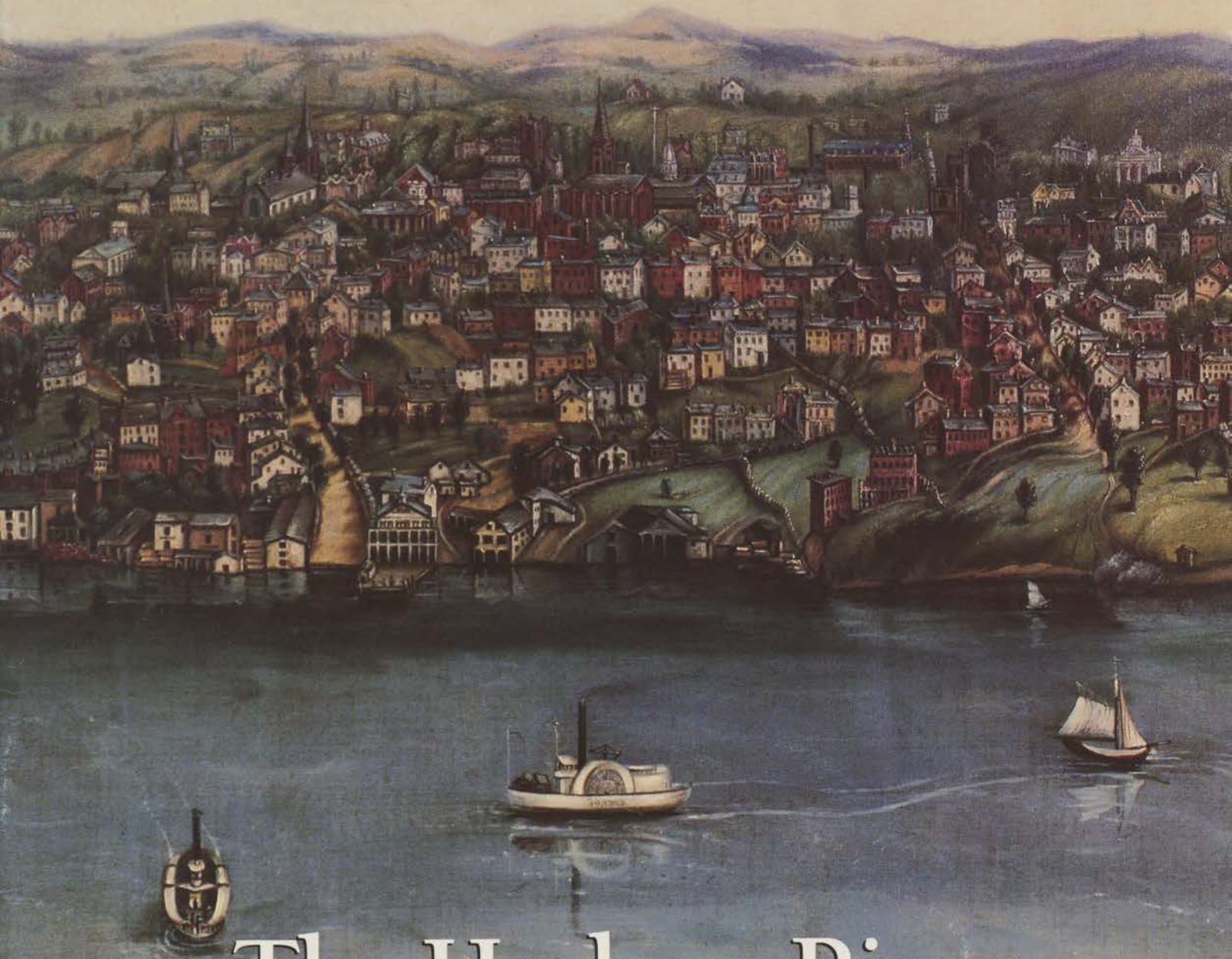


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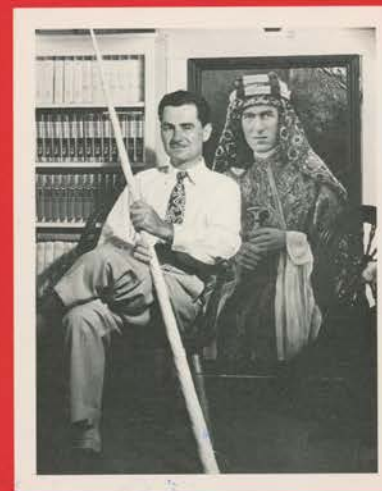
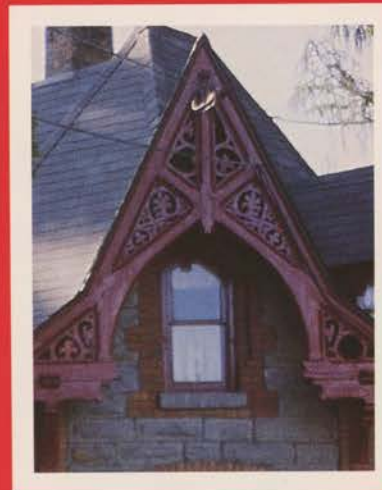
1992

M A G A Z I N E

Vol.3, No.1



The Hudson River
A National Treasure in Marist's Front Yard



On the Cover

Poughkeepsie, New York
by James Evans.
Courtesy of the New York
State Historical Association,
Cooperstown, New York

MARIST

1992 M A G A Z I N E Vol.3, No.1

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IBM Vice President elected to chair board of trustees

JAMES A. CANNAVINO, whose innovative strategies have made him a pivotal member of the IBM Corporation's executive leadership, has been elected chairman of the Marist College Board of Trustees.

Cannavino has been a member of the Marist College board since 1984. Prior to his current position, he was the secretary and then vice chairman of the board. He was elected chairman



James A. Cannavino

last November at the board's annual meeting.

As IBM vice president and general manager Personal Sys-

tems, Cannavino plays a key role in IBM's international business. An IBM employee for more than 25 years, he became the mainframe division's vice president for development in 1983, and that division's president in 1987, a year before being named head of the personal computer unit.

Marist College President Dennis J. Murray said, "Jim Cannavino is helping to re-shape the international computer and information industry, yet he never lost touch with his roots in Dutchess County."

Cannavino's knowledge and experience in mainframe operations is vitally important in IBM's integration of PCs into

larger business systems.

In the Marist board elections, Cannavino succeeded Jack Newman, who had completed a full two-year term as chairman of the board of trustees. Newman continues to serve as a trustee.

The board also elected Robert Dyson, executive vice president and chief executive officer of The Dyson-Kissner-Moran Corporation, New York City, to be vice chairman. He has been on the Marist board since 1974. Frances S. Reese, a civic leader in the mid-Hudson area for several decades and a Marist trustee since 1983, was elected secretary of the board. Jonah Sherman, president of the board of directors of Sherman Furniture, based in Poughkeepsie, and a Marist trustee since 1981, was reelected treasurer. ■

—Evelyn Hernandez '92

International Influence

Cultures and languages blend on campus

JASON LOMONACO knew right from the start that having a Ukrainian roommate would be a unique dorm experience.

"Before he comes into the room he knocks on the door," said sophomore LoMonaco of his Ukrainian roommate. "I don't think he realizes that it is also his room."

LoMonaco and Igor Mameshin, his roommate, live on the eighth floor of Champagnat Hall. The hope at Marist College is that this will be the beginning of efforts to blend Marist students with other cultures. Currently, four international exchange students share the international floor with 35 American students. Unlike the other 53 international students who come to Marist to complete their education, these four are here to study for periods ranging between one semester to a year. Argentina, Belgium, Greece, Jamaica, Korea, England, Panama, South Africa, India and Pakistan are among the countries represented at Marist College.

Mameshin, a computer science major, arrived in mid-January with fellow Ukrainians from the University of Kiev, Taras Pepa and Andre

Rybalchenko. Margo Bebb, a senior from New Zealand, has been studying business at Marist College since the end of August.

Becoming adjusted to America is not always easy for international students. "I tried to be prepared before I came so that I would fit in and become adjusted to everything right away, but it just didn't work out that way," said Pepa. A communication arts major at the University of Kiev, Pepa said initially he was overwhelmed with life at an American college.

His resident assistant can attest to that.

"Just the other day I showed Taras how to use the washing machine and he was very impressed," said Henderson Mayon, resident assistant of the international floor.

For New Zealander Margo Bebb, the change was less dramatic. "New Zealand is not that much different from America except for the fact that clothes, food and cars are cheaper in the U.S.," said Bebb.

It was neither the food nor the promise of cheaper clothes that attracted these students to Marist College. "We came



Ukraine exchange students, from right, Taras Pepa, Igor Mameshin and Andre Rybalchenko share a moment in the Campus Center with Margo Bebb of New Zealand.

because Marist is well-known for its computer science and journalism programs," said Pepa. For Bebb, the attraction was Marist College's business program. The College arranged a marketing internship program for her at a large shopping mall just outside the city of Poughkeepsie.

The international students agree that adjusting to life in America has become easier because of the friendly and helpful atmosphere at Marist College. "It was not very hard to adjust to life here because the students and professors were willing to help us," said Mameshin. "In Ukraine, we

were distanced from our professors and it was not as easy as it is in America to ask for help. At Marist, the professors are more open and interested," he said. Ukrainian student Andre Rybalchenko, a senior majoring in computer science agreed. "Last week I asked a professor where the Poughkeepsie Library was and he offered to drive me there and back," Rybalchenko said.

College officials hope to expand the number of international students in the future and to enhance the multi-cultural atmosphere at Marist. ■

—Jennifer Johannessen '92



Marist/IBM Joint Study

Viewing the Future in Higher Education

A SPECIAL TOPICS COURSE in environmental science, meeting every Wednesday evening this spring in room 114 of Donnelly Hall, is a sign of the times at Marist—and a glimpse of the future in higher education—as the College enters the final phase of its five-year Joint Study with the IBM Corporation.

With \$16 million and nearly four years of hard work invested in the project, the Joint Study has begun to produce innovative and dramatic evidence of the ways in which computer technology can be made part of the teaching and learning environment at a liberal arts college.

The four PCs in room 114, which are connected with the IBM 3090 mainframe computer in Donnelly Hall, have been configured with modern computer graphics, spatial modeling capabilities and sophisticated database management. These are the essentials for Geographic Information Systems (GIS), an advanced analytical tool now being recognized for its importance to planners, geographers and environmental scientists.

The course, among the first of its kind in environmental science studies at the undergraduate level, has attracted

BY EDWARD A. HYNES

nine Marist students and six adult observers. The instructor is John Lange, a GIS consultant with the IBM GIS Directorate.

Marist's GIS/environmental science course is the result of a collaboration among John E. MacDonald, Jr., Linus Richard Foy Professor of Computer Science; Andrew Molloy, Chair of the Division of Science; Information Services Vice President Carl Gerberich, and Lange.

The ability to conduct this kind of creative collaboration was what Marist and IBM had in mind when the IBM Corporation delivered an IBM 3090 mainframe computer to Donnelly Hall in July, 1988, to begin the Joint Study. The 3090 is a \$10 million system provided by IBM to give Marist College a level of computing power ordinarily associated only with large research universities or Fortune 500 companies.

An additional \$6 million has been invested in technological resources since then, half by IBM and the rest by the College. The campus is being wired with a sophisticated fiber optic telecommunications system. Computer work stations abound in classroom buildings, residence halls and the offices of faculty and administrators. The library is "on line." So is the weekly student newspaper. Local area networks have been created and

more are coming.

For the Marist College community, campus-wide connectivity means round-the-clock access to E-Mail, PhoneMail, the mainframe computer, the library, and a variety of database services.

Campus-wide connectivity means round-the-clock access to E-Mail, PhoneMail, the mainframe computer, the library, and a variety of database services.

But connectivity takes in more than just the campus. International networks, such as BITNET and INTERNET, and satellite technology link Marist College students, faculty and administrators with the world, and beyond. One student recently "downloaded" a photograph that had been sent back from a spacecraft to NASA.

And now, as the Joint Study enters its final phase, the focus is on 14 "showcase" projects involving a range of academic disciplines, all designed to test the potential of computer applications in the classroom, laboratory, research center,

library and student life areas. The GIS course in Dyson 114 is among them. The others, which are or soon will be operational, are no less interesting.

Children in local elementary schools will be learning to read with the help of storybooks created by Marist students in Nora Jachym's advanced education courses using computers, desk top publishing systems, and solid academic research.

In Janet Stivers' special education course, scores of Marist sophomores and juniors will be paired up as "electronic pen pals" via computer with special education students at a nearby middle school, to the benefit of both the teachers-in-training and the middle school students, for whom the project means additional writing practice, exposure to computer technology, opportunities for important new friendship and, perhaps, elevated aspirations for themselves.

Students in Brian Desilets' physics lab in Donnelly Hall will use computer and laser technology to design and conduct experiments in which the computer will generate and manipulate all the data that describe the experimental activity, giving students a much larger base of data than they could gather by their own observations and freeing them to spend their time in the essential work of analyzing and interpreting the information. Computer simulations will be used in lectures, labs and self-paced tutorials.

Teams of students will use very sophisticated Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) software in conducting polls at the Marist Institute for Public Opinion. Because of CATI, and the local area network in Adrian Hall, MIPO directors Lee Miringoff and Barbara Carvalho will keep a running tabulation through the evening and have the results analyzed and ready for publication within minutes of the last call.

Economists in Marist's division of management studies are developing analyses and forecasts of Mid-Hudson economic activity. They're using computer-based data being made available to Marist as a newly designated State Data Center Affiliate in cooperation with the New York State Department

continued on next page

Marist/IBM Joint Study continued from page 3

ment of Economic Development and the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Marist's highly developed computer, telecommunications and compact disk technology were factors in awarding Affiliate status to the College, which became one of only eight academic Affiliates in the state. The Affiliate functions are being carried out at Marist by the College's newly created Bureau of Economic Research, with support from the College's library and computer center. Ann Davis of the management studies faculty is director of the Bureau.

The list of showcase projects also includes a "paperless" classroom, in which Art Scott of the computer science and mathematics division is testing the hypothesis that students will become computer literate faster if assignments, lab work reports, tests and evalua-

tions are communicated through the computer network, using E-Mail, "classroom supervisor" software, and on-line conferencing. The process is facilitated by new quasi-interactive communication between the instructor and students.

Another project, being developed by Randy Goldberg of the computer science and mathematics faculty, is a multimedia distance learning experiment in which an introduction to computer science course will be offered to a pilot audience of the Army National Guard. Delivery of the course material will be via PS/2-based presentations using Toolbook software, and on-line conferencing using the 3090 mainframe.

Also coming to Marist this spring and fall:

- ✓ A Local Area Network (LAN) training center, managed by Roger Norton of the computer science faculty, in which students taking networking classes

will be able to design and re-configure an IBM Netware 386 Network in the Computer Science Graphics Lab.

- ✓ Expansion of the library's DOBIS On Line Public Access Catalog under Library Director John McGinty to include three million records from book holdings of other colleges and universities.

- ✓ A new photo ID system using PC technology and imaging software, proposed by Assistant Vice President Marc Adin to improve student services and campus security.

- ✓ Computer-mediated communication (CMC) via the Marist mainframe to teach group discussion skills, as proposed by Mary McComb of the communications faculty. CMC allows groups to function independently yet have access to the instructor without waiting for class time or office hours for assistance.

- ✓ The enhancement of mathematics education in local schools through the creation of a community of local educators, to be developed initially through personal contact and strengthened by giving local teachers access accounts for E-Mail through the Marist 3090 mainframe, thus allowing daily consultation between Marist staff and the local teachers. This was proposed by Constance Elko of the computer science and mathematics faculty.

- ✓ An interactive computer-based forum via the Marist mainframe, through which Marist psychology and education faculty will share information with teachers at local elementary and secondary schools, and engage with them in computer-mediated discussions, as proposed by Linda Dunlap of the psychology faculty.

The shape of the computerized college of the 21st Century has begun to emerge at Marist. ■

Hello World!

