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A look at racial hostility
Most Americans never have and never will visit South Africa. For us, apartheid is something we read about and many of us feel strongly about, but, in the end, it is something we never will experience. For Abel Sitbole and Bajabulile Swazi Tshabalala, both '88, apartheid is a way of life. These two South African students now attend Lawrence on scholarships—they chose not to attend the large, impersonal universities accepting blacks in South Africa—but they intend to return to their homeland following graduation. Abel would like to teach math; Swazi plans to pursue a business career.

As our lead story indicates, unrest and uncertainty await the two. And yet, family, friends, a belief that change will come, and a hope for their futures call them home.
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GEOGRAPHICALLY, SOUTH AFRICA is not a close-to-home issue for Americans. It is a country that rests at the bottom of the Southern Hemisphere, 17 hours by jet airliner from New York City, surrounded by countries that few Americans have ever visited, or even heard of. Yet South Africa dominates U.S. newspaper headlines far more than events in Europe, Central America, or almost anywhere else.
These two Soweto residents were among several living in the streets after being evicted in August for occupying houses without official permission. They have been on the waiting list for houses for many years.
A possible explanation for this fascination is that South Africa is undergoing the kind of political and moral struggle that many Americans, looking to their own history and at their own society, can understand.

Americans who may know nothing else about South Africa know that its political leaders invented and practice a form of legalized racism called "apartheid," a word in the Afrikaans language that means "apartness." Even though they make up only about 16 percent of South Africa's population of 32.5 million, whites are in effective command of the country's economic, political, and military power structure. Limited political rights have been accorded South Africa's Asian and "colored" (i.e., mixed-race) population, who together make up about 12 percent of the population. But blacks, who represent 72 percent of the population, have no official political power in their own country.

Under a law called the Population Registration Act, every South African is classified by race; blacks are further broken down into 10 tribal categories, coloreds into seven. It is as though America's whites, no matter where they were born, were officially labeled Polish, Irish, Italian, etc., and given (or denied) various political and other rights according to this ethnic assignment. In its purest form, apartheid seeks to assign specific ways of life to everyone in the country according to his or her racial or tribal category—who may be married, what kind of job can be held, what kind of home can be lived in, where that home is to be located, etc. In South Africa, the issue of race presides over every other public issue.

To a significant degree, this obsession with racial issues is familiar to Americans. Rule—often capricious and brutal—by a white minority over a black majority strikes a responsive chord in an America that until recently enshrined an apartheid of its own in the Jim Crow laws of the South. That racism remains a live virus in this nation's bloodstream is shown by the beating of three black youths by a gang of whites this past December in New York City's Howard Beach. And, in a less lethal form, race dominated the public debate that preceded the Democratic mayoral primary election in Chicago in late February.

Like his predecessors, President Reagan has denounced apartheid. But unlike his immediate predecessor, Jimmy Carter, who made a public issue of apartheid, Reagan has adopted a policy of "constructive engagement" toward South Africa, claiming to seek change there through friendly persuasion, not public confrontation. In fact, Reagan's policy has been friendly, but not very persuasive; in mid-February, a commission appointed by the State Department to evaluate its South Africa...
policy found what many other observers have found—that "the administration's strategy of constructive engagement has failed to achieve its objectives."

Under the prod of domestic political pressure, Congress last fall overrode a presidential veto and imposed limited economic sanctions against South Africa, hoping thereby to quicken the pace of racial change. Among other things, the law banned the import of South African uranium, coal, steel, textiles, and agricultural products. Yet many Americans have called for stronger action, including laws requiring U.S. firms to divest themselves of their holdings in South Africa. Lawrence's "Investment Policy on Social Responsibility" does not explicitly call for divestment, but it does say the university "abhors the practice of apartheid," and approves and actively encourages measures designed to assure racial equality in the workplace. On the question of stock holdings, the university "has resolved that it will not hold...securities in corporations engaged in activities which are, on balance, deemed unconscionable."

The issue of sanctions is hotly debated not only in the U.S., but in South Africa itself. Almost all black South Africans—and almost all black African leaders—endorse economic sanctions, asserting that South Africa will not change until it is forced to. Critics of sanctions—some of them with impeccable anti-apartheid credentials—say sanctions will only make the white government more intransigent. Political power for blacks, they argue, will come only through the kind of economic advancement that sanctions would inhibit.

The critics are correct to the extent that, as the sanctions movement became stronger, the South African government became less tolerant of its foreign and domestic adversaries. An emergency decree that President P.W. Botha imposed in July 1985 and then lifted was re-imposed in June 1986. Police crackdowns have resulted in the detention of more than 20,000 persons, including many children, and laws sharply restraining the rights of the foreign and domestic press have been decreed. Meanwhile, Botha announced that a general election for white voters will be held in May. The election almost certainly will see the retention of Botha's National Party, which has governed South Africa since 1948.

Botha's hard-line approach toward foreign critics and against blacks has been popular with white voters; in 1977, Botha's predecessor won the biggest parliamentary majority in South African history on a campaign against what he called the meddling of President Carter. Even so, the elections are...
expected to see gains by the reformist Progressive Federal Party, and by three white ultra-conservative parties that believe Botha has been a heretic to the fundamentalist apartheid creed.

Although blacks are without official political power in South Africa, important changes have been made in the last decade or so. In 1979, for example, the government authorized the formation of black trade unions, and today these unions have come to be a powerful political force for blacks in South Africa. The most important of the unions is the National Union of Mine Workers, which counts as members 250,000 of the 550,000 black mine workers in the country. No longer can white politicians afford to ignore black miners or a larger umbrella group, the Congress of South African Trade Unions. Last June, the white parliament toppled another of the pillars of apartheid when it repealed the infamous “Pass Laws,” which required blacks to carry an internal passport. In announcing the May elections, Botha hinted at other “certain proposals” for reform, which may include relaxation of the 1950 Group Areas Act segregating residence areas by race.

In an important sense, these reforms, however genuine, have not come as a shock to white South Africans, because the repeals overturned laws which were widely ignored. Few blacks were carrying passbooks when the law requiring them to do so was junked. Likewise, the Group Areas Act is widely ignored in several neighborhoods of the large cities, and if an indignant white person were to complain to the authorities about a black or Asian family moving in next door, his complaint would probably be ignored.

These reforms, however authentic, do not go to the heart of the black agenda: political power. Until the white minority government faces up to that demand, it is unlikely to see an end to the protests that have caused the deaths of more than 2,000 persons—most of them black—since 1983.

The oldest and most influential black protest group seeking change in South Africa is the African National Congress (ANC), founded not as a recent protest against racism, but back in 1912. Today the ANC is headed by Oliver Tambo (living in exile in Zambia) and Nelson Mandela (living in a South African prison). The government has refused to negotiate with the ANC, arguing that it is communist-dominated, committed to violence, and programmed to impose a one-party, anti-white government on South Africa, should it ever come to power. Tambo and others acknowledge the involvement of communists in the ANC leadership, but say it is a marriage of convenience, not love. The ANC has accepted help from the communists because, unlike the United States, the communists have offered help. The ANC also points out that the organization turned to violence only after it was officially banned, and that whatever violence it is responsible for is greatly outweighed by the violence perpetrated by the white regime on black people. On the question of one-party, one-race domination, they point to the opening words of the ANC’s “Freedom Charter,” adopted in 1955: “We the people of South Africa declare for all our country and the world to know that South Africa belongs to all who live in it, black and white.” These and other views were expressed by Tambo in a recent meeting in Washington with Secretary of State George Shultz.

South Africans, when contemplating the future, look to other countries as potential models. Whites fear their country may undergo the kind of civil strife that afflicts Lebanon, and many who oppose apartheid fear the same thing—that the country will fail to unify its competing factions and will dissolve into civil war instead. Others, more hopeful, look to a model closer to home: Zimbabwe, which until 1980 was called Rhodesia, and which, under a white minority government, practiced a kind of apartheid of its own. Today the rights of the white minority in Zimbabwe are zealously protected by a black Marxist president, Robert Mugabe. Visitors to Zimbabwe in the spring of 1986 were astonished to hear an extraordinarily fawning speech delivered in support of Mugabe’s regime by a white farmer. The first thing Mugabe did after assuming power in 1980, he recalled, was not to dissolve the power structure the whites had built up over the years; instead, he appeared before a group of white farmers, businessmen, and others and asked, “What can I do to help you?” In Zimbabwe today, the blacks run the politics, but the whites continue to dominate the country’s economy. For them, life is very similar to what it was when their country was called Rhodesia—with the important exception that the racial tensions have disappeared. There are major human-rights problems in Zimbabwe, and there is a low-level insurgency problem in the South—one that Zimbabweans claim is funded by South Africa—but the economy is robust, especially the agricultural economy. It’s not clear how long this racial peace and justice will continue, however. Unless the blacks can assume a greater role in their country’s economic leadership, they may grow restive under Mugabe. At the same time, it is doubtful that the whites would willingly concede the economic power that Mugabe has allowed them to enjoy since 1980.

Mugabe, like the rulers of other black African countries, has called for anti-apartheid sanctions and had vowed to impose sanctions of his own by the end of 1986. But he has not delivered on his promise. Like most of southern Africa, Zimbabwe suffers from a near-
If these countries are caught in a vise of economic reality, South Africa is caught in a vise of historical inevitability. Many white South Africans readily (if ruefully) acknowledge that it is only a matter of time before their country is headed by a black president. The question is not whether blacks will rule one day, but when the rule will come, and how. The government refuses to deal with the ANC, and the ANC refuses to negotiate with the government as long as Mandela is in prison. In the absence of a negotiated agreement on power-sharing, there seems little alternative but to continue intransigence, injustice, struggle, violence, and frustration.

In Zimbabwe, this prospect was avoided by an agreement that came after the active, creative, and dogged intervention of the British government, which once ruled the country as a colony. Britain has no such influence in South Africa. The United States might serve as a peace broker in South Africa, but, under President Reagan, it has shown little interest in doing so. A president weakened by a major political scandal is even less apt to intervene in South Africa with a diplomatic foray. That leaves South Africa in dark doubt. Some South Africans gloomily think of their country as a train racing through the night at high speed, swerving at corners, heading toward a disastrous precipice. They can only hope—they have no reason to believe—that the train can be stopped in time.

Richard Foster, '63, is a writer for The Milwaukee Journal. Based in Washington, D.C., he specializes in foreign affairs and national security issues. Information for this article was gathered during a recent trip he took to South Africa, Mozambique, Botswana, and Zimbabwe.

A student of the piano and Shakespeare, Foster commutes to work daily by motorcycle, is an avid baseball fan, and claims to be "a tennis player of diminishing competence." He visited the Lawrence campus this past February to present a Main Hall Forum concerning South Africa.
U.S. Disinvestment in South Africa:

Does it really hurt the white minority government?
Can it effect a change in rule?

WHEN COLLEGES, investment managers, pension funds, and other institutional investors need impartial and timely information on the relationships between South Africa and their stock holdings, they often turn to the Investor Responsibility Research Center (IRRC) in Washington, D.C., whose executive director is Margaret Carroll, '61.

More than 300 institutions, including Lawrence, subscribe to IRRC's South Africa Review Service, which keeps tabs on the comings and goings of U.S. companies and banks involved with South Africa, analyzes developments in South Africa that affect American businesses there, and tracks movements in this country to persuade companies to leave South Africa and investors to sell stock in companies that stay. IRRC also is a primary source of information for journalists, members of Congress, and makers of public policy at all levels as they grapple with the implications of various involvements with South Africa. What follows is drawn from recent IRRC publications.

As of early April, IRRC was reporting that 203 U.S. companies had "direct" investments in South Africa (ownership of 10 percent or more of an active South African subsidiary or affiliate). About half of these companies are represented in the Standard & Poor's top 500, and they include more than 70 percent of the international oil, drug, chemical, and automotive companies among the S&P 500.

From the U.S. point of view, American business involvement in South Africa is relatively small—just more than one-half of 1 percent of all American direct investment abroad. For more U.S. firms operating in South Africa, their investment there represents less than 1 percent of their total assets. Within the South African economy, however, U.S. subsidiaries play a much larger role, although not a critical one. American-owned companies control almost half of South Africa's petroleum and computer industries, about a third of its automotive industry, and large shares of its chemical and drug industries.

U.S. companies employ roughly 80,000 workers in South Africa, about 60 percent of them non-whites, representing some 6 percent of all employees in the manufacturing sector. Workers at U.S. subsidiaries include 0.8 percent of the more than 6 million black workers in South Africa, just under 2 percent of the coloreds and Asians, and 2.3 percent of the whites.

The last two years have seen rapidly escalating withdrawals of U.S. companies from South Africa. From seven in 1984, the numbers jumped to 40 in 1985, and 49 in 1986. Thus far in 1987, 11 companies have left, and 15 others have announced their intentions to leave. Events in both South Africa and the United States are making withdrawal increasingly attractive for U.S. firms. In South Africa, the poor performance of the economy and chronic civil unrest are leading many companies to reassess the wisdom of keeping their assets there. The mounting evidence that Pretoria is not willing to contemplate a significant transfer of political power to blacks is another reason to fear for the future stability of South Africa.

American businessmen have told IRRC that the South African government is visibly less willing to listen to their calls for change than it was a year ago. In the United States, many business leaders believe that enactment of an economic sanctions bill last October is a fore­runner of more restrictive sanctions to come, perhaps including a legislative mandate for all U.S. companies to withdraw. Decisions by several major U.S. cities to boycott companies doing business in South Africa have deprived some firms of municipal business. And the Reverend Leon Sullivan, whose set of equal opportunity principles has guided many companies' operations both in and out of the workplace in South Africa for a decade, has pledged to walk away from the principles and call for the withdrawal of all U.S. companies if all apartheid statutes have not been removed from the books by May 31, 1987.

