Calif., where she has her own practice, specializing in family law and civil litigation.

GERALD M. LEVIN, '63 L, Fort Washington, N.Y., vice president for video at Time, Incorporated, was appointed a member of the board of managers at Haverford College.

CLYDE J. RICHARDSON, '63 W, Stratford, Conn., has been promoted to manager of the business unit for command and control systems at Norden Systems, a subsidiary of United Technologies which deals with electronics and space systems.

NEIL CARREY, '64 W, Santa Monica, Calif., an attorney with the firm of De Castro, West, and Chodorow, and his wife, Karen, are the parents of a son, Christopher, born on January 4. Neil Carrey is also a lecturer on paralegal subjects at the University of Southern California.

SANDRA LOTZ FISHER, '64 CW, '67 GEd, New York City, director of fitness and health at the Y.W.C.A. of New York City, was appointed to the Y.W.C.A.'s national task force on adult women's physical fitness. She recently received a master's degree in applied physiology from Teachers College at Columbia University.

DR. ALLEN MISHNER, '64 Gr, Philadelphia, has been elected president of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and Science.

LEE W. MISTRICK, '64 W, New Castle, Del., has opened his own accounting office.

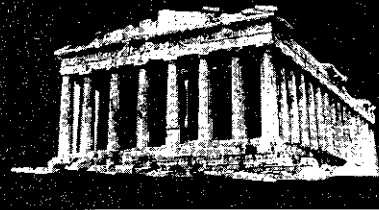
KEVIN B. CRONIN, '65 C, Madison, Wis., serves as legal counsel to the Wisconsin State Election Board. He is studying for his Ph.D. in American history at the University of Wisconsin.

WILLIAM FIRTH, '65 GLA/GCP, Brookline, Mass., a member of Sasaki Associates, Incorporated, the architectural firm, is manager of planning and landscape architecture for the company's condominium project in Maine.

DAVID S. KIRK, '65 C, '67 WG, Boston, a managing director of Boston Financial Technology Group and head of its division of real estate consulting, has been invited to become a member of the American Society of Real Estate Counselors.

DR. VERNON W. MORGAN, '65 M, a Waverly, Pa., obstetrician and gynecologist, was appointed director of surgery at the Moses Taylor Hospital in Scranton, Pa.

**For over 26 years:
the best values,
the largest
selection in tours
to Greece.**



Not even glorious Greece is glorious if you're having problems with your travel arrangements. But when Traveline makes the arrangements, you can relax and have a glorious time.

We're the company with over 26 years of Greek experience. We design more tours to Greece than anybody—so you have the best selection to choose from. We have offices in Athens and around Greece, where we're always ready to assist you. We're even part of a plan that offers you financial protection. We fly you only on scheduled 747's. We work closely with all leading cruise lines: Sun Line, Epirotiki, HML, 'K'-Lines and others. With our enormous selection of tours, we can package entire tours, partial tours, combination tours or any tour—and book you on any cruise line you prefer.

Combine The Greek Experience with The Traveline Experience for the most glorious vacation. Tell your travel agent to book you through Traveline, or mail the coupon for our 40-page brochure, with tours as low as \$398 plus air fare.

TRAVELINE

For the classic Greek vacation.

Ask about our tours that combine Greece and the Greek Isles with Egypt, Israel, Turkey, the Dalmatian Coast of Yugoslavia and more, including short stopovers. New York, Beverly Hills, Toronto, Caracas, Mexico City, Athens



TRAVELINE

Traveline, Inc.,
635 Madison Ave., N.Y., N.Y. 10022.
(212) 355-4740. Toll-free: 1-800-221-1288.
8447 Wilshire Blvd., Beverly Hills, CA 90211.
(213) 653-5711. Toll-free: 1-800-624-6112.

Please send me your 40-page brochure on Greece and Europe.

Name _____

Travel Agent _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

PENIV0384

continued

Getting Cancer Has Opened up a Whole New World For Jackie Buzan

When Jacqueline G. Buzan, '75 CW, moved up to the third floor of the Lombard Street townhouse in Philadelphia where she has lived for the past 20 years, she lost the tight, landlocked garden beyond her back door, but she gained a panoramic view of the gardens of others. In a way, this seems symbolic of the losses and gains, both physical and emotional, of her own life over the past six years.

Sitting in a room overlooking a neighbor's elaborate Japanese garden, she tells us, in an intense yet matter-of-fact voice, about getting breast cancer in 1977, about her mastectomy, and about how that led, almost inevitably, as she sees it now, to her work as a psychological counselor in the breast-cancer program at Albert Einstein Medical Center's Northern Division.

A vibrant woman with short, spiky hair and magnetic eyes, Buzan looks—not so much younger than her years as of no particular age at all.

"Where I came from"—the Strawberry Mansion section of Philadelphia—"you got married and you had babies," says Buzan. Married when she was 20 years old, a mother at 21, she was separated at 29. She and her husband attended marriage counseling sessions at the Institute for Rational Living, part of an organization started by therapist Albert Ellis. During the process, Buzan found herself pulled into the world of psychology. Soon, she joined the institute's staff, first as a secretary, later moving on to administrative assistant, then, because she was good with patients, working in the group-training program.

But you don't go far in psychology with only a high-school education. So, at 32, she started college, getting her study habits back into gear during three years at Community College of Philadelphia before transferring to Penn for two more years and a bachelor's degree.

"At Penn I kind of got off the route of psychology," she says. "Everybody was talking about being a doctor or lawyer." She didn't have the science background for medicine, she decided, but "I was really taken with the idea of being a lawyer, a woman lawyer, and making quick money." She leans across the table: "Ooh, I'll get rich fast." Instead, her ex-husband was forced to cut off support funds for the family, and Buzan was out of Villanova Law School on leave, earning money.

That's when, in July of 1977, she found she had breast cancer, like her older sister before her, like her cousin who had died of it seven years earlier. Then came the mastectomy, combined with reconstructive



JOE McFADEN

Jackie Buzan: 'Losses and gains'

surgery employing a silicone implant, followed by chemotherapy when it was discovered that the cancer had spread to her lymph nodes.

Yet, during what she calls "the worst year of my life," she made her decision to reenter psychology, specifically, the counseling of women with breast cancer. "I knew that that was what I had to do," she says. "Now I had a focus, it was almost as if I had no choice." Through her own therapy and counseling, she felt she had "cleared herself" of such small fixations as over the loss of her hair during chemotherapy—and of larger fears as well.

What Buzan discovered along the road to recovery, what she stresses in her counseling, is that the loss of a part of the body, especially one linked to sexual identity, is much like the death of a loved one.

One of the more intriguing therapy techniques used by Buzan is "visualization," in which the patient forms an image of the cancer cells within her body and of the white blood cells doing battle with them. According to Buzan, this gives both the patient and the therapist a clearer idea of the patient's will to fight the disease. ("If they see the cancer as a crab and the white blood cells as scrambled eggs," she reasons, "well, you know that the cells aren't going to be able to get that crab.")

She also makes use of "relaxation therapy." The patient is encouraged to wander, mentally (hypnotically?), to any place of her choice—a quiet island, a favorite house—accompanied by anyone she would like to be with, to forget everything and just be at peace. "Nine point five times out of ten," says Buzan, "body discomfort will leave for that period."

The overall therapeutic approach, she sums up, is to help the woman view herself as an integrated person again. "We're more than a breast," she says. "We're whole beings."

ALUMNI NOTES *continued*

SARA ANN PAINTER, '65 Nu, '79 GNu, Wallingford, Pa., was named assistant hospital director for nursing at Presbyterian-University of Pennsylvania Medical Center.

DR. ARNOLD S. WEISGOLD, '65 GM, Bala Cynwyd, Pa., chairman of form and function of the masticatory system at the University of Pennsylvania School of Dental Medicine, has been appointed associate dean for clinical sciences at the school.

W. SHERMAN PERRY, '66 SW, Philadelphia, was named acting vice president for affirmative action at Temple University, where he had been serving as chairman of social welfare.

WILLIAM R. BLANE, '67 C, Stamford, Conn., has joined Nynex Corporation as an attorney in the Federal regulatory section of its legal department.

WILLIAM S. MCKINNON, '67 ChE, Wilmington, Del., was appointed sales manager for the central region at I.C.I. Americas, manufacturers of chemicals, pharmaceuticals, and film.

KENNETH L. WOLFE, '67 WG, Lebanon, Pa., has been named to the board of directors of Hershey Foods Corporation.

DR. THOMAS ANNOS, '68 C, West Orange, N.J., chief of the gynecologic microsurgery unit at St. Barnabas Medical Center in Livingston, N.J., gave a talk on the surgical treatment of infertility at the recent meeting of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists in San Francisco.

DR. MARTIN E. GOLDSTEIN, '68 Gr, Rose Valley, Pa., head of the paralegal program at Widener University, was promoted to professor there.

JANINE MAGER LINDEN, '68 CW, New York City, was appointed a senior vice president of Compton Advertising.

JOHN E. PETTETT, JR., '68 WG, Greenville, S.C., has been named administrator of Marshall I. Pickens Hospital, a division of the Greenville Hospital System.

DR. PHILIP B. SCRANTON, '68 C, '75 Gr, Philadelphia, associate professor of history at the Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science and proprietor of House of Our Own, a bookstore near the Penn campus, is the author of *Proprietary Capitalism: The Textile Manufacture at Philadelphia, 1800-1885*, brought out in January by the Cambridge University Press.

ROBERT T. ZINTL, '68 L, '69 GED, Bronxville, N.Y., was promoted to deputy managing editor of the *Daily News* in New York City.

DR. RICHARD N. BUCHANAN, '69 D, Boerne, Texas, associate dean of the dental school of the University of Texas Health Science Center, was elected a fellow of the International College of Dentistry.

DR. STANLEY W. LINDBERG, '69 Gr, Athens, Ga., professor of English at the University of Georgia and editor of the literary journal *The Georgia Review*, is one of the editors of the annual *Pushcart Prize Anthology* and a member of the national executive committee for the Conference of Editors of Learned Journals.

The Seventies

A. RUSSELL CHANDLER, III, '70 WG, New Orleans, a private investor, was elected a director of Healthdyne, Incorporated, manufacturers of electronic medical devices and providers of medical services at home.