Students debate global issues using telecommunications

TUCKED AWAY in a small computer room in the Dyson Center, the 28 students of Assistant Professor Vernon Vavrina's International Politics class have been attempting to resolve some of the world's more pressing problems.

The students are part of the International Communication and Negotiation Simulation (ICONS), an exercise this past fall in which they played the role of Mexican delegates to a simulated United Nations. Sixteen colleges and universities in seven countries on four continents participate in the exercise and are linked through a network of sophisticated computer and telecommunication systems.

ICONS has been conducted each year since its development at the University of Maryland in 1975. Marist College became involved in the program in the spring of 1991 when French Professor



Vernon J. Vavrina, left, assistant professor of political science, works with students involved in the ICONS project. Marist College's sophisticated computer and telecommunications systems enabled students to be linked with 16 colleges and universities worldwide in course work.

Brother Joseph Belanger heard about it at Ramapo College in New Jersey.

Individuals at the University of Maryland write a different scenario each semester for the participating schools, projecting the real world for six months hence. Through advanced telecommunications technology available at Marist, the students are able to debate with other students all over the world. By signing onto the computer, messages sent

earlier from the 15 other participating colleges can be retrieved at any time by "slow" communication. The other method, referred to as "on-line" communication, allows students to be hooked up internationally once per week on a real-time basis.

"The purpose of the position paper was to enable students to completely familiarize themselves with the culture and to assume the Mexican personality," said Brother Belanger.

Because they represented a Spanish-speaking country, all messages sent and received by "slow" communication were in that language. For that reason, the ICONS students also worked with Irma Casey, assistant professor of Spanish, and eight of her advanced Spanish students. Casey and her eight-member team provided a form of Spanish language quality control for the ICONS students. Throughout the entire project, students were encouraged to assume responsibility for every aspect of the simulated United Nations exercise. This included initiating negotiating sessions with other delegates across the globe or functioning as delegates on various committees. Vavrina and Belanger acted only as facilitators.

Since the beginning of the ICONS project, Marist College students have interacted with their counterparts across the country and around the world in several languages. They have debated with students from schools such as Michigan State University; Brigham Young University; Waseda University; Tokyo; King's College, London; and Simon Bolivar University, Venezuela. ■

—Kristen Limauro '92



Softball team pitcher Kristin Wallace, left, and baseball team's Matt Bourne take advantage of the warmer weather to practice outdoors.

Play Ball! Division I Baseball Arrives

ON SOME cold February evenings the sound of balls ricocheting off the walls of the James J. McCann Center fieldhouse were distinct. But it was not from the basketball teams practicing nor from a game in progress.

It was the new Marist women's varsity softball team gearing up for its first-ever spring season. While the team waited for warmer days, the athletes spent two hours, five to six nights a week polishing their skills.

"We're in here until the weather begins to warm up," said Kristin Wallace, a freshman pitcher from Upper Marlboro, Maryland. "It's just too cold to practice outside now."

A batting cage and pitching machine are set up at one end of the fieldhouse and Coach Tom Chiavelli is on one side of the basketball court hitting ground balls to his infield players. "We've met our expectations for the season so far and have more players now than we did in September," said Chiavelli.

Gene Doris, director of athletics, said this past September, Marist College expanded its program to include women's softball and men's baseball to meet NCAA requirements for Division I level sports. "We added these sports because they

were conference sports and both are very big in the Hudson Valley," said Doris.

Increased student interest also caused the athletic department to add these sports, he

said. "There were a number of cases where students petitioned to bring baseball on board," said Doris.

Men's coach Art Smith has been working with the team's

27 players with expectations for a winning season. "They're good kids who are working real hard and patiently awaiting the beginning of the season," said Smith.

Some of the colleges the baseball team will play this season include Army, St. John's, and Princeton.

Freshman Matt Bourne, third baseman from Glendale, New York, said after working out in the fieldhouse for several weeks, he and his team members feel confident about their skills and are anxious for the season to start. "Since it's our first season we have a lot of freshmen and junior college transfers who are going to have to take on leadership roles," said Bourne.

The softball team, although somewhat young—with 11 freshmen, 4 sophomores and a junior—is optimistic about its chances. "Even as a young team there's a lot of talent here and I think it looks promising because we seem to be working well together," said freshman centerfielder Patricia Ann Ackermann from Mahopac, New York. ■

—Jennifer Johannessen '92



Fine Arts major Lauren Brooks shows one of her paintings to Trustee John Gartland, Jr., president of the James J. McCann Foundation, at left, Richard Lewis, director of studio arts, and President Dennis J. Murray. Brooks is a 1992 McCann Scholarship recipient. The McCann Scholarship program, which recently exceeded \$1 million in scholarship awards, is now in its 20th year and has assisted several hundred local area students over the years.

Taking time out to give something back

Marist administrator volunteers in Haitian dental clinic

FOR DR. R. MARK SULLIVAN, pulling teeth at the Haitian Health Foundation was easy—too easy.

"Since the most plentiful food in Haiti is sugar cane, this tends to lead to gum disease," Sullivan, executive vice president of Marist College, explained.

"Often, patients who came into the clinic had soft gums. But usually the tooth would just come out with one easy tug on the instrument I was using. Not being a dentist, I was pleased the procedure was relatively simple and presumably painless."

Pulling teeth in Haiti may be easy, but not much else is.

That's not surprising when considering a land of such startling and spectacular contrasts: an island with one of the most beautiful coastlines in the world, with cities rotting under a decaying infrastructure; a country once rich in natural resources, but now the poorest in the Western Hemisphere; a place where in a hotel room like Sullivan's in Port-Au-Prince, one can have the luxury of watching ESPN, but not the convenience of running water.

Sullivan, whose trip last year lasted 10 days, recalled one of the first images that confronted him when he got off the plane that carried him to Haiti's capital, Port-Au-Prince. "There was hardly any electricity in the city. Everyone was out sitting in the streets. It was like this place was a century behind the times," he said.

It wasn't just the mass of humanity that was so shocking; it was the conditions in which most Haitians lived. "There were rows and rows of shanties constructed of wood, tarpaper, shingles or whatever the family that lived there could find," Sullivan commented.

The purpose of Sullivan's visit to Haiti was to do some volunteer work for an old friend, Dr. Jeremiah Lowney.

Lowney is an orthodontist in Norwich, Connecticut. Ten years ago, Lowney fought a



R. Mark Sullivan works on a patient at the Haitian Health Foundation. Sullivan, Marist's Executive Vice President, went to Haiti to do volunteer work at the HHF dental clinic.

bout with cancer. After recovering from the life-threatening disease, he began plans on a health clinic in Jeremie, Haiti, a town on the northwestern tip of the island. It was time for the saved to do some saving of his own.

Lowney started in Haiti by extracting the teeth of needy Haitians in the backstreet alleys of the Port-Au-Prince slums. Today, Lowney's personal mission has been transformed into a full-fledged medical and dental clinic treating between 300 and 400 patients a day and receiving partial funding from the U.S. Government and various Catholic charities. The clinic is housed in one of the city's more modern buildings, built with funding raised by Lowney, Bishop Daniel Reilly of Norwich and many others over the last decade.

Sullivan knew Lowney back when Sullivan was Deputy Commissioner for Higher Education for the State

of Connecticut and Lowney was chairman of the state's Board of Higher Education. "Jerry kept asking me to come down, on one of his frequent missions to Jeremie, but I always had one excuse or another. I just decided to go," Sullivan said. Also on the trip was Dr. John Lahey, former executive vice president at Marist and now president of Quinnipiac College in Connecticut.

Sullivan knew only a little French to minimally communicate in the French-Creole language. Despite the clinic's heavy work load, he said he did not spend the entire time pulling teeth or working on equipment in the clinic. Sullivan was able to visit some French-Canadian Marist Brothers who operate a school about 30 miles outside of Jeremie. Sullivan said it was very inspirational to see the work being done by the Marist Brothers. "The school

had 300 students and the Brothers were teaching chemistry with only rudimentary equipment, or no equipment at all," he said. "Yet it still is the best form of education a Haitian child can get."

The Marist Brothers, according to Sullivan, only charge \$50 a year for tuition compared to the approximately \$200 annual cost for public school education. Haitian per capita income is less than \$1,000 a year, and the Marist Brothers often provide free education for students who cannot afford the tuition.

Sullivan also went on trips into villages located in the more remote, interior parts of the country with a Peace Corps worker from Atlanta, Georgia and a U.S. AID program coordinator. They were checking on children involved in a clinic-run nutritional program. "The purpose of the visits to the countryside was to make sure new mothers were provided proper nutritional care for their babies. Haiti has one of the highest infant mortality rates in the world. So this program is vital."

Sullivan said he witnessed many unselfish acts of mercy during his visit to Haiti. He said the work being done by the Peace Corps college student, the Marist Brothers, Jeremiah Lowney and others like the nuns who run the clinic on a permanent basis and those at Mother Teresa's Hospice in Haiti's capital who take care of AIDS-devastated Haitians, gave him a greater appreciation for the simple things in life. "There are so many things to be found wanting in Haiti," he said. "Things like basic health care are non-existent."

Sullivan said he would like to go back to Haiti soon and he'd like to entice some students to accompany him.

Still, he downplays his role. "I went down there and worked for a week and a half," said Sullivan. "It's the missionaries and volunteers doing work down there all the time, every day, that are the true heroes of the world." ■

—Chris Shea '92



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North end rewiring set for summer
By J.W. Stewart, Staff Writer

In order to complete the campus-wide telecommunications network, the North and South Ends of campus will undergo a massive rewiring system, according to Information Services Carl Gerberich.

The rewiring, part of the on-going Marist/IBM Joint study, will include the running of fiber optic cables that will make it possible for both North and South End students to have access from their rooms to the mainframe, the Marist Library On-Line Public Access Catalog (OOLIS) and a variety of software packages, according to Gerberich.

The software will be accessible from a server, which will contain packages like "Q&A" and "Harvard Graphics." A Server looks like a personal computer but is much more

The Circle goes electronic

Editor concerned about the future of print journalism

IT HAPPENS EVERY DAY. An important article gets thrown out along with a stack of yellowing newspapers, or someone cuts a coupon-sized hole in the middle of an interesting story. For readers of *The Circle*, those are problems of another era. With as little effort as a few keystrokes, they now have access to any story from as far back as the November 1991 issue.

With the student-run weekly newspaper going on line earlier this year, the newspaper's current and back issues are stored in the College's mainframe computer and can be called up at computer work stations throughout the campus. By keying in C-I-R-C-L-E, the Marist College community now have access to this warehouse of back issues. Even stories that were edited down or eliminated from the newspaper can be read in their original form.

Chris Shea, editor in chief of *The Circle* this year, said computer access is more convenient for current readers and provides a more durable archive of weekly events at the college. Shea, who plans to attend law school, wrote recently that the development of electronic news caches may prove to be critical to the survival of newspapers.

"Johann Gutenberg would be scared," Shea said. "His invention, movable type, was one of the most important in world history; yet today the newspaper, an offspring of

Gutenberg's creation and the best-known use for it, is dying."

He said it was not until the advent of the American Revolution and the creation of the First Amendment that the newspaper's true worth was appreciated. But that is changing rapidly, he said. "The pillars on which newspapers stand are

decaying," Shea said.

He cited newspaper statistics: 1,745 newspapers in 1980, 1,611 in 1991, down 8 percent; separately owned newspapers in only 47 cities in 1986; readership at 62 million for 20 years, while population grew; 78 percent readership among 20-29 year-olds in 1957, 42 percent in 1977. And he

cited voting statistics: voter turnout was 64 percent in the 1960 Presidential election, 47 percent in 1988; in 1984, the turnout among college graduates was 78 percent, and 42 percent among high school dropouts.

"One can reach a very logical conclusion," Shea said. "The same people who don't read newspapers also don't vote."

He said newspapers have lost credibility among readers and economic pressures force them to "market" themselves. As a result, he said, they have had to resort to replacing hard news with "softer, human-interest stories with little practical value other than to help a paper sell itself." With the deterioration of the value of newspapers, Shea warned of a period where the country could be governed less on information and more on superficial glitz.

It was with such thoughts in mind that he arranged to make *The Circle* available through the campus-wide computer network at Marist. The newspaper's readership is high, he said, but, "Even if we add one or two more a week, that's worthwhile." ■

The Center for Lifetime Study

Cultural and intellectual growth for retired people

THIS SPRING, persons 55 years and older have something to look forward to besides the warm weather. The Marist College Center for Lifetime Study provides new opportunities for intellectual and cultural exploration for men and women of retirement age.

The driving forces behind the creation of the center are Jonah and Joan Sherman. The center is supported by a gift from the estate of Rose Sherman of Poughkeepsie. Marist College President Dennis J. Murray said, "We're grateful to Jonah and

As a membership-run educational organization, members plan all of the Center for Lifetime Study's activities and programs.



Pictured at a planning meeting, from left, are Mildred Arpino, Special Events Committee; Joan Sherman, Curriculum Committee; Jonah Sherman, Planning Committee; Eleanor Charwat, executive director, Marist School of Adult Education; Dr. George Hooper, Administration Committee.

Joan Sherman for helping us develop the concept of the lifetime institute with the bequest of his aunt."

CLS is a membership-run non-profit educational organization under the sponsorship

of Marist College. More than 750 inquiries were received from an initial mailing.

Further information is available through Marist's School of Adult Education. ■
—Evelyn Hernandez '92



Douglas Cole, left, assistant professor of Communication Arts, and his production team, left to right, junior Carolyn Powell, senior Trish Rizzuto and Kevin Scatigno '92, view footage from the video presentation *Making Strides Against Cancer*. Actor Paul Sorvino, left screen, was one of dozens of volunteers who contributed to the program.

Video Volunteers

Professor and students create lasting images

OUT THERE in this vast expanse of land we call America are probably thousands of former smokers who should credit Douglas Cole for aiding their decision to kick the habit.

Cole, an assistant professor of Communication Arts at Marist College, produced several award-winning anti-smoking public service announcements, one of which was broadcast nationally. That type of commitment to a cause is typical of Cole. When a campaign catches Cole's attention, he devotes all his creative energies to it. He attacks not-for-profit projects with the same fervor as a Madison Avenue advertising executive with a lucrative account. And Cole's enthusiasm is infectious. As his communication arts students can attest, learning transcends the traditional classroom setting.

Cole, who has taught television production at Marist College since 1986, immerses students in actual production situations where they perform services for non-profit organizations such as the American Lung Association, the Mid-Hudson Library System, Youth

Against Racism and Ulster County's Stop DWI program.

"If you have a skill that can be put to good use, why not use it?" Cole says of his on-going involvement with the American Cancer Society. "And at the same time, if you can provide a student with a valuable learning experience—great!"

In 1987, Cole received a Telly award for a series of anti-smoking spots he directed. He worked on another public service announcement conceived by Athana Mosetis, director of public relations for the American Cancer Society's New York City division, which depicted "Betsy," a three-year-old girl staring at the camera pleading with her parents to stop smoking. The spot earned national recognition and was subsequently distributed to television stations across the country.

"He's a wonderful volunteer," Mosetis said, "and he helped make our anti-smoking campaign a great success."

Former Marist student Joe Podesta, Jr., '88 accompanied Cole on most of the shoots for the public service announce-

ment. Podesta is operations manager of the Phoenix Communications Group, an organization also known internationally as Major League Baseball Productions.

The American Cancer Society invited Cole and Podesta to join its National Public Information Committee, a panel of media experts serving the public's interest. Cole said they serve with dedicated volunteers such as film and television actress Angela Lansbury.

"If you have a skill that can be put to good use, why not use it?" Cole says of his involvement with the American Cancer Society. "And at the same time, if you can provide a student with a valuable learning experience—great!"