The effect of this disinvestment in South Africa is difficult to assess. One immediate part of the question is the displacement of workers. Of the 107 companies that have withdrawn since January 1, 1984, only 21 have actually closed their operations in South Africa, and altogether they employed 177 workers. Most of the other companies have sold their assets to other buyers who will keep operating, with little or no effect on employment levels. Many of the U.S. companies that have withdrawn have entered into licensing, distribution, or franchise agreements with the purchasers that will permit continued access to U.S. technology and products.

A longer-term question might be the effectiveness of U.S. firms in influencing change in South Africa. Many U.S. firms have contributed to change through workplace reforms that have resulted in a better organized and better skilled black work force. The economy's greater dependence on these skilled black workers, and the increased organizational capability that their unions give black workers, could have eventual political consequences. The companies also have achieved some success in breaking down social segregation in the broader society, ranging from the elimination of apartheid on beaches in Port Elizabeth to the opening of integrated dormitories for college students in white residential areas.

Nonetheless, apartheid continues. Fundamental political change in South Africa will be the outcome of a struggle for power between defenders of white political control and persons dedicated to ending white political domination. Each side has various strengths and weaknesses, and each side has differing means of coercion at its disposal to...
attempt to enforce compliance with its view of how South Africa should be governed. The business community as a whole stands somewhere in the middle of this equation—not satisfied that Pretoria is going far enough, but not supportive of unfettered black majority rule either, searching for a political formula that will transfer some political power to blacks but still protect white interests.

While the withdrawal of one U.S. company would not have a decisive impact, a pullout by many U.S. companies over a fairly short period would affect the relative strengths of various key political and social groups, thereby altering the environment in which the political future of the country would be hammered out. But whether a U.S. withdrawal would encourage the emergence of a legitimate majority government in South Africa or push the country even closer than it already is to full-blown authoritarian rule is very difficult to predict. In part, this is because no crippling economic or dramatic attitudinal changes would arise from a U.S. withdrawal. Scenarios of economic disruption and political upheaval as a result of American firms pulling out are unrealistic. But withdrawal would lead to increased political polarization and heightened levels of violence, both directed against the government and directed by the government against its opponents.

One of two scenarios could emerge. The government, faced with a decline in its relative strength, might continue with its current program of repression and reform on its terms. Or the government might make a dramatic move toward negotiation with representative black leaders. The available evidence suggests that Pretoria is most likely to engage in a strategy of repression and reform in response to the altered circumstances that withdrawal of U.S. companies would bring about. The strongest argument in support of this conclusion is that this is the South African government’s current strategy in response to the political forces it now faces and that a U.S. pullout would not significantly alter the balance of forces in the country.

If Pretoria instituted a renewed crackdown on dissent following a pullout of U.S. companies, it would be confronted by an African National Congress (ANC) that was enjoying greater popular support because of that same pullout. It is likely that the ANC, aided by its supporters within South Africa, would raise the costs of continued white domination by means of stepped-up attacks on government facilities, security forces, and, increasingly, on “soft” civilian targets. The result of this conflict could be either a sort of violent equilibrium or a decision to seek a negotiated political settlement as preferable to continued violence.

Thus one finds that neither the continued presence of U.S. firms in South Africa nor their withdrawal significantly alters the likelihood of a transition from white political domination to majority rule. The political temperature would be raised by withdrawal, but the underlying balance of political forces probably would stay essentially unchanged.

—Compiled by Margaret Carroll, ’61, of Washington, D.C. Carroll is a member of the Lawrence University Board of Trustees.
Pride and Prejudice

Is a world without prejudice possible?
From a psychological and historical standpoint, perhaps not.

by Peter Glick,
assistant professor of psychology,
and Paul Cohen,
assistant professor of history

FROM HOWARD BEACH, New York, to Forsyth County, Georgia, the nation recently has witnessed a sharp rise in ethnic hostility. From a backlash against the economic and scholastic success of Asian Americans to a George Washington University fraternity's sponsorship of "White History Week," these episodes are no longer restricted to such fringe groups as the Ku Klux Klan.

Why, despite the great strides during the 60s in civil rights legislation which inspired optimism that prejudice might soon be eradicated, is prejudice on the rise? We like to believe that we live in an enlightened and civilized age in which it is possible to achieve Martin...
Luther King, Jr.'s dream of a world without prejudice. But the current increase in racial hostility suggests a need to reassess whether this dream is likely to become a reality in the modern world.

In considering prejudice from a broad historical standpoint, the most obvious question is this: Why has the 20th century, a century of global democratization, religious ecumenicism, and decreasing ethnic and sex discrimination, also yielded the Holocaust and genocide, the Ku Klux Klan and apartheid, Idi Amin and Jim Jones? Why, at the time when Western societies have repudiated social discrimination, is ethnic hostility as prevalent as ever, or even on the rise?

A view of modernity from the standpoint of its European roots might provide a broader perspective on the problem. In the Old World—that is, Europe prior to the French and Industrial revolutions of the late 18th century—the social order was viewed and experienced as part of what historian Arthur Lovejoy has termed the "Great Chain of Being," a sacred hierarchy which stretched from God on down to the least significant creatures of the world.

Man "cannot live without order," wrote a 17th-century French jurist, "Because we cannot live together in equality of condition, it is necessary that some command and others obey." Thus, in the Old World, human beings were ordered hierarchically according to their membership in permanent social groups. Within this hierarchy, each person was not an individual equal to all other individuals, but rather a member of the aristocracy, a townsman, a Churchman, or a member of a trade guild. Each of these statuses was considered permanent and was sanctioned by a set of private laws, or privileges. In short, all men of the Old World were born legally unequal. Furthermore, a man of the Old World defined himself in terms of his local community—as a citizen of Burgundy, for example, rather than France—and was likely to know the people with whom he interacted personally and intimately.

Under this system, inequality between various groups was assumed if not always embraced. A serf might chafe at the command of his local noble, but he would scarcely accuse his lord of prejudice against serfs. Nor would Shakespeare be accused in his own time of ethnocentrism for his portrayal of Shylock in *The Merchant of Venice*. It was only in the 18th century, when the Old World hierarchy was in crisis, that a new conception of society began to appear, one that reflected the scientific, industrial, and democratic revolutions which overturned the Western world between the 17th and 19th centuries.

The resulting modern paradigm repudiated the idea of a natural hierarchy of social groups in favor of the notion that society is composed of a conglomerate of individuals, all of whom were "created equal." In addition, modern social science sought to make a rational calculus of society, history, and politics in order to render human existence more cost efficient and materially comfortable—to achieve the greatest good for the greatest number.

This modern set of assumptions is intimately tied to our present-day notions of prejudice. Once we assume that each individual is equal and that individuals, rather than social groups, are the primary units upon which society is built, it follows naturally that inequality between social groups is wrong and immoral. In the Old World, it was appropriate to judge individuals and treat them differently purely on the basis of their membership in a given social group. In the modern world, such behavior goes against our basic assumption that each person should be treated according to his or her own merit rather than according to a group affiliation.

Given that we no longer consider unequal treatment of groups in society to be justifiable, and that we now believe the old aristocracy to have been unfair in its treatment of serfs, why has not prejudice and ethnocentrism disappeared, or at least diminished? Might there be constants in human nature which transcend the "progress" of history? Recent work in social psychology suggests that this is the case; more specifically, that the modern desire to treat each person purely as an individual is, from a psychological standpoint, a virtually impossible task.

While human beings are, indeed, reasoning animals, they also are, according to the work of contemporary psychologists, limited in their reasoning...
capacity. Accordingly, we are quite economical in allocating our mental resources, particularly when confronting the difficult cognitive task of perceiving what another individual is truly like. Often we must make these judgments quickly and with little information—as when we hire someone based on a resume and a short interview. Denied direct access to the thoughts and feelings of others, we are restricted to drawing inferences by observing behavior. To further complicate matters, others may deliberately mislead us into forming false impressions. In the face of such limitations and the necessity to make decisions quickly, our only choice is to adopt simple reasoning strategies, rules-of-thumb, that reduce the complexity to manageable proportions. One of these is the use of social categories or stereotypes that give us the ability to “pre-judge” others on the basis of limited information about them.

But can we explain the prevalence of ethnic hostility in the modern world solely by the need to simplify the complexities with which we are confronted? While the need for simplification can explain why we so readily form stereotypes about others, it does not explain why stereotypes are so often hostile. After all, complimentary stereotypes would help us to simplify our world just as easily as derogatory ones. To understand why ethnic stereotypes are predominantly hostile, consider the work of the European social psychologist Henri Tajfel, who discovered that we may discriminate against groups to which we do not belong simply because we belong to another group.

Tajfel performed an experiment in which the participants were assigned to two different groups at random. Participants knew that their group assignment was based on the toss of a coin. The groups were then given various meaningless names (like the “A’s” and “B’s,” or “Kappas” and “Phis”). Yet despite the explicitly temporary and superficial nature of their group affiliations, Tajfel found a strong in-group bias when he asked his subjects to give their impressions of those in other groups. On personality judgments such as “fairness” and “likability,” participants gave more favorable ratings to members of their own group.

Why should such a result occur? Tajfel theorized that the tendency toward in-group favoritism is an extension of a basic human trait—ego-centricism—which derives from the need to have a positive self-image. We can think of our self-image as having two components: a personal identity and many social identities—as many as the different groups with which we identify (although only one or two such identities is likely to be salient at a given time). Assuming that we all seek to maintain a positive self-image, we can do so by enhancing either our personal identity or one of our group identities. By thinking that our group is better than others, we can enhance and maintain our own self-esteem.

Other researchers have supported this interpretation by repeating the experiment with one added feature—participants were given standard psychological tests of self-esteem. In comparison to control subjects who were not given any group identification, all who were assigned to a group scored higher in self-esteem. Thus, simply being assigned to a particular group and being allowed to express their preference for it gave subjects an enhanced sense of self-worth.

Tajfel’s results suggest that people attempt to enhance their self-esteem through even the most impersonal and temporary of group affiliations. Given the plethora of impermanent groups which modernity offers, and the possibility that each and every one of them might command, at least temporarily, the loyal devotion of its members, this tendency suggests that, in the contemporary world, group hostilities are both ever-present and radically unpredictable.

Whether at a British soccer match or a city council meeting in Chicago, the preconditions for group prejudice and hostility are present. And perhaps it is the failure of such impermanent and temporary groups to meet fully our communal needs that accounts for the disproportionate explosiveness which so often accompanies them. Such an explanation fits well with Hannah Arendt’s characterization of Adolf Eichmann, the engineer of Nazi Germany’s “Final Solution.” Eichmann, Arendt argues, was not an inhuman
"We may discriminate against groups to which we do not belong simply because we belong to another group."

monster or even a Jew-hater, but rather a "terrifyingly normal" bureaucrat who adopted the Nazi ideology because of the simple world-view it offered and because it gave him a sense of self-worth which he was unable to attain on his own.

In short, modern civilization may be, as Sigmund Freud suggested for other reasons, unpsychological or unrealistic in its expectations. Recent studies have suggested that human beings are, psychologically speaking, fundamentally limited and conservative creatures: we must oversimplify our world in order to control it, and we seek out group identifications in order to feel good about ourselves. Yet we moderns have created an immensely complex, socially fragmented, and impersonal world which requires its citizens to be mobile and autonomous on the one hand and which offers them an endless, but perhaps unfulfilling, menu of impermanent group affiliations on the other hand.

It is no surprise, then, that the 20th century has produced ethnic hostility on an unprecedented scale. What, after all, do the Nazis, the Islamic fundamentalists, the Jonestown cult, the members of South Africa’s National Party, and the Ku Klux Klan all have in common if not a universal, permanent group affiliation coupled with a philosophy that reduces a complex world to simple black and white categories?

This article originally was presented as a Phi Beta Kappa lecture. It also has appeared in Black Issues in Higher Education.
Blue Vinyl

Bruce Iglauer's, '69,
Alligator Records grooves the blues

by Dan Kening

As PREPARATIONS for the fourth annual Chicago Blues Festival (June 5th through 7th) focus worldwide attention on that city's solid claim to the title 'Home of the Blues,' fans of contemporary blues also know Chicago as the home of the "Genuine House-rockin' Music" issuing from Edgewater-based Alligator Records. And for many of them, "Alligator" is synonymous with founder and president Bruce Iglauer, '69.

Iglauer presides over a record label whose roster reads like a who's who of modern blues: Lonnie Brooks, Koko Taylor, Albert Collins, Son Seals, James Cotton, Jimmy Johnson, Buddy Guy, and Clarence "Gatemouth" Brown. In the past few years, white musicians who straddle the line between rock and blues—among them Johnny Winter, Roy Buchanan, and Lonnie Mack—have joined the list. Alligator artists have been nominated for a total of 20 Grammy awards—more citations in the traditional blues category than any other record company.

Dressed for comfort rather than chic in his standard sweater and cords, the scrappily-bearded Iglauer is the antithesis of the Giorgio Armani-clad West Coast record executive. You won't see a panoramic view of the Hollywood hills from his office window either, just an unobstructed view of Dino's Foods across the street. And while based in a converted three-flat sharing a stretch of Devon Avenue with neighbors Speedy Wash and the Kiev Smoke Deli, it's still a far cry from the company's long-time headquarters in Iglauer's house. Recalls Iglauer, "I had people working at the dining room table, the living room had become an office, and my desk was in my bedroom where people would have to come in and sit on my bed to talk to me."