ROBERT F. FLICKINGER, '70 WG, Big Flats, N.Y., has been elevated to sales manager in charge of residential lighting and woodstove products in the



**A Country Inn
A Complete Resort**

Good food. Gracious hospitality.
Golf, tennis, sailing, stocked lake,
stables, skeet & trap, hiking trails.
2300 woodland acres at 3600 ft.

For reservations, more information, and color brochure,
call or write Miss Agnes Crisp, Reservations Manager



**High Hampton Inn
and Country Club**

31 Hampton Rd., Cashiers, NC 28717
Telephone: 704-743-2411



**LYNN JACHNEY
CHARTERS**

Private crewed yacht charters in
the CARIBBEAN, NEW ENGLAND
and MEDITERRANEAN. Fine per-
sonalized service since 1968. Vir-
gin Island bareboat listing also
available.

Tel: Lynn Jachney 617-639-0787
Box 302AM, Marblehead,
Mass. 01945

TOLL FREE: 800-223-2050

WANTED



Travel agents with tours/charters
to appeal to Pennsylvania alumni,
93% of whom have traveled
domestically this past year; 60%
of whom have traveled abroad in
the past three years.

Use The Pennsylvania Gazette
Classified Advertising section to
reach 75,000 successful, sophis-
ticated, affluent customers. \$1.50
a word, 10-word minimum. Send
ad copy and check (Visa/Mas-
terCard accepted) to: Classified
Ad Department, The Pennsylvania
Gazette, 3533 Locust Walk, Phila-
delphia, PA 19104. Phone inquiries
(215-898-7811) invited.

technical products division of Corning Glass
Works.

CHRISTIAN LEHR, '70 C, Jefferson, Md., was
promoted to assistant to the vice president for
regional marketing in the home office of the
Prudential Insurance Company of America.

CHRISTINE M. VAN NESS, '70 G, Ardmore, Pa.,
has been appointed vice president for university
relations at Hahnemann University.

DR. HAROLD S. GEWIRTZ, '71 C, a Stamford,
Conn., plastic surgeon, and his wife announce the
birth of their son, Charles Torpey Gewirtz, born
on July 16.

LAWRENCE R. JOSEPHSON, '71 WG, Philadel-
phia, has advanced to senior vice president at the
Philadelphia Saving Fund Society. He will be in
charge of its finance division.

ANDREW A. OSTROW, '71 W, West Palm Beach,
Fla., is a member of the litigation department in
the law firm of English, McCaughn, and O'Bryan.

JOHN C. SHORTELL, '71 G, Wallingford, Conn.,
marketing officer of Dime Savings Bank, was
named executive vice president there.

DR. CHARLES S. BAUER, '72 WG, San Francisco,
has been appointed vice president of Grace Ven-
tures Corporation, a capital investments firm that
is a subsidiary of W. R. Grace and Company.

JAMES N. BAY, JR., '72 C, Chicago, a corporate
officer at Bay Foods, has married Karen L.
Benson.

JOHN MITKUS, '72 WG, Philadelphia, a consult-
ant with Jackson-Cross Company, the real estate
agency, was appointed a director of the Benjamin
Rush Center for Mental Health and Mental Retar-
dation.

DR. LOUIS J. OLDANI, '72 G, an associate pro-
fessor of English at Rockhurst College in Kansas
City, is the editor of *An Introduction to the Jesuit
Theater*, the first of a three-volume series, pub-
lished by the Institute of Jesuit Sources.

ROBERT D. SPAGNA, JR., '72 WG, London, was
promoted to treasurer of Gulf Oil International.
He will be in charge of his company's operations
in Europe, Africa, and the Middle East.

LEE TABAS, '72 ME, Haverford, Pa., chairman
of the Royal Bank of Pennsylvania, was named an
overseer of the University Museum.

LAWRENCE FINKELSTEIN, '73 W, '76 L, Bala
Cynwyd, Pa., has become a partner in the
Philadelphia law firm of Blank, Rome, Comisky,
and McCauley.

ZAN GUERRY, '73 WG, Chattanooga, Tenn., was
elevated to vice president of Chatterm, Incorpo-
rated, manufacturers of health and beauty products
and chemicals.

DOUGLAS R. JUNG, '73 C, Glenside, Pa., has
joined the health-care division of Mel Richman,
Incorporated, the advertising agency, as an account
executive.

DR. MARTIN KELLMAN, '73 Gr, Bloomfield,
N.J., chairman of humanities and associate pro-
fessor of English at Bloomfield College, headed
a section of the twelfth annual Twentieth Century
Literature Conference at the University of Louisi-
ana last month.

MARY R. KENNEDY, '73 CW, Memphis, Tenn.,
is the founder and director of Trees of
Righteousness, a Christian counseling center.

DR. CRAIG H. LUBIN, '73 C, Austin, Texas,
physician, has completed a fellowship in
gastroenterology at the University of California at
San Francisco and has entered private practice.

SUSAN ABLON LUBIN, '73 CW, Austin, Texas,
has her own interior design business.

DR. NORMAN L. ROSENTHAL, '73 W, '76 G, '78
Gr, Philadelphia, was elected a vice president of
Morgan Stanley, the investment banking firm.

continued



*Exclusively Designed for
the Well Dressed Executive*

**Coop Oxford Cloth
Button-Down**

\$15

Created especially for the
Coop in a blend of 60% cot-
ton/40% polyester with long
sleeves and a pleated back
with locker loop. In white, blue
or maize. Sizes 14½/32, 33,
15-16½/32, 33, 34, 35, 17/33,
34, 35.

**Coop 100% Cotton
Oxford Button Down**

\$23

Elegant single and dou-
ble needle stitching appoint
this Coop favorite with full
sleeve button through placket.
In white and blue. Sizes same
as above.



HARVARD COOP BOX 234 **AD**
1400 MASS. AVE.
CAMBRIDGE, MA 02238

Qty.	Color	Neck	Sleeve
	White		
	Blue		
	Maize		

Name _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Chk. MO Coop # _____

Coop Chg. Mastercard Visa Am.Ex.

Acct. No. _____ Exp. Date _____

CREDIT CARD TOLL FREE 1-800-343-6570 (cc)
ORDERS MASS ONLY 1-800-792-5170 (Cods)

Please add 2.00 for postage and handling

Authors... LOOKING FOR A PUBLISHER?

Learn how to have
your book published.

You are invited to send for a free illustrated guidebook which explains how your book can be published, promoted and marketed. Whether your subject is fiction, non-fiction or poetry, scientific, scholarly, specialized, (even controversial) this handsome 40-page brochure will show you how to arrange for prompt publication.

Unpublished authors, especially, will find this booklet valuable and informative. For your free copy, write to:
VANTAGE PRESS, Inc. Dept. Y-69
516 W. 34 St., New York, N.Y. 10001

To the
author
in search
of a
publisher



WANTED



Camp directors with programs of appeal to children of University of Pennsylvania alumni. Among our 75,000 readers are parents whose average household incomes are more than \$55,000.

Use the Classified Advertising section of The Pennsylvania Gazette. \$1.50 a word, 10-word minimum. Send ad copy and check (Visa/MasterCard accepted) to: Classified Ad Department, The Pennsylvania Gazette, 3533 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104. Phone inquiries (215-898-7811) invited.

ALUMNI NOTES *continued*

TERRY A. SEELINGER, '73 C, Natchitoches, La., is curator of the Louisiana Country Music Museum at Rebel State Commemorative Area in Marthaville.

AMY J. BERNSTEIN, '74 CW, San Francisco, vice president and counsel at Wells Fargo Bank, and DR. ROBERT F. GOLDSTEIN, '74 C/G, a postdoctoral fellow in biophysics at Stanford Medical School, announce the birth of their daughter, Jennifer Lauren, born on August 13.

DANIEL STEVEN BERNSTEIN, '74 C, a Boston architect, led an Earthwatch expedition to Kiev last summer to study the eleventh-century Cathedral of St. Sophia. He is currently writing a series of articles based on this research.

E. GARRETT BEWKES, III, '74 WG, Darien, Conn., has been elevated to senior vice president of Manufacturers Hanover Trust Company. He heads a group in the special financing division of the bank.

THOMAS A. COFFMAN, '74 Gar, Lexington, Mass., a member of the architectural firm of Sasaki Associates, is designer and manager of the firm's group of office buildings for Glastonbury, Conn. He is also manager of the firm's design for a village center near Savannah, Ga.

LEWIS I. GANTMAN, '74 W, '77 L, Gulph Mills, Pa., was appointed general counsel for Kravco Company, developers of shopping centers and office complexes.

DR. JOHN R. GRIDER, '74 C, Richmond, Va., a fellow in gastrointestinal studies at the Medical College of Virginia, and his wife, Linda, are the parents of a daughter, Amanda Lea, born on October 4.

HOLLIS T. HURD, '74 L, Pittsburgh, and LAWRENCE E. FLATLEY, '75 L, Butler, Pa., have become partners in the law firm of Reed, Smith, Shaw, and McClay.

GLENN ELLIS, '75 C, Lansdowne, Pa., has joined the music department of E. J. Stewart, producers of television commercials, as a consultant in production and marketing.

IVY GOODMAN, '75 CW, Washington, D.C., is the author of *Heart Failure*, the book of stories that won the 1983 Iowa School of Letters Award for Short Fiction. It was put out by the University of Iowa Press.

ROBERT ALAN KATZ, '75 GEd, Oreland, Pa., sports information director at Haverford College, was named a press officer by the Los Angeles organizing committee for the 1984 Olympic Games.

C. REGINA KELLEY, '75 CW, Portland, Maine, an artist and instructor of sculpture at Portland School of Art, was a visiting lecturer in the Artists-at-Work program at Skidmore College in January. She won the best-in-show prize recently in the New England Sculptors Association Prize Show in Boston.

NANCY HORWICH ROTHSTEIN, '75 CW, Chicago, and her husband, Steven, announce the birth of their daughter, Caroline Elizabeth, born on May 30. Nancy Rothstein is the author of *The Handbook of Financial Futures*, published by McGraw-Hill and Company.

LEO UZYCH, '75 C, Wallingford, Pa., an attorney and consultant in forensic science, writes that he had an article, "Occupational Genetic Testing Raises Major Public Issues," published in *Medical World News*.

DAVID L. ANSELL, '76 W, Arlington, Va., has joined the Washington, D.C., office of the law firm of Fried, Frank, Harris, Shriver, and Kampelman as an associate.