"I'm intrigued by the fact that a faculty member and a former student have been formally invited to become part of this committee. I think it speaks well for Marist," Cole said. Last fall, Cole, two advanced television production students, Carolyn Powell and Tricia Rizzuto, and Marist graduate Kevin Scatigno '92 volunteered their time to shoot the "Making Strides Against Cancer" move-along event at Manhattan's South Street Seaport. Powell polished her on-camera interviewing skills for a video the ACS will send to corporations nationwide. She also assisted in videotaping and editing the event. Powell, who hopes to work in television after graduation, said "The experience opened doors for my future. I was able to meet interesting media people and gain some valuable hands-on experience."

When on shooting assignments, Cole said he and the student stand on equal ground as professionals. Sometimes he lets the students take the reins and work independently. For example, Rizzuto and Scatigno attended a media press conference for the "Great American Smokeout" in New York City. For Scatigno, it was a rare opportunity to be in the midst of working professionals. "It was really a unique experience. I got to see how the networks' handle press conferences and to ask the camera crews questions about their work," Scatigno said.

For three years, Cole and his students have been involved with a project called "A Party With Oscar," a black tie dinner sponsored by the Dutchess County Art Association as a fund raising event for the Barrett House Art School and Gallery in Poughkeepsie. The students document the event on videotape and manage all the technical aspects such as controlling the giant screen television presentation of the Oscar broadcast.

The payoff for Cole is not in the awards or recognition he receives. His devotion to these volunteer projects and his practice of working with his students, he admitted, is a source of lasting satisfaction.

"You have to give something back to society. It sounds like a cliché but it's true—that's why I do it," Cole said. ■

—April M. Amonica '92

The Hudson River: A National Treasure

Chatting with her, it is possible to forget that this woman has earned the thanks of generations to come who may never know that saving the planet was once an issue.

Frances Stevens

Reese is petite, gracious, precise, and thoroughly at home in the comfortable elegance of the big white house in Hughsonville, New York. The house over-

looks Wappingers Creek near where the creek pours through the Hudson River's eastern shore. Fittingly, the place is called *Obercreek*. A dog named Charlie is with us in the west-facing parlor that lets in as much light as the wintry sky has to give. A caretaker, who brought us tea and cookies, is elsewhere in the house. Charlie wants the cookies, or affection, and gets only loving rebuffs.

"Go on, now, Charlie! Will you please go over there now and stop this! No, I won't go for a walk..." Mrs. Reese says with a tone of severity that the dog sees through.

Our talk focuses on environmental issues and begins with the legal battle about Storm King, the mountain that became a rally-



FRANCES STEVENS REESE
*A gentle woman who has
learned to play hardball in
a worthy cause*

ing cry heard 'round the world in the struggle to protect the environment.

Storm King Mountain is one of the most beautiful spots in the world. It rises like a sugar loaf almost straight up from the water's edge on the west bank of the Hudson River near Cornwall, New York. Like most of the time-worn ancient mountains in the eastern United States, it is relatively tree-

covered to its crest. Back in the early 1960s, Con Edison wanted to blast away enough of the mountain to turn it into a huge pumped-storage hydroelectric power generator. The New York City-based utility planned to pump river water up to a man-made reservoir on top every night. The water would then be released during the "peak demand" daylight hours to generate electricity simply by falling through turbines enroute back to the river. The idea had a certain mechanistic appeal, but would have destroyed a landscape and affected the river flow and its ecology.

The Storm King case did more than save the mountain. It gave people "standing" to

continued on next page

BY EDWARD A. HYNES

sue in environmental cases, the right to go to court to protect natural assets that they share but do not own—like the air, and water, and the beauty of the landscape.

Before Storm King, the first question put to an individual or group in court to prevent some destructive development was likely to be: "Do you own the river?" Storm King meant they no longer had to pass that test. And that has made all the difference, ever since.

Franny Reese was in the middle of all that as chair or co-chair of Scenic Hudson, the environmental group that led the fight for 18 years. She joined the organization in 1964 and today, she says, is "only emeritus."

The words suggest retirement, but she says other things, too, and they reveal the truth: "It eats your heart and soul. Every time you think you can draw a breath, something else happens. If you care about it, which I certainly do, you have to be willing to be on the spot because, if there's a crisis, that means someone wants something badly enough to take it from you. You better be there, too."

She is an active member of Scenic Hudson's executive and land trust committees, and is on the boards of several other organizations that serve a range of public interests in the Hudson Valley and New York City. For Marist College, she serves as chair of the Board of Trustees Committee on Student Life.

She confirms the importance of Storm King in two words—"Oh, yes"—and switches immediately to the present.

"We had another big, precedent-setting thing just last week," she says. "Could have been a terrible precedent if the suit that the developers brought against Scenic Hudson and its directors had been successful... a so-called SLAPP suit, a Strategic Lawsuit Against Public Participation."

The case had been reported this way in the *Poughkeepsie Journal* a few days earlier: "An Armonk developer must pay Scenic Hudson \$29,500 for trying to silence its opposition to a condominium development... in what environmentalists called a victory for First Amendment rights." *continued on page 12*

Marist's Environmental Science Program

Students embrace region's vast natural resources

KIMBERLY REED said she grew up in a very small town with nothing to do except play in the woods and question her wilderness surroundings. By the time she left home for college, Reed knew environmental sciences would have to play a major role in her future. She found her niche at Marist College, where she is a junior majoring in environmental science.

"I couldn't picture myself doing anything but in the sciences and when it came time to picking a major, there really wasn't any other option," said Reed.

Marist College's Division of Science, riding on the heels of Earth Day 1990 and an increasing public concern about preserving the earth's resources, has seen a rise in the number of environmental science majors—the largest in the College's history.

The program, which began in the early 1970s, has experienced its share of enrollment peaks and valleys, according to Thomas Lynch, director of the environmental science program. In the late 1970s, the program was popular because of a period of environmental activism. Lynch, an associate professor of biology, said through the 1980s, however, the program's enrollment slipped.

"We had only graduated 14 students over the last five years," said Lynch. Last fall, the program admitted 45 freshmen. They have joined 20 other students in the program, he said. "If these enrollment trends continue for a couple of years, we are going to have to sit down and see how many students we can handle based upon the College's resources," said Lynch. According to Lynch, the number of applications and inquiries the admissions office has received this year is comparable to last year's applicant pool.

Kurt Klein, an environmental science major, is one of those students whose enrollment in the environmental science program resulted from this national resurgence of interest in environmental issues. A Red Hook, New York resident, Klein said he developed an interest in the subject as a child because of his mother's involvement in environmental concerns. The sophomore said he has seen the program grow significantly.

"I know there are a lot more freshmen in the program than when I came in," Klein said. "The increased number is probably due to environmental issues like global warming and the concern about the ozone layer that have arisen."

Another major attraction is the exposure Marist College students have to a variety of exceptional natural resources, especially the Hudson River, which flows just beyond the College's front yard. Students also have access to several streams, forests and marshes near the campus as well as permission to conduct studies on the grounds of two national historic sites, the Vanderbilt and Roosevelt estates, just 10 minutes from the College. In addition, Marist College has just been given access to 90 acres of wooded area in Hyde Park, New York, for teaching and research purposes. Marist College also has an arrangement with the Cary Arboretum, a world-class research center on a 1,900-acre land parcel near Millbrook, New York, which will enable students to research environmental and ecological problems facing trees and other plant life.

Jeffrey Janota, a senior, said he was attracted to Marist College's environmental science program because it capitalizes on such regional natural resources. "I've been interested in environmental science since I

By JENNIFER CHANDLER '92 AND BETH CONRAD '92



Thomas Lynch, associate professor of biology, examines water samples from the Hudson River with environmental science majors Kurt Klein and Jack Kunicki.

was a little kid. I thought Marist was in the perfect area to conduct environmental experiments," he said.

Janota, an Aberdeen, New Jersey resident, said his exposure to the region and to the College's environmental science program are ideal complements to his career plans. "I want to work for a government agency like the Environmental Protection Agency or the (New York State) Department of Environmental Conservation and eventually move to a private sector environmental assessment firm," Janota said.

Like Janota his classmate, Klein said the skills and experiences he has acquired in the environmental science program have bolstered his determination for a career in that area. He said "I plan to go to graduate school to study mainly botany or ecology or something

Marist's program combines 21st century technology with the area's rich natural resources.

in that realm," he said.

Students who major in environmental science are required to do a six-credit internship or a senior-research thesis. This type of hands-on experience exposes students to the operations in organizations involved with environmental issues, such as public health agencies, waterworks and recycling departments in local municipalities.

The program's facilities had to undergo some changes recently to adapt to its growth. Donnelly Hall, where science classes and offices are located, has experienced an \$8 million

renovation and features the accommodation of more science facilities; overall, 13 new science labs have been developed. The environmental science program alone is part of a new complex of six well-equipped laboratories and a connecting greenhouse. A well-furnished chemistry instrumentation lab, for example, exposes students to sophisticated scientific equipment that's usually only available to students in graduate school, said Lynch.

Another new addition is a computer program called "Geographic Information Systems," which is used to convert large masses of data into a map form which provides environmental assessments of geographic areas.

Andrew Molloy, chair of the Division of Science, illustrated how the system works: If the user wanted to find the best

environment for a panda bear to live, the bear's needs, such as food, shelter and access to water, would be entered into the computer. The computer would then develop a map of the top three areas where the panda could survive.

Molloy said the first group of students taking the class are learning a valuable skill. "Students who know how to use the GIS will have a jump on the job market when they graduate," said Molloy. "It's a powerful tool to have in their toolbox as they go out to look for work."

Molloy said he believes Marist College's environmental science program will emerge as one of the best in the Northeast because it combines the College's 21st century technological capabilities with the rich natural resources of the Mid-Hudson area. ■

A gentle woman who has learned to play hardball in a worthy cause, Mrs. Reese comments that the developer "bought the property for \$9.6 million and sold it for \$13,300,000 two years later and he still was bellyaching. He said that New York State and all of us were in cahoots, etcetera, etcetera. And the judge threw it out."

The conversation shifts back to Storm King.

Mrs. Reese: "I was so starry-eyed when Storm King was over, because I thought, well, the final mediation with the utilities was tremendous. But one of the things we have learned is that mediation really only works if both sides have something to put on the scale. If you're so low on the totem pole that you have nothing to negotiate with, nothing to offer, it isn't going to work. One of the things that one can

put into the pile, of course, is public opinion.

"I feel, more and more and more that we're entering an era where what each individual does is going to be absolutely more important than it's ever been. We have been depending on Scenic Hudson, the Natural Resources Defense Council, the Clearwater, the State, you name it.

"But it's only too obvious that, with the number of people involved in the Hudson River Valley, it's easier to save Alaska than one piece of the Hudson. We cannot do it without each individual's really wholehearted concern.

"When we think of all the things that have to do with our physical well-being, and then we think about our recreational and spiritual well-being, we've got to really, each of us, pay attention. So I feel very strongly that you can't depend just on giving 15 bucks or 20 bucks to somebody to represent you. That's important. Heaven knows, I'm always drumming around, looking for money. But it's also individual caring, and do you pressure the legislature, and do you pick up messes, and do you throw your old battery in the dump or in the bushes? I do awful lazy things, too. But, those are all questions that we have to ask ourselves.

Marist's Stone Buildings

Three buildings placed on National Register of Historic Places

THREE MID-NINETEENTH century stone buildings in the heart of the Marist College campus have been listed on the National Register of Historic Places, the nation's official list of properties worthy of preservation. They comprise a four-acre historic district now known as the Rosenlund Estate Stone Buildings at Marist College. The listing was made on the basis of the structures' architectural significance as highly intact examples of the Gothic Revival style, the prominence of the architect, and the importance of these buildings to the history of Marist College. Greystone, St. Peter's, and the Kieran Brennan Gate House are all that remains of the estate of a wealthy Poughkeepsie industrialist, Edward Bech. The grounds of this estate, named 'Rosenlund' by the Danish immigrant, were developed circa 1865 at a period when major tracts of Hudson River land were being purchased by wealthy businessmen for country estates. Bech was a partner in the Poughkeepsie Iron Works Company, a thriving riverfront industry that prospered with the advent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Railroad. He also was a partner in the

BY SUSAN ROELLER BROWN

Cunard Steamship Company and was the first Danish Consul in New York from 1842-1858. Bech's friend and fellow countryman, Detlef Lienau, a prominent architect, was commissioned to design a main house of stone as well as several dependencies, or out buildings. The European-educated Lienau had come to New York in 1848 and established himself as one of America's leading architects. Among his many achievements were the design of the first example of the French Second Empire style in New York and the introduction to America of the mansard roof style, typified by the French chateau. He also was a co-founder of the American Institute of Architects and actively participated in its formative years.

Due to Bech's death in 1873, Lienau's grand design for Rosenlund's main house was never executed. However, the dependencies known as the carriage house (Greystone), the gardener's cottage (St. Peter's), and the gatehouse survive today as the few remaining examples of Gothic Revival estate architecture along the Hudson River.

In 1905, the Marist Brothers purchased the McPherson estate just north of the Bech property and established St. Ann's Hermitage. In 1908, the Brothers



Viggo Bech Rambusch, right, descendent of 19th century industrialist Edward Bech, who owned the Rosenlund Estate, views the display in Donnelly Hall which portrays the founders and builders of the College. He is accompanied by Susan Roeller Brown, Executive Assistant to the President, and Walter Averill, a Poughkeepsie historian.

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The Kieran Gate House is an example of Gothic Revival architecture.

acquired the Bech estate, joining the two properties to form the core of the present Marist College campus. Additional property has since been added at the northern end of campus.

Greystone, which when built closely mirrored the style of St. Peter's and the gatehouse,

underwent extensive renovations in 1928. Today, Greystone houses the President's and admissions offices where once fine coaches and carriage horses were kept. Administrative offices now occupy St. Peter's which originally housed the estate's gardener and his family. The

Kieran Brennan Gate House, which until a few years ago still marked the main entrance to the campus, is now the home of President Emeritus Brother Paul Ambrose. ■

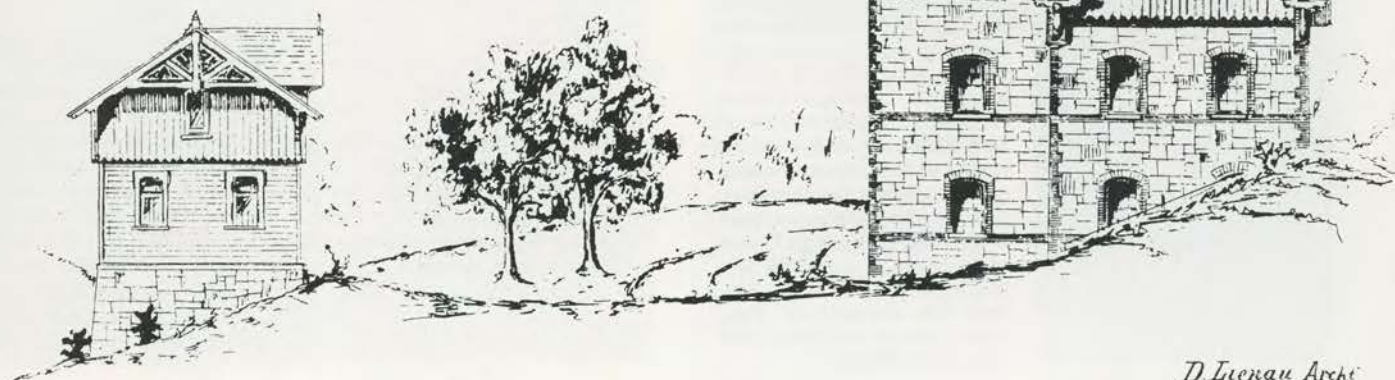
The names are not written in stone

The original structures of the Marist College stone buildings have held up for more than a century, but their original names haven't. Greystone, the Kieran Brennan Gate House and St. Peter's are relatively new identities for the former out buildings of wealthy industrialist Edward Bech's country estate.

During the College's earliest days, when it was still known as Marian College, the renovated carriage house was surrounded by wooden structures. This building, with its distinctive grey stone walls, was nicknamed "Greystone" by the Marist Brothers on campus.