What started out 16 years ago as a one-man "little mail-order record company" has grown to be what is generally acknowledged as the genre's
A native of Cincinnati, Iglauer began making regular pilgrimages to Chicago's West and South Side blues clubs while studying theatre history at Lawrence. He also played blues music as a disc jockey on the college's radio station, WLFM, and, as a member of the student activities board, arranged several on-campus blues concerts. Through promoting concerts with artists like Howlin' Wolf and Luther Allison, Iglauer met Delmark Records' proprietor Bob Koester, who hired him as a $30-a-week shipping clerk after he graduated. Iglauer notes that both Koester and Lawrence's professor emeritus of theatre and drama Ted Cloak were father figures for him. Of Cloak he says, "He was crucial in giving me the confidence to follow my own path and to trust in my own abilities."

On one of his regular blues-bar visits, Iglauer heard slide guitar whiz Hound Dog Taylor, and was impressed enough to want to record him. Iglauer used a $2,500 inheritance to finance recording and pressing an album. Convinced that young, white, record buyers would respond to the blues if the music were as aggressively marketed as rock was, he hit the road, visiting radio stations while carting along 900 Hound Dog Taylor records in the back of his green 1971 Chevy Vega. Buoyed by the positive response from both college outlets and what were then called "progressive" rock stations, Iglauer parted with Koester in the middle of 1972 to concentrate on Alligator.

The label's name comes from Iglauer's nickname, "Little Alligator," contributed by a girlfriend to describe his habit of clicking his teeth together loudly when listening to music. Even the selection of the company's name marked Iglauer, from the start, as an astute businessman. "I wanted a name that started with 'A,' because then I would be at the top of people's payables pile," he explains. "And besides, 'Aardvark' was taken."

As the company has grown, Iglauer has developed an almost paternal relationship with Alligator artists—who all
record for him on handshake agreements—and staffers alike. "I have a strong sense of family," he explains. "My father died when I was real young, and I read that, psychologically, boys whose fathers die when they're young want to be father to the world. That's very much of what I am. I don't have kids; I don't have a wife. The Alligator staff and artists are my extended family."

As for his biological family, Iglauer quips, "My mother didn't believe I had a real job until my name appeared in The New York Times when I was 31. She's proud of me, but I think she would prefer it if I were a doctor."

Along with his day-to-day duties, which include attempting to locate stranded musicians, arguing with accountants, and trying to get money from independent distributors, Iglauer not only manages the careers of Koko Taylor, Albert Collins, and Lonnie Brooks, but also produces or co-produces about 70 percent of the label's releases. He's accompanied Alligator artists to Europe, Greece, Australia, and Japan, and would like to bring the blues to China.

Just back from her eighth European tour, Koko Taylor, who has been recording for Alligator since 1975, remains one of Iglauer's biggest boosters. "He's done a lot for my career," says the recipient of a Grammy nomination last year for her Queen of the Blues album. "For me and the rest of the Alligator artists, he works as hard for us as he does for himself. He's constantly pushing forward with his business. Still," she laughs, "sometimes I tell him, 'Bruce, you need to unwind and go somewhere and get drunk!'"

While Alligator's roster isn't limited to Chicago-based artists, the company's commitment to the city's musicians remains strong. Blues harpist James Cotton's recent live album was recorded at Biddy Mulligan's on the city's Far North Side, and a new anthology featuring younger Chicago blues talent such as Donald Kinsey, Melvin Taylor, and Lil' Ed and the Blues Imperials was released in February. Iglauer is a member of the blues festival's talent committee, and one of the company's most successful records—the critically acclaimed Showdown featuring the guitar triumvirate of Collins, Johnny Copeland, and Robert Cray—was inspired by a similar grouping at the festival.

While the demands of running Alligator increase each year, and Iglauer finds himself spending less time haunting the blues clubs, his passion for the music remains as strong as when he first heard Hound Dog Taylor in a dimly lit South Side bar 16 years ago—although that passion occasionally needs to be reawakened.

"A few years ago I was parking my car behind my house and managed to put a major league dent in my fender when I hit a tree stump," he recalls. "I came into the house furious. I had just come from the studio, where I had had an argument with one of the artists. I grabbed an Elmore James record, put it on the turntable, and played it as loud as I could until I felt OK again."

"I really believe that this music does a lot more than just entertain. There is a psychological function for the blues, because it's structured on tension and release. It winds you up like an alarm clock and lets you go. If the winding up hurts, the letting go feels so good that it's worth it."□

Dan Kening is a free-lance writer living in Chicago. A version of this story appeared in the June 1986 issue of Chicago magazine.
Fire damages Trever Hall

An April 13 fire started by an unattended burning candle caused damage of more than $150,000 to Trever Hall.

The four-story, brick residence hall sustained major smoke and water damage, as well as some electrical and structural damage. Three rooms on the first floor were gutted. The blaze forced the evacuation of more than 50 persons and resulted in minor injuries to four people, including two firefighters.

Because the entire first floor is sealed off while the university makes repairs, first floor residents and those with rooms directly above the fire area have been relocated to other residence halls for the remainder of the school year.

As a result of the fire, the university is stepping up efforts to eliminate the use of candles, which are prohibited by Lawrence University Community Council regulations. In addition, canopies, defined as anything hanging from the ceiling, will be prohibited. The university also has installed smoke detectors in all residence hall rooms.

Admissions having record year

The college is experiencing a record-breaking year in number of applications. As of April 2, 1,220 students have applied for admission to the college, 65 percent more than last year at this time and more than in any year since 1973.

Steven T. Syverson, dean of admissions and financial aid, said that although Lawrence's increase in applications is substantially larger, other colleges are experiencing increases as well. He attributes the general increase to reports from high school guidance counselors that students are applying to more colleges this year than last year.

Syverson believes that a major portion of Lawrence's increase is a result of the college's increased popularity. As a result of market research, the admissions staff has adjusted the way it represents the college to prospective students, emphasizing faculty-student interaction, for example. The Buchanan Kiewit Center has favorably impressed many students. And the college continues to offer exceptionally good aid packages to students on financial aid.

"The public has an increased recognition of the quality education offered at Lawrence. I think we will continue to see increases in applications during each of the next several years," Syverson said.

Björklunden beckons summer scholars

Once again, Björklunden, Lawrence's secluded 325-acre wooded estate on the shores of Lake Michigan in Wisconsin's Door County, is beckoning students to its one-week summer seminars.

This year's scholars will choose from the following courses:

Greek Drama; Outdoor Painting; Women in Medieval Society; TV and Society: Be Your Own Critic; Independent Study; Music in Our Lives; Draw-
ing: Open Artist Studio; Leopold, Muir, and the Land; Thirteen to One: The Odds and the Odyssey of a Constitutional Revolution; A Reverence for Wood; and The American West: Myth and Reality.

For more information, call or write Joseph Hopfensperger, Box 92, Baileys Harbor, WI 54202, 414/839-2216.

**Campus brims with activity**

Lawrentians may have complained about lack of time during the winter term; they certainly could not lament a lack of activities to occupy them. Speakers, conferences, and films topped a long list.

February marked Black History month. At Lawrence, Charlayne Hunter-Gault, renowned correspondent for the “MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour” delivered a convocation on “How Black History Saved My Life and Career.” The author of *Bloods: An Oral History of the Vietnam War by Black Veterans*, Wallace Terry, appeared at a multimedia presentation on his book, which was named one of the 10 best books of 1984 by *Time* magazine and was nominated for a Pulitzer Prize. And the Milwaukee-based Ko-Thi Dance Company brought pulsating percussion and dynamic dance to Lawrence in an evening of African-American music and more.

“Reykjavik, Iran, and Beyond,” was presented by Arthur Cyr, vice president and program director of the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations and author of three books on international relations and British politics.

John Mearsheimer addressed “Why Nuclear Weapons are Necessary to Keep Peace Between the Superpowers.” Mearsheimer, associate professor of political science at the University of Chicago and author of *Conventional Deterrence*, was joined by participants of international stature for a conference on nuclear disarmament, “Is Nuclear Disarmament Possible? or Desirable?”

The attaché in the arms control section of the Soviet Embassy, Michael Berdennikov; the director of the Institute for Defense and Disarmament Studies and founder of the nuclear freeze movement, Randall Forsberg; and U.S. Air Force Lt. Col. Stephen Fought joined Mearsheimer as conference speakers and conductors of workshops. U.S. Sen. William Proxmire spoke at the luncheon.

The United States premiere of Fulvio Tomizza’s play “The Idealist” was staged on campus. Anne Jacobson Schutte, professor of history, translated the play by the contemporary Italian novelist. Directed by Fred Gaines, associate professor of theatre and drama, “The Idealist” featured Lawrence faculty and students.

Video aficionados also had the rare opportunity to watch the medium’s highly acclaimed genius, Teddy Dibble, whose short, humorous, one-man video creations have aired on PBS’s nationally broadcast video showcase, “Alive From Off Center.”
Gifts that give back

Question: What IRS-approved, tax-sheltered investment...

- offers above-market income that also can be partially tax-free?
- allows sale of appreciated property without the payment of capital gains taxes?
- has an unusually low risk?
- is a prime example of socially responsible investing?

An impossible combination, you say? Not if you invest through a life-income gift to Lawrence. Life-income gifts, sometimes called planned gifts, are as old as the federal income tax code and as up-to-date...
as last fall’s tax reform. They provide a combination of benefits not available in any other way, and for many alumni and friends of Lawrence, they are the ideal form in which to give capital assets to the college.

To date, 21 donors have given nearly $3 million to the campaign in this way. These gifts have ranged in size from a $2,000 deferred-payment gift annuity to a $2,000,000 unitrust. In each case, the donor found it possible to help Lawrence more generously than he or she thought possible—because these gifts give back to the donor as they provide for Lawrence.

**Life-income gifts in a nutshell**

What, then, are life-income gifts, and how do they benefit Lawrence? Basically, a life-income gift is a contribution in which the donor reserves a lifetime right to the income from the contributed property. The donor makes an unqualified and irrevocable gift, but its terms require that an income from it be paid to the donor, his or her spouse, or others for as long as they live.

There are four variations on this theme—gift annuities, pooled income fund gifts, unitrusts, and annuity trusts—but all share these characteristics and provide the following benefits:

- Because the donor’s commitment is permanent, a large portion of the amount given is deductible in figuring taxable income. This income tax deduction generates important tax savings, thus increasing the donor’s income in the year of the gift and, often, in several additional years as well.
- Capital gain property, such as stocks, bonds, or real estate, held for more than six months is valued at its market value, not its cost... and no capital gains tax is levied on the transfer. In the case of highly-appreciated property, the tax savings from the gift may be equal to or greater than the original cost of the property.
- Because Lawrence is tax-exempt, it can, without paying a capital gains tax, reinvest the gift in assets earning an improved income. In fact, it is often possible to double one’s income from property by giving it away. Alternately, for gifts funded with cash, it is possible to obtain income that is partly or wholly tax-exempt.
- Life-income gifts remove property from one’s estate, bypassing probate and saving estate taxes. For the donor, then, life-income gifts improve financial security and reduce taxes. For Lawrence, they provide a vested reserve, helping ensure the financial strength of the college well into the future.

This combination provided just the right approach for each of the 21 donors who have made such gifts during the Lawrence Ahead campaign. For most of them, their strong desire to help Lawrence prepare for the future has been tempered by concern that a major gift now might jeopardize their own financial security in years to come. Life-income gifts provided the means to reconcile those competing forces.

**Improved retirement income plus a scholarship fund for Lawrence**

Take the case of a husband and wife in their mid-70s. He is a Lawrence graduate and has been an active volunteer leader of the college for decades. She is a graduate of another college. Their retirement income is largely dependent on stock bought over a 30-year period when he was an officer and director of a respected international corporation. They shared a desire to give back something to Lawrence but did not want to give up the income provided by their stock. A charitable gift annuity allowed them to support Lawrence generously and actually increase their income at the same time.

Their average cost for the stock was only $1.55 per share, but its value at the time of the gift was $34 per share. Because it yielded dividends of only 3.5 percent, they had considered selling it to improve their income. To do so would have exposed them to a stiff capital gains tax, however. The annuity provided just the right opportunity.

They contributed $101,000 worth of stock to Lawrence, which agreed, in turn, to pay them an income of $7,900 per year for as long as either of them is living. They received an income tax deduction of $50,200 and improved their annual income, in effect, from $1,20 to $2.63 per share. There was no capital gains tax to pay on the gift (although a portion of each annuity payment is treated as a capital gains distribution), and part of the income they receive will be tax-free. When the gift property is no longer needed to pay them income, it will become part of a scholarship fund they have always wanted Lawrence to have.

**A deferred gift annuity—the “charitable IRA”**

Another Lawrence alumnus, class of ’51, decided to use the gift annuity as part of his retirement investment program. Until 1987, he had been contributing $2,000 per year to an IRA. Since the 1986 tax law made IRAs noticeably less attractive, he was interested to learn more about the charitable IRA mentioned in Lawrence’s financial planning newsletter.

The development office prepared an illustration showing that if he contributed $2,000 per year to Lawrence for 13 years in exchange for an annuity to begin in the year 2000, he would obtain two important benefits: First, he would be able to deduct most of the value of those gifts as charitable contributions. Of the $26,000 he would contribute, $13,600 could be deducted from his taxable income year-by-year—not quite as good as the old IRA, but much better than the 1987 version. Second, each contribution would guarantee him income for life at an average rate of 10.5 percent of the amount he contributed. In addition, approximately 25 percent of that income would be tax-free. Finally, he would have the satisfaction of knowing that his gifts would ultimately be of help to Lawrence, for which he has a great fondness.