DR. RICHARD M. CANDEE, '76 Gr, Kittery, Maine, an architectural historian, was appointed

ANTIGUA.

Discover a private tropical island this winter.

Long Island Resort. A new 300-acre resort two miles by boat from the Antigua, West Indies, mainland. Superb beaches, just 12 secluded cottages. Relaxed. A newly-discovered island. See your travel agent or call Resorts Management, Inc. (800) 225-4255. In New York, (212) 696-4566.

LONG ISLAND
Resort
Antigua, West Indies



WINDERMERE ISLAND IS HARD TO FIND

That's why
people go there.
Just 50 rooms, suites
and cottages on 5 miles
of beach. Sailing,
fishing, tennis,
unwinding.
Incomparable.

Windermere Island
is part of Eleuthera,
the Bahamas.

Call your travel agent
or Marilyn Albrecht (203) 661-3171 or write
Windermere Island Hotel and Club
10 Porchuck Road, Greenwich, CT 06830



WANTED



Real estate agents and others with properties to sell or rent to University of Pennsylvania alumni, who have average household incomes of above \$55,000 and 80% of whom now own residences valued on the average at \$170,000.

Use the Classified Advertising section of The Pennsylvania Gazette and reach 75,000 potential customers. \$1.50 a word, 10-word minimum. Send copy and check (Visa/MasterCard accepted) to: Classified Ad Department, The Pennsylvania Gazette, 3533 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104. Phone inquiries (215-898-7811) invited.

The BOCA GRANDE CLUB



Cordially Invites You

Share the romance of Florida's finest west coast getaway for the most special time of your life. Enjoy the matchless amenities such as a private beach, marina and tennis courts, intimate dining and untouched natural beauty.

Elegantly appointed beachfront villas offer an unequalled view of breathtaking sunsets and miles of white sand beaches available to residents and guests for shelling, swimming and sunning.

To Escape

Call For Further Information
(813) 964-2211

BOCA GRANDE CLUB
Post Office Box 1070
Boca Grande, Florida 33921

Harper Sibley, Jr., Chairman
Princeton '49

acting director of Boston University's Preservation Studies Program.

DAVID L. DEGIORGI, '76 W, Stoughton, Mass., and his wife, Darleen, are the parents of a son, Erik William, born on May 4.

PAUL D. FELDMAN, '76 C, New York City, was promoted to vice president for public affairs at American Express International Banking Corporation.

SARAH E. LAUZEN, '76 CW, Chicago, reports that she is completing studies for her master's degree at the University of Chicago, where she has been teaching a course in the writing and reading of modern prose.

JONATHAN E. PERELMAN, '76 W, Livingston, N.J., an accountant, writes that he has opened his own professional offices. He is also working on his master's degree in taxation at Seton Hall University.

ELI M. ROSENBAUM, '76 W, '77 WG, New York City, formerly a trial attorney with the special unit of the United States Department of Justice for the investigation and prosecution of Nazi war criminals, is now associated with the law firm of Simpson, Thacher, and Bartlett.

DR. SHARON C. SCHWARZE, '76 Gr, Wayne, Pa., head of the philosophy department at Cabrini College, has been promoted to full professor of philosophy.

ELENA DILAPI, '77 SW, Philadelphia, coordinator of professional training for the Southeastern Pennsylvania branch of Planned Parenthood and adjunct professor of human growth and development at the University of Pennsylvania, and GLORIA GAY, '80 SW, Deptford, N.J., manager of professional training at the Planned Parenthood unit, coordinated a program on "Sexuality and the Visually Impaired," presented in December.

LINDA KENT, '77 GRP, Erdenheim, Pa., a registered representative for Lincoln Investment Planning, was elected vice president of programs for the Delaware Valley Chapter of the International Association for Financial Planning.

LINDA SCHALER, '77 C, New York City, reports that she is an account supervisor at Jordan, Case, and McGrath, an advertising agency.

LAURIE A. CADIGAN, '78 C, has joined Kraft, Incorporated, the food firm, in Glenview, Ill., as manager of archives.

DAVID J. GILBERG, '78 C, Chevy Chase, Md., an attorney with the law firm of Rogers and Wells, and JUDITH COHN, '78 C, a geriatric social worker with the Hebrew Home of Greater Washington, were married in October.

DR. NEAL M. GOLDBERGER, '78 C, San Francisco, a captain in the United States Army, has completed his surgical internship at Letterman Army Medical Center and is serving a residency in anesthesiology there.

DIANNE D. HILE, '79 C, Brooklyn, N.Y., has joined Joseph E. Seagram and Sons, purveyors of wine and spirits, as marketing manager.

JAMES F. HUZL, '79 WG, Charlotte, N.C., was promoted to vice president for private banking at North Carolina National Bank (known as N.C.N.B.).

DR. LAURENCE S. KIRSCH, '79 EAS, '79 Gr, New Haven, Conn., has graduated from Harvard Law School and is presently a visiting assistant professor at the University of Bridgeport Law School. He is married to CELIA GOLDMAN, '83 C, who is a first-year law student at Yale.

BRUCE S. MARKS, '79 C/W, a student at the Law School of the University of Pennsylvania, reports that he is spending his third year of law studies at Clare College, which is part of Cambridge University in England.

MEETINGS ARE OUR OLDEST TRADITION



Some of our first guests—in 1773—were Yankees who met here to defy King George.

Why not hold your next meeting here, where meetings are a 200-year-old tradition... where Colonial pewter glows... and where fireplaces crackle?

We have fully equipped meeting rooms... air-conditioned guest rooms and suites with TV... food favorites of New England and the Continent... a congenial Lion's Den Bar... and all the seasonal sports, antique shopping, and sightseeing of the Berkshires.

Convenient too. Write for brochure or call Ann Turnbull. The Red Lion Inn, Stockbridge, Massachusetts 01262. (413) 298-5545.

THE RED LION INN

WANTED



Gallery directors with works of art to sell or purchase from University of Pennsylvania alumni with average household incomes of above \$55,000, 80% of whom regularly attend live theater performances, opera, concerts, or ballet.

Reach 75,000 sophisticated men and women through the Classified Advertising section of The Pennsylvania Gazette. \$1.50 a word, 10-word minimum. Send ad copy and check (Visa/MasterCard accepted) to: Classified Ad Department, The Pennsylvania Gazette, 3533 Locust Walk, Philadelphia, PA 19104. Phone inquiries (215-898-7811) invited.

continued

Ivy League Vacation Planning Guide

We think we can be of assistance to you in planning your next vacation. Listed below are advertisers offering free booklets or brochures. All you need do to receive this material is circle the corresponding numbers on the coupon and return it to us. We'll do the rest!

1. **BOCA GRANDE CLUB**—escape to Florida's finest west coast getaway! Elegant beachfront villas with marina, tennis and intimate dining. Untouched natural beauty on historic Boca Grande Island. Circle No. 1.

2. **CAMBRIDGE BEACHES**—Bermuda's original cottage colony. A delightful palm-fringed resort comprising 32 finely appointed cottages scattered over 25 breeze-swept acres of the loveliest part of the Island. Choice of several private beaches; all water sports; golf and tennis nearby. Wonderful meals served on terrace above Mangrove Bay. Circle No. 2.

3. **EXPRINTER TOUR OPERATORS**—cruise the Turkish coastline and discover the legacies of three empires and 12 civilizations. Combined with dazzling natural endowments, they create an unequalled cultural mix. Eminent lecturers breathe life into history. Circle No. 3.

4. **HIGH HAMPTON INN & COUNTRY CLUB**—once the summer home of Dr. William Halsted, this distinguished resort in the Blue Ridge Mtns. is famous for its clientele and gracious hospitality. 3600 ft. high on 2300 acres. Golf. Tennis. Stocked lake. Skeet and trap. Children's programs. Circle No. 4.

5. **LONG ISLAND RESORT**—discover a private tropical island. A new 300-acre resort two miles from Antigua. Superb beaches, just 12 secluded cottages. Relaxed. Circle No. 5.

6. **LYNN JACHNEY CHARTERS**—private crewed yacht charters in the Caribbean, New England, and the Mediterranean. Virgin Island bareboat listing also available. Personalized service for the perfect sailing vacation for you and your party. Circle No. 6.

7. **MAUPINTOUR'S EUROPE**—Oberammergau Passion Play, festivals/art treasures, British Isles, Greece/Aegean Isles, Italy/Sicily, Spain/Portugal, the Alps, Scandinavia, Orient Express/QEII. Grand Tour includes 11 countries in 29 days. Rhine cruise through Middle Europe or enjoy one-country in-depth tours. Circle No. 7.

8. **THE RED LION INN**—is one of America's oldest country inns, hosting New England visitors since 1773. Filled with antiques and famous for its fine food and traditional New England hospitality, the inn is open all year and offers outstanding, fully-equipped meeting rooms. Charming shops and Norman Rockwell Museum nearby. Circle No. 8.

9. **TRAVELINE**—combine the Greek experience with the Traveline experience for the most glorious vacation. You may choose among entire package tours, partial tours, combination tours, or any tour. Circle No. 9.

10. **WINDERMERE ISLAND HOTEL & CLUB**—hard to find, but incomparable to unwind. Miles of unbelievably beautiful beaches. Just 56 rooms on Eleuthera in the Bahamas. Circle No. 10.

Ivy League Alumni Magazines
P. O. Box 2869
Clinton, IA 52735

P3/84

Please send the vacation/travel information corresponding to the numbers I have circled:

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Name (please print) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Note: Offer expires June 30, 1984

ALUMNI NOTES *continued*

KATHRYN SKLAR ORDAN, '79 W, New York City, has graduated from Harvard Business School and has joined J. Walter Thompson, the advertising agency, as an account executive.

STEVEN L. PATRICOLA, '79 W, New York City, was promoted to associate at Blythe, Eastman, Paine, Webber Health Care Funding, an investment banking firm serving the medical industry.

DR. MARIANNE STOLLER, '79 Gr, Colorado Springs, Colo., associate professor of anthropology at Colorado College, has been elected president of the American Society of Ethnohistory.

The Eighties

WILLIAM ECKSTEIN, '80 C, Old Bridge, N.J., a member of the law firm of Meyner and Landis, and RENEE LEWISON, '80 W, were married in October.