The gardener's cottage became known as St. Peter's because several Marist Brothers who lived there taught at the St. Peter's parish school in Poughkeepsie. The Gate House acquired its more formal name, the "Kieran Gate House" in October 1990 when it was dedicated to the late Brother Kieran Thomas Brennan. A founder and longtime trustee of Marist College, Brother Brennan was the director of student brothers from 1954 to 1964.

Rendering of the work horses stable, left, and the carriage house by 19th century architect Detlef Lienau. The carriage house, known today as Greystone, houses the President's and admissions offices.



D. Lienau Archt

"Water is the most critical thing. As the population increases... I just can't... I don't understand why people aren't more upset. I just feel that we've taken it so much for granted. That's a major issue, certainly, that Scenic Hudson has been working on.

"And then the other thing, of course, that Scenic Hudson is working very hard on is land use and the greenway... and to try to preserve our waterfront areas."

But the struggle doesn't end there.

She speaks fretfully of air and noise pollution, and even light pollution—the glare that dims the stars at night.

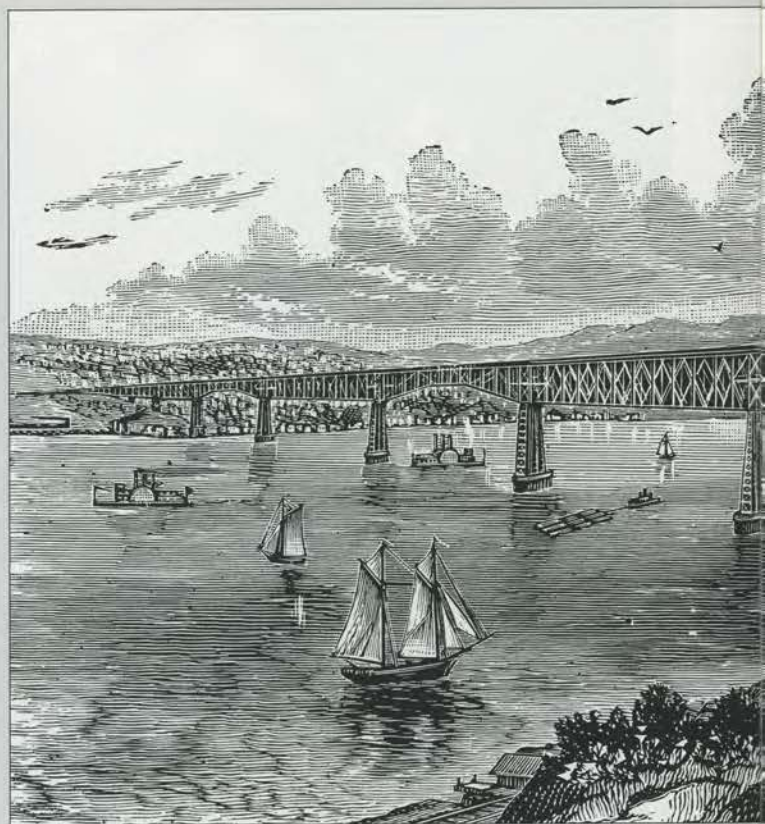
On a hopeful note, she says: "I think we're getting a sense of region, which we didn't have before. We were just little bits of piecemeal, all up and down, strung by the Hudson but certainly not joined. I think we're going to be pushed into a regional concept because there is no boundary for water, there is no man-made boundary for air. Planners had a line up the middle of the Hudson River, which marks the jurisdiction of Orange (County) and the jurisdiction of Putnam (County) and so forth, as if the Lord and the birds and the bees knew that the line was there."

For Franny Reese, the lines don't work. "You cannot have somebody just say, well, I only want my little corner... I don't want it to be encroached in any way, and this is mine and the air is mine and the water is mine and so forth is mine. You can't do that. You have to look at the whole."

Indeed. ■



Frances Stevens Reese attended Barnard College and the Yale Art School. Her late husband, Willis L.M. Reese, whom she married in 1937, was the Charles Evans Hughes Professor of Law at Columbia University and director of the Parker School of Foreign and Comparative Law. She has been a member of the Marist College Board of Trustees since 1984 and is currently Chair of the Student Life Committee. Mrs. Reese has five children and six grandchildren.



A bridge that spans time

In its day, the historic Poughkeepsie Railroad Bridge was an engineering wonder

NOTHING MOVES on the Poughkeepsie Railroad Bridge.

It stands aloof, with an air that is only tolerated in aging celebrities. This former jewel of American engineering now stands in the shadows while a new era streaks by. It stands in stark contrast to the busy Mid-Hudson Bridge, a few hundred yards south and to the busy freight and passenger rail lines on both sides of the river. The century-old railroad bridge, a regional landmark, is less than a half-mile from the Marist College Campus. It spans the Hudson River between the City of Poughkeepsie and the Town of Lloyd in New York State's Mid-Hudson Valley.

When completed in 1888, the bridge was touted as the ninth wonder of the world. In its youth, it was heralded as the largest bridge in the world and was considered an architectural masterpiece. Standing 212 feet above the Hudson River, the

By CHRISTINE HENN '92

one-mile-long bridge stretches past the river's eastern bank into the City of Poughkeepsie. It was the longest railroad span ever built. It was also the first bridge to be built across the Hudson River south of Albany. The bridge was listed on the National Register of Historical Places in 1978.

The Poughkeepsie/Highland Railroad Bridge, as it was officially called, connected Dutchess and Ulster counties. Although no longer functional, it is still the only Hudson River rail crossing between New York City and Albany.

The bridge was conceived as a link between the New England states and the Pennsylvania coal fields. Although some considered it an impossible dream—that only canals could successfully do the job of moving materials—the cornerstone for the bridge was laid on December 17, 1873. The event led to a day of celebration that included parades and speeches by celebrities of the day. The



city was filled with great anticipation of the benefits the new bridge would bring.

This community enthusiasm was, due primarily to the efforts of Harvey Eastman, the city's mayor and Matthew Vassar, a prominent area businessman. They were two of the community leaders involved in promoting and planning the bridge's construction. City officials were eventually convinced the presence of this attractive bridge would bring prestige to the city, and the business community counted on profiting from the profusion of freight traffic through the city.

But not everything went according to plan. It took 17 years of obstacles before the bridge was constructed—not the least were tremendous financial problems that threatened the project's completion. For example, The American Bridge Company, the project's major contractor, went bankrupt, delaying work for almost nine years. Even after new financing was found, some construction and financial problems persisted.

But despite the problems, the first train ran successfully across the bridge on December

29, 1888. According to newspaper accounts of the day, the bridge was breathtaking. It took 14,000 gallons of paint to make

it shine a deep red.

Along with hauling freight across the river, the bridge was also used for entertainment purposes. In the summertime, an open car was available for scenic rides over to "Chestnut Grove," a relaxing picnic area on the west side of the Hudson. Area residents took advantage of this opportunity at other times of the year to take in the breathtaking view of the river, and to witness the colorful foliage of the early autumn weeks.

As the years passed and the bridge aged, structural changes had to be made. The double railroad tracks were replaced with a single track and the trains were forced to maintain a speed of only 5 m.p.h. Despite the changes, the bridge was still considered a prosperous venture.

It never failed to fulfill its purpose. For more than 80 years, the magnificent bridge carried freight and passenger trains from one side of the Hudson River to the other. During those eight decades, the structure stood as a monument to innovative engineering. But nothing lasts forever.

The bridge's troubles began in 1974 when a fire caused

significant damage. Trains could no longer cross, making this once vital rail corridor virtually useless. Rebuilding the damaged portion was discussed, but in the following three years of deliberation between Penn Central and other parties, repair estimates rose from \$150,000 to \$6.9 million. No one knew where the money would come from.

Conrail obtained the bridge in 1975, but after a few months, they considered demolishing it. Even with that decision, financial problems still persisted. It would cost \$7 million.

By the end of that year, it was sold again, this time to Railway Management Associates, who reportedly had big plans for the bridge. RMA wanted to use it as a route for local commuters, or turn it into an imaginative museum/restaurant. Although there has been some speculation recently about the bridge's demolition, another idea for creating a scenic walkway across the river has emerged. But to date, no tangible efforts have been made to restore this "wonder of the world" to any semblance of its glory days. ■

Robert Kennedy, Jr.

Helping to keep the Hudson River alive for future generations

ROBERT F. KENNEDY, JR. told an audience at Marist College last fall that it is everyone's responsibility to preserve the planet for future generations. His lecture, "Citizens Action on the Hudson: A Liberal Arts Approach," focused on current environmental issues concerning the Hudson River.

Kennedy emphasized that it is owed to future generations to prevent any further destruction of the environment. "If we destroy these things we will impoverish our children and we will impoverish their ability to imagine things and to live the rich kind of lives we hope they will live," he said.



Robert F. Kennedy, Jr.

Stressing the ecological importance of the Hudson River, which borders the Marist College campus, Kennedy said it is probably the richest body of water in the world. The Hudson River produces more fish per acre and more life per gallon than any other water source, he added.

"It still has strong spawning spots for all its historical species

of fish," said Kennedy. He compared the Hudson River's rich ecosystem with others such as the Rhine in Europe and the Chesapeake Bay in Maryland, which he described as dying.

Kennedy told the audience that leadership had to come from them to ensure the survival of the Hudson River's ecosystem. "If we are going to save these species," he said, "It is going to be because we the people of the Hudson Valley saved the Hudson."

Kennedy is a clinical professor and supervising attorney at the Environmental Litigation Clinic at Pace University Law School in New York City. In addition, he is senior staff attorney for the Hudson River Fishermen's Association and senior attorney for the Natural Resources Defense Council.

The lecture was sponsored by the Marist College Political Science Club, Media Center, College Activities Office, and Psi Sigma Alpha. ■



Gertrude Livingston Lewis began what is known as the *Mills Mansion*

Showcasing one of the nation's largest historic districts

The Hudson's Great Estates

THE HUDSON VALLEY HAS stirred men's souls since the voyagers of the *Half Moon* discovered its shores, tributaries, and its fertile valleys. Accounts of this new land, inhabited by Indians who knew and respected its ways, detailed its natural landscape which followed the winding course of Henry Hudson's river. Many of the first European settlers who arrived in the seventeenth century were drawn by the rugged character of the valley. Its imposing mountains and highlands evoked images of the homelands they had left behind. Before long it became known as the American Rhine and great literary works described the Hudson River and its valley. Important artists such as Frederick Church of *Olana* in Hudson and Thomas Cole in Catskill brought its scenic beauty to the canvas, creating spectacular images of the majestic valley that were unforgettable and alluring. It

BY ELISE M. BARRY

enticed many to visit; others were destined to stay. Its accessibility to New York City through efficient means of transportation first by steamboat, later by rail made the area very desirable as country residences for wealthy businessmen and industrialists.

Literally, hundreds of estate buildings sprung up along the shores of the Hudson River and each has its own story. The most impressive massing of estates and related structures, however, occurs in the Mid-Hudson region which extends for approximately 25 miles along the

eastern shore of the river from central Dutchess County near Poughkeepsie to the city of Hudson in the center of adjoining Columbia County. Poughkeepsie boasts of two landmark riverfront estates—*Locust Grove*, the home of Samuel F. B. Morse, and *Rosenlund*, the home of Edward Bech. Rosenlund is now the location of Marist College.

Recently, Marist undertook a lengthy research project to ensure the protection and preservation of the stone Rosenlund buildings on the campus. This

effort resulted in the listing of the buildings on the National Register of Historic Places. The Marist College community has joined the ranks of the many preservationists who have worked hard to protect the historic Hudson Valley. The abundance of celebrated estates in the Mid-Hudson Valley has made it one of the largest historic districts in the United States. Several of the properties in this "Great Estates" region have received National Landmark status.

Some like *Springwood*, the Hyde Park home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, attract thousands of visitors each year. Originally a circa 1825 Federal-style farmhouse, *Springwood* was enlarged in the Italianate style circa 1850, and again in 1915 in the Colonial Revival style. The 1915 renovation for the president's mother, Sara Delano Roosevelt, brought the size of the house to 35 rooms. *Springwood*, which includes the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, is

Olana, home of artist Frederick Church



administered by the National Park Service and is open to the public throughout the year.

The Roosevelt's northern neighbors were Louise and Frederick Vanderbilt. The Italian Renaissance Vanderbilt Mansion contains 50 rooms, all lavishly decorated with Italian and French furnishings and details. The New York City architectural firm of McKim, Mead and White designed the mansion in 1898, at a cost of \$660,000. This site is also operated by the National Park Service.

Although the Roosevelt and Vanderbilt names have international recognition, the influence and presence of the Livingston family has had a tremendous impact on the Great Estate region. The vast landholdings of the Livingston family began in 1674 with a grant of 160,000 acres from Governor Thomas Dongan to Robert Livingston, the first lord of the *Manor of Livingstons*. This land tract reached from the Hudson River eastward to the present Massachusetts border. A century later, the Livingstons were one of the most powerful and prosperous families in the valley, and today Livingston descendants continue to occupy Livingston homes. Many of the architecturally significant estates in this region are linked, genealogically and geographically, to the original Livingston Manor.

After the first Lord's death in 1728, a 13,000-acre parcel was divided from the Manor for his son Robert, the builder of the estate, *Clermont*. His son, Judge Robert Livingston, married Margaret Beekman, whose inheritance of the Beekman Patent lands increased their holdings by about 200,000 acres and extended the Livingston lands firmly into northern Dutchess County. This included riverfront property in at least five of the present-day towns. Several of their ten children established estates along the river on family land. Chancellor Robert Livingston lived at *Clermont*; Janet Livingston Montgomery built *Montgomery Place*; Alida Livingston Armstrong established the *La Bergerie/Rokeby*; Catherine Livingston Garretson lived at *Wildercliff*; Gertrude Livingston Lewis began what is known as the *Mills Mansion*; and land belonging to John Livingston was developed by his daughter, Margaret, who built *Edgewater*.



MARIST NEIGHBORS: *Springwood*, the Hyde Park home of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, above, and the *Vanderbilt Mansion*



Clermont, a state historic site administered by the Office of Parks, Recreation and Historic Preservation, was built by Robert Livingston (known as Robert of Clermont), the third son and the first Lord of the Manor, in 1730. The brick and stone house of two stories was in the Georgian style. It was burned by British troops in 1777 for the active role Robert of Clermont's grandson, Chancellor Robert R. Livingston, had taken during the Revolution. The Chancellor served in the Second Continental Congress and was appointed to the Committee of Five, which drafted the Declaration of Independence.

After the fire, the house was rebuilt on its earlier foundation, and later enlarged in 1874. An interior and exterior renovation in the 1920's created the present Colonial Revival building. This house was the family seat for seven generations of the Clermont branch of the Livingston family until 1962, when it was acquired by New York State. It is now open to the public.

Blithewood stands on the site of a house developed by Alida Livingston Armstrong in 1795, which was called *Mill House*. The Mill House, which has since been renamed Blithewood, was replaced by the present brick and stucco Georgian Revival mansion in 1899.

Italianate gardens also date from that period.

Blithewood was donated to Bard College in 1951 and currently houses the Jerome Levy Economics Institute. Further restoration of the formal gardens and the surrounding landscape is planned. The building is not open to the public.

Janet Livingston Montgomery began the original two-story woodframe Federal home she called *Montgomery Place* in 1802. It is located south of *Blithewood*, separated from it by the Sawkill Creek. Mrs. Montgomery operated a commercial orchard which is still the primary use of the 434-acre estate today. Alexander Jackson Davis provided designs for additions in the 1840's and again in the 1860's, for Mrs. Montgomery's brother, Edward Livingston, which transformed the building into a fine example of Classical Revival architecture. Davis also designed several impressive outbuildings that complemented the Romantic landscape which was developed and expanded during this period to accentuate the views of the Hudson River and Catskill Mountains. Livingston descendants resided at *Montgomery Place* and operated the orchard until 1986 when it was acquired by Historic Hudson Valley, a

non-profit organization preserving several Hudson Valley sites. The organization has opened the estate to the public.