**A unitrust helps the donor’s sister and adds to a scholarship fund**

A Milwaukee-Downer alumnus saw in the unitrust an opportunity to do something important for Lawrence and to provide added retirement income for her older sister. She contributed $30,000 in cash to a unitrust paying 8 percent of its market value annually to her sister for life.

Unitrusts differ from annuities in that their annual income is not stated sum but, rather, a constant percentage of the trust’s market value. Because the market value is redetermined each year, this approach allows the income beneficiary to benefit from increases in market value over time, but it also carries the risk that the income will drop if the market value decreases.
Since the woman's sister is age 70, the $30,000 given for the unitrust entitles the donor to a charitable contribution deduction of $13,600. The sister receives an initial annual income of $2,400 per year, an amount that may increase as the trust assets increase in value. The donor has the satisfaction not only of having helped her sister but also of knowing that her gift will eventually be added to a scholarship to which she has been contributing annually for some time.

**Gifts large and small**

Life-income gifts to Lawrence since the beginning of the *Lawrence Ahead* campaign have varied greatly in size. Gifts to the pooled income fund, for example, have ranged from $1,000 to more than $20,000. Gift annuities have been established at sizes between $2,000 and $250,000. The smallest unitrust received during the campaign has been $30,000, and the largest more than $1,000,000.

In fact, the largest commitment the college has ever received from a living individual came in the form of a unitrust to which the donor subsequently added. By using the unitrust approach, he was able to express his great affection for Lawrence by making a leadership campaign gift while at the same time protecting his income for the remainder of his life and diversifying his investment portfolio without incurring a capital gains tax.

There are 17 other stories about life-income gifts to Lawrence during the *Lawrence Ahead* campaign. There is the story of a retired businessman who used $50,000 in a closely-held stock to create an annuity trust for his wife's benefit; of a retired librarian who twice converted stock-market windfalls into a lifetime income and, eventually, an endowed book fund for the library; of a former teacher who saw in the pooled income fund a way to help Lawrence, herself, and a cousin to whom fate had not been kind.

In each case, the life-income gift, because it is a gift that gives back, made it possible for donors to provide the support they wanted Lawrence to have while preserving, and often enhancing, their own financial security or that of someone they care about deeply.

Can a life-income gift work for you? Contact the Lawrence Development Office to find out. For an informative brochure about life-income gifts, to begin receiving the Lawrence University Financial Planner, or for the answer to a particular question you may have, contact Steve Hirby, Lawrence's director of development. He may be reached by phone at 414/735-6553 (collect if you wish), or by mail at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wisconsin 54912.
Lawrence Ahead

Major foundation gifts boost Lawrence Ahead $500,000

Recent gifts and grants from major national foundations reflect a strong and growing national respect for Lawrence's academic program. While our place among the best liberal arts colleges has long been acknowledged in academic circles, it is increasingly evident that many of the nation's most prestigious foundations have come to share that view. Competition for support from these discriminating sources is almost as keen for the recognition as for the financial consequences, and these recent commitments indicate the success of Lawrence Ahead in both respects.

The Pew Charitable Trusts of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is among the oldest and most respected foundations in the country. With combined assets of $2.39 billion, it is the nation's third largest foundation and, as such, annually reviews grant applications from nearly every private college. Its grant of $250,000 for the purchase of scientific equipment, the first ever received by Lawrence from Pew, recognizes the excellence of our program in the natural sciences and put the college in the elite company of colleges receiving Pew support. The grant, along with previous ones from W.M. Keck, the Camille and Henry Dreyfus, the United States Steel, the General Electric, and the Amoco foundations, will be of great benefit to the college's teaching and research capabilities.

The Arthur Vining Davis Foundations of Jacksonville, Florida, is another extremely selective and widely respected foundation. Established by the former president and chairman of ALCOA, it focuses its attention on institutions with outstanding records of teaching and learning. Its $100,000 grant to Lawrence, also the first ever from that source, for the construction of the new art center, is another prized indication of Lawrence's national reputation.

The J. Paul Getty Trust of Los Angeles, California, is a relatively new foundation, but one of the largest in the nation. The activities of the trust focus on the visual arts and include support for the conservation of distinctive collections. Its $17,500 matching grant for the conservation of works in Lawrence's La Vera Pohl Collection of German Expressionist Art not only increases the availability of scholarship funds but also demonstrates to the art world the significance of this collection. Bequeathed to the college in 1982, this outstanding group of 213 artworks—primarily watercolors, drawings, and prints—includes a number of works of scholarly significance. A conservation survey undertaken by Internmuseum Laboratories of Oberlin, Ohio, indicated that a number of pieces must be treated in order to preserve them and to enable the college to exhibit them. These efforts will be undertaken throughout the next two years so that the collection will be ready for exhibition when the new art center is finished. This grant is issued as a challenge and must be matched on a one-to-one basis. Lawrence also has just received a second grant from the National Endowment for the Arts.

Closer to home, the CUNA Mutual Insurance Group Charitable Foundation of Madison, Wisconsin, awarded Lawrence a grant of $125,000 to establish the CUNA Mutual Endowment Fund. Income from this endowment will provide scholarships to talented and deserving students who are accepted for admission to the college.

Despite the fact that Lawrence Ahead has attracted more gifts and grants for scholarships than for any other campaign goal, increasing the availability of scholarship funds remains a top priority because more than half of all Lawrence students need financial assistance from the college. The college is grateful to the foundation and particularly to Robert L. Curry, '48, longtime CEO of CUNA Mutual Insurance Company.

Campaign Progress Report
April 27, 1987

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Showtime

Lawrence Opera Theatre celebrates its 25th anniversary

William Sharp, '73, as Aeneas
Joseph Graziano, '90, as Aeneas

Kenneth Bozeman, associate professor of music, as a Trojan Sailor; and David Larkin, '88, as a Trojan Soldier and Sailor

Richmond Frielund, assistant professor of theatre and drama, set and lighting designer

Marianne Embree, '89, as Belinda, and Lisa Stachowicz, '88, as Dido

Elisabeth Van Ingen, '75, as Belinda

Lynn Trepel-Caglar, '73, also returned to campus. She sang the Sorceress role.
Margaret Kates, '91, as the First Witch

Dido and Aeneas

Lawrence Opera Theatre commemorated its 25th anniversary in April with the re-creation of the college's stunningly successful 1973 production of Henry Purcell's classic tragedy, *Dido and Aeneas*. Hailed as the finest production in Opera Theatre's history, this year's celebratory presentation included two performances featuring the four Lawrence graduates who starred in the 1973 cast, all of whom now sing professionally here and abroad, and an all-student performance.

Weeks of work went into the production. Sets were designed and built, costumes sewn and fitted, dances choreographed and practiced, the orchestra and choir prepared, the singers rehearsed. In the end, it all came together beautifully. The house lights dimmed, the audience fell silent, the curtain went up. It was showtime—and what a show it was!
Winter sports wrap-up

Men's basketball (10-12)
The Vikings have served notice that they are a team to be reckoned with in the very near future. With only one senior and a starting lineup that featured three sophomores and a pair of juniors, the Vikings finished 10-12 overall and 5-9 in the Midwest Conference (MC). Included in the conference wins were one-point thrillers over long-time nemesis Beloit and St. Norbert colleges. Three of the Vikes' losses were two-point heartbreakers.

Sophomores Reggie Geans and Shawn Koerner led the Vikes in scoring with 14.8 and 14.4 season averages, respectively. Both became a piece of Lawrence trivia at the end of the season when they were named to the all-MC team, the first and only time in Lawrence history that two players in the same season earned these honors.

The Vikes were far from a two-man team, however. Junior forward Louis Wool did yeoman's work inside with his 6-foot-2 body, averaging 11.8 points and 8.6 rebounds. Junior Bill McNamara established himself as one of the top point guards in the conference. His 69 assists this season was the fourth-best total in LU history. And sophomore Steve Wool, a 6-foot-2 guard, became a force off the bench, averaging 7.3 points and 4.7 rebounds per game.

Women's basketball (2-20)
The Midwest Conference (MC) was one of only a handful of women's conferences in the country that "experienced" with the NCAA's new-fangled three-point shot this season. And the Vikings immediately took advantage of it. Freshman guard Tracie Spangenberg became a footnote in MC history when she became the first lady cager to nail a three-point shot, dropping in a jumper from behind the 19'9" line in the conference opener against Ripon.

Unfortunately, the Vikes could have used a lot more three-point shots, as they finished 2-20 overall and 0-10 in the conference for the third year in a row.

In just one season, Spangenberg established herself as one of the best players in the conference and potentially one of the greatest in the Vikes' history. Spangenberg broke four school records, including Vicki Corbell's, '80, nine-year-old record for points in a season with 359, 48 more than the old record. Spangenberg earned first team all-MC honors, joining Carol Arnosti, '84, as the only first-team MC selections in LU history.

Hockey (8-12)
After a 20-plus year history ofstudent-run and club teams, the Lawrence hockey team took to the ice in October for the first time as a varsity sport, becoming the college's 23rd varsity sport overall. Hobbled with injuries early in the season, the Vikings got off to a slow start, winning just two of their first 10 games. But after healing, they had opponents reeling, winning five in a row.

With a roster dominated by underclassmen, the Vikes finished the season with a respectable 8-12 record. Juniors Russ Spinazze and Rob Greene proved a solid one-two scoring punch, scoring 28 and 27 points, respectively, to lead the team. When Greene scored, the goals came in bunches. He twice scored four goals in one game and had one of the Vikes' two three-goal games.

Women's swimming (5-0)
Probably the most successful of all the winter sports teams, the women's swimming team went unbeaten in dual meets for the second year in a row and placed fourth at the Midwest Conference (MC) championships, the Vikes' highest finish in school history. In all, 14 varsity records were set.

The women claimed their first ever individual MC title when freshman Jeanie Miller beat the field in the 200-yard breaststroke. She also added a second-place finish in the 100-yard breaststroke. The Vikes captured their second MC title when freshmen Leslie Williams, Laura Pereira, Jenny Ackil, and senior Kara Randall combined to win the 200-yard freestyle relay, setting an MC record in the process.

Ackil and Randall both turned in outstanding performances at the conference meet. Ackil placed in four individual events, including a second in the 1,000-yard free, third in the 500-yard free, and fourth in both the 100- and 200-yard free. Randall placed third in both the 100- and 200-yard breaststroke, and fifth in both the 50- and 100-yard free.

Men's swimming (5-0)
The men's swimming team extended its dual meet winning streak to 14 in a row over the past three seasons with a 5-0 season. The Vikings capped the season with a fifth-place finish at the Midwest Conference (MC) championships.

Sophomores Wayne Hietpas and Sloan Watson paced the Vikes at the MC championships. Hietpas was the Vikes' top individual finisher, placing 7th and 8th in the 3-meter and 1-meter diving events, respectively. Watson was the only Viking to place in three individual events, finishing ninth in the 200-yard individual medley, 11th in the 200-yard backstroke, and 12th in the 100-yard backstroke.

Senior Scott Stepanski helped three relays to fifth-place finishes and added an 11th-place finish in the 100-yard freestyle. He ends his career holding three individual and two relay records.
**Fencing**

The men's and women's fencing teams made dramatic strides in their second season as a varsity sport. Competing almost exclusively against NCAA Division I opponents, the women's team recorded its first ever team wins, defeating Purdue University and University of Michigan-Dearborn. Sophomore Kristina Bross added to the team's success by becoming the first woman to finish the year with a winning record, compiling a 41-36 record.

Not to be outdone by the women, senior Tom Mish became Lawrence's winningest fencer with an impressive 44-27 record in men's foil. Mish nearly advanced to the NCAA national championships after qualifying for the Midwest Regional Tournament, where he compiled a 3-3 record.

**Wrestling**

If it weren't for bad luck, the wrestling team would have had no luck at all in 1987. Virtually crippled by injuries, the Vikings limped through the season, winning two of their three dual meets and placing seventh at the Midwest Conference (MC) championships.

Senior Bill Fischelis capped an exceptional career, placing fourth at the MC tournament for the third time. Competing at 134 pounds, Fischelis finished 16-8 for the season and 42-22 for his career to rank seventh on LU's all-time win list. Freshman Dave Meisel was the Vikes' only other conference place-winner, finishing fourth at 118 pounds.

**Indoor track**

Behind 10 record-setting performances, the men's and women's indoor track teams enjoyed one of their most successful seasons. Three of the records came at the Midwest Conference championships, where the men finished fifth and the women placed ninth.

Men's records set during the season included a pair by Steve Wereley, '89, who established LU marks in the long (23'0") and triple (44'5") jumps. Sophomore Ray Ramsey and freshman Steve Jung set records in the 440-yard dash (52.9) and the 600-yard dash (1:15.8), respectively, while the mile (3:33.5) and 800-meter relay (1:35.0) records also were broken.

Freshmen accounted for three of the women's individual records. Ellen Huber set records in the high jump (5'0") and the 60-yard hurdles (9.8), while Jill Edwards shattered the old mark in the 1,000-yard run (2:57.4). Senior Julie Horst broke her own triple jump record (33'8") and the mile-relay record was trimmed to 4:41.95.

**Football honors**

Senior Dan Galante ended his football career as the most honored player in Lawrence history. The 5-foot-9, 205-pound defensive tackle added the final touches to his brilliant career when he was named to the first team of both the Associated Press and Pizza Hut Little All-America teams. A classics and history major, Galante also received second-team recognition on the academic All-America team. During his career, he was named to seven All-America teams.