KATHARINE GORDON FRASE, '80 GMt, has earned her doctorate in materials science engineering from the University of Pennsylvania and will spend a year doing research on electrolytes at the National Bureau of Standards in Gaithersburg, Md.

KEVIN ILSSEN, '80 EE/C, '81 GEE, Norwood, Mass., a computer software specialist with Laserdata Company, and his wife, Andrea, announce the arrival of their daughter, Shari Lynne, born on December 13.

BARRY S. KAPLAN, '80 W, Morristown, N.J., earned his law degree from George Washington University and is serving as an associate with the law firm of Pitney, Hardin, Kipp, and Such.

BERNADETTE LEVANDOWSKI, '80 C, New York City, an associate at International Leasing, Incorporated, a division of Lazard Freres and Company, investment bankers, married Brian O'Neil in June.

GARY STEVEN REUBEN, '80 Gar, '81 WG, Philadelphia, was appointed director of design at Historic Landmarks for Living, a company that specializes in the development of historically certified real estate.

RUTH A. SHIELDS, '80 WG, New York City, has joined Time, Incorporated, as circulation director of *Money* magazine.

JANIE WEINER, '80 C/G, North Miami Beach, Fla., earned her law degree from the University of Miami and is associated with the law offices of Henry B. Rothblatt. She and Ira Libanoff were married in September.

SETH WINNICK, '80 C, a member of the United States Foreign Service, is currently assigned to the American Embassy in Kinshasa, Zaire.

DEBBIE L. BENNER, '81 W, Philadelphia, an actuary with Winklevoss and Associates, the actuarial consulting division of Johnson and Higgins, insurance brokers, was named a fellow of the Society of Actuaries.

ANDREA B. JARTMAN, '81 C, Philadelphia, has been appointed executive assistant to the president of National Sales Services, a retail brokerage firm.

DR. SIMON K. LICHMAN, '81 Gr, Jerusalem, writes that he is teaching folklore at the Ben Gurion University of the Negev in Beersheva and working on two collections of his poems.

AMY FALK STERN, '81 C, Lodi, N.J., has joined the admissions office of Upsala College as a counselor.

LORETTA SWEET, '82 GNu, Philadelphia, is a partner in Jones and Sweet Associates, a new firm providing therapy, counseling, and help with career development.

MICHAEL H. TRENK, '82 C, New York City, a senior actuarial assistant with the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, was named an associate of the Society of Actuaries.

DEATHS

The Old Guard

JOSEPH Z. TODD, '07 W, Piedmont, Calif., founder and chairman of the board of Western Door and Sash, a milling firm; November, 1983. He had been a member of the Alameda County Planning Commission. He was a founder and director of the Oakland Boys Club.

DAVID V. GRIFFIN, '10 CE, San Antonio, the proprietor of a piano business; February, 1979.

G. EDWIN BRUMBAUGH, '13 Ar, Gwynedd Valley, Pa., an architect who was an expert on restoration and historic preservation; November 29. He was responsible for the restoration of numerous historic buildings and sites, including Old Swedes (Gloria Dei) Church, Old Fort Mifflin, Head House Square, and parts of Newmarket in Philadelphia and Lafayette's headquarters at Chadds Ford. He headed a committee of architects who supervised restoration of George Washington's headquarters at Valley Forge. In 1982, Nancy Reagan presented him with a citation from the National Trust for Historic Preservation.

M. EUGENE SELTZER, '16 ME, Norristown, Pa., retired proprietor of the Colonial Auto Supply Company; October 31. He was a retired president of the board of Sacred Heart Hospital. For years a member of the local school board, he had served as chaplain for Jewish inmates of the Eastern Correctional Institute at Graterford. He had been a violinist with the former Valley Forge Philharmonic Orchestra. He received the cardinal's medal from Archbishop John Krol for his work on the building of the hospital. He had also been honored by B'nai B'rith and the Norristown Exchange Club for his civic services, and a Eugene Seltzer Day was proclaimed in the borough in 1979.

DR. HAROLD G. STETLER, '16 MCD, Dillsburg, Pa., dentist; March, 1983.

FERDINAND EBLE, JR., '18 EE, Bradenton, Fla., a retired inspector for the Pennsylvania Railroad; December 3.

EDGAR R. THOM, '18 W, Metamora, Mich., July 2.

DR. J. HERBERT TINSMAN, '18 C, '21 M, Toppton, Pa., physician; May 17, 1979.

HOWARD R. WINTER, '18 W, Sarasota, Fla., November 11.

DR. GEORGE H. BLAIS, '19 D, Cohoes, N.Y., a retired dentist; April 13.

MARGARET WINGATE EATON, '19 NTS, Wellsboro, Pa., a retired registered nurse; August 19.

DR. ELLSWORTH J. ELDERKIN, '19 D, West Palm Beach, Fla., a retired New Rochelle, N.Y., dentist; July 29. He was a founder of the Dental Forum in New Rochelle.

CHARLES J. ERICKSON, '19 WEV, Berwyn, Pa., an investment counselor retired from the firm of Hopper, Soliday and Company; October 26.

The Twenties

DR. PERRY O. HALL, '20 M, '29 GM, Jersey City, N.J., a retired physician; November 17. He had specialized in pediatrics and in obstetrics and gynecology. The Medical Society of New Jersey presented him with its Golden Merit Award in 1970.

SEYMOUR M. HEILBRON, '20 C, '23 L, New York City attorney; December 1.

DR. RUSKIN R. ROSBOROUGH, '20 Gr, Jacksonville, Fla., October 18, 1980.

ANNA BUCHER SHERIS, '20 Ed, Pittsburgh, December 12, 1982.

DAVID S. BROSCIOUS, '21 Ar, Sunbury, Pa., October 19.

FREDERICK H. JUAN, '21 EE, Greenwich, Conn., July 24, 1974.

DR. HENRY W. O'NEILL, JR., '22 D, Seaford, N.Y., dentist; September 23, 1982.

HAROLD F. ROBINSON, '22 W, Atlanta, an accountant with Burris Chemical Company; September 9.

ROBERT V. BRANION, '23 W, Fairview Park, Ohio, April 14.

REBECCA A. BYROM, '23 Ed, '26 G, Philadelphia, December 23.

DR. JAMES K. MCSHANE, '23 M, Coral Gables, Fla., a retired physician; October 31. A founder of Doctors Hospital and its first chief of staff, he had been a member of its board for years. An artist, he received a prize for his art from the American Physicians' Art Association.

WILLIAM P. MOLLOY, '23 WEV, Philadelphia, a retired accountant; November 24.

CARL B. WORKMAN, '23 W, Lititz, Pa., June 30. J. BERNARD BRADSHAW, '24 W, Arlington, Va., November, 1981.

DR. ALBERT DAVIDOW, '24 C, Philadelphia dentist; December 17.

DR. JOHN A. KEEN, '24 D, Harrisburg, Pa., a retired dentist; November 15.

FRANCIS L. MACNAMARA, '24 ChE, Tipton, Ind., September 10.

CURTIS W. MEYN, '24 W, Hamburg, N.Y., March 29, 1983.

ARTHUR J. PURCHASE, '24 W, Spring Lake, N.J., February, 1983.

HAROLD J. STAHL, '24 C, East Aurora, N.Y. J. HARRY WAGNER, JR., '24 C, '27 L, Philadelphia attorney; November 15. He served for years as a director of the Fidelity-Philadelphia Trust Company, now the Fidelity Bank.

DR. GEORGE E. BARBOUR, '25 C, '28 M, Somerville, N.J., physician; October 28. He practiced at Somerset Medical Center.

LAURA BULMER, '25 Ed, '29 G, Rydal, Pa., June 27.

DR. GEORGE A. CARTER, '25 D, Philadelphia dentist; July 11.

ROBERT J. DWYER, '25 W, Wynnewood, Pa., a retired supervisor of premium audits in the Philadelphia office of the Hartford Insurance Group; December 13. He had served as chairman of the Philadelphia Auditors Society.

GERALD S. ERB, '25 WEV, Wynnewood, Pa., an accountant who had held executive positions in various firms; November 15.

THE HON. EDWARD H. FLEMMING, '25 EE, Chatham, N.J., a former municipal court judge in Cherry Hill and Medford Lakes; September 29, while on a tour of China. He had served as attorney for several local school boards and as treasurer of Cherry Hill Township. He was a director of the Moorestown branch of the New Jersey Bank.

DR. GEORGES E. LACOUR, '25 D, Geneva, Switzerland, dentist; January 10, when his automobile was struck by another car.

WILLIAM J. LENGELER, '25 WEF, Scranton, Pa., a retired employee of the Erie-Lackawanna Railroad; November 30.

WILLIAM F. SULLIVAN, '25 W, Pittsburgh, a real estate developer; October 20, in Miami. He had been football coach at McKeesport High School and assistant football coach at the University of Pittsburgh.

HYMAN URKEN, '25 W, Trenton, N.J., September 25.

JESSE BIEBERMAN, '26 Ed, '32 G, Malvern, Pa., May 28, 1982.

ALEXANDER H. BLUM, '26 C, Woodmere, N.Y., attorney; September 11.

HENRY W. CHUBBUCK, II, '26 C, Marco Island, Fla., June, 1983. He had undertaken construction projects in the Philadelphia area and Connecticut and in Spain and the Panama Canal Zone.

DR. RICHARD W. GARLICH, '26 M, Havertown, Pa., physician; November 28.

CHARLES P. HELM, '26 G, Lancaster, Pa., retired superintendent of schools in Laurel, Del.; November 13. He had once served as supervisor of the Delaware State Department of Education.

CARLTON N. KLUTEY, '26 W, Henderson, Ky., a retired employee of the Du Pont Company; November 22.

CHARLES F. REHBERGER, '26 W, Garden City, N.Y., February 14, 1977.

GEORGE STITELER, '26 EE, Broomall, Pa., January 16.

JOHN H. THAIN, '26 C, Philadelphia attorney; June 27.

JUSTIN H. HESS, '27 Ed, '33 G, Linwood, N.J., retired principal of Sparta High School; November 4.

JAMES J. REGAN, JR., '27 CCT, Bala Cynwyd, Pa., attorney; December 16. A founder of the former Philadelphia College of Law, he had served as its dean. He was the first counsel for Philadelphia's Fraternal Order of Police.

COLONEL FORREST H. RIORDAN, JR., '27 EE, Twentynine Palms, Calif., November 8.