After the Armstrongs left *Mill House* in 1813, they built a stuccoed fieldstone house, which was called *La Bergerie*—the Sheepfold. Their daughter, Margaret, wife of John Jacob Astor's son, William B. Astor, acquired the house in 1836 and renamed it *Rokeby*. The Astors commissioned several additions, enlarging the house from 20 rooms to 48. The most notable addition was the octagonal Gothic Revival library.

The ownership of *Rokeby* has remained in family hands since its construction in 1813. The Livingston/Astor descendants who maintain *Rokeby* as their private residence have permitted limited public visitation for special events.

There are so many more outstanding Hudson River estates that the list seems endless. The architectural richness of the region represents most of the historically significant architectural styles which dominated the 18th, 19th and early 20th centuries in this country. A large number of the estates have buildings and grounds which are surviving examples of the work of some of the most prominent architects and landscape architects of the time. The preservation of the Mid-Hudson's estates has important educational significance and provides historical enrichment for visitors to the area. The contiguity of many of these sites has abated riverfront development, although such pressures are always increasing. Some of the privately held properties are experiencing the effects of long-term deterioration while they struggle to keep the lands and buildings together. To that end, it must be noted that an important part of the Livingston legacy is the resolve with which each successive generation has perpetuated a strong sense of place. It should be clear, also, that this picturesque valley's roadways and riverbanks hold countless treasures which make up the Hudson's Great Estates. ■

Elise M. Barry is an architectural/historic preservation consultant who has surveyed, mapped and researched various historic sites in New York State. The National Register for Historic Places has recognized Barry for her work on the Hudson Highlands Multiple Resource Area.

Special volunteers for special children at the Marist Brothers' Camp

Summer Fun on the Hudson



MARY BOSS had waited 359 days for this moment.

She seemed to be bursting with anticipation about the week ahead of her as she looked out the window of the old school bus. Mary, a 12-year-old with Down Syndrome, smiled as the bus turned onto the property, and continued on down a winding path.

It was exactly as she remembered it every year: endless fields filled with luscious green trees. The bus came to a stop as Mary quickly grabbed her bag. She was finally here. Mid-Hudson Valley Camp is located in the picturesque town of Esopus, N.Y. The camp's 120 acres lie on the banks of the Hudson River on property maintained by the Marist Brothers who live there all year. During fall and winter weekends, the camp grounds are occupied with retreats and weekend seminars. Several Marist College students take advantage of such weekends.

With each change of the season comes a new use for the property. It is the ten weeks of

BY CHRISTINE M. HENN '92



The atmosphere at the camp run by the Marist Brothers makes for lasting friendships. Despite the other activities, the pool seems to hold the greatest attraction for these campers.

the summer, however, that are the busiest. Every week, the Marist Brothers open the camp to a different group of children. These campers include deaf, mentally and physically disabled children, as well as children with cancer.

While there are many activities at the camp, the pool seems to hold the greatest attraction. At any given moment during the day, children fill the large outdoor pool and its immediate area.

Children are also engrossed in other activities including

paddling boats on the pond, bicycle riding, roller skating, and making arts and crafts. Camp nights include big screen movies, campfires and dances.

All of this is due, in large part, to the Marist Brothers' ability to attract student volunteers. These high school and college students make up most of the staff at these camps. These young adults come from throughout the New York Metropolitan area and New Jersey. Some travel from as far as Florida and

Texas. All give up several weeks of their summer vacation to volunteer at these camps.

Ralph Musolino has been involved with the camp for the past 12 years—eight as a camper from Transfiguration School in Manhattan, N.Y., and four as a volunteer counselor. He recalled his summers as a child in Esopus.

"We went up for a week every year in grammar school. It gave us the opportunity to experience life away from the hustle and bustle of the city," said Musolino. A graduate of Archbishop Molloy High School in Queens, N.Y., he was chosen to become a counselor after his sophomore year by some of the Marist Brothers there. He has been coming back ever since.

"I work at a job at home for most of the summer," he said, "but I use my vacation time to volunteer at camp. People ask me why I continue to do it year after year. I guess just knowing that I'm making these campers happy makes it all worthwhile." Musolino described the attitude of most of the staff and counselors as special people using their energy to benefit those special children.

"It is precisely these people that have kept Mid-Hudson Valley Camp running for the past 17 years," he said.

The real value of the Mid-Hudson Valley Camp is reflected in Kevin's freckle-covered face and bleached blond hair. A physically and mentally disabled teenager, Kevin is a source of constant energy. Although he cannot speak, he makes sure he is understood through other means. He is one of those campers who is always getting into mischief, as he is interested in everything around him. "Where's Kevin?" was the most frequently asked question at the camp. While he might have kept the counselors on constant alert, his contagious smile won over the most resistant hearts. Mid-Hudson Valley Camp has given him happiness.

The Marist Brothers have instilled this love into all who volunteer and visit this special camp. ■

The Marist/Kiev Connection

FOR MARIST COLLEGE students Matthew Kruger and Stuart Gallagher, spring semester 1992 has meant crawling out of bed and bracing themselves for the brisk walks across campus to their classes. It also meant attending lectures and pouring over stacks of books in the school's library. As upperclassmen in a Northeastern college, they should be used to cold winter mornings, taking copious notes during lectures and long hours of research. Except that it's all in Russian and thousands of miles away from their Poughkeepsie, New York campus.

Kruger and Gallagher left last December for a semester at the University of Kiev. The university is in the city of Kiev in the Ukraine Republic, formerly part of the Soviet Union. They are the first Marist College students to attend classes there under a five-year agreement reached between Marist and the University of Kiev. The program allows for regular exchanges of faculty and students and is intended to encourage international understanding.

Faculty members and students attend each other's institution on a direct person-for-person basis. The exchange was scheduled for last fall as the first in a new program, but was postponed because of the failed August coup. Under the terms of the exchange program, Marist provides housing, food, salary or tuition and a small living allowance for each exchange person from Kiev, and Kiev reciprocates for Marist people. Participants pay their own travel costs, but there will be no financial transactions between institutions or between individuals and institutions.

The program was initiated by Associate Professor Casimir Norkeliunas. A native of Lithuania, Norkeliunas teaches Russian and German at Marist College and has led several trips to the former Soviet Union. The idea for this exchange program came about during an earlier visit by Norkeliunas, over cookies and cognac with the journal-

By VICTORIA BALCOMB

ism faculty at Kiev. He recognized the value of fostering a direct reciprocal relationship since no other American university or college had attempted an exchange program of this nature.

According to Dr. Linda Cool, assistant vice president and dean of academic affairs, who is coordinating the exchange program, "The number of students and faculty will vary each year during the agreement, but a limit on the potential number of exchanges will

Marist College students, faculty and alumni. The trip, led by Norkeliunas, also included visits to Moscow and Leningrad (now St. Petersburg). On a second trip in December 1990, students from Kiev's journalism department invited the Marist group to meet with them. "We talked for four hours," Kruger said, "It was difficult for them to understand us. They knew textbook English but we spoke slang."

Perhaps not surprising, Kruger and Gallagher are roommates at Marist where both

Norkeliunas, the university attracts students from eastern European and third world countries.

Under the program, John Hartsock, Marist assistant professor of journalism, teaches at Kiev. His lectures were in English because the average student understands the language. Meanwhile, at Marist, students listen to Harstock's counterpart, Dr. Michailo Skulenko, professor of journalism at Kiev. He lectures on "Media in the USSR." Skulenko was with the Soviet



MARIST COLLEGE: Casimir Norkeliunas



UNIVERSITY OF KIEV: Dr. Michailo Skulenko

probably come from Marist." While Marist College students do not have to be Russian majors to participate in the program, they must have a working knowledge of the language.

Three Kiev students have come to Marist so far, while two Marist students went to Kiev. One of the students from Kiev is a journalism major, another was a science project winner at the university and the third is a musician and plays football. They are all studying computer science or computer programming. Sometime in the future, Cool said, Kiev will owe Marist College a student.

This is Kruger's third time in the Ukraine. He visited Kiev in March 1990 with a group of 65

have taken several Russian language classes. These classes were conducted entirely in Russian, as are the classes in Kiev. Kruger, of Coram, New York, with a political science and Russian double major, said he was looking forward to learning about twentieth century history from the Soviet perspective. Gallagher, from Middle Grove, New York, also has a double major in business administration and Russian.

Norkeliunas described the University of Kiev as an ideal institution for an exchange program. The city of Kiev, he pointed out, offered a stable environment. The University of Kiev dates back to 1832 and boasts a student population of about 20,000. According to

national radio and television stations for 10 years. He was also chief editor with the Ukrainian state television news agency.

As for Kruger, he sees the exchange as timely in terms of the current economic changes in the Ukraine. Most Kiev students see America as a country of unlimited wealth, he observed. Those students who visit this country will be able to take back a more realistic view of life in America, he said.

"They'll gain a more balanced insight into a capitalist society when they see the homeless, the poverty in our urban centers and the number of poor farmers," Kruger said. "And maybe they'll think of solutions." ■

EIGHT KILOMETERS INTO THE taiga from Siberia's Yenisei River, the barbed wire rusts in the undergrowth and the wooden watchtowers decay among the pines. The roofs have sprouted clumps of dark green moss, and stucco sloughs away from wattle as weather reclaims the old barracks of the labor camp.

For Cornelia Bulatova, 53, seeing Camp 503 acts as a kind of confirmation. "I think it was here, in a place like this, that my father died," she says as she surveys the camp in the perennial blue-gray twilight of early winter.

With her family, Bulatova was deported from Riga, Latvia, to Siberia in 1941. She was three at the time and with her mother was exiled to the Arctic north. It was in a camp such as 503 that she speculates her father disappeared.

Some 30 years after the largest mass terror campaign in history was dismantled by the government of Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev, the evidence—such as Camp 503—is now emerging from the vastness of the Siberian wilderness to the scrutiny of the outside world. "It was something we were not permitted to talk about before," says Vladimir Surotinin who heads the Krasnoyarsk branch of Memorial. This group, with chapters throughout the sun-drenched Soviet Union, is attempting to document the history of the Gulag.

By most accounts the Krasnoyarsk region was saturated with labor camps. It is a vast area in central Siberia, reaching almost from the Mongolian border to the Arctic Sea and drained by the Yenisei River, the second largest river in the world. Off-limits to Westerners until last year, the region's inaccessibility made it ideal for

By JOHN HARTSOCK

MEMORIES OF THE



labor camps in both Communist and Tsarist times.

According to Surotinin, based on Memorial's expeditions to document the evidence, there were hundreds of camps of varying sizes in the Yenisei River valley alone. "The problem is we don't know how many people were deported to Siberia. We can't give a full report on the size of the Gulag because the archives of the KGB are still closed."

But anecdotal evidence is revealing. The northern mining city of Norilsk has been called "the city built on bones" because it was one vast labor camp. It earned the name five years ago when the bones of Estonian, Lithuanian and Latvian military officers arrested in 1940

and sent to Norilsk as slave laborers began to surface in the tundra. The bones were pushed up by the permafrost. Then there were the "Norilag" camps built on the infamous Taymyr Peninsula on the Arctic Sea. They were considered death camps because it was almost impossible to leave them alive. "Maybe there were one million in the Norilag," says Surotinin. "But we have little material because there are few living witnesses."

What is known is that one-seventh of the territory of the Soviet Union was part of the Gulag. It had its own currency and produced one-third of the country's gross national product in Stalin's time. The production was included in Moscow's economic planning. "It is difficult to tell, but did we have a state or did we have a Gulag?" observes Surotinin.

Inmates from all the former Soviet republics, and sometimes from other countries, engaged in a variety of labor, such as mining, logging, trapping, fishing and construction of a "railroad to nowhere." The railroad, of which Camp 503 was a part, was one example of Moscow's misconceived development plans for Siberia. Roughly paralleling the course of the Arctic

Circle, it was to join the Ob River at Aksarka and the Yenisei River north of Kureka at the labor camp of Yermakovo. The railroad was envisioned as a major transportation link that would help to open up the Siberian interior to development. Some 600 kilometers were operational and another 600 ready for tracklaying when the project was abruptly canceled in 1953 after Stalin's death.

There were about 100 hard labor camps like Camp 503, Surotinin estimates, built to serve railroad construction. Each camp had from 1,000 to 1,500 prisoners. "These camps were created not only for punishment of criminals," he says. "They were also created for forced labor. The number of prisoners in a camp depended on the work that had to be done."

It is in communities like Igarka, just above the Arctic Circle, that the remnants of those who served in the labor camps live out their lives even though they were rehabilitated and permitted long ago to return to their native republics. Most were teenagers or children when they were arrested with their families.

"What hurt the most was that my honor was repressed," says Leopold Baronovskis, 65, one of 33 Latvian deportees



AMERICAN SON VISITS SIBERIAN LABOR CAMPS

The author with Siberian hosts

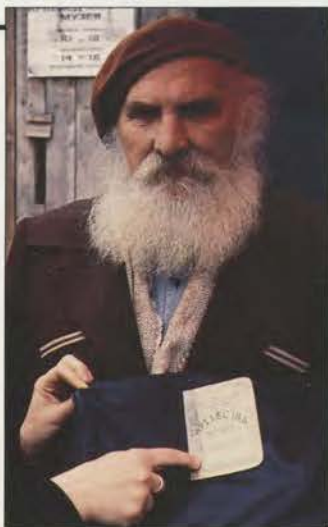
remaining in Igarka. He was 14 when he and his family were exiled. He was sentenced to hard labor. "It hurt my dignity as a human being to know that I was not free."

In Igarka's heyday as a labor camp in the 1940s there were some 2,000 Latvian exiles among the cocktail of other nationalities deported there: Lithuanians, Ukrainians, Russians, Greeks, Volga Germans, and even Japanese prisoners of war. But today there is little to indicate that the town was a labor camp. Former barracks were, in the 1960s and 1970s, converted into apartments. Only the regimentation of the rows of wooden and stucco buildings—in contrast to the picturesque log houses of most Siberian villages—hint at the town's past.

Often Soviet prosecutors used the slightest pretext for arrest, says Yussuf Oskarov, 74, currently the director of a children's theater in Krasnoyarsk. Originally from the Kola Peninsula near Finland, Oskarov was arrested in 1947 and ended up in a hard labor camp near the Yenisei. His inmate number is indelibly impressed upon his memory: 998. "It was sewn on my cap, my back and my leg," he says. "How could I ever forget?"

When he was arrested he was confronted with an election ballot for local elections on which was scrawled the Russian word for mother. As with its American counterpart, it can have an obscene meaning. Also scribbled on the ballot were the words "not know," meaning the voter did not want to vote. Except that as in English the two words were not separated by a required space. The prosecutor in the case presented Oskarov with a past example of his writing in which "not know" lacked the intervening space. Even though the handwriting was not his, Oskarov was sentenced to 10 years.

Such stories of exile are all too common. When Margarita Kymuzova, 60, of the village of Zherzhul on a tributary of the Yenisei began to talk, it came in a rush of memories as if she had harbored the story of her deportation at the age of 10 for 50 years. "In the famine we used to eat grass," she says of the year 1944. "It could be boiled and ground, and if we did have a little flour we would add that to make some cakes. It seemed to



"What hurt the most was that my honor was repressed."

—LEOPOLD BARONOVSKIS

us to be delicious."

For those like Kymuzova and Oskarov who stayed in Siberia after they were rehabilitated, there is now little prospect of returning to their native republics. "How can I go back when I cannot even go to the shop to buy anything," because of the chronic shortages, scoffs Matilda Taurenis, 70, of Igarka. Although their Soviet interior passports still list them by their nationalities at birth—Latvian, Ukrainian, Estonian, Bielorussian—most of the deportees who stayed have assimilated.

"Many like me have had to stay because we had families," said Gunars Kroders, 70, of Norilsk. "My roots are my children and three grandchil-

dren who grow here. They are roots in the culture of Norilsk."