Galante wasn't the only Viking from last fall's Midwest Conference championship team to receive post-season honors. Junior linebacker Chris Lindfelt was a first-team selection on the Pizza Hut All-America team and an honorable mention pick by the Associated Press.

Senior tight end Steve Johnson received second team recognition from Pizza Hut and third team honors from the Associated Press, while junior quarterback Bill McNamara and junior defensive back Marty Johnson were honorable mention selections on the Pizza Hut and Associated Press teams, respectively.
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Chairperson, Alumni-Student Relations
William T. Egbeere, '76
Chairperson, Alumni Development
Marijane Melnsr Flom
Chairperson, Alumni Clubs and Association Programs
Judy Jahnke Gildemeister, M-D '64
Secretary
Andrew S. Mead, '77
Chairperson, Public Affairs
Marcia Duin Mentkowski, M-D '61
Chairperson, Alumni Admissions
Christopher M. Vernon, '67
Chairperson, Nominations and Awards

Jane Nelson Aziz, '66
Member-at-large
William M. Bauer, '72
William W. Bremer
Faculty Representative
Joan Strehlow Des Isles, M-D '38
Robert J. Felker, '50
Jane Rittenhouse Floreine, '75
Helen Buscher Franke, '60
David E. Frasch, '69
John D. Gilpin, '72
Marcia A. Ketchum, '71
Phillip W. Mancini, '71
Todd J. Mitchell, '65
Member-at-large
Michael G. O'Neill, '65
Margaret J. Park, M-D '40
Dennis P. Quinlan, '74
Member-at-large
Jone Bocher Riester, '72
Member-at-large
Phyllis Anderson Roberts, '56
Ira G. Rock, '74
Marlene Crump Widin, M-D '55
Jean Lampert Woy, '65

23 Arthur G. Gauerke, Wheaton, Ill., flew to Tucson last February to assist in building new homes for Wycliff Bible translators who were required to leave Mexico. Willa Pfeffing Murray, Janesville, Wis., recently took a trip to Denmark and Norway. John H. Purves, Sturgeon Bay, Wis., recently wrote a book about Roen's Steamship Company, the company he was employed by for 47 years.

24 Norton "Doc" Masterson, Stevens Point, Wis., is a retired actuary who still does consulting work for insurance companies. He also devotes his time to research and writing about the economy for professional journals. Doc takes pride in continuing to do an annual update on his study, "Economic Factors in Casualty/Liability Insurance Claims Costs." He devised an index at Harvard University which now is a standard guide in the insurance industry.

25 55th Reunion—June 19-21, 1987

Gordon Bubolz, Appleton, is chairman of the board of Secura life insurance companies. He also is president and founder of Natural Area Preservation, an organization which has worked toward the preservation of ten wilderness beauty areas in northeastern Wisconsin. Maxine Fraser McDougal, Syracuse, Ind., traveled to Scotland, Ireland, and Great Britain in July 1986. Arthur J. Smith, Denver, celebrated his 50th wedding anniversary in 1986. In addition, he and his wife took a trip to New Zealand, Australia, and Hawaii.

27 60th Reunion—June 19-21, 1987

Murra Wickert Weller, Appleton, accompanied by her daughters Janis Weller Mink, '52, and Bonny Weller Facetti, '63, taught bridge and backgammon on a cruise ship in the Caribbean this year.

28 60th Reunion—June 17-19, 1988

29 Paul Gebke, Appleton, keeps busy with his gardening/nursery business. He and his wife have annual reunions with Paul's service buddies, this year marking their 59th reunion, in Illinois. Winfred Herberg, Mayville, Wis., and his wife have returned from a 64-day cruise around South America. In addition to sightseeing at each of the 18 ports where their ship docked, they made overland excursions to Igazu Falls, Brasilia, and the Chilean lake country. Charles Peterson, Weyauwega, Wis., after spending some 40 years in the feed and seed business, occupies his time with community interests, such as the local school board, library board, and the zoning board of appeals. Mary Bohr Schafer, Clintonville, Wis., took a trip to Europe two summers ago with her grandchildren. They traveled to England, France, Germany, Switzerland, and Holland.

30 55th Reunion—June 17-19, 1988

Hollace Roberts, Green Valley, Ariz., founder and first chairman of the Green Valley Educational Advisory Council, received the "Education Service Award" at the "Education Is Fun" fair this year. He was recognized for his dedication and service to the cause of expanding educational opportunities for Green Valley residents.

31 Inspired by their 55th reunion last year, Dorothy Gesch Hathaway, M-D, Wauwatosa, Wis., and Marguerite Anacker Prachtausen, M-D, Milwaukee, visited Harriet Biersach Hopkinson, M-D, in Washington, D.C., in November 1986. All three women visited Doris Green Heinz, M-D, in Richmond, Va., Russell Danburg, Gainesville, Fla., painted a watercolor which was featured on the cover of the winter edition of Florida magazine. Russell is a self-taught artist who has been painting for 58 years.

32 55th Reunion—June 19-21, 1987

Mary Jane Anderson Bridges, M-D, and her husband, Charles, Escondido, Calif., are now fully retired. They celebrated their 50th wedding anniversary in Hawaii. Gordon Greiner, Porter, Ind., took a 4,000-mile bus trip through Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. Gordon and his wife volunteer to Save the Dunes Council, an environmental group which was founded by Dorothy Richardson Buell, '11. Marjorie Hoffinan Hagan, M-D, Madison, Wis., spends her winters in Naples, Fla. Marjorie is active in literary, musical, and civic organizations. Last year she was awarded a certificate of appreciation from the Florida division of the AAUW. Henriette Scheele Kneevens Henning, M-D, Janet Penner TeSelle, M-D '33, Kathy Thomas Richardson, M-D '35, and Esther Straussburger Friedley, M-D '26, shared information this past holiday season about the song "Twelve Days of Christmas" with the Associated Press. It is believed that Emily Frances Brown, a professor at Milwaukee-Downer, learned of the song while at Oxford University in 1909 and brought it back to teach her students. The women suspect that someone heard or sang the song at Milwaukee-Downer and launched its popularity nationwide.

Henriette Scheele Kneevens Henning, M-D, Sheboygan, Wis., reports that personal papers of Marie Adams, M-D '14, have been placed in the Lawrence University Archives. Lila Locksmith Huberty, Appleton, is retired but continues to teach
John A. Behnke, '27: science wordsmith


Education: Attended Lawrence College from 1923 to 1925. Bachelor's degree in humanities from the University of Wisconsin in 1928. Master's degree in English from Harvard University in 1929.

Career highlights: Editorship of BioScience, the journal of the American Institute of Biological Sciences, and The Biology of Aging, a book that remains the definitive study on that topic.

Interests: Writing and swimming.

John A. Behnke, '27, never took a science course at Lawrence. But that didn't prevent him from assuming the editorship of BioScience—and from making what the executive director of the American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS) calls extraordinary contributions to scientific literacy.

Behnke accepted the position as editor of the AIBS journal for professionals in all fields of biology after he had retired from a career in publishing. With a master's degree in English from Harvard, he had entered the publishing business in 1929, working for various lengths of time at The MacMillan Company, W.B. Saunders Company, W.H. Freeman and Company, and The Ronald Press Company.

It was while at W.B. Saunders Company that Behnke "metamorphosed into a pseudoscientist and learned how to be an editor," as he put it. Summers spent at the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, did the trick.

"I got my feet wet, and I stayed with it," he said.

After retiring from The Ronald Press Company at the mandatory retirement age of 65 in 1970, Behnke was recruited by the AIBS to edit their monthly publication.

"It needed someone to take a hold of it and give it direction," Behnke remembers. He liked "digging into this task. I didn't create the science, but I created the direction that the publishing went," he said.

AIBS executive director Charles Chambers said that Behnke immediately upgraded BioScience, both in design and content, and increased the readership several fold. "He introduced many editorial innovations that have stood us in good stead since then," Chambers said.


Behnke praises his education at Lawrence. Colleague William Van der Kloot, a professor at the State University of New York at Stony Brook, thinks Lawrence should praise Behnke:

"It has always struck me that John is representative of what a true liberal education should produce: A person with broad talents and broad interests. While his expertise was as an editor and publisher, his knowledge and enthusiasm for science is outstanding. He has made distinguished contributions in enhancing scientific communication, both written and verbal. Lawrence College should be extremely proud of having produced such a notable figure in American science.'"
language classes. This fall she taught Spanish at the University of Wisconsin-Fox Valley Outreach Program and Spanish and French classes for children at the Y Community Center in Neenah, Wis. Myles MacMillan, Rochester, N.Y., his wife, and friends rented a narrow boat and cruised the canals of England’s Midlands for a week. He reports that the English countryside is beautiful. Ruth Steidle Radimersky, M·D, and her husband, George, Venice, Fla., took a trip to Hawaii last fall. In the past, they have traveled to Europe. During their next trip, they may explore the Far Pacific area. Mary Wood Sorensen, Hoffman Estates, Ill., retired from the Fine Arts Academy in June 1985 and now is composing on her own. She had a program of her compositions performed in February 1987.

36 Helen Terry Albrecht, M·D, Clarksville, Va., celebrated her 50th wedding anniversary in June 1986. Lorraine Wolfe Eskew, M·D, Washington, D.C., recently took a theatre tour of London and planned to go to New Zealand and Australia in February. Margaret Griesshaber Knowles, M·D, Sun City Center, Fla., and her husband recently traveled to Bavaria, Austria, Switzerland, the Italian Alps, Luxembourg, and Iceland. Jane Rettte Moe, M·D, Highlands, N.C., celebrated her 50th wedding anniversary in August 1986. Lucile Bushardt Peters, M·D, Milwaukee, and her husband attended an Elderhostel in New England this past fall and then took a fall color tour of the area.

37 50th Reunion—June 19-21, 1987
Audrey Cole Corbett, M·D, Redwood Falls, Minn., celebrates her golden wedding anniversary in June of this year. Gladys McCoskie Smalley, Greenbrae, Calif., writes that she and her husband will be unable to attend this summer’s reunion because of a trip to New York for a 50th West Point reunion and a visit with grandchildren.

38 50th Reunion—June 17-19, 1988
Annames Savidis Frazier, Waldoboro, Maine, has retired after teaching math for 15 years. She keeps busy with the U.S. Power Squadron, the AAWF, the local women’s club, the Guild of Spinners and Weavers, and the county extension. She also has a small business making hand-dipped candles for the Christmas season.

John Spencer Johnson, Las Vegas, N.Mex., is New Mexico’s AARP state coordinator. Irene L. Luethge, Kiel, Wis., enjoys seasonal events on her 120 wild Kettle Moraine acres. She is a past president of the Friends of the Clearing in Door County, Wis., serves on the national advisory council of the University of Wisconsin-Madison’s Max Kade Institute for German-American studies. In May, Irene won an honorable mention award in the annual Yarns of Yesteryear contest in Wisconsin for a story about her pioneer settler great-grandparents in 1847. Clark Nixon, Onalaska, Wis., is retiring from the Bank of Galena after more than 32 years of service. He has been a director of the bank since 1955 and its president since 1959. Clark also is retiring from the Bank of Holmen, where he has been a director since 1967 and its president since 1969. In addition, he was a pension actuary and president for 30 years of Pension & Profit Sharing Planners, a consulting firm, and operated Compensation Consultants, a life insurance agency. Carla Naber Urbaine, Burns Harbor, Ind., was the first recipient of the Carla Urbaine Award, sponsored by the Drifting Dunes Girl Scout Council. She received the award for being an "ideal role model" and for her "humanitarian spirit." Carla has spent 58 of her 68 years in scouting.

42 45th Reunion—June 17-19, 1988

World War II reunion
Plans are underway for a World War II reunion for alumni in the classes of 1943-48. This event will take place on Reunion Weekend, June 17-19, 1988, and is chaired by Bill Luedtke, '45. Additional information will be forthcoming next fall. Mark your calendars now and plan to attend.

47 40th Reunion—June 19-21, 1987
Betty Domrose Brown, M·D, Green Bay, is coordinator of news services at the University of Wisconsin-Green Bay. She also is first violinist in the Green Bay Symphony and Sebastian Chamber orchestra. Winifred Watson Chandler, M·D, Monterey, Calif., a part-time hand therapist for several orthopedic surgeons, arranges Arabian horse shows to raise funds for cystic fibrosis and is active in campaigns for local and national politicians. Joan K. Downey, M·D, Evanston, Ill., has spent 25 years in the field of personnel/human resources for a large corporation in Chicago. LaVerne Will Grady, M·D, Keshena, Wis., recently retired after 30 years as assistant to the director of occupational therapy at the Milwaukee County Mental Health Complex. Phyllis Welkart Greene, M·D, Granville, Ohio, runs an apartment rental business and serves on the boards of the Licking County Historical Society, Licking County Art Association, Friends of the Battered Women’s Shelter, Granville Public Library, and the Granville Recycling Center. Pam Vojack Smith Hahn, M·D, Osage Beach, Mo., is vice president of a new company, "Carousel Concepts," which manufactures miniature carousel horses and jewelry chests. Sally Jackson Haraslon, M·D, Los Angeles, is chair of the psychology department at California State University, Long Beach, and is interested in the areas of sensation and perception and physiological psychology. Ruth Vogel Ostfield, M·D, New Haven, Conn., maintains a high public profile as director of governmental affairs with a trade association and as chair of the Democratic Town Committee for New Haven. Beryl Webb Spencer, M·D, Dover, Mass., is director of a mental health outpatient facility near Boston.