WILLIAM W. YOUNG, SR., '27 C, Leola, Pa., the retired proprietor of his own insurance agency; September 25.

DR. MEYER BECKMAN, '28 C, '32 L, West Palm Beach, Fla., a retired dental surgeon and attorney; December 6. He practiced both professions in Philadelphia.

CHARLES E. BROWN, JR., '28 C, '47 WEV, Philadelphia, April 1.

JOSEPH F. GLASER, '28 W, Elkins Park, Pa., secretary-treasurer and co-owner of the Dairy Maid Confectionary Company; December 18. He also held executive positions in several candy-manufacturing firms subsidiary to Dairy Maid. He was a member of the cardinal's committee of the laity of the Catholic Charities Appeal.

FRANCIS W. JUDGE, '28 WEF, Memphis, retired owner of the Safety Heating Company in Fair Lawn, N.J.; November 18.

DR. JOSEPH KLER, '28 M, '36 GM, New Brunswick, N.J., ophthalmologist; November 21. He had served on the medical staffs of the Middlesex General University Hospital and St. Peter's Medical Center. He was a former president of the New Jersey Commission for the Blind and Visually Impaired. Formerly a vice president of the New Brunswick Savings Institution, he was also the founder and president of East Jersey Olde Towne, a restored colonial village.

ADELE WALTON LARKIN, '28 Ed, Cinnaminson, N.J.

DERWIN B. LAWS, '28 W, Nutley, N.J., retired overseer and manager of the Building Cleaners Union Pension and Welfare Funds of New York City; November 12. He had served for years as manager of group accounting for the Prudential Insurance Company in Newark.

continued

DEATHS *continued*

DR. JOSEPH M. MESSICK, '28 M, Wilmington, Del., a retired internist for the Du Pont Company; December 12.

WILLIAM J. TITZEL, '28 W, Glenshaw, Pa., December, 1983.

ROBERT ATLAS, '29 W, Novato, Calif., June 17.
HERMAN K. CANTOR, '29 W, Miami Beach, July 2.

JOHN H. HECKMANN, '29 ME, Boynton Beach, Fla., November 17.

DR. CHARLOTTE BACKUS JORDAN, '29 M, Stroudsburg, Pa., a retired dermatologist; October 22. She had opened a birth control clinic, which now bears her name. She received the Margaret Sanger Award from the National Planned Parenthood League for her work in family planning, and she and her husband, also a physician, were honored for their service to the community by Pocomo Hospital, which named a new wing for them.

DR. ISRAEL KESSLER, '29 C, '30 G, Washington, D.C., internist; December 4. A member of the staff of the George Washington University Hospital, he also had taught at the university.

DR. BESS SEGAL LASKIN, '29 B, '32 Gr, Philadelphia, retired operator of her own clinical laboratory; December 2.

DR. JOHN S. MCKEE, JR., '29 M, Morganton, N.C., August 19.

HAROLD M. RAPPEPORT, '29 C, '32 L, a retired partner in the law firm of Rappeport, Magil, and Moldawer; November 23.

CECELIA TERSUHOW, '29 CCT, Reading, Pa., proprietor of Tersuhow's, a women's clothing store; October 17.

The Thirties

MARTHA A. CONNOR, '30 Ed, '32 G, Kennett Square, Pa., retired head librarian and former head of technical processes at Swarthmore College; November 18.

LEON J. HARVEY, '30 Ed, '35 GEd, Philadelphia, a teacher retired from Roxborough High School; November 18. He had served as principal of the evening school at Roxborough.

NORMAN MALCOLM, JR., '30 W, Coconut Creek, Fla., September 5.

JOSEPH F. MALOTT, '30 WEv, North Hills, Pa., retired executive vice president of the Bank of King of Prussia; November 10. A bank examiner for the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, he had been president of the Montgomery County Bankers Association. He was former president of the Board of Trade in Glenside and of the Chamber of Commerce in King of Prussia.

ROLLAND V. TOOKE, '30 W, Pasadena, Calif., retired executive vice president of the Westinghouse Broadcasting Corporation; October 28. He was in charge of West Coast operations for Westinghouse. His television career began in 1941, when he was hired as half the operating staff of WPTZ, a Philadelphia station which later became KYW-TV.

ARTHUR F. DILLEMUTH, '31 C, Philadelphia, June 17.

JOHN T. EVANS, JR., '31 WEF, Devon, Pa., retired vice president of the trust division of Northeastern Pennsylvania National Bank and Trust Company; November 27. A member of the advisory board of North Penn Savings, he was also a member of the board of Clark's Summit State Hospital. He had served as president of the Visiting Nurse Association and was a member of the local boards of the Salvation Army and the Boy Scouts.

CECIL W. HICKAM, '31 M, Pulaski, Va., physician; June 8.

VIRGINIA LAMB LAMBERT, '31 Ed, Haddon Heights, N.J., September 2.

MORRIS C. MAXWELL, '31 C, Haverford, Pa., a retired buyer and merchandise manager for the Strawbridge and Clothier chain of department stores; December 29.

CHARLES F. MONAHAN, '31 WG, Falmouth, Mass., retired owner and operator of two hotels in Mattapoisett; December 15.

THOMAS P. RICKARDS, '31 G, Philadelphia, December 26, 1981.

JOSEPH C. WILLEN, '31 G, Shoreham, N.Y., July 29.

DR. HYMAN E. CANTER, '32 GM, Pawleys Island, S.C., a retired obstetrician and gynecologist; November 14. He had taught and worked in Ireland and Israel. He was a founding fellow of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

DAVID A. COWHIG, '32 WEv, Lemoyne, Pa., July 6.

DR. RICHARD W. HARTMANN, '32 Ed, '49 GrD, Cape May, N.J., June 20.

ISABEL HASLAM, '32 Ed, Philadelphia, September 20.

DR. WILLIAM PAKAROW, '32 D, Flushing, N.Y., dentist; October 20.

JULIAN L. REYNOLDS, '32 W, Richmond, Va., chairman of the board of Reynolds Aluminum International Services; November 18. Until recently, he was also executive vice president of the parent firm, Reynolds Metals Company. He had been instrumental in expanding the company's operations abroad. He was also chairman of the board and chief executive officer of Eskimo Pie Corporation, a Reynolds subsidiary. He conceived of the Aluminaut, a deep-diving submarine for use in search and rescue missions; it was used to help recover a nuclear bomb off the coast of Spain in 1966. He was a founder and director of Dominion National Bank and a trustee of the Collegiate Schools.

FRANCES EDMONDS ROYCE, '32 CCT, Philadelphia, October 16.

DR. SYLVESTER A. SHAFFER, '32 C, '37 M, an El Paso physician; October 12, 1982.

LORENZO A. ZEUGNER, '32 G, West Reading, Pa., retired psychologist and director of special education for the Reading School District; November 14. He also served as the psychologist for the Catholic Social Agency for the Diocese of Allentown. A member of the agency's board, he was vice president of the Berks County Mental Health/Mental Retardation Advisory Board.

WALTER J. ASH, '33 W, Atlantic Beach, N.Y., June 16.

JOHN T. BELL, '33 Ar, Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, August 10.

JAMES E. CHRISTIANSEN, '33 W, Joliet, Ill., retired general traffic manager for the Marquette Cement Manufacturing Company; October 21.

JOSEPH J. DIAMOND, '33 WEv, Melrose Park, Pa., retired senior vice president of the Home Life Insurance Company of America; December 18. He was president of the Germantown Hospital Medical Center Management Corporation.

HERBERT R. MALTBY, '33 W, Ogdensburg, N.Y., December 1.

HARVEY Y. MILLER, '33 W, Kings Point, N.Y., chairman of the board and retired president of Queensboro Farm Products; October 26.

IRWIN N. PINCUS, '33 W, Philadelphia, chairman and chief executive officer of Pincus Brothers-Maxwell, manufacturers of men's clothing; December 11. He and his brother were among the first to manufacture designer clothing for men. An attorney, he headed, for years, the labor negotiating

committee of the Clothing Manufacturers Association, arranging agreements that permitted the introduction of new manufacturing methods. During World War II, he headed the European objective unit of the Office of Strategic Services; later, he served as a member of the staff of economic warfare in the United States Embassy in London. He was a member of the board of the Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science. In 1965, he was named Man of the Year by the Philadelphia Men's Apparel Association.

DR. ROBERT H. TRUEMAN, '33 C, '37 M, '40 GM, Philadelphia, retired chief of ophthalmology at Graduate Hospital; December 9. He was an associate professor in the now-terminated Graduate School of Medicine at the University of Pennsylvania. He was also associated with the Scheie Eye Institute, Wills Eye Hospital, and the former Philadelphia General Hospital.

DR. WILLIAM L. EDGERTON, '34 C, '51 Gr, Dallas, an emeritus professor of English; October 8. He had taught at Norwich University in Northfield, Vt., at Howard University in Washington, D.C., and at Wilkes College and Edenboro State College in Pennsylvania.

DR. THOMAS F. FARRELL, '34 M, Prairie du Chien, Wis., physician; October 23. Formerly the owner and operator of the Beaumont Hospital, he had founded the Farrell Clinic. He had served as physician for the former Campion Jesuit High School for Boys and for the Burlington Northern and Milwaukee Railroads. He was chairman of the board of Peoples State Bank. In 1971, he received the Edmund Campion Award for Christian leadership and distinguished humanitarian services.

EDMUND P. GLENN, '34 W, Bryn Athyn, Pa.

JOSEPH A. HANFE, JR., '34 W, Hallandale, Fla., May 30, 1980.

E. J. BUDD MYERS, '34 W, Mount Lebanon, Pa., retired proprietor of Allegheny Contract Maintenance Company; November 13. Supervisor of the construction of St. Clair Memorial Hospital, he served for years on its board. He had also served on the local advisory board of the Salvation Army.

DR. BERTRAM B. BENEVILLE, '35 C, '37 D, Tampa, Fla., a retired dentist for the United States Air Force who served with the rank of colonel; November 27.

HARRISON H. CAIN, '35 G, Philadelphia, April 12.