Laimonis Kulmitis, 64, of the village of Baklanika, attempted to return home in 1960. Deported in 1941 at the age of 14 like Baronovskis, he is the last remaining Latvian in his village, a cluster of log homes atop a bluff of the Yenisei River where a jokester has erected a sign saying, "Rio de Baklanika." Even though he was rehabilitated, Kulmitis could find neither work nor a place to live in Latvia. "They looked at me as if I was a political criminal," he says.

He returned to the land of exile.

Meanwhile, the tour ships have begun to arrive, bringing an assortment of pilgrims in search of the camps. Like medieval penitents, they hold prayer vigils and leave food offerings.

Some of the visitors are former exiles like Cornelia Bulatova who successfully resettled in their native republics in the 1960s.

"There is not a single stone here that would not remember my husband," says Bella Klevschenko of St. Petersburg, who wanted to see the land to which her late husband, poet Anatoly Klevschenko, was exiled. "He preserved his language and his human dignity, and this land would not forget that."

Arnolds Scribe, 65, a choir conductor from Riga, Latvia, came because he was not sent to the Gulag. In a wave of mass arrests in 1947 his family awaited the secret police. "We sat on the stairs with our bags packed. This," he says in refer-

ence to Camp 503, "is what could have been."

Even an occasional jailer returns. Vladimir Pentyukov, now in his late 50s, once worked for the MVD which guarded the prisoners. He was at the Yermakovo labor camp from 1949 to 1951. "I have no remorse because I did nothing wrong," he says. He worked as director of a soldier's ensemble and later directed a prisoner's theater group, called the "Theater of Slaves." Now a journalist for a newspaper in Krasnoyarsk, working in the camps opened his eyes to the Stalin terror.

"Most people didn't learn about it until after Stalin died. I knew much earlier about these things."

For Capt. Aleksei Rodin, 45, of the cruise ship "Latvija," the novelty of cruises to the labor camps is beginning to wear off. "This is our third trip this year," he says. "I suspect we will see more in the future because in so many families there was somebody who died or disappeared here. A lot of people don't know where they are buried. They know only that they disappeared in a camp near the Yenisei River."

Although many Soviets, particularly former Communist Party members, would rather forget about the legacy of the camps, confronting it is part of an important exorcism, contends Memorial's Surotinin. "We are a nation without roots. What we are trying to do is recover our past. Only then will we have a future."

For Wanda Lasovtseva, 70, of Krasnoyarsk, that has meant a pilgrimage in search of personal history. At the age of 17 she was sentenced to hard labor and sent to a labor camp near the village of Turukhansk. Later she was exiled to Dudinka, north of the Arctic Circle. "We return because we spent our young years here," she says, adding with unintended irony, "I think it is natural to want to visit these places of our youth." ■

John Hartsock, an assistant professor of Journalism at Marist College, is currently a guest lecturer at the University of Kiev as part of an exchange program between the two institutions. A second generation Latvian, he is an accredited foreign correspondent who reported extensively on the failed Soviet coup. Several of his reports were carried by the San Francisco Examiner.



"How can I go back when I cannot even go to the shop to buy anything, because of the chronic shortages."

—MATILDA TAURENIS

Class Assignment from Geraldine Ferraro:

Get Involved in the Political Process

GERALDINE A. FERRARO brought a taste of the 1992 political campaign fervor to Marist College as she stressed the importance of getting involved in the political process.

Ferraro, who in 1984 was the first woman vice presidential candidate, discussed her 1992 campaign for the U.S. Senate and current political issues. Addressing an audience of more than 300 people in the Campus Center Theater last fall, Ferraro told the students there that they had a responsibility to try to shape the world through political activism.

She told them they should empower themselves by becoming involved in the political process. "When you make your voice heard, when you register to vote, when you go to the polls,



Geraldine Ferraro

you make sure other people won't make the decisions that run your life," said Ferraro.

Ferraro said she decided to run for the U.S. Senate last May in order to continue her struggle against the critical problems facing the middle class today. "There is something wrong when families who have worked hard to save cannot afford to send their children to college," she said.

The former Congresswoman from New York's Ninth Congressional District in Queens presented two ways to cut taxes for the middle class—increasing standard deductions and reduc-

ing social security payroll contributions.

In a free flowing question and answer session following her presentation, Ferraro responded to several questions that included government budget cuts, her role as a female politician, and AIDS testing.

She pointed to a double standard which exists in testing health care workers and their patients for AIDS. She argued that if health care

workers are required to be tested, then their patients should also be tested.

Ferraro, who had worked for the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment, also sponsored the Woman's Equity Act, which provided job options for homemakers. The Act ended pension discrimination against women, and allows homemakers to open Individual Retirement Accounts.

Originally from Newburgh, New York, Ferraro graduated from Marymount Manhattan College and Fordham University School of Law. ■

—Evelyn Hernandez '92

Columnist examines the 'right to die' issue



Andrew H. Malcolm

DOES LIFE SUPPORT apparatus prolong life or prolong the process of dying?

Andrew H. Malcolm addressed this high-profile issue during a presentation at Marist College last fall. The lecture, "When to Say When: The Personal Side of the Right to Die," was inspired by Malcolm's best-selling book, *Someday*, in which he discussed the personal and ethical issues he faced during his mother's final illness.

Malcolm described how difficult it was to see his mother on a life-support system. "I kept saying to myself, 'Was this the woman who had shaped my life for so long?'"

Malcolm added he was upset with his mother for being that way. Although, he stated, "Is this me in 30 years? I was secretly terrified." Death is a subject most North Americans avoid, he said. He advised the standing-room-only audience to "accept death and have a good time the rest of the time."

Malcolm, who was a national correspondent for the *New York Times*, now writes the "Our Towns" column. The lecture was sponsored by the Dutchess County Medical Ethics Committee, the Cunneen-Hackett Lecture series and Marist. ■



Arthur K. Spears

THE STUDY OF DIALECTS allows society to focus more acutely on its history, said linguist Dr. Arthur K. Spears. Speaking at Marist College this spring, Spears, associate professor of anthropology and linguistics at the City University of New York, focused on language dialects.

Linguist says dialects reveal history's intricacies

He paid particular attention to the social and regional dialects of black and white English, creole, Spanish, and Portuguese.

According to Spears, all of society benefits from understanding social and regional dialects. "It gives people insight into the social structure as well as group relations," he said. This insight, he said, allows people to be more tolerant of ethnic and cultural differences.

In addition, he mentioned that there are many misconceptions about language. "Some people think certain types of language are better than others. All speech variations are equal," Spears said. "The belief that some dialects have more or less prestige is due to political and social

factors."

The March 2 lecture was sponsored by the Higher Education Opportunity Program (HEOP), C-Step, the Office of the Academic Vice President and the departments of English and Education.

The author of numerous articles and publications, Spears has also appeared on several radio and television programs discussing black English. He is the editor and founder of *Transforming Anthropology*, a publication of the Association of Black Anthropologists, and contributing editor of *Anthropology News*. Spears is also a Spanish, French and Portuguese interpreter for the U.S. Department of State. ■

—Evelyn Hernandez '92



Oleksander Bouts'ko

Ukraine strives for autonomy

Despite the collapse of the former Soviet Union, the future of some republics is still firmly tied to each other, a Ukrainian official told a Marist College audience.

Press attache and counselor for the Permanent Mission of Ukraine to the United Nations Oleksander Bouts'ko delivered a lecture at Marist entitled "Ukraine: On the Road to Independence" last November. Bouts'ko spoke about the many developments in

Ukraine including its economy, emerging autonomy, and its relationship with Russia. Dr. Casimir Norkeliunas, Director of the Russian Studies Program at Marist College, joined Bouts'ko in the discussion.

Bouts'ko described Ukraine as the breadbasket of the former Soviet Union. "Ukraine needs economic relations with Russia. They are economically dependent on one another. Ukraine needs gas and oil and in return Russia needs the food we have to offer," he said.

Bouts'ko has written several articles on international relations and is an expert on disarmament. He directed the Ukrainian Telegraph Agency and was in the information department of the Ukrainian Foreign Minister before assuming his current duties as advisor to the Ukrainian Ambassador for the United Nations. He is also the chief information officer for political, business, scientific, and protocol matters at his country's Permanent United Nations Mission.

Bouts'ko's appearance at Marist was sponsored by members of Pi Sigma Alpha, the National Political Honor Society, and Political Science faculty members. ■

Yeltsin advisor visits

PRIOR TO THE AUGUST Coup, Soviet economist Stanislav Shatalin spoke to the Marist College community about the prospects for the struggling Soviet economy.

Shatalin, a close advisor to elected Russian President Boris Yeltsin, is regarded as the architect of the reform movement in the former Soviet Union. He was economic advisor to former President Mikhail Gorbachev before joining an opposition group that included former Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze and Moscow Mayor Gavril Popov.

While serving in President Gorbachev's administration, he helped create an



Stanislav Shatalin

ambitious proposal to introduce a market economy in the Soviet Union in 500 days. The proposal became a point of contention between liberal and conservative elements in the former Soviet leadership.

With support from the Central Hudson Gas & Electric Corporation, the Dutchess County Economic Development Corporation and Marist's Graduate Center for Public Policy and Administration, the lecture was his only appearance open to the public. ■

Lecturer cites need for more black male teachers

THERE IS A NEED for more male African-American teachers, Dr. Jawanza Kunjufu, nationally known lecturer, author and educator, told a group of Marist students,



Jawanza Kunjufu

faculty and administrators recently. He said African-American boys need positive role models, especially in the classroom.

Kunjufu, appearing at a roundtable discussion at the Lowell Thomas Communications Center, cited a disproportionate number of high school dropouts among male African-American students. He suggested a larger representation of dedicated teachers of color could make a difference.

According to Kunjufu, many teachers do not understand African-American cultural rituals like "playing the dozens," a form of verbal contest between African-American boys. They do not appreciate the skills such as public speaking, expanding vocabulary, ability to rhyme and the use of memory that are employed. "Rumor has it that our kids lack verbal skills. But they're more verbal than you think," he said.

The Kunjufu roundtable discussion was sponsored by the Marist College Liberty Partnerships Program. ■

Noted scholar lectures

NOTED EDUCATOR and author Leonard Fein lectured to a standing-room-only audience in the Campus Center Theatre last October. Fein's lecture, entitled "Jews and the Justice Tradition," was part of the annual William and Sadie Effron lecture series on Jewish Studies begun at Marist in 1976.

Formerly professor of political science at MIT, Fein joined the Brandeis University faculty in 1970 where he became the Klutznick Professor of Contemporary Jewish Studies. He is now senior visiting scholar at the Religious Action Center of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations in Washington.

In 1974, he founded *Moment*, a magazine which became America's leading independent periodical of Jewish affairs, and was its editor and publisher until 1987.



Leonard Fein

William and Sadie Effron, long-time civic and cultural leaders in the community, began the lecture series to increase awareness of Jewish history, culture and current affairs and have supported the programs at Marist for 17 consecutive years. Professor Milton Teichman, coordinator of Marist's Jewish Studies program, has assisted with organizing throughout the years. Previous lecturers have included Chaim Potok, Charles Silberman, Irving Howe, David Wyman, Morris Abram, and Stephen M. Berk. ■

Hong Kong U.S.A.

What if Hong Kong was an American Territory?

THE INDUSTRIOUS BRITISH colony of Hong Kong, 409 square miles in area and with a population of 5.8 million, will be handed back to China in 1997. Chief spoil of Britain's Opium War victories over imperial China, Hong Kong is regarded today as one of the world's leading export, financial, tourist and trading centers. Its 1989 gross domestic product of \$57 billion exceeds that of Greece, the Philippines and New Zealand. Economist Milton Friedman has called Hong Kong the world's best example of free enterprise in action.

Since the Sino-British Declaration on the 1997 return of Hong Kong, many educated professionals and managers have sought passports to protect their families from the Communist take over in five years. Despite the feared change, Hong Kong's economy continues to flourish and there is almost no unemployment because of the Chinese work ethic. Colony residents seeking greater democracy and representation protest Britain's submission to China's demands for a strong role in Hong Kong's current affairs.

Therefore, before departing Hong Kong, where I had been teaching and conducting research during most of the 1980s, to join the Marist College faculty, I published two articles on Hong Kong which considered the "what if" question. Throughout its 150-year history before and since its cession to the British, Americans have always been involved with Hong Kong, especially in trade and shipping, made possible by its magnificent natural harbor.

Although the United States was neutral during the Opium Wars of the 19th century, American warships accompanied and supported the British forces. During that time, Americans were involved in the opium trade and coolie slave trade that was responsible for the misfor-

BY ALBERT H. YEE



ture of hundreds of millions of Chinese. In fact, according to Peter Freuchen's *Book of the Seven Seas*, American clipper ships, famed for their swiftness and beauty as "tea clippers," should have been known as "opium clippers." Although they hauled tea, silk and many other highly desired goods to the U.S. and Europe, the clippers were used for the lucrative smuggling of opium from India and Turkey to Hong Kong and Chinese ports.

Despite the nefarious involvement of American clippers and merchants with opium and coolie slaves, shipped in U.S. vessels mainly to Latin America, America's role in Hong Kong seems more worthy of praise than Britain and China. For example, pressure by the U.S. caused the British to stop the sale of opium in Hong Kong and Asia.

Today, America contributes significantly to Hong Kong's economic stability. Approximately 900 U.S. firms have offices in the colony and U.S. banks have \$99 billion deposited there. With American investments of about \$7 billion, there are 158 U.S. controlled

factories in Hong Kong. The Japanese are also increasing their presence with \$3 billion in investments between 1989 and 1991. Hong Kong is vitally important to America. For example, the British colony imports from the U.S. three times as much as the Japanese.

Because of its importance to this country, Americans are concerned about Hong Kong's autonomy after China regains control in 1997. Americans also wonder to what degree will the colony continue to enjoy its free enterprise system under China's communist system. This apprehension about Hong Kong's future makes the scenario raised earlier more relevant, especially to Americans with a financial interest there.

If history had been different, the Stars and Stripes could be flying over Hong Kong today. Not as far-fetched as it may seem, Hong Kong U.S.A. could have come about from any number of events, such as the destruction of the *USN Maine* at Havana, which led to

the acquisition of the Philippines and Puerto Rico. Also, as British authorities have noted, relations between the Chinese and Americans are typically good and the Chinese favored the Americans over the British. This was due to the "Yankees'" friendlier and more humane treatment of the Chinese.

Nevertheless, because of the anti-communist stance in the United States, I am sure that there would have been more resistance in this country to turning over Hong Kong to the Chinese. That, however, is not the case in Britain. Hong Kong is the first British possession in history that will not be given self rule.

If the history of that region had evolved differently, Hong Kong might have been a U.S. possession, such as Guam and Puerto Rico, where the people enjoy full rights as citizens. Or it might have been independent, such as the Philippines, or even a state, such as Hawaii. As Japan attacked Hong Kong the same day it bombed Pearl Harbor, the World War II war cry might have been: "Remember Pearl Harbor and Hong Kong!" ■

Dr. Albert H. Yee is a Distinguished Visiting Professor of Educational Psychology at Marist College. Before coming to Marist, Yee taught and conducted research in Hong Kong. While there, he had published two articles that speculated on Hong Kong as an American territory. Yee's interest on the impact of 19th century Sino-British relationships was captured in his book,



A People Misruled: The Chinese Stepping-Stone Syndrome... It was first published in 1989 by a Hong Kong university press. An enlarged second edition will be published later this year by Heinemann Asia.

Unleash America's Banks

Changing the rules that govern banking is a key to America's industrial transformation

MANY AMERICAN POLICY makers blame Japan for causing the nation's economic difficulties. Some politicians are now pushing hard to adopt anti-Japanese protectionist measures. The trade imbalance, however, is only a symptom of deep industrial problems that require serious attention.

The answer to these problems is not to impede Japanese companies' ability to sell their products to American consumers. A better approach is for the United States to make fundamental changes in the rules that govern financial institutions. Reforms that enhance the ability of American companies to raise capital will also enhance their ability to compete globally.