48 40th Reunion—June 17-19, 1988
Robert L. Curry, Madison, Wis., is president of CJNA Mutual Insurance Group. He recently was named Madison’s 1986 Executive of the Year by the local chapter of Sales & Marketing Executives and The Capital Times, the city’s daily evening newspaper. Bob was recognized for his personal involvement in community projects as well as for encouraging his company employees to participate in community activities.
Margaret Luehrs Summers, M-D '43: senior citizen advocate


Education: Bachelor's degree in occupational therapy from Milwaukee-Downer College. Registered in that profession in 1944.

Professional: Occupational therapist at St. John's Crippled Children's School from 1944 to 1945. Spent the next 20 years volunteering and working as a full-time mother. Hired as first employee and executive director of the Multipurpose Senior Center at Sangamon County, Springfield's first senior citizen center, known as The White Cottage, in 1966. Founded the Association of Illinois Senior Centers in 1976.

Honors: Mayor of Springfield named the state's senior center week the Margaret L. Summers Week in May 1985. Appointed as the Midwest's delegate to the National Council on Aging in 1971 and 1981, at which Summers helped draft the first standards for senior centers. Appointed by the governor to the statewide Health Coordinating Council in the early 1970s.

Interests: Traveling, reading, and embroidery.

In Springfield, Illinois, there is a week named in honor of Margaret Luehrs Summers, M-D '43. It appropriately begins on Mother's Day, for, according to a colleague, Summers is the 'mother' of senior centers in downstate Illinois.

"It was Margaret's concern for older adults and her work with the people of Springfield and the Illinois Services for Aging that resulted in The White Cottage—the first senior center in Sangamon County and downstate. It was Margaret's wisdom that recognized the senior center as the best vehicle to serve older persons and as the social innovation of the 20th century," says Madeline Armbrust, director of the Senior Centers of Metropolitan Chicago.

Summers believes that loneliness and isolation are the biggest problems faced by the elderly today, and that senior centers such as The White Cottage lessen loneliness by bringing the elderly together to interact. A variety of services attract them. Counseling, meals, and activities, such as travelogues, dances, parties, tours, and crafts, are on the daily schedules. Senior centers also can delay an elderly person's entry into a nursing home, Summers points out, by providing services such as nutritious meals. The center makes it simple for the elderly to receive the assistance they need while maintaining their dignity.

"Today's older people grew up when there were only two types of social services agencies—those for welfare and mental health. And people didn't want anything to do with either one," Summers explained.

The 21-year veteran of the senior center business began working with the elderly on a volunteer basis while she was rearing her children. She became the first employee and executive director of The White Cottage in 1966 and has remained there ever since.

The most enjoyable part of her job is "being here when people walk in. I can see the joy on their faces. I don't have a door on my office, and there are windows all around. People have called it a fishbowl, but I don't want to be separated. I enjoy that contact," Summers says.

She allows her staff considerable flexibility, and says the board of directors probably wishes she ran the center more like a business. "But there's too much compassion involved to run it like that," Summers contends.

As the 66-year-old Summers looks to the future, she sees herself staying on the job until she dies. Besides, that way she won't have to clean up her desk before she retires!
49 Norman J. Beckman, Appleton, a retired research scientist, is now working at home as a luther, a labor that enables him to combine his love of music and woodworking. Frank Cook, Chicago, spent two weeks this past summer touring Ireland with five of his cousins, including Sue Carroll Heinitz, M.D. '51. Frank still is running his manufacturers representatives agency, the Cook Company. Joan E. Donovan, Cambridge, Mass., has been employed by Harvard University for 29 years and currently is staff assistant to the vice president of operations. Mary Hartzell Fritz, Urbana, Ill., is director of the Urbana Bilingual Multicultural Program for the Urbana School District. She completed the Ph.D. degree in education this past semester. George and Barbara Donahue Larsen, Sister Bay, Wis., both retired in 1985 after spending 32 years in Sheboygan, Wis. George was a vocal music teacher and Barb was a school librarian. After moving to Sister Bay in 1986, George began directing the Peninsula Chamber Singers. Barb is singing in the group. JoAnn Deacon Lemmer, Park Ridge, Ill., is corporate vice president and secretary for the Joseph Lemmer Co., an insurance brokerage. She also is the alderman of the 5th ward, City of Park Ridge. Ethel Lou Stanek Petrulis, Terre Haute, Ind., is a teacher-musician teaching strings and general music to junior high school students. She also is a cellist with the Terre Haute Symphony and Chamber Ensembles. Francis "Dutch" Scholtz, Jacksonville, Fla., is director of stewardship for the diocese of St. Augustine, Jacksonville; Barbara Lucas Scholtz, '52, is coordinator for sacrificial giving. Donald E. Williams, Madison, Wis., is a clinical social worker and owner of Prairie Counseling Services, Outpatient Mental Health Clinic, in Sun Prairie, Wis.

51 William Morris Perry, Oroville, Calif., retired on June 30, 1986, as superintendent of schools for the Pioneer Union School District in Berry Creek, California. Jeaninne Krantz Reben­tisch, Cold Water, Mich., has been active in state reading projects. Currently she is investigating research studies using imagery as a tool for breaking the reading failure cycle. Jeaninne attended the American Imagery Conference in November 1986 in San Francisco.

53 Diane Manny Bass, Orlando, Fla., is still teaching choral music and pre-algebra and is pledge adviser to a new Delta Gamma chapter in Orlando. Martha Claverius Brown, Olympia Fields, III., is a writer and in 1985 wrote a book, School­wise, which was distributed by St. Martin's Press. Patricia Neubauer Crump, Brookfield, Wis., is a singing teacher and runs the Metropolitan Opera auditions for the state of Wisconsin. She also is president for the MacDowell Club for musicians in Milwaukee. Priscilla Purinton Davidson-Schlae, River Forest, Ill., received a promotion last year and now is a professor of English. Nancy Van Rooy Emery, Appleton, is on the academic staff at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh and teaches voice and directs opera workshops. Last May she sang in a Rachmaninoff program at Lawrence. Artha Gruhl Hornhostel, Littleton, Colo., and her husband traveled around the world. They went to India via London and returned home by way of Hong Kong and Guangzhou (Canton), China, Barbara Brunswick Ingrams, Devon, England, has been living in England for 3 1/2 years and is learning British, English, and Latin gardening. She also is community class coordinator for the Community Education Programme in Chard, Somerset. Lawrence Larsen, Kansas City, Mo., has written two scholarly books, Wall of Flames: the Minnesota Forest Fire of 1894 and The Rise of the Urban South. Larry, a pro­fessional historian, is a professor of history at the University of Missouri, Kansas City. Richard Malsack, Kennesaw, Ga., bought a hardware store in Canton, Ga., in 1986. Mary Wood Sturtevant, Appleton, is a county supervisor. Her husband, Don, '52, is a CPA. They went on a sailing trip in January and are planning a trip to Africa in September.

54 Glenn Pirroong, Westfield, N.J., has been named vice president-administration at Financial Executives Institute.

55 Doris E. Johnson, Villa Park, Ill., received the MBA degree from Lewis University, Oak Brook, Ill., campus. In July 1986 she joined Hinsdale Associates Financial Services Corporation as a financial planning intern.

56 30th Reunion—June 19-21, 1987

Floyd A. and Alice Peters Hudec, '57, Sarasota, Fla., are both retired.

57 30th Reunion—June 19-21, 1987

Kathleen Ramer Bourne, Mequon, Wis., has a new job with an executive outplacement firm designing and directing a program for spouses of executives. Kathleen and her husband are planning a move to the Chicago area this year. Peter Dohr, Madison, Wis., is an attorney and chair of the State Elections Board and the Board of Attorney's Professional Com­petence. He hopes to run in the Chicago Marathon. Andrea Cloak Miboh, New York, is an English as a Second Language teacher at Riverside Church, theYWCA, and Greenpoint School of Language. Anne Pusey Willmarth, Kailua, Hawaii, is an actress and presently is working on the play To Gillian on her 37th Birthday. She has had four roles on Magnum P.I.

58 30th Reunion—June 19-21, 1987

Diana Cook Ballo, Madison, Wis., works for Justice Shirley Abrahamson of the Wisconsin Supreme Court. Patricia Gode Bell, Glenview, Ill., has resumed her career as a violin teacher. She has 26 'student vir­tuosos.' Marian Rivenburg Clay, Edina, Minn., and her husband, Joe, received an award from the Edina APS chapter in March. This year they are serving as liaisons for an APS teacher from China who is working in Edina. Charles Fisher, Washington, D.C., has started his own business after 16 years at the American Council on Education. He is president of Leadership Development Associates, specializing in administrative search, selection, evaluation, and pro­fessional development in higher education. Jane McGrew, Elmhurst, Ill., works with mentally handi­capped children and has served for the past ten years on the Elmhurst Public Library Board of Direc­tors. Judy Huffman Sutherland, Wilmette, Ill., received the master's degree in counseling psy­chology. David Wege, Crystal Lake, Ill., a colonel in the Air Force Reserves, is liaison officer commander for northern Illinois. He is responsible for recruiting candidates for the Air Force Academy and AFROTC. David continues his job as a pilot for United Airlines.

59 Barb Mayne Carow, M.D., East Walpole, Mass., worked for many years as a librarian, but now is attending the Swain School of Design in New Bedford, Mass. She plans to enter the artisanry program. Anne Genack Wolter, M.D., Brookfield, Wis., is a media specialist at Richmond School Instructional Materials Center. In addition, Anne has been vice president of program develop­ment for the west suburban branch of AAUW and is president-elect of the Wisconsin State Library Media Association. Nancy Richards Huzdinski, M.D., Bridgeton, Mo., is a 1985 graduate of Eden Theological Seminary. She serves the Emory Memorial United Methodist and Immanuel United Methodist parishes in New Haven and Senate Grove, Mo. James F. Reiskyl, Mequon, Wis., has been elected vice president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., Milwaukee. In addition, he was inducted into the Quarter Century Club for 25-year employees. James is director of the tax and financial planning department.

61 This past summer, Ted Schnee and his wife, Polly, of Stoughton, Wis., hosted a reunion of classmates whose paths had not crossed since the early '60s. Attending were Dean Wheelock of Santa Barbara; Larry Strieby of Kansas City; Stanley and Ann Clark Smith, '65, of Chicago; Jeff Smith, '62, of Chicago; Wayne and Karen Beck Wirth of Chicago; Larry and Jane Westen­dorff Lefevre, '68, of Wis.; Ed Boehm of Wis.; Kay Gainacopolous of Wis.; J.D., '64, and Celoris Hackhart Miller, '63, of Winnipeg, Canada; Bill Melin, 62, of Easton, Pa.; J.C. Mattern, '60, of Chicago; Ron Krause, '60, of Wis.; Dan, '62, and Phyllis Singletary Gilmore, '63, of Wis.; John Komoroske, '59, of Wis.; John, '59, and Lauraeue Guest Wichman, '58, of Wis.; and Sam, '60, and Jean Jeppson Ostwald, '64, of Wis.

62 25th Reunion—June 19-21, 1987

Major Robert K. Doerk, Jr., Great Falls, Mont., is a trust officer for Norwest Capital Management and Trust Co.
College seeks names of alumni killed in Vietnam

The college plans to include the names of all alumni killed in action while serving in Vietnam on the Memorial Union plaque commemorating veterans. Please contact Tom Sykes, media assistant, Lawrence University, Appleton, WI 54911, 414/735-6757, with names and class years.

M-D Reunion—June 19-21, 1987

Karen McMahan Rambadt, M-D, Whitefish Bay, Wis., has been teaching seventh and eighth grade math for four years. Marilyn "Bunny" Hobby Westcott, Newburyport, Mass., has been the executive director of a sheltered workshop for the developmentally disabled for 12 years. In 1977, Bunny became the first American woman to climb Europe’s highest peak, Mt. Elbrus in the U.S.S.R.

M-D Reunion—June 19-21, 1987

Steven E. Landfried, Evansville, Wis., is hosting a 30-minute radio program for teenagers and adults titled "Teen Talk Tonight." The program is aired on WLFM radio 91.1 from Appleton.

Steven Landfried, '66, third from left, of Evansville, Wis., is hosting a radio program for teenagers and adults titled "Teen Talk Tonight."
Tom is a regional sales manager for Simmons USA, and Mickey is a financial planner for Waddell & Reed.

Peter Burzynski, Vincennes, Ind., professor of psychology at Vincennes University, has written a chapter for the new text "Children's Needs: Psychological Perspectives," which was released in March 1987. His chapter is titled "Children and Play." The book is intended for use by school psychologists, educators, and parents to assist them with the problems of child development. Peter presented a paper on this topic at the Ninth Colloquium of the International School of Psychological Medicine, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. Jon Becker, Urbana, Ill., is a candidate for a Ph.D. degree in music education. In addition, Jon is associate editor of the Bulletin of the Council for Research in Music Education. Pamela Brown Day, Oxon Hill, Md., is assistant managing editor of Aviation, Space & Environmental Medicine magazine. She has been "juried in" to six art shows at the Art League Gallery and is a teaching assistant for an etching class. Mary Luehrsen, Port Chester, N.Y., teaches general and instrumental music to children in grades 3 through 6 at the Purchase School. In addition, Mary is a flutist with the Mistral Trio (a professional woodwind trio). During the summer of 1986, she played principal flute with the Julius Grossman Orchestra in New York City. Gerhard Meyer, Midland, Mich., is an analytical chemist and project leader with Dow Chemical Co. Lynn Zimmermann Meyer is a musician. Carl Rath, Norman, Okla., is an assistant professor at the University of Oklahoma. Carl made his Carnegie Hall debut on March 4, 1985, with the Oklahoma Woodwind Quintet and will be performing with orchestras in Oklahoma and Montana during the next year. Kathryn Thow, Denver, is assistant director of budget for the city and county of Denver. Thomas Williams, Buffalo Grove, Ill., is a manager with Management Information Systems Technical Support for Motorola, Inc.