ELLIS M. OPPENHEIM, '35 W, Clarks Summit, Pa., retired executive president of Oppenheim's, a dry goods company now closed; December 6. A member of the board of the Third National Bank and Trust Company, he had been vice president of the Economic Development Council of Northeastern Pennsylvania and a trustee of the Lackawanna Industrial Fund Enterprise. He had also been president of the commercial association of the Scranton-Lackawanna Development Corporation and president of the Scranton Chamber of Commerce. He had served as a trustee of Keystone Junior College. A former chairman of United Jewish Appeal, he had also served as president of the local unit of the Boys Clubs of America, which presented him with its Distinguished Service Award in 1955. He had also received the Goodwill Industries Employees' Merit Award, and he had been honored by a local unit of B'nai B'rith.

EDWARD B. THOMPSON, '35 W, Norwalk, Conn., vice president of the Torrington Company, manufacturers of bearings and other automobile parts; November 2. He was a director of the Torrington branch of the Colonial Bank and Trust Company. He was a former chairman of the Anti-friction Bearing Manufacturing Association. Chairman of the Torrington Planning Commission,

he was also a former member of the town's Board of Education. He was a director of the Connecticut Society for the Prevention of Blindness.

JOHN W. BRADY, JR., '36 *WEV*, Newark, Del., an accountant retired from the Du Pont Company; November, 1983. A well-known dog show judge, he was also a breeder of English setters. He was a former president of both the Wilmington Kennel Club and the Brandywine English Setter Club and a director of the Kennel Club of Philadelphia.

DR. GEORGE M. MARKLEY, '36 *M*, Camp Hill, Pa., physician; June, 1983.

DONALD L. PLUMMER, '36 *ME*, Cherry Hill, N.J., a retired employee of Campbell Soup Company; January 18.

FRANCIS P. ROGOWSKI, '36 *WG*, April 9.

DR. JOSEPH G. SIRKEN, '36 *GM*, Philadelphia, retired chief of bronco-esophagology at the Northern Division of the Albert Einstein Medical Center; November 19. He had received service awards from both the Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Medical Societies.

HOUSTON A. BAKER, SR., '37 *WG*, Washington, D.C., retired deputy director of Howard University Hospital and emeritus assistant professor of hospital administration at Howard; December 4. He was instrumental in establishing the hospital, which replaced Freedmen's Hospital in 1975. He had also helped to establish the Red Cross Hospital to serve the black community of Louisville in the Forties, and he served as its administrator before coming to Howard. After retiring, he became a commissioner of the District of Columbia General Hospital. He had served as president of the Association of Assistant Administrators of Hospitals of the National Capital Area, chairman of the District of Columbia Board of Examiners for Nursing Home Administrators, a director of the 12th Street Y.M.C.A. and of the Health and Welfare Council of Washington, and chairman of the education advisory council of the Washington Board of Education. He was a member of the board of pensions and the department of ministerial relations of the National United Presbyterian Church.

DR. HERMAN DATTNER, '37 *GM*, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., an eye, ear, nose, and throat specialist; November 23. A consultant on the staff of the local Veterans Administration Medical Center, he had served as president of the staff of Mercy Hospital.

MARY V. DIXON, '37 *Ed*, Havertown, Pa., a teacher retired from the Philadelphia school district; November 30.

DR. DOROTHEA GILBERT, '37 *SW*, '63 *GfS*, Chapel Hill, N.C., an emeritus assistant professor of social work at the University of Pennsylvania; January 16. She had worked for private social agencies for years before returning to Penn to lecture and to earn her doctorate.

ELIZABETH E. MOYER, '37 *Ed*, Upper Gwynedd Township, Pa., a teacher of business administration retired from Salem (N.J.) High School; December 12. She also painted.

DR. ALBERT D. REINER, '37 *C*, '39 *D*, Bloomfield, Conn., dentist; November 25.

VICTOR J. ROBERTS, '37 *L*, Pottstown, Pa., a partner in the law firm of High, Swartz, Roberts, and Seidel; November 21. He was director of the Pottstown branch of the Continental Bank and a member of the board of Continental. A member of the board of governors of the Pennsylvania Bar Association, he had served as president of the Montgomery County Bar Association. He was editor-in-chief of the *Law Review* as a student at Penn. He was also a former overseer of the Law School.

CHARLES F. BACHMANN, '38 *W*, Wheeling, W. Va., a retired member of the law firm of Carl G. Bachmann; December 3. He had served as a

member of the state legislature. He was a director of Half Dollar Bank.

ELIZABETH R. BURDICK, '38 *GED*, Gwynedd, Pa., an emeritus assistant professor of physical education at the University of Pennsylvania; September 17.

S. EARL DAVIDSON, '38 *WExt*, Hershey, Pa., retired assistant treasurer of Hershey Estates; November 28.

RUTH KNEBELMAN FISHER, '38 *CW*, Pittsburgh, the secretary of the Allegheny Chapter of the Epilepsy Foundation of America and a member of its board; December 8.

STEPHEN C. LYRAS, '38 *GA*, New York City, an architect and builder; November 23. He was one of a team of architects who designed the Pentagon building. During World War II, he was chief architect at Wright Patterson Field in Ohio, where he designed wind tunnels for testing prototype jet airplanes. After the war, he designed hospitals to be built in Greece as part of the war-relief effort. He also designed and built Greek Orthodox churches in the United States.

STEPHEN SACKLARIAN, '38 *WEV*, Norristown, Pa., an engineering salesman retired from the Philadelphia Electric Company; November 15. After retiring, he devoted his time to painting, serving as artist in residence at Notre Dame University and touring his native Bulgaria as part of a cultural program sponsored by the Bulgarian Government.

DR. JESSE P. SICHELMAN, '38 *D*, Tamarac, Fla., dentist; October 24, 1982.

L. FERRIS WASHBURNE, JR., '38 *W*, New Canaan, Conn., November 13.

DR. PAUL H. YOCUM, '38 *C*, Lebanon, Pa., physician; September 15, 1982.

J. ROBERT KLEIN, '39 *WEF*, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., retired assistant comptroller of the Wilkes-Barre General Hospital; November 24. For years, he was treasurer of the now-defunct Miner-Hillard Milling Company.

MAYNARD LOUX, '39 *CCC*, '45 *G*, Latham, N.Y., April 17.

LAWRENCE F. MCQUAID, '39 *WEV*, Narberth, Pa., a retired accountant; November 23. He had served with the accounting firms of Price, Waterhouse and Touche, Ross and Company.

ROBERT D. SHEPPARD, '39 *ME*, New York City, January, 1982.

DR. WILLARD H. STEELE, '39 *M*, Chattanooga, Tenn., ophthalmologist; January 7.

The Forties

HOWARD J. WHITE, '40 *WEV*, Moorestown, N.J., a retired supervisor for the Penn Central Railroad; November 7.

FREDERICK N. BERGER, '41 *WEV*, Wilmington, Del., retired marketing manager for textile fibers with the Du Pont Company; October 25.

DR. EUGENE H. RICHARDSON, JR., '41 *L*, Gurnee, Ill., January 21.

LEONARD M. SCHIFF, JR., '41 *W*, Sinking Spring, Pa., February 16, 1981.

DR. RICHARD G. BOZORTH, '42 *C*, Collegeville, Pa., a professor of English and former dean at Ursinus College; November 23. From 1947 to 1969, he taught English at the University of Pennsylvania, where he was also an assistant dean and secretary to the faculty. He was a member of the executive committee of the Inter-County Hospitalization Plan.

DR. ALLEN F. WEIDMAN, '42 *C*, '45 *D*, Devon, Pa., a retired dentist; November 30. He had served as an associate in oral pathology at the University

of Pennsylvania. He was a former president of the Main Line Dental Society. Formerly president of the Parent-Teacher Association of the Rosemont School and vice president of the P.T.A. of Radnor Junior High School, he was a charter member of the Marple-Newtown Vocational-Technical School Authority. He had received a Distinguished Alumni Award from Valley Forge Military Academy.

DR. MARIE E. CURRIE-FREY, '43 *PH*, Rydal, Pa., a physician who retired as medical director of the Philadelphia public schools; December 12. She also had a degree in nursing.

DR. STEWART E. ELTING, '43 *V*, Camp Hill, Pa., a retired veterinarian; October 26. He had been a pathologist for the Pennsylvania Department of Agriculture.

DR. EDWARD J. GORNOWSKI, '43 *Gr*, Scotch Plains, N.J., retired executive vice president of the Exxon Research and Engineering Corporation; December 19. He had been presented with an honorary degree from Villanova University.

DR. WILLIAM C. GULICK, '43 *V*, Greater Barrington, Mass., veterinarian; November 1. He had served for years as track veterinarian at the Barrington Fairgrounds.

WILLIAM M. KEIM, '43 *GED*, King of Prussia, Pa., retired chairman of mathematics and science at Lower Merion Senior High School; January 4. He had also been an assistant professor of physics at Drexel University. He was former chairman of the Upper Merion Township Board of Supervisors and had been a member of the district's Board of School Directors and the township's Zoning Board. He was a member of the Upper Merion School Authority and of the Montgomery County Redevelopment Authority.

HAROLD C. MAHONEY, '43 *WExt*, Nanticoke, Pa., a retired commercial salesman for Western Electric Corporation; December 1.

THOMAS R. O'CONNOR, '43 *W*, Washington, D.C., a developer of real estate in the Virgin Islands who had formerly been an executive of *Look* magazine; October 31.

DR. JAMES H. POWELL, '43 *M*, Petersburg, Va., an emergency room physician at Petersburg General Hospital; October 26.

EDWIN H. BAILEY, '44 *W*, Newton, Iowa.

ESTHER KERNOSH, '44 *Ed*, Philadelphia, April, 1979.

ESTHER JACOBS OSTROF, '44 *CW*, Wynnewood, Pa., May 6.

JANE ZIELONKO PEEL, '44 *CW*, Geneva, Switzerland, 1981.

JOHN H. KEYES, '45 *WEV*, Secane, Pa., retired business manager for the University of Pennsylvania; December 19. Before becoming business manager, he served as director of physical plant at the University.

MADELEINE MOORMAN ELLIS, '46 *SAMP*, Annapolis, Md., August 5, 1976.

DR. EARL B. GILBERT, JR., '47 *M*, Scottsdale, Pa., general practitioner; November 25. He was a former president of the medical staff of H. C. Frick Community Hospital.