Competition in the United States is stifled in two fundamental ways that are so endemic they are hardly recognized. First, nearly every important industry is dominated by a few companies. Sometimes, the industry leader has revenues that are twice the next competitor's. Such industries now include autos, chemicals and computers. More commonly, two to four companies dominate 40 to 80 percent of a market. This is true of aerospace, building materials, computer chips, metals, petroleum refining, pharmaceuticals, soaps, cosmetics and some high-tech industries among others.

Japanese markets are less concentrated. Usually six to eight companies share about 80 percent of a market. Where an industry leader emerges—as in autos and consumer electronics—a tier of five to six companies will bunch up close behind to divide the remaining market share about equally. Competitiveness is so fierce that market-share rankings shift among companies, both from one geographical market to the next and over time, more frequently than in the United States.

BY DONALD J. CALISTA



Second, Japanese companies are much smaller than their American counterparts. Until recently, there has been no Japanese manufacturing-related concern with more than 100,000 employees except for the nation's phone company. More than 20 companies in the United States are that large.

G.M.'s auto sales are only twice Toyota's, yet its auto work force of 400,000 is four times Toyota's. Admittedly, Japanese companies are affiliated into networks of keiretsu, and, added together, some of these groupings of concerns are large. But despite their close ties, member companies remain autonomous and do business with other Japanese companies outside the keiretsu.

Japan has avoided the dual problems of dominance and largeness in part because of the influence banks have in shaping company strategies. Banks are allowed to own up to 5 percent of a company's shares. Because banks are shareholders as well as lenders, they tend to be watchful investors, and companies are better able to plan for the long haul. What has been overlooked, however, is the way banks shape the competi-

tiveness of Japan's entire industrial structure.

There are only about 150 banks in Japan, and they are highly competitive. No one bank dominates because only marginal differences in assets separate Japan's 10 leading banks. These banks create a sort of level playing field for their keiretsu members.

In contrast, competition in the American banking industry is lopsided. Japan's 18th-largest bank has about the same assets as Citicorp, the United States' top banking company. Yet Citicorp's assets are nearly twice as large as the next American bank. The size of banks following also drops quickly, and so on down the trail of 12,000 banks. Too few good banks have sufficient assets to make investments large enough for a promising company to make a research or technological breakthrough.

In the United States, there is too much of a dependence on venture capitalists and pension and money managers. The former do not have enough

capital, and the latter do not take a long enough view in investing in the nation's industry. Changing the rules that govern banking is a key to America's industrial transformation. Three basic reforms need to be developed to strengthen the global competitiveness of the nation's economy.

- The centerpiece is to allow banks to hold limited equity positions in corporations.

- The next change calls for banking regulations to cultivate 10 to 20 national megabanks. The result will be fewer and bigger banks, and they will create greater competition among more equally endowed emerging businesses. As in Japan, banks will not want to miss out in supporting new industries or innovations.

- The third reform will probably be the most painful. It calls for reducing the number of the nation's banks by half. Regulators should not be helping ailing savings and loan associations but eliminating them more quickly.

These three changes will encourage megabanks to develop networks of well-financed and, thereby better-positioned companies. As in Japan, bank concentration will face built-in market restraints that dissuade banks or allied companies from dominating an industry or growing too large. Nothing short of revolutionizing Americans' distrust of powerful banks will solve the nation's long-standing industrial problems. Protectionism is not the way to go.



Dr. Donald J. Calista is director of the Graduate Center for Public Policy at Marist College and a recent Fulbright Scholar in Japan.

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Trivial Pursuit

Public policy issues are ignored as presidential campaigns focus on character concerns

AS THE AMERICAN ELECTORATE finds itself in the middle of the current presidential contest, quadrennial questions about the quality of our political campaigns inevitably re-emerge. It is not surprising that there is growing concern among many political analysts about the trend in recent elections for candidates to pursue office without offering clearly defined issue positions.

Instead, political campaigns increasingly base their appeal on the lowest common denominator and concentrate on exposing the flaws of their opponents through negative advertising and the like. This trivial pursuit of the presidency has been matched by the media's coverage of photo opportunities, its use of soundbites, and its general emphasis on character issues rather than the more substantive public policy concerns facing the government.

Meeting the social and economic challenges here at home and the foreign policy demands placed on the first post-Cold War president will require great insight and leadership of whomever the voters pick on election day. Yet, the depth of the candidates' deliberations and the media's coverage of events on the campaign hustings have been generally less than satisfactory. Whether the candidates will pitch their appeals to a higher standard and whether the media will rise to the challenge and provide useful information about the candidates and their stands on the vital issues of the day remain in doubt.

Concern over the quality of our campaigns peaked in the presidential election of 1988 when visual images replaced issues as the currency of American politics. Despite the on-going serious social and economic problems confronting the nation, the dominant recollections from the last presidential campaign have more to do

BY LEE M. MIRINGOFF



with Michael Dukakis riding in a tank and George Bush touring one flag factory after another, than they have to do with candidates and their platforms.

The hoopla of American electioneering is a time-honored tradition. But never before had it controlled the thoughts and activities of the two major party candidates and the press covering their campaigns more than it did in 1988. These shortcomings of the 1988 presidential campaign are reflected in the fact that the gap in American politics between running for office and governing has never been wider. As a result, the eventual winner assumes office without a clear mandate and the electorate is deprived of an important element of political accountability.

It is unclear to what extent the presidential election of 1992 will signal an improvement in the level of dialogue on the campaign trail and in the quality of media coverage provided to

the electorate. Unfortunately, the same recession which has drawn the attention of all of the candidates is also limiting the resources available to the media to cover the campaign. The networks are increasingly resorting to pooled coverage of campaign events. The time available to reporters to follow the candidates has, accordingly, been curtailed.

This resource limitation, notwithstanding, the current campaign for president commenced last fall with attention focused more on the meanderings of New York's Governor Mario Cuomo than it did on the activities of the announced candidates. Since then, a great deal of the campaign coverage has dealt with the horserace elements, who is ahead and behind, momentum

and slippage, front-runners and long-shots. The jury is still out on whether the candidates will develop issue stands and portray themselves convincingly, and whether the media will focus more on issues and candidates' positions as the campaign heats up.

When candidates provide leadership on issues and important concerns are reflected in the political dialogue, Americans respond both by becoming more interested in politics and by voting. Viewership of the early televised debates indicates, however, that the political hangover experienced during the 1988 campaign has not totally lifted. In 1988, only 57 percent of the adult population voted for president. At a time when democratic values are being trumpeted in many corners of the world, the lack of participation in this democracy should not be accepted.

Hopefully, with the political conventions this summer and the campaign this fall, a renewed interest, so vital to the successful functioning of the democracy, will occur. This transformation is likely to follow only from an improvement in the level of dialogue on the campaign trail and an emphasis on more substantive concerns by the media.

Regardless of whom is elected in 1992, a more issue-focused campaign, improved media coverage of American politics, and the resulting greater turnout will provide for enhanced accountability during the president's term. These will translate into better government, a value shared by all. ■



Dr. Lee M. Miringoff is an assistant professor of Political Science at Marist College and director of the Marist Institute for Public Opinion.

Marist marks Lowell Thomas Centennial

MARIST COLLEGE is keeping the memory of Lowell Thomas bright in this centennial year of his birth, principally with a special exhibit in the Lowell Thomas Communications Center on campus, and with the presentation of Lowell Thomas Centennial Awards to four men whose careers have been reminiscent of Thomas's accomplishments as a communicator, innovator, broadcaster, and explorer.

At the Explorer's Club in Manhattan on April 6, 100 years to the day after Thomas's birth in Ohio, Marist President Dennis J. Murray presented Lowell Thomas Centennial Awards to Fred W. Friendly, former president of CBS News and director of the Columbia University Seminars on Media and Society, for his accomplishments as a communicator; Don Hewitt, executive producer of "60 Minutes," for his contributions to broadcast news as an innovator; Dallas Townsend,



Fred W. Friendly, right, makes a point with Don Hewitt, Dennis J. Murray, Dallas Townsend, and Thomas J. Watson, Jr.

who anchored "CBS World News Roundup" for a quarter century, for his record as a broadcaster; and Thomas J. Watson, Jr., chairman emeritus of the IBM Corporation, for his exploits as an explorer.

The Lowell Thomas Communications Center at Marist, which

houses the College's communications arts and computer science departments, is the home also of two major exhibitions of rare items from the Lowell Thomas Collection.

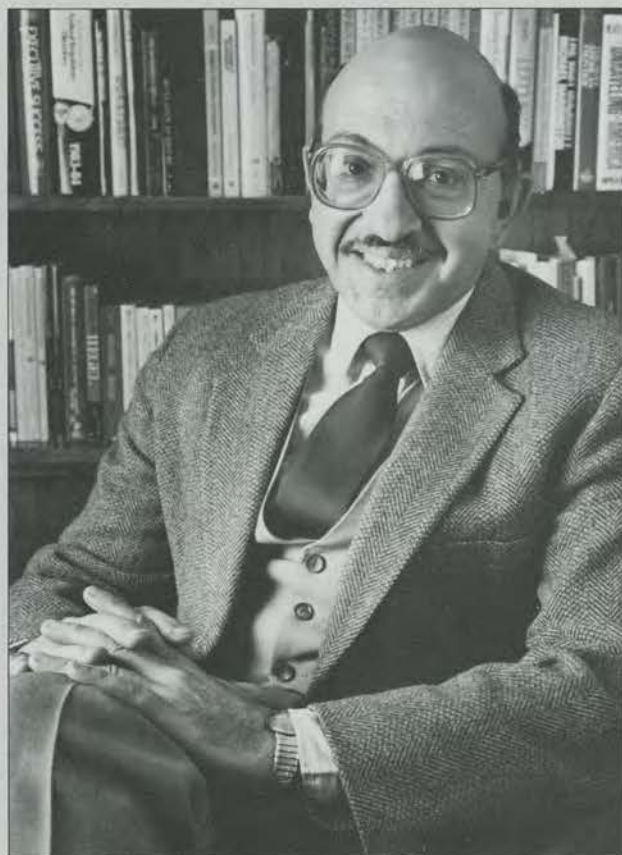
Using many of Thomas's favorite photographs, "One Hundred Images" provides an

overview of the life and times of this pioneer in the communications industry, whose enterprises spanned more than seven decades. The exhibit also provides a "Who's Who" of the twentieth century since Thomas befriended everyone from paupers to presidents up to his death in 1981. This exhibition has been mounted in the Center's second floor gallery.

Just inside the main entrance to the Center is a permanent exhibition of Lowell Thomas memorabilia and related artwork, including a bronze bust of Thomas by noted sculptor Phil Kraczkowski. Nearby, the College has mounted an exhibition of rare photographs and artifacts brought back by Thomas and his son, Lowell, Jr., from their historic visit in 1949 to the Dalai Lama in Tibet. ■



Marist professor receives teaching excellence award



Louis C. Zuccarello

LOUIS C. ZUCCARELLO has enjoyed an extensive and fruitful career as an educator, and insists the excitement is still intact.

He conveyed this enthusiasm to hundreds of new students and colleagues at the Freshman Convocation last September in the James J. McCann Recreation Center, where he delivered the keynote address. "More than 30 years ago, I chose to be a teacher. It is a sacred profession and one which I would invite you to consider," he said. "I am crushed when I don't live up to its demands but am overjoyed by its rewards."

Following his remarks, Zuccarello was presented with the 1991 Sears-Roebuck Foundation Teaching Excellence and Campus Leadership Award. Zuccarello, a professor of political science, is one of nearly 700 faculty members being recognized nationally by the foundation for their resourcefulness and leadership as an independent college educator.

"I am honored by this award which I accept not simply for myself, but really as an award recognizing the centrality of teaching in higher education and

as a tribute to these men and women who are my colleagues in the exciting work of teaching and learning," said Zuccarello, who was nominated by his colleagues.

Zuccarello pointed out to his audience that if teachers are true to their profession, they would encourage students to be open to new ideas and new experiences. "We will join you in searching for new understanding which may very well challenge the comfort and security of our old ways and unreflected beliefs, and yes, our prejudices and stereotypes," he said.

The Sears Foundation award program is administered nationally by the Stamford, Connecticut-based Foundation for Independent Higher Education and, in New York, by the Independent College Fund of New York. Each award winner receives \$1,000 and the institution receives up to \$1,500.

Zuccarello joined the Marist faculty in 1966 and, as chief academic officer from 1975 to 1980, was responsible for the development of a major revision in the College's core curriculum that was instituted in 1977. ■

Mental health agencies get information services from Marist

"THE STUDENTS ARE THE EXPERTS," says Roger Norton, associate professor of Computer Science, who paved the way for Marist College computer science graduate students to acquire valuable internship and employment experience through the Marist Center for Mental Health Management Information Systems.

The center currently employs two graduate students and provides them with an opportunity to work and practice exactly what they are studying. The center was developed through a contract between the Marist College Computer Science division and the Hudson River regional office of the New York state's Office of Mental Health.

According to Norton, the original contract was for Marist College to work with regional mental health agencies to install Local Area Networks (LANs) and develop databases. LANs will allow mental health agencies to communicate with each other and share software and data. Soon, other mental health agencies in New York State wanted to take advantage of similar work done at their agencies because they lack funds to provide the services themselves. Included in the work provided by the Marist graduate interns are educational training services, LANs planning, system design and analysis, and computer timesharing. Of the various services provided by the center, LANs installation and educational instruction in a variety of areas, including Software Utilization, Management and Professional Development Skills, Interpersonal Skills, and Quality Improvement are most widely used.

"LANs installation takes expertise, and most agencies don't have the manpower or



Roger Norton, left, director of the Marist Center for Mental Health Management Information Systems, and graduate student Rajesh Kothapalli, center, meet with John T. Zanetich of the New York State Office of Mental Health.

expertise to do it themselves," said Norton. He added, "Most agencies don't have the funds to offer courses on information systems." These courses are offered through the Marist Center for Corporate and Professional Education.

Currently, the center has a contract with Westchester County and is negotiating with mental health agencies in neighboring Ulster County and the city of Syracuse in Central New York. The center also hopes to obtain a grant from the National Institute of Mental Health. "The grant would enable us to expand our application to include participation from the Sociology and Psychology departments," Norton said. In addition, Norton hopes to obtain grants for practical and research work in Mental Health Management Care. ■

—Sean Kelly '92



Ann Davis

Marist's data center makes economic predictions

WITH MARIST COLLEGE'S designation as a state data center last year, it can now accurately forecast the economic future of New York State's Hudson Valley.

The functions of the center will be carried out by the Bureau of Economic Research directed by Ann Davis, Assis-

tant Professor of Economics, in conjunction with the information services of the College's library and computer center. Research will be conducted by Davis and colleague, Gregory Hamilton, associate professor of Economics. Results of these findings will be made available to the public, the business community and government policy makers.

"As an economist, I think the Hudson Valley is a very rich region," Davis said. "I know the State is supportive, but we know our area best and we're the people best able to do this. It's a matter of focusing on our strengths and weaknesses and building on our strengths."

As a state data center affiliate, Marist College will be given access to a variety of information. This information includes economic and demographic data, collected by the Census Bureau, state agencies, and 34 other affiliates, eight of which are academic institutions. Marist College is the only academic affiliate in the Mid-Hudson region. This information will be transmitted through computer networks, compact disks, and hard copy and made available to the Marist community. Other academic affiliates include Columbia University and

Syracuse University.

Marist College's sophisticated computer, telecommunications, and compact disk technology were among the factors New York State officials considered in designating the college as an affiliate, Davis said. "I think it's very exciting and significant because the region is important in the State," Davis said. "The better you understand the economy, the better you are going to try to figure out ways to help it."

In addition to her work with the Bureau, Davis presented a paper, "Determinants of Educational Performance in Public Schools in New York State 1985-89" to the Eastern Economics Association in March. She hopes to make the results available to the public, in particular the dialogue on public expenditures. The paper was originally presented at a conference organized by the Rochester Institute in New York State.