Deborah M. Maclean, New York, is an actress. Jeffrey D. Ortman, Chicago, is a teacher for the gifted at R.C. Hill Elementary School. Amy Simpson, Gainesville, Fla., received the Ph.D. degree in Latin American literature from the University of Texas at Austin in May 1986. For her doctoral dissertation, "Social and Literary Expression in Latin American Detective Fiction," Amy spent the summer of 1985 doing research in Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico. She currently is revising the dissertation for publication. Amy and her husband, Charles Perrone, escorted a group of University of Florida students studying Portuguese to Brazil last summer. While there, she continued her doctoral research.

Kurt H. Albertine moved to Philadelphia in June 1986 to accept an appointment as director of the pulmonary morphology laboratory, Institute for Environmental Medicine, University of Pennsylvania School of Medicine. Jon Becker, Urbana, Ill., is a candidate for a Ph.D. degree in music education. In addition, Jon is associate editor of the Bulletin of the Council for Research in Music Education. Pamela Brown Day, Oxon Hill, Md., is assistant managing editor of Aviation, Space & Environmental Medicine magazine. She has been "juried in" to six art shows at the Art League Gallery and is a teaching assistant for an etching class. Mary Luehrsen, Port Chester, N.Y., teaches general and instrumental music to children in grades 3 through 6 at the Purchase School. In addition, Mary is a flutist with the Mistral Trio (a professional woodwind trio). During the summer of 1986, she played principal flute with the Julius Grossman Orchestra in New York City. Gerhard Meyer, Midland, Mich., is an analytical chemist and project leader with Dow Chemical Co. Lynn Zimmermann Meyer is a musician. Carl Rath, Norman, Okla., is an assistant professor at the University of Oklahoma. Carl made his Carnegie Hall debut on March 4, 1985, with the Oklahoma Woodwind Quintet and will be performing with orchestras in Oklahoma and Montana during the next year. Kathryn Thow, Denver, is assistant director of budget for the city and county of Denver. Thomas Williams, Buffalo Grove, Ill., is a manager with Management Information Systems Technical Support for Motorola, Inc.

Richard C. Fritsch, Washington, D.C., is a psychologist at Chestnut Lodge Hospital. Steve Holmgren, Little Silver, N.J., returned to the Lawrence campus in February 1987 to participate in a chemistry department seminar. He spoke with individual students regarding graduate studies and job opportunities with Bell Communications Research. Bruce Wentzel, Omro, Wis., graduated from the Naval War College. His ten-month course of study prepared him for assignment to a higher level command and management position.

Nancy Burks Andrews, Flagstaff, Ariz., is an archaeologist. Bradford Hamilton Browne, Chicago, is assistant vice president-commercial loans for First Illinois Bank of Evanston. N.A. John Davis, Elgin, Ill., recently wrote an article titled "Health Tip." The article was featured in the January 1987 edition of Vineline, the official paper of the Chicago Cubs. Susan H. Koch, Pasadena, Calif., is head of technical services at the Pasadena Public Library. William C. Schindler, Deerfield, Ill., is an electrical engineer with IBM. John A. Sterba, Panama City, Fla., is an undersea medical officer and emergency medicine physician for the United States Navy.

10th Reunion—June 19-21, 1987

David A. Cifrino, Boston, is a producer for CBS News. Susan Dinauer, Seattle, is an administrative assistant for Puget Sound Big Sisters. James A. Tiemstra, Oakland, Calif., is an attorney with Ross & Ivanjack. Eliza Y. Greene, Oakland, Calif., is a self-employed CPA. John B. Van Duze, Wilmette, Ill., is an attorney/consultant for Hewitt Associates.

10th Reunion—June 17-19, 1988

William H. Bonifas, Milwaukee, has been named a partner in the firm of Robert A. Polacheck Co. Inc. William is director of office leasing and has been employed with the company for seven years. Mark Breseman, Dodgeville, Wis., is the director of environmental education for the Bethel Horizons nature center. He offers outdoor programs and guided tours for groups. Michael K. Powers, Fairbanks, Alaska, is a regional financial director for Lutheran Homes & Homes Society. Brian D. Templeton, Millington, Wis., is an internal medicine physician for Dean Medical Center.

Margaret Dwyer Bold, University Heights, Ohio, is an occupational health scientist for S.Z. Mainsdorf & Assoc., Inc. Betsy Crawford Fine, Neenah, Wis., is a staff attorney with the Wisconsin State Assembly. Peter B. Hoover, Mosinee, Wis., is a Spanish teacher at Mosinee High School. Beth Petit Kerr, Chicago, has been elected to the Lake Forest Academy-Ferry Hall school’s alumni council, the governing board for the 4,700-member alumni association of the coeducational college preparatory school in Lake Forest, Ill. Mark E. Maronde, Roseville, Minn., is a technical writer for Purup North America. Jane Curran-Meuli, Appleton, became the director of the Center for Women’s Health at St. Elizabeth Hospital in September 1986. After graduating from Lawrence, Jane received a bachelor’s degree in nursing and a master’s degree in public administration from the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh. Sarah Neyhart, Tacoma, Wash., received a law degree from Washington University in St. Louis and is an attorney. Richard L. O’Neill has been appointed a sergeant in the United States Air Force. Richard is a medical squadron supervisor at McConnell Air Force Base Hospital, Kansas. Kenton R. Rose, Norwalk, Conn., is a corporate lawyer with Chadbourne & Parke.

Greg Griffin, Green Bay, Wis., earned the master of arts degree in educational policy from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in December 1986. He and his wife, Laura, are expecting their second child. Daniel S. McGehee, Carrboro, N.C., is a graduate student studying physiology at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill.
Ellen A. Meyers, Chicago, is the executive director for Women in the Director’s Chair. Michael Minnick, San Jose, Calif., is a software engineer for Speech Plus, Inc. Sharon Lutze Polk, Kansas City, Mo., has joined the public relations company of Parks/Parks as a senior writer. Stephanie Howard Vrabec, Madison, Wis., traveled to the Philippines this Thanksgiving. She and her husband, Mike, joined several Wisconsin and Philippine ophthalmologists to do mission work in rural areas north of Manila. They traveled in the Philippines and to Hong Kong before returning home. Stephanie reports that she is still an environmental scientist with Warryn Engineering.

81 5th Reunion—June 19-21, 1987
John T. Blaser, Boulder, Colo., is a sales representative for Coors Bicycle Classic/ICI Concessions. Dennis L. Klausler, Chicago, is a research economist with U.S. League of Savings Institutions. Peter W. Shuster, Milwaukee, is an account executive for Teltech Resource Network.

82 5th Reunion—June 19-21, 1987
Caroline Sage Campbell, St. Louis, Mo., is an artist and graphic coordinator for Neiman-Marcus. Julie Thome Carver, St. Paul, Minn., is a chemist for Land O'Lakes, Inc. Cynthia Wanish Chen, San Gabriel, Calif., is a mortgage loan processor for Seco Financial Inc. Steven R. Hagen, Pullman, Wash., is a research technologist at the University of Idaho. Elizabeth Carter Will McKenzie, East Haven, Conn., is editorial assistant, Papers of Benjamin Franklin, at Sterling Memorial Library, New Haven, Conn. Robin S. Revis, Chicago, is an assistant manager with the Ritz Carlton Hotel. Anne Jochimsen Saenz, Las Vegas, is an assistant credit manager for Neiman-Marcus. Cathy Torressani, Milwaukee, is an advertising sales representative for the Milwaukee Business Journal.

83 5th Reunion—June 19-21, 1987
Karl Eckner, New Brighton, Minn., is a graduate student and research assistant at the University of Minnesota in the department of food science and nutrition. Jane McNutt Fallon, Tampa, Fla., is a merchant with Cargill, Inc. Michael Fallon is working in the mortgage department of Barnett Bank of Florida. Dawn Pubaaz Gergen, Beaver Dam, Wis., is a partner in the law firm of Bissomette, Gergen & Gergen. She practices family and criminal law, and does estate work. Philip L. Ritter, Irvine, Calif., is a senior project research and development engineer for American Bentley. He works with biomedical product design.

84 Bill Bourington, Milwaukee, attends Marquette Law School. Bill was on campus in October 1986 to talk to students about applying to law school. Howard Cohn, Middleton, Wis., is a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin, working toward the MBA degree. He also is working full time as a manager for Ryder Systems. Mary-Teres Cozzola, Evanston, Ill., is a graduate student studying film-making at Northwestern University. Mary L. Klein, Evanston, Ill., is a staff editor for World Book, Inc. Ellen Raugust, Southfield, Mich., is a systems engineer for Electronic Data Systems Corp. Susan Lichly-Schmid, Evanston, Ill., is a DCS security assistant for The Northern Trust Company. Her husband, John Schmid, ’83, is a reporter for the City News Bureau. Todd Schmittle, Madison, Wis., is a consultant with Arthur Andersen & Co. in Milwaukee. Catherine R. Thome, Ithaca, N.Y., is a graduate student in agronomy/plant breeding at Cornell University. Katy Schwartz Strei, Washington, D.C., is a program specialist for American University’s alumni office. Jeff Strei, ’83, is a field producer for Westinghouse Newsfeed Network. Don Van Nuland, St. Louis, is a sales manager for a plastics division of Menasha Corporation.

85 Jon Hofer, Milwaukee, Gary Smith, Milwaukee, Dave Melbye, Port Washington, Wis., Joe Cono, ’84, Waukesha, Wis., Todd Schmittle, ’84, Madison, Wis., and Jeff Geppert, ’86, Milwaukee, returned to campus in January 1987 to lead informational sessions with seniors interested in working with Arthur Andersen Co. In addition, Joe, John, and Gary visited Lawrence in October 1986 to participate in a senior job search workshop. Harry T. Amyotte, Brooklyn, N.Y., is a legal assistant with Cravath, Swaine & Moore. Lisa W. Berry, Sinking Spring, Pa., is an advertising consultant for Reuben H. Donnelly—Donnelly Directory. Resli Costabel has extended her Watson Fellowship and is still in London, England. She writes that she would like to be a permanent London resident. Andrea L. Hansen, Washington, D.C., is a paralegal for Kirkpatrick & Lockhart. Kara Schumacher Johndro, Minneapolis, is a mortgage loan processor for Old Stone Mortgage Co. Glen D. Johnson, Chicago, is a news reporter for City News Bureau. Lisa J. Johnson, Schaumburg, Ill., is an administrative assistant for Amdahl Corporation. Ann M. McDonald, Madison, Wis., is a counselor with Lutheran Social Services. Georgia Pomes, Chicago, is a substance abuse counselor for Interventions Contact and a part-time mental health worker at Northwestern Memorial Hospital. Anne M. Pough, Chicago, is an account manager for The Hill Group, Inc., Association Management. E. Sara Rowbotham, Boston, is an account executive with Clarke & Company, Public Relations. Her main account is Coors Beer in the New England region. Bill Snodgrass, Plymouth, Wis., is a child care counselor for Willowglen Academy.

86 Judith E. Abbott, Oshkosh, Wis., a graduate student at the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh, is studying industrial and organizational psychology. Sue E. Abitz, Monona, Wis., is employed by the Wisconsin Action Coalition. She worked for the 1986 Wisconsin senatorial campaign on consumer issues. Catherine E. Anderson, Chicago, works for Canon USA, Inc., as a sales representative. Kathleen J. Bartelt, Ellsworth, Wis., is the director of choral music at Ellsworth High School. Susanne Burger, Wilmette, Ill., is a data analyst for the investment consulting firm Ennis Knupp & Associates. Carrie Drake, Minneapolis, is employed part time at the University of Minnesota as a research assistant in the oral surgery department. Carrie Ganzel, Seymour, Wis., is the part-time band director at Christ Evangelical Lutheran School in West Bloomfield, Wis. Sheila Grace, Chicago, is a sales representative for Lorenzo Meat Distributors. Joe Green, Chicago, is an account executive for Dunhill Investments. Lori Gregorski, West Allis, Wis., is a management trainee for Pizza Hut, Inc. Rebecca Halverson, Stoughton, Wis., is the optical department manager for Cole National Corp. Lynne Haywood, Evanston, Ill., is a market research associate for Sheldon Dorenfest & Associates. Jennifer Jordan, Chicago, is a computer programmer trainee for Sears Roebuck. Stacie Koch, Cedar Falls, Iowa, is a secretary at the University of Northern Iowa. Marypat Meull, is a graduate student at IIBE-University of Barcelona in Spain. She is working on a bilingual international business degree. Erik Moe, Chicago, is a production assistant/jingle composer for the Steve Sperry Company. Kristine L. Patrow, Chicago, is assistant to the vice president for Murphy/Jahn Architects. R. Cranston Paul, Amherst, Mass., is a doctoral student in philosophy at the University of Massachusetts. Kathleen Plummer, Golf, Ill., is a co-manager for Patricia’s Fine Art, Ltd. Kai D. Rehder, Madison, Wis., is a part-time lab technician and a student at the University of Wisconsin. Carrie Roberts, Appleton, is a substitute teacher for the Appleton School District. Veronica Sanchez, Chicago, is a child welfare counselor for Habituals Systems Inc. David Schaefer, Milwaukee, is the owner of Storageplus, Inc. Elizabeth Schapp, New York, is a credit manager/support system for Westvaco. Bryan Sparks, Appleton, is a business and financial planning salesman for Gsam Inc. Mark Stevens, Chicago, is a software manual writer for Statistical Package for the Social Sciences. Linda Suhling, Fond du Lac, Wis., is a management trainee for Seifert’s. Karen Williams, Glendale, Calif., is a staff trainer for J.W. Robinson’s Department Store. Jonathan Zajac, Marblehead, Mass., is a financial consultant trainee for Chestnut Hill Financial Group. Carl Zion, Chicago, is a counselor/intern at the Orthogenic School. Carl also is working toward a master’s degree in social service administration at the University of Chicago.
How would the rest of us bear up under such pressure? What if, for example, each Attempted Sale, Sale, Botched Sale, and Totally Mismanaged Sale showed up every afternoon in the Times?