LT. COL. A. REGINA BENNETT, '48 *Ed*, '50 *GED*, Norristown, Pa., retired director of nursing at St. Agnes Medical Center in Philadelphia; November 22. She had held the same position at Willers Eye Hospital and at Fitzgerald Mercy Hospital. Formerly a career officer in the United States Army, she served as chief nurse in the Caribbean theater during the Korean War.

MARY ELLIS DOLL, '48 *CW*, Madison, Conn., director of social services for the town of Madison; December 7. A number of services were initiated through her efforts, including a fuel bank, a disaster shelter, and a system of medical transpor-

continued

DEATHS *continued*

tation. She was named Citizen of the Year in 1983 by the Madison Chamber of Commerce.

RODNEY L. FAHS, '48 W, Casa Grande, Ariz., July 1.

DR. EDWARD F. OTTO, '48 C, '49 V, Port St. Lucie, Fla., veterinarian; November 18, 1982.

BEATRICE E. SHOBER, '48 PSW, Towson, Md., November 26. She served with the American Red Cross during World War II.

WILLIAM L. SKEEN, '48 WG, Clintwood, Va., owner of the Clintwood Insurance Agency; December 8.

LOYD A. CARVER, '49 GEE, Lawrenceville, N.J., emeritus professor of engineering and retired director of admissions at Mercer County College; December 5. Long a member of the Lawrence Township Committee, he had served three terms as mayor. He was the author of *How to Do a Better Job: Power and Responsibilities of Township Government Today*.

STANLEY GLICKMAN, '49 SW, Elmhurst, Ill., August 15, 1981.

NERI R. HARTZELL, JR., '49 W, Wilmington, Del., November 1.

JOHN J. KETAS, '49 MtE, Woodstown, N.J., December 18, 1982.

SAUL D. KRONOVET, '49 C, a New York City attorney; October 9.

DR. ALLAN R. SHUSTER, '49 C, '50 M, '54 GM, Los Altos, Calif., surgeon; November 13. Formerly head of bronco-esophagology at Episcopal Hospital in Philadelphia, he was a member of the medical staff of the Kaiser Foundation Hospital. He had served as president of the Narberth (Pa.) Community Theater.

CHARLES E. STEWART, '49 WEV, Munster, Ind., June 29.

JEANNE HELLER WIXOM, '49 CW, Columbia, Mo., a former teacher at Drexel Hill Junior High School and Haverford Friends School in Pennsylvania; October 14. In Missouri, she had served as president of the League of Women Voters.

The Fifties

JOSEPH L. BURKE, '50 Ar, Media, Pa., architect; November 30.

A. JACKSON SLACK, '50 W, Fanwood, N.J., a retired audit manager for the Congoleum Corporation; October 27.

EDWARD R. CARPENTER, '51 L, Hyannis, Mass., a retired partner in the Philadelphia law firm of Dechert, Price, and Rhoads; December 1. He had been a member of the real property and probate sections of both the American and Pennsylvania Bar Associations. He was former chairman of the committee on incorporation of the Diocese of the Episcopal Church of Pennsylvania.

DR. JOHN R. FORD, '51 GM, Asheville, N.C., a retired pediatrician; August 3. He had practiced in New York and Canada.

GERALD J. HAAS, '51 L, Wyndmoor, Pa., attorney; January 1. Associate counsel for the Pennsylvania State Workmen's Insurance Fund, he had served as a special assistant attorney general and as a member of a task force for the Department of Labor and Industry. He had been a lecturer in law at Temple University, had been one of the planners and a lecturer for the Pennsylvania Bar Institute's courses on workers' compensation, and had taught for the Association of Trial Lawyers of America and the American Society of Law and Medicine. For years a Democratic committeeman in Philadelphia, he later held the same post in Springfield Township. He was a former president of the Delaware Valley Region of the United

Synagogue of America and a member of its national board.

DR. KHLAR E. McDONALD, '51 C, a Warren, Pa., surgeon; December 9. Long a member of the Warren Borough Council, he received the Man of the Year award from the Warren Area Chamber of Commerce in 1979. He had received the Silver Beaver and Silver Antelope awards from the Boy Scouts of America.

H. TATNALL BROWN, JR., '52 WEV, Bryn Mawr, Pa., retired assistant secretary of the former Girard Trust Corn Exchange Bank; November 19. He had served as dean of Haverford College. He had also been assistant manager of the Philadelphia Orchestra. Vice President of the Bryn Mawr Civic Association, he was a judge of local elections.

JAMES A. CARRICK, '52 C, Philadelphia, February 17, 1982.

THOMAS P. QUIGLEY, '52 WEV, Hyattsville, Md., December 6.

DR. JEROME T. FARRELL, '53 D, Johnson City, N.Y., dentist; October 22.

LEWIS P. MITRANO, '53 L, a Philadelphia attorney; December 24, 1979.

SAMUEL I. PRESTON, JR., '53 W, Bronxville, N.Y., November 19.

RITA GIOVANNIELLO HUDZICKI, '54 Nu, Wayne, Pa., June 7.

RUTH A. WALLS, '55 Ged, Nashville, a teacher retired from Kingswood High School; November 8. She had served as assistant superintendent of schools for Preston County. President of the county's Crippled Children's Society, she had also been head of the John Barton Payne Chapter of the American Red Cross. She was a recipient of the Valley Forge Classroom Teacher's Medal.

WILLIAM R. CARLTON, '56 WG, Los Altos, Calif., October 11, 1978.

DR. THOMAS P. CONNELLY, '56 GM, Rosemont, Pa., physician; October 10, 1982.

BERNARD J. MASSARI, '56 W, Bridgewater, N.J., founder of Post Stores and of the Leteron Machine Company; November 8.

THEODORE E. BEANE, '57 GEE, South Laguna, Calif., January 24, 1982.

JOAN ZIMMERMAN BRODIE, '57 CW, Yardley, Pa., supervisor of testing for the Johnson O'Connor Research Foundation; December 7.

BRIG. GEN. HUGH B. HESTER, '57 G, Asheville, N.C., a retired officer in the United States Army; November 25. During World War II, he served in Australia on the staff of General Douglas MacArthur, supervising all supplies for the Far East. After retiring and studying international law at the University of Pennsylvania, he wrote books critical of the American stance in the Cold War. Among his works were *The Challenge of Our Times* and *The U.S.A., the U.S.S.R., and Peace*.

ALICE C. JANTZEN, '57 Ged, Columbia, Md., retired head of occupational therapy at Colorado State University; October 26. She had earlier held a similar position for years at the University of Florida.

THEODORA LINN WILBUR, '57 Ged, Haverford, Pa., a retired teacher at Lower Merion School; October 28. She once taught English in Japan.

JOHN M. ENRIGHT, JR., '58 W, Doylestown, Pa., a salesman for Rohm and Haas, the pharmaceutical firm; October 25.

DR. GEORGE L. DONAGHUE, '59 GM, Bethlehem, Pa., medical director of the Muhlenberg Medical Center; November 6. In practice at the center as an internist, he was also a member of the staff of St. Luke's Hospital. He was chairman of the Lehigh Valley Blue Cross utilization review board and a director of the Northampton County Medical Society.

The Sixties

JOSEPH J. FULGINITI, '61 W, Upper Darby, Pa., November 2.

JOSEPH MEHALOW, '61 WEF, Emporium, Pa., a teacher of English retired from Cameron County High School; November 11.

THEODORE C. HOWITZ, '62 Ged, Philadelphia, a social studies teacher in the motivation program at South Philadelphia High School; November 17.

PATRICIA M. PENOT, '68 Nu, '76 GNu, Yeadon, Pa., October 30.

The Seventies

LOUISE SMITH NEWLIN, '70 Ged, Wilmington, Del., a former teacher in the Philadelphia public school system; November 11. She had also taught at private schools in Massachusetts and in Wilmington.

DR. LEONARD B. LEVIN, '71 C, '75 V, Colts Neck, N.J., veterinarian; October 14. He was associated with the Meadowlands Race Track.

DR. WILLIAM C. DAVIS, '73 C, Pocono Mountains, Pa., a specialist in emergency medicine at Community Medical Center in Scranton; December 5, in a fire which also killed his fiancée and destroyed his house. He was a member of the board of the Davis Nursing Home. He had served as medical adviser to M.G.M. Studios for the making of the motion picture *The Champ*.

DR. KAREN M. HOLLAND, '74 CW, Newark, Del., physician; November 9. She had completed a fellowship in pathology at Rhode Island Hospital.

AUGUSTIN R. BATISTA, '79 W, Madrid; 1982, in an accident.

The Eighties

DANIEL A. HOLLER, '80 C, Saylorsburg, Pa., a research worker at Lehigh University; October 22, as the result of an accident.

YU-CHUNG FAN, '84 Gr, Beijing Chao Wai, China, a Ph.D. candidate in English at the University of Pennsylvania; December 8, of injuries suffered in an automobile accident.

The Faculty

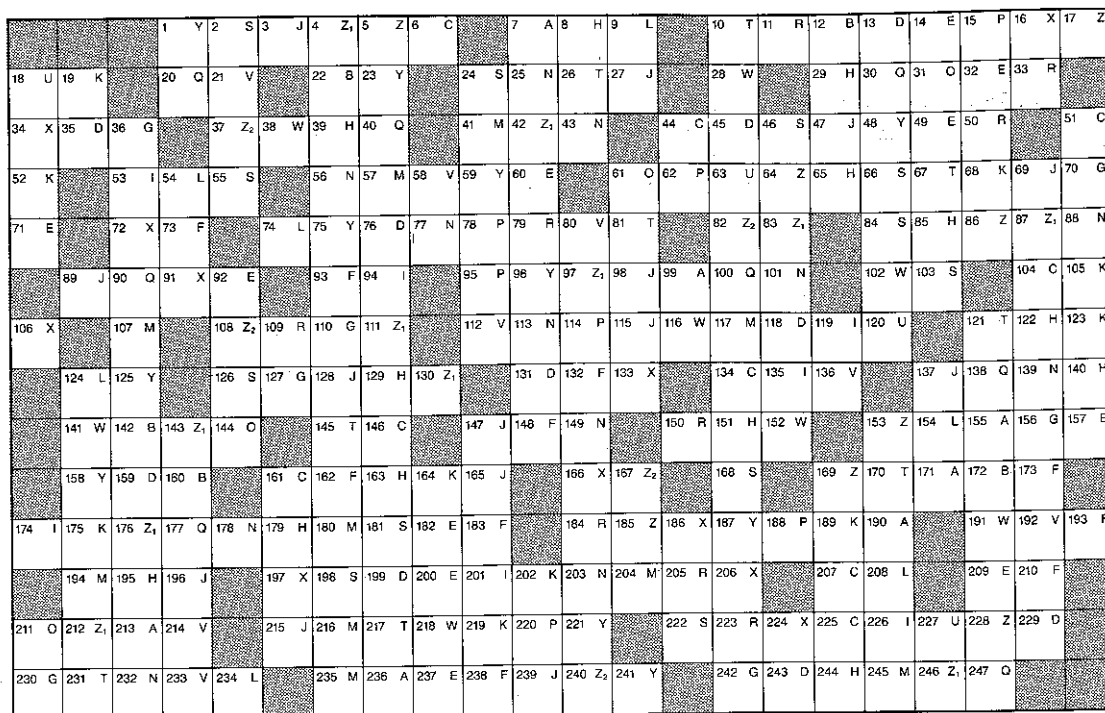
DR. RICHARD G. BOZORTH. *See Class of 1942.*