Davis plans to work with Greenway, a State program designed to preserve the scenic view of the Hudson River between Albany and New York City. She also wants to continue to produce useful economic analysis to stimulate growth in the area and preserve assets in the region. ■

Psychology professor proposes computer-based forum for educators



Linda L. Dunlap

FOR DEVELOPMENTAL psychologist Linda Dunlap, fulfilling the part of the Marist College mission statement that states "we should not only serve ourselves but the community also" is an integral part of her job.

Dunlap, an assistant professor of psychology, is currently developing an innovative computer-based forum to benefit educators and students. The

project will provide a vehicle for accessing information on topics of interest to psychologists through a modem and encourage collaborative research projects between Marist College and local school district teachers and administrators. The information will be provided by members of the College's faculty.

The system will also give faculty members access to psychology conferences and allow them to discuss methods of teaching. Dunlap will be the lead contact person in accessing resources and college experts to find solutions to such problems as behavior management in the classroom. Dunlap said she hopes to expand the system to allow it to interface with other colleges, universities, and agencies.

"The most valuable aspect of the project will be allowing Marist students to do collaborative research efforts with faculty, members of the local school district, and other agencies that serve children with special needs," Dunlap said.

For the past five years, Dunlap has worked with 200 children with speech delays and their parents in the St. Francis Preschool program at St. Francis Hospital in the Mid-Hudson Valley. She said that working with children on a regular basis helps keep her focused and makes her a better educator.

In addition, Dunlap has been used regularly as an expert source in *New York Times* articles related to children with special needs. She was originally contacted by the

newspaper through the American Psychological Association, which compiles a list of people who have done research in specific areas. Dunlap frequently receives calls from writers and now turns down about 80 percent of them, she said. When she does give interviews, she asks that the writers highlight the college. Articles in which she has been consulted have appeared in publications such as *American Baby* and *Children's Magazine*.

Dunlap has also made presentations at the Poughkeepsie YMCA and the Dutchess County Mental Health Association where she is treasurer. She said she hopes to write a book for parents of children with special needs as well as continue her professional research. ■



John C. Kelly

Students advise small area businesses

SMALL BUSINESS OWNERS are going back to school for help but they may never have to spend a day in class.

Marist College and the United States Small Business Administration have agreed to establish a Small Business Institute (SBI) at the College to provide free expert consulting services to small business owners in the Mid-Hudson region. Federal guidelines define small busi-

nesses as those enterprises that employ less than 500 people. So far, a financial services firm and an electronics manufacturer have benefited from the SBI. The institute is currently working with two manufacturing firms, a retailer and a company that provides business services.

According to John C. Kelly, divisional chair of the management studies department, Marist College upper-level management students are playing a

significant role in this program. Owners of small businesses become clients of the student consultants and work together on management strategy and policy issues to solve problems. SBI assists these businesses in creating annual plans of operation and also with the installation of computerized recordkeeping systems. These small businesses benefit in other ways, said Kelly. "We assist them in conducting market studies to try to determine new outlets for their products," he said.

Kelly described SBI as providing reciprocal benefits for operators of small businesses and Marist College students.

"SBI offers experience with real problems at the site. It is applying classroom knowledge to a real world issue while getting hands-on experience with the practitioner," Kelly said.

SBI serves as the capping course which encompasses the essential skills and knowledge upper-level management students must have before moving into the job market. Each section of the course is assigned to a different company where students must identify problems, devise solutions, and

make an oral presentation to the business, said Kelly.

Kelly, who is the program's current director, works with Herbert Sherman, assistant professor of business, one of two faculty coordinators. Sherman worked with the first two businesses last fall and with two of the four sections this spring. Richard Barker, assistant professor of business, is coordinator for the other two sections of the institute.

Kelly said he hopes to broaden the number of courses assigned to the institute to include areas such as product management. He also hopes the Small Business Administration will approve funding for research in economic development.

The SBI program, established by the Small Business Administration in 1972, now operates at 600 colleges and universities nationwide, but has not existed in the Hudson Valley between Albany and the New York City metropolitan area until now. The program is credited with helping approximately 140,000 small businesses in the last 19 years. ■

Poet harvests ideas from language



Judith Saunders

JUDITH SAUNDERS, who has been writing poetry since she was 15 years old, says her ideas come from everywhere—conversations, trips, and even Marist College.

"Marist is part of my life, so I get some of my inspiration from it," said Saunders. An associate professor of English, Saunders said like many writers, her ideas are formed during the actual writing process. "Working with the language gives you ideas that you didn't think you had," she said. "The way you start to write a poem influences the poem you write."

Saunders said she seeks to create a "mental picture and

mood" in her poetry. In a poem about the Painted Desert, set in the Southwestern United States, she described the landscape as a "crumbly desert outpost" once inhabited by martians.

In addition to her recent publication in the American University's literary quarterly, *Folio*, Saunders' poetry has also appeared in *Poet Magazine*, *The Art Times*, and *Oxalis*. She has also written several humorous and satiric essays as well as a short story, which was published in the *North American Review*. Her other credits include pieces of literary criticism on several writers, including Edgar Allan Poe, Henry David

Thoreau, Virginia Woolf, and Edith Wharton.

During the spring semester, Saunders taught an interdisciplinary capping course with Richard Lewis, assistant professor of Art. The course, "Twentieth-Century Painters and Poets," combined art and literature and was offered as an alternative to the standard capping courses. As part of the course work, students majoring in English were asked to write poems about the paintings done by the art majors, and the art majors were asked to paint pictures based on poems created by the English majors.

—Sean Kelly '92

Understanding Washington D.C.

Finding a niche in Washington's political corridors

APRIL AMONICA has had two career ambitions ever since childhood. She has wanted to be president of the United States or become a political journalist. She has not abandoned those aspirations, and has recently come within throwing distance of both. The Marist College senior recently had the opportunity to function in the shadow of the presidency while working with some distinguished members of the nation's political press corps.

Amonica, an Emerson, New Jersey resident, was chosen by members of Marist College's history and political science faculty to represent Marist College at the Center for the Study of the Presidency in March 1991. She was selected later as a Center Fellow for the 1991-92 academic year.

Amonica's selection by Dr. R. Gordon Hoxie, president of the Center, as one of 28 Center Fellows from a field of approximately 600 other college students, is testimony to her determination to realize her dreams. According to Amonica, the fellowship was the ideal experience because "I have had the chance to interact with different people at



April Amonica, Marist College senior, who was a fellow at the Center for the Presidency in Washington, D.C., is greeted by Ruth Farkas, chairman of the Center.

different levels of the government, while gaining insight into the political process."

As a Center Fellow, Amonica traveled to Washington, D.C. last June to attend the First Annual Business Leaders' Symposium on the Presidency sponsored by the Center and *Fortune Magazine*. After panels addressed the issue of leadership, the Center honored General Colin Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; Senator Charles Robb (D-

Va.); and Clayton Yeutter, chairman of the Republican National Committee. "I not only interacted with other students here, but with scholars as well," said Amonica. "It was fascinating to rub shoulders with these people and speak with them."

As a requirement of her fellowship, Amonica visited Richmond, Virginia, to participate in the Center's 22nd Annual Leadership Conference. During the three-day event, government

officials, scholars, and Center Fellows discussed "America's Bill of Rights at 200 Years and the New Democracies." Amonica was moderator for "James Madison and the Origin of the Bill of Rights," the conference's opening panel.

Amonica said her involvement with the panel of political journalists that concluded the Center meetings was one of her most memorable experiences. She was particularly impressed with the impact journalists such as Charles W. Coddry, defense correspondent for the *Baltimore Sun*, have. "I want to be a journalist so that I may be an educator of society, an interpreter of significant events, and an analyst of critical issues," said Amonica, who has a double major in communication arts and political science. Her activities at the Center drew from disciplines she had already learned at Marist, such as debate and public speaking tactics. She applied these classroom experiences at the Center's Manhattan headquarters, where she briefed the board of trustees on November's Leadership Conference.

"I developed some lasting relationships through my experiences with the Center," Amonica notes. "I expect to interact with many of these people on a professional basis later on." ■

—Megan McDonnell '92

EVERYONE RECOGNIZES THE signs of middle age in his own way, but as a member of the community of poll-takers—a somewhat idiosyncratic group—I have chosen to rely on the only way I know to come to terms with my changing status in life: public opinion. Students of public opinion always want to know more about the body politic; I want to know more about how the public views this not-so-gracefully aging body.

A few years ago, as my fourth decade was drawing to a close, I had the idea to include as part of the spring survey conducted by the Marist College Institute for Public Opinion, a seemingly innocent question. New York State voters were asked whether they consider 36 years of age to be young, middle-aged or old. I ended a press conference in Albany on New York Governor Mario M. Cuomo's approval rating by informing the assembled journalists that the overwhelming number of New Yorkers believed this age to be young. A brief silence in the room was followed by a question from a similarly aged reporter. Searching for relevance, he asked my year of birth. A chuckle followed and the room emptied.

Each year since, I have repeated the practice of asking New Yorkers to assess the age of my favorite pollster. (Of course, the age asked about was increased by "one" each year.) Last spring, the key question posed was: "Do you consider 40 to be young, middle-aged or old?"

As a student of public opinion, I have done what any good pollster would do—look at the numbers. Public opinion in New York on my age has shifted. In 1987 for example, 81 percent of New Yorkers believed 36 years of age was young, compared to 18.7 percent who viewed it as middle-aged, and 0.3 percent who considered it as old. The pattern has held each year—until now! The current survey reveals that 58.2 percent of New Yorkers believe 40 years of age is young compared to 41.1 percent who see it as middle-aged, and 0.8 percent who consider it as old.

The best spin I can muster is that people my age are still viewed as young (especially by those older than 30) but they are increasingly seen as middle-aged. Lest the reader consider New

BY LEE M. MIRINGOFF

Pollster surveys voters on start of middle age

Yorkers to be atypical, a national sample revealed similar attitudes.

Although I reluctantly accept the voice of public opinion about my age, I also know that numbers alone never completely convey a poll's full meaning, especially a poll that deals with the years of one's life. In addition to taking count of the growing number of gray hairs, I also reflect upon memories of passing years and events that have occurred during the four decades of my lifetime.

On May 3, 1951, Casey Stengel's New York Yankees had the biggest ninth inning in league history when they scored

soon dismantle, May 1961 was a great time for the Bronx Bombers. Mantle, Maris, Howard and Ford were all having memorable seasons. The national mood emanating from the White House was one of optimism, although the dreams of Camelot would soon be dashed. The seeds of our Vietnam involvement were already planted, although news of hostilities had not yet reached home. Tensions over civil rights were brewing.

By May 1971, the Vietnam War lingered into a new decade. The bombing of North Vietnam started when I was in the eighth grade and the war did not end

dominated our electoral theater and the gap between running for office and governing changed the way public officials were held accountable. Soundbites, PACs and negative advertising replaced policy, issues and programs as the language of political discourse.

Now, as middle age sets in, I have a renewed interest in the pinstripes, although I am older than any active Yankee. Where have you gone, Tommy John?

I am also reflecting, more importantly, on the meaning of the social and political experiences that have shaped my lifetime and thinking about what the future may hold. I find myself more impatient for a shift in our priorities and for significant progress to solve our domestic problems.

Certainly, Americans who doubt our ability to solve a national crisis can take heart in our international efforts. Lasting the length of a TV miniseries, The Persian Gulf War proved that America can provide housing, education, health care and transportation in an alcohol—and drug-free environment for more than a half-million Americans halfway around the world. In my 40th year, I'd like to see us harness our nation's resources to do the same here at home.

After all, the New York Yankees used to win championships with regularity. The fact that they haven't for a long time does not mean that they can't or won't. The same holds true for our nation as it faces mounting domestic crises. I do not accept that the dreams of a peace dividend are buried in the sands of Iraq or locked behind vaults in boardrooms of our Savings and Loans. We need to chart a new and more vigorous direction to be all that we can be on the home front, as well.

I am sure that by May 2001, the survey data on how the public views 50 years of age will leave no doubt as to my middle-aged status. By that time, I am hopeful that America will undergo a renewal of its domestic agenda and achieve this long-awaited measure of greatness. ■

Lee M. Miringoff retired in 1963 as second baseman for the Poughkeepsie Giants Little League Team. He directs the Marist College Institute for Public Opinion in Poughkeepsie, NY.

Baby Boomers

40
and still
counting



11 runs that afternoon to beat the St. Louis Browns 17 to 3. Although that baseball season is best remembered for the shot heard 'round the world and Russ Hodges' proclamation: "The Giants win the pennant, the Giants win the pennant," I am always quick to add: "But, the Yankees won the series, the Yankees won the series!"

Harry Truman was winding down as our nation's thirty-third president, the world was just beginning to understand the atrocities of the Second World War, nearly a quarter of a million U.S. ground troops were in Korea, many Americans were just beginning to understand the realities of the Holocaust, the cold war was well established.

It was also the day I was born.

Although this Little Leaguer's favorite baseball team would

until after my second year of graduate school. The War on Poverty, among other things, had been eclipsed by this national tragedy. Memories of assassinations continued to blight the country's political landscape.

By May 1981, hostages had brought down an administration. America was beginning a period of re-armament. New words, such as safety net, trickle down and global warming, were to characterize our politics in the Reagan years. And old words, like recession, trade imbalance and budget deficit, would take on deeper meaning. A new wave of domestic policy decisions and tax policies widened the gap between rich and poor. Hunger, homelessness, infant mortality and a failed educational system no longer seemed like isolated problems. Television now

Remembering Lowell Thomas

VERY FEW PEOPLE can claim to have lived every day to its fullest potential, but to Lowell Thomas, this was a sacred creed. His remarkable life as a communicator, innovator, broadcaster and explorer was a testimony to this tenet.

Born on April 6, 1892, in Woodington, Ohio, Thomas devoted most of his 89 years to the exploration and communication of ideas and information. His father Harry, a doctor and his mother Harriet, a school teacher, were perfect parents for a child with an inquiring, acquisitive mind.

A prolific writer, he wrote 55 books and thousands of articles and letters. By 1976, when he brought his long and distinguished career as a radio broadcaster to a close, Thomas had logged more than 12,000 daily broadcasts. He did not, however, go into retirement. He immediately proceeded on a new project, "Lowell Thomas Remembers," a 44-part television series for the Public Broadcasting Service. He continued to turn out several more books.

For 46 years, Thomas' radio broadcasts provided an invaluable link between most Americans and rapidly evolving world events. During part of that time, he was also the familiar voice of Fox Movietone Newsreels on which more than 25 million movie goers had



Lowell Thomas in his study holds the tooth of an Arctic narwhale. Behind him is a portrait of Lawrence of Arabia whom he covered while a correspondent.

come to rely each week. His was a career that established many "firsts." He was the first to broadcast from an airplane, a ship, a helicopter, a submarine and a coal mine.

His determination to make every day count, did not diminish as he grew older. This passion for making meaningful contributions is reflected in his autobiography which he wrote

at age 84. "Although I have never brooded about time's winged chariot hurrying near," he said. "I am philosophical enough to be aware that it's back there somewhere, gaining, and still so many things to do!"

During a rich and exciting lifetime, Thomas, who founded a major communications empire, managed to fly more than 6 million miles as a passenger and carried the Explorers Club flag on 15 expeditions to every continent. He once described his travels as a continuous search for raw story materials for his books, lectures and films. "If you're bound to travel the Golden Road to Samarkand, no matter what, that's a happy way to make a living," he said.

Lowell Thomas had a special interest in Marist College. And the College, in turn, is continuing to help preserve his memory and his vast contributions to the field of communications. In 1981, the College conferred an honorary degree on Thomas. The College established an annual Lowell Thomas Award in 1983 to honor individuals whose work exemplifies excellence in the communication industry. Marist College opened the Lowell Thomas Communications Center in 1978. It currently houses several exhibits that illustrate the highlights of the life and times of Lowell Thomas. ■



Thomas prepares to do one of his nightly radio broadcasts.



Lowell Thomas on expedition in Malaya, circa 1921.



Franklin D. Roosevelt with Thomas at a charity baseball game in Hyde Park.