Sales Rep | AS | S | BS | TMS
---|---|---|---|---
Forrest, Jim | 15 | 1 | 9 | 5

Could Jim Forrest waltz into the office boasting about his one Big One and keep his 14 fumbles to himself? Not a chance.

What if a housewife's stats were printed next to the hog and beans prices? What if every Folded Towel, Made Bed, Ruined Meal, and Dustball were duly recorded for the snoots and gossips to pick over?

Housewife FT | MB | RM | DB
---|---|---|---
Gazenta, Judy | 2 | 1 | 3 | 11

A sorry record. But her husband, Tony, the legal consultant, can't complain. His numbers are even worse:

Consultant | Gazenta, Tony
---|---
Good advice | .
Questionable advice | .
Bad advice | .
Unbelievably stupid advice | .

Looks like TV dinners for Tony.

What if we subjected musicians, in the public domain no less than athletes, to the same breakdown that a ballplayer receives?

Musician | Rubinstein, Art
---|---
Nice sounds | .
Missed notes | .
Interpretive flaws | .
Memory slips | .

Or, an actor?

Thespian | DeNiro, Bobby
---|---
Believable moments | .
Fake accents | .
Indicating | .
Poor choices | .

A ballplayer's constant pressure to produce is intensified by the zeroes that will appear if he does not. Worse still are the new stadium scoreboards that flash tidbits like "Heep is 0-for-9 this week" as he prepares to bat.

Imagine taking a client to lunch—nice table, atmosphere, fawning waiters. Suddenly a sign blinks: "Anderson is .036 in power lunches this fiscal year."

Or on a date—moonlight, romantic music. Then, there it is: "Welch has struck out eight straight times with the ladies."

Don't forget the fans—ever patient, ever supportive. Picture the wife and kids stopping by the office to pick you up for dinner and the latest Disney.

"Konkowski, you bum!" come the shouts from a roped-off area by the Xerox machine. "Whoever told ya you could manage a budget?"

Fear clouds the faces of your tender offspring as you ignore the abuse and continue penciling debit sheets. A strand of hair sticks to your wet forehead—beer dumped on you earlier, just as you were about to close the Granos account. You stroll to the water cooler; the jeers increase.

"Is that what they pay you $29,000 a year for?" hoots a fat guy. "You don't know a default from a bankruptcy claim. Go back to Honeywell!"

"Eat a typewriter ribbon!" shrieks a 9-year-old as his father nods approvingly.

Your flushed and quivering wife leads your weeping children through the lobby. She is recognized. "Hey, it's Konkowski's old lady!" hollers a boozy broad. "Is your bank account overdrawn yet? Don't tell me you sleep with that jerk!"

It's got to get to you, such scrutiny.

So the players deserve their sabbatical. And while it's tempting to tell Pittsburgh to play in February or get lost, the L.A. fans benefit from the long off-season layoff, too.

What, after all, is better than Opening Day at Dodger Stadium? For one minute, everybody is at .000. Then, it begins.

—Daniel Bern, ’81

Daniel Bern, a musician, writer, and baseball fan, recently moved to Los Angeles. This piece appeared in the January 28, 1987, Los Angeles Times.
Marriages

60s

70s

80s

Deaths


Births

70s

80s

30s

40s

50s

60s
Alumni club and regional activities

Ann Arbor, Mich.
April 28, College fair; Ellen M. Sayles, '83, Lawrence representative

Bay Area
Feb. 24, Reception with President Warch; Paul, '62, and Myrna Rongsted Manz, '60, program coordinators
Jane Dillon Berghult-Stewart, '64, is the new alumni admissions coordinator for the Bay Area club.

Boston
April 10, Reception with President Warch; E. Sara Rowbotham, '85, and Mary Custis Hart, '57, program coordinators
April 29, 30, Alumni phonathon; Robert F. Perille, '80, development coordinator

Chicago
Feb. 11, 12, Receptions with President Warch; Chris A. Bowers, '70, and Dean and Susan Voss Pappas, both '69, program coordinators
April 27, 28, Alumni phonathon; Stephen C. Prout, '80, development coordinator
Ellen Sander, '85, is the new alumni admissions coordinator for the Chicago club.

Colorado
Feb. 26, Reception and lecture by Professor of Government Mojmir Povolny; Mary Alice Brauer, '71, program coordinator

Fox Valley
Feb. 18, Reception with Jeff Jones, '68, the emperor in Amadeus; John C. Peterson, '73, program coordinator
April 1, Fun-a-lum Sportsmixer; Mary McKee Benton, '62, program coordinator
Fiona M. Gorman, '85, is the new alumni admissions coordinator for the Fox Valley club.

Los Angeles
Feb. 22, Reception with President Warch; John van den Akker, '64, program coordinator

Milwaukee
Feb. 13, Reception with President Warch; Elaine Johnson Luedeman, '47, and Catherine A. Torresani, '82, program coordinators

Minneapolis/St. Paul
March 2, Reception with President Warch; George L. Peliter, '67, program coordinator
April 6, College fair; Ronald, '70, and Ellen Beaudreau Sushak, '69, Lawrence representatives
April 21, College fair; Susan T. Chandler, '79, alumni admissions coordinator and Lawrence representative

New York
April 8, 9, Receptions with President Warch; Timothy and Gail Gustafson Noble, both '65, hosts; Mary T. Meaney, '83, and Martha E. Freitag, '75, program coordinators
William H. Pearce, Jr., '79, is the new development coordinator for the New York club.

Phoenix
April 1, Reception and slide show with G. Gregory Fahllund, vice president for external affairs; Bruce, '57, and Betsy Jarrett Stodola, '56, program coordinators

St. Louis
Feb. 27, Reception and lecture by Professor of Government Mojmir Povolny; Erich P. Press II, '78, program coordinator
April 16, Alumni phonathon; James and Leslie Bouton Peterson, both '77, development coordinators

Washington, D.C./Baltimore
March 20, Alumni night at the Capital Centre, Washington Capitals vs. Pittsburgh Penguins hockey game; Margaret Tiff Janis, '71, program coordinator
April 5, Reception with President Warch; Margaret Tiff Janis, '71, program coordinator
Alumni admissions phoning—Throughout the month of March, alumni volunteers phoned prospective students who have applied for admission for the 1987 fall term.

Alumni living in Wisconsin's Fox Valley had the opportunity to meet actor Jeff Jones, '68, in February. Jones was on campus to talk about the filming of Amadeus.

Alumni join board of trustees
James Lee Fetterly, '58, John Anderson Luke, Jr., '71, and Marjory Pritzlaff Yewer, M-D '44, have been elected to serve four-year terms on the university's board of trustees.

Fetterly, an attorney with Fetterly & Gordon Law Firm, Minneapolis, earned the doctor of laws degree at the University of Wisconsin in 1962. He has practiced law in state and federal courts in approximately 40 states and has been appointed to several national complex litigation matters, primarily representing victims of hotel fires and large disasters. He has served Lawrence as a member of the alumni board, as an alumni admissions reception host, and as an alumni club program coordinator.

Luke, vice president and treasurer of Westvaco Corp., earned the M.B.A. degree at The Wharton School, University of Pennsylvania, in 1979. The New Canaan, Connecticut, resident has served Lawrence as an alumni club development coordinator and has participated in alumni fund phonathons.

Yewer, an active volunteer in Milwaukee, is a director of the Oconomowoc Memorial Hospital Foundation, the Samaritan Health Foundation, Inc., and the Lutheran Home for the Aging.

Something to look forward to...

Homecoming—October 10
Parents Weekend—October 30, 31, & November 1

Plan now to join us.
A tribute to Barbara Allen, M·D '64

Editor:
Barbara Allen, M·D '64, passed away on June 1, 1986, in St. Louis, Missouri. She had contracted an illness in Africa and was sent home via Medivac. She died shortly after becoming ill. Professionally, Barbara began as a teacher and in many ways continued to be one throughout her life. Some of your readers may know that she worked for the U.S. Information Agency and was on loan to the State Department. Her government career began in 1970 and took her to Rome, Tanzania, Moscow, Leningrad, and lastly, Mombassa, Kenya, where she was the American consul. These assignments were interspersed with tours in Washington, D.C. Her linguistic capabilities enabled her to learn the language of each new country where she served. This, coupled with her deep religious beliefs and her interests in international affairs and education, helped her to know the peoples of other countries and to serve far beyond her official diplomatic duties. She spent many hours of her "free" time doing volunteer work, working with musical groups, playing basketball, being with people of the country not just as an official government representative but as a warm and caring person. When she died, the leading Mombassa newspaper wrote, "Mombassa's favorite American friend died." I think that is the way in which she would like to be remembered, as someone who bridged the gap between different cultures, held out a hand in understanding, and made a small difference.

The Barbara Allen Fund for International Students, c/o The Principia Corp., 13201 Clayton Road, St. Louis, Mo., has been established in her memory.

Karen Krause Thunberg, M·D '64
Alexandria, Virginia

Another look at lasers

Editor:
As a graduate of the Department of Physics, I was delighted with your cover story "Laser Palace" (Winter, 1987). Although I did not work in the laser lab, I visited it often, and I am glad the program is advancing.

In the interest of the history of science, however, I would like to correct several errors which occur in the accompanying sidebar "How a Laser Works." The acronym "laser" stands for "light amplification by stimulated emission of radiation," not "application" as the article states.

The article continues with the statement that the term "laser" was "coined in 1961 with the development of the world's first helium-neon laser." This is incorrect on all counts. The first recorded use of the acronym "laser" occurred in November 1957, in the notarized notebook of Gordon Gould, a physics graduate student at Columbia University. The term occurred in a discussion of the theoretical basis for lasers, and was coined before a practical model was developed. (As an interesting historical footnote, the notebook recently played a role in Gould's ultimately successful 26-year fight to prove that he should hold the key patents to the laser—in effect, recognizing him as its key inventor.)

The helium-neon laser, first operated in 1960 (not 1961) at Bell Labs, was invented by Bennett, Javan and Herriott. Although this was the first gas laser, the first operating laser of any kind was a ruby model built earlier in 1960 at Hughes Aircraft.

Paul M. Stieg, '82
Neenah, Wisconsin

P.S. For more information on the early years of the laser and Gould's fight, see:

Editor's note
Ezra Bowen, senior writer at Time magazine, has asked that we notify our readership that the piece with his byline in the winter issue of Lawrence Today does not reflect the opinions of Time magazine. Time is not associated in any way with the article. The material may not be used or reprinted without written permission from Ezra Bowen.
A FEW WEEKS AGO, Susan Dean, associate director of public affairs, manager of public events, and proofreader extraordinaire, left a children's book on my desk that she thought I might enjoy sharing with my daughter. How a Book Is Made, written and illustrated by Aliki, uses charming cartoons to show, well, how a book is made. Susan thought it might help me explain to Caroline what it is I do at the office.

Making magazines is, indeed, a lot like making books. It all begins with ideas for future articles. The ideas come from several sources—from the public affairs staff, the faculty, the administration, other college magazines, our readers. I then pick and choose from among the ideas, assigning what I consider provocative ones to writers. "Do the necessary research, interview the appropriate people, write the perfect story," I say. "This could be your best work yet."

A few weeks, or sometimes months, later, I'm reading the articles—red pen in hand. "Let's add a comma here and delete a paragraph there," I suggest to Rachel Peot, assistant editor. "How about changing this word and subhead?" she chimes in. For, as Dick Foster, author of this issue's story on South Africa, said when he submitted his piece, "The strongest drive is not Love or Hate—it is one's need to change another's copy."

Meanwhile, Win Thrall, graphic designer, is determining the magazine's "look," giving directions to illustrators, and accompanying photographers on photo shoots. She then "specs" the edited copy and gives it to Kendra Kernen, our typesetter, who keyboards it. Red pens come out again as Susan, Rachel, and I proofread the "galleys" and, I might add, change the copy again. Back it goes to Kendra—once, twice, sometimes, she'll tell you, more.

By the time the galleys are free of errors and the photos are here, Win is ready to put her creativity to work as she attempts to fit everything into 36 pages. A week or two later, we send camera-ready artwork off to the printer, who, in turn, sends us page proofs. We make, believe it or not, more changes before finally wrenching ourselves away from the proof and giving the printer permission to roll the presses. Within a few days, we're checking the color on the cover at 7 a.m. (after convincing the printer that a 2 a.m. press check is not such a hot idea), ordering the mailing labels, and yes, thinking about the next issue. The cycle begins again.

Sometimes we succeed with a particular issue or story, sometimes we don't. And since I've read Dan Bern's satire on baseball stats (see page 37), I can't help but wonder where this issue stands with our audience.

A.A.M. April 1987

"It's going to be May by press time!"

A.A.M.
Lawrence Opera Theatre commemorates its 25th anniversary with Henry Purcell’s classic tragedy, *Dido and Aeneas*. See page 17.