ELIZABETH R. BURDICK. *See Class of 1938.*

DR. DOROTHEA GILBERT. *See Class of 1937.*

DR. ROBERT H. TRUEMAN. *See Class of 1933.*

DR. LOUIS E. YERKES, Allentown, Pa., a retired orthodontist who served as an associate professor of orthodontics at the University during the Sixties; December 7. He was a founder and former director of the Cleft Palate and Speech Clinic of the Lehigh County Crippled Children's Society and had done research on birth defects and their treatment for the Pennsylvania Department of Health, which he had also served as a clinical consultant. He had been president of the Lehigh Valley Dental Society and of the Allentown Dental Association, and he had been a trustee of the Pennsylvania State Dental Society. A former president of the Middle Atlantic Society of Orthodontists and of the Philadelphia Society of Orthodontists, he had served as a director of the American Association of Orthodontists. He was a former director of the Lehigh County Community Chest, of the county's Crippled Children's Society, and of the county's branch of the American Cancer Society.



DIRECTIONS

Fill in the words beside the clues, writing a letter over each numbered blank. Transfer the letters to the diagram. The letters printed in the right corner of each diagram square indicate the appropriate words below, providing a cross reference. As you progress, words and phrases taking shape in the diagram will enable you to work not only from word to diagram but from diagram to words as well, until the puzzle is finished.

When completed, the diagram, reading across, will provide a quotation from a published work. The first letter of each word below, reading down, will identify the author and source of the quotation.

CLUES

- A. "They are like the grass which _____."—Psalm XC
- B. Nickname of more than one athlete
- C. Grumpy friend (2 words)
- D. Consumptive; weak
- E. Maximilien Marie Isidore de _____
- F. Descriptive of certain subjects
- G. Item of furniture
- H. Swift place
- I. Type of athlete
- J. Complete jumble (2 words)
- K. Uniform requirement of sorts (3 words)
- L. "A flash of color beneath the sky: _____ / The flag is passing by..."—H. H. Bennett (2 words)
- M. Adviser to Absalom in his revolt

WORDS

- 190 236 171 7 213 155 99
- 22 142 172 12 160
- 6 146 161 44 104 134 51 207 225
- 131 45 229 159 35 199 118 13 243 76
- 60 237 209 32 182 200 14 49 92 157 71
- 132 148 173 210 193 183 162 73 93 238
- 70 110 230 242 127 36 156
- 163 151 122 244 195 179 85 39 65 129 8
- 29 140
- 119 53 135 174 226 201 94
- 128 47 98 196 165 137 89 3 215 239 27 115
- 147 69
- 202 175 105 52 68 189 19 123 219 164
- 124 54 234 9 208 74 154
- 107 57 204 194 117 41 235 245 216 180

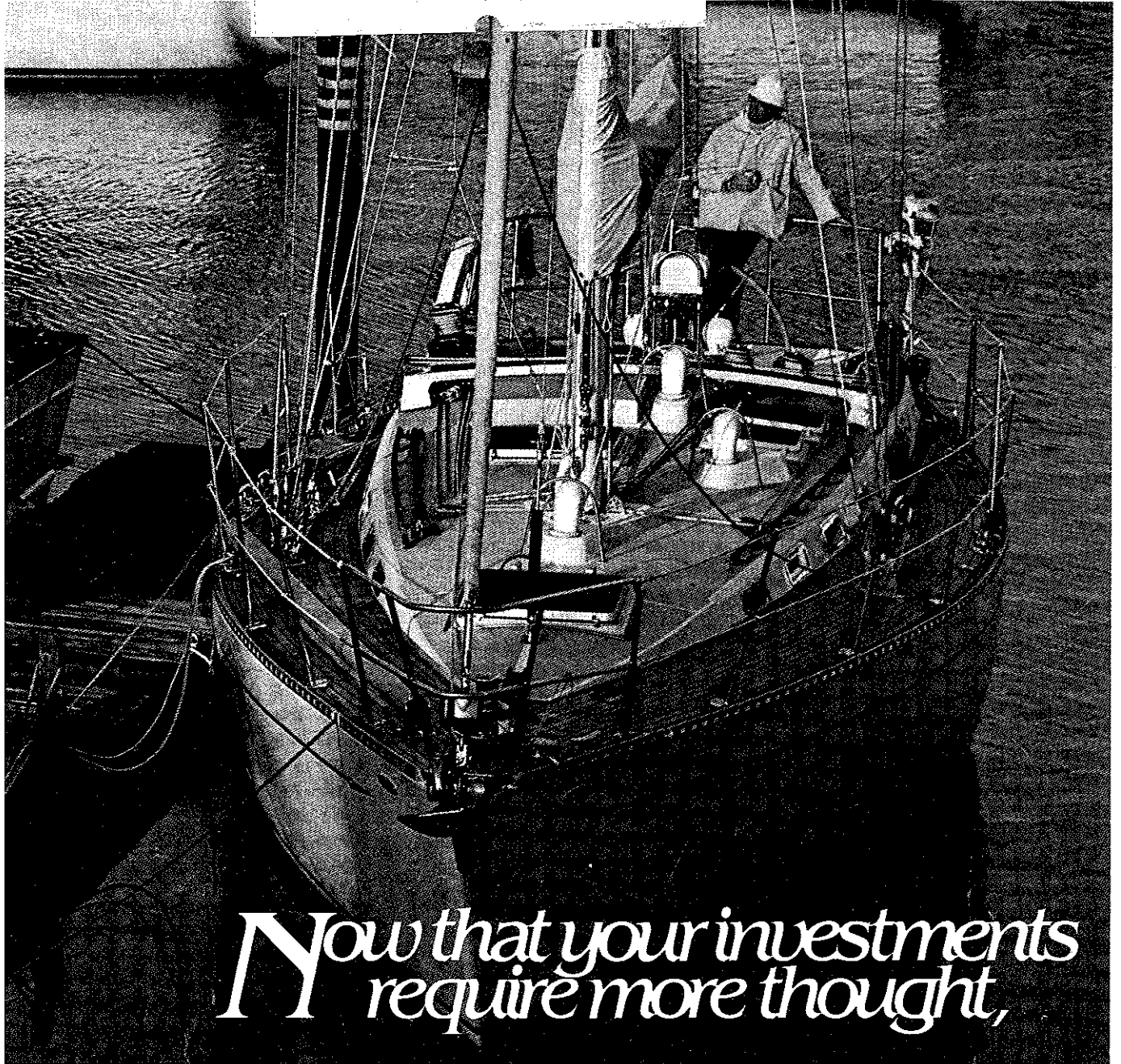
CLUES

- N. Traveler; certain team player
- O. _____ Tunnel, a passageway for the Marseilles-Rhone Canal
- P. "... [E]ach wish of my heart, would _____ itself verdantly still..."—Thomas Moore
- Q. Personified
- R. *Maranta arundinacea*
- S. Meanwhile (2 words)
- T. Certain safety equipment
- U. Punta del _____, Uruguay
- V. Actor John _____, star of *The Trouble With Harry*
- W. Restore, in a way
- X. Psychological phenomenon (2 words)
- Y. Piano (slang; compound)
- Z. Disgust
- Z₁. What courts order in some cases
- Z₂. Jeer

WORDS

- 232 139 25 77 113 43 88 178 56 203 149 101
- 61 211 31 144
- 62 220 114 95 188 15 78
- 30 247 20 138 40 177 100 90
- 11 33 50 109 184 79 205 223 150
- 66 2 24 126 46 103 198 84 168 222 181 55
- 67 231 10 26 121 145 217 170 81
- 18 63 120 227
- 112 192 214 136 21 80 233 58
- 218 152 191 28 141 38 116 102
- 197 34 186 91 72 106 16 224 166 206 133
- 125 59 1 48 158 23 241 75 221 96 187
- 228 153 5 169 64 185 17 86
- 130 4 212 97 143 111 87 176 42 83 246
- 167 240 82 37 108

BLDG C5
ANNENBERG LIBRARY
DEPT 11015
BLACK, SHARON A



*Now that your investments
require more thought,*

***Kidder, Peabody
offers tax-advantaged
investments that
provide income
as well as shelter.***

If you're in a position to need shelter for your income, you're fortunate indeed. But even the most fortunate can't afford to take imprudent risks.

Tax-advantaged investments based on sound economics can provide many benefits. They should, of course, offer a significant reduction of current tax liability and relief from short-term capital gains tax. At the

same time, these investments should provide for the conversion of ordinary income into long-term capital gains as well as generate appreciable tax-free income on a regular basis. Most importantly, they should build greater wealth. But there are so many apparent investment opportunities available, how do you find ones that meet your specific needs?

At Kidder, Peabody you benefit from two layers of thinking. From stockbrokers experienced in helping upper income individuals get the most from their investable dollars. And, from specialists in our Tax Incentive Group and our Corporate

Finance Department. Together, these experts identify industries that are growing noticeably faster than the economy. Then they originate tax-advantaged investments that meet both Kidder, Peabody's stringent standards and those of our clientele.

Kidder, Peabody can help tailor tax-advantaged investments to fit your special needs. Simply talk with one of our brokers at the Kidder, Peabody office nearest you.

**Kidder, Peabody
& Co. INCORPORATED**
Founded 1865
Members New York and American Stock Exchanges
—over 60 offices worldwide / Member SIPC—