



IEEE

The Life Member Fund Newsletter

Spring/Summer 1987

A Note from the Chairman

Warm greetings and best regards to all Life members! I feel privileged to now serve you as the Life Member Fund (LMF) Committee Chairman. I am also determined to continue the serious and dedicated work of my predecessor, Dr. Julian D. Tebo. With the LMF Committee, I will strive to meet the challenge of serving the vital interests of the Life members.

Spring 1987 activities are upon us, and I hasten to encourage all who can to attend ELECTRO '87 in New York, April 7-9, at the new Jacob Javits Convention Center. Our Life Member Hospitality Suite will be in the South Overlook area for registration badges and refreshments, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., each day of the Conference. We are looking forward to hospitality, luncheon, one or two prospective tours, and the traditional after-luncheon photos. Related information was mailed to Region 1 Life Members in February.

Be assured the Life Member Fund Committee is working on your behalf. The Life Member Fund, per se, is in fine shape; and annual contribution records continue to grow with your assistance. As always, we welcome your ideas and suggestions.

Very sincerely,

William W. Terry, Chairman
1987 Life Member Fund Committee

You and Your Life Member Record Information Form

Life members! Keeping your IEEE records current is important. So please complete and return the Life Member Record Information form, whether or not changes are required, enclosed with this newsletter. (Note: If you only received the newsletter, you are not required to complete the form.) A postage-paid reply envelope was also enclosed for your convenience. An early response is appreciated. Some areas to review on the form are:

1. **Technical Profile.** Please review the categories you have already stated and review the enclosed list of technical interests for any changes or additions.
2. If you wish to have your name omitted from outside mailing lists, please check the box just below the Technical Profile section. It must be checked off on a yearly basis.
3. If you are now actively involved in business, please complete the back side of the form. It is essential for the Business Publications Audit (BPA) of SPECTRUM magazine.
4. **Contributions to the Life Member Fund.** If you wish to contribute to the Life Member Fund, please indicate this decision on the front of the form. Make your check payable to *IEEE FOUNDATIONS, Inc. (LMF)*. Remember, your donation is tax deductible and appreciated!

Stay IEEE involved!

1986 Life Member Fund Contributions

The 1986 contributions by Life members were up by \$10,260.75 from 1985. This increased the Life Member Fund by a grand year-end total of \$76,999.71. Twenty-four percent or 3,296 of the 13,775 Life members donated an average of \$23.36 each. This represents 269 more contributors giving \$1.31 more as an average compared to 1985 figures.

What does your dollar buy through the Life Member Fund? For starters this money supports: The Student Prize Paper Contest, the Education Medal, the Donald G. Fink Prize Paper Award, Graduate Fellowships, the Life Member Directory (published every other year), the Summer Graduate internship,

Life Member Conference activities and the Life Member Fund Newsletter.

In 1986, other projects the Life Member Fund Committee agreed to support were: a survey of Texas Instruments' archival collection relating to microelectronics history; on an experimental basis—Amateur Radio presentations by Life members (those interested, please write us!); and a Life Member Prize in Electrical History.

If you are interested in making a donation to the Life Member Fund, the check should be made out to: IEEE Foundation, Inc. (LMF). Any contribution is greatly appreciated.

Making the Life Member Grade

To qualify as an IEEE Life Member (LM), you must be 65 or older; and your current age and your number of years of IEEE, or its parent Societies (IRE or AIEE) membership, must total at least 100 years. You will be notified automatically during the summer of the year you qualify as a LM. The free IEEE membership will be in effect as of January 1st of the following year.

To qualify for Society Life Membership, you must have five or more years membership in a Society immediately prior to attaining Life Member status. Thus, you would receive free of charge all technical periodicals—Transactions, Journals, Magazines—offered by each Society for which the prior five-year subscription requirement is satisfied.

To avoid sending unwanted publications, Society Life Members are asked every year to confirm in writing their continued interest in requested publications. There are two options:

- 1. Limited Service.** You remain a member of the Society, but receive only the Newsletters, Conference announcements and other special mailings from that Society.
- 2. Full Service.** In addition to the above, you receive any Magazines, Transactions and Journals you list and are entitled to on the form sent each year in July. (If you do not return the form, the IEEE Service Center will assume you no longer want those Society publications and will stop mailing them to you.)

As a Life Member, you automatically receive SPECTRUM (unless you indicate in writing, otherwise). All other publications—Conference Records, Proceedings of the IEEE, IEEE Press Books, IEEE Membership Directory, IEEE Standards Dictionary of Electrical and Electronics Terms, and so forth—are available at regular member rates.

“The results of this survey should be reported in the next issue of the LMF Newsletter” —Roy Gordon Heaton

Okay, here they are. . . While now down to a trickle, so far over 320 survey responses have been received. Fortunately, the overwhelming majority feel the LMF newsletter is worthwhile. A slightly less overwhelming majority feel the newsletter should come out three to four times a year. (We must admit inciteful comments like, “It [LMF newsletter] seems to have a good balance of subject breadth and sufficient depth for interest—Frederic A. Jenko,” were fun to read.) The newsletter topic suggestions were quite good and we will try to utilize them in each issue.

Of the 30 different write-in projects you felt the Life Member Fund should support, the top five were:

Rank	Project Name	Votes Rec'd
1	Scholarships & Education of Youth	69
2	EE History/Exhibit Support	36
3	The Status Quo	28
4	Continuing Education	18
4	Programs Aiding Older EE's/ People	18
5	Research to Help Older People	16

As you can see, the runaway leader was supporting the education of our youth. Often, this response was edified with comments such as C.P. Smith's, “Best investment we can make in the future.”

The majority feel there should not be special older member activities primarily for reasons summed up by J. Howard Currie, “Better to keep all. . . members in contact and communicating with each other.” Respondents, who desired special activities, primarily stated activities historical in nature

and an interest in daytime events since they had given up driving at night. The best tongue-in-cheek response, (at least that's how we classify it), was from an anonymous donor whose reason for wanting Institute level activities was, “Maybe (that way) I can keep it at arm's length.”

The primary role Life members/older members should play in IEEE for everyone who responded in the affirmative was succinctly stated by W.F. Witzig, “Use us!” As further explained by W.L. Teeter, “We should *quietly* help the leaders lead.” And finally, the overriding thought that kept popping up in various answers survey after survey is stated well by the same man who wanted an account of the survey responses, Roy Gordon Heaton. “The ability of a man (and woman) to assess previous experience and extrapolate toward the future may be maximum in his (or her) later years; that ability should be tapped for everyone's benefit.”

LMF Survey: Part II

Our thanks to every one who participated in this newsletter's survey last fall. The response was impressive. We now need to whittle down all the excellent project funding ideas we received to a workable list. So all Life members will find in their packet, besides this newsletter, TIP sheet, etc., a “query” sheet. Please complete both sides and return with your Life Member Record Information form in the postage-paid envelope. We're hoping to receive over 1,000 responses. Only with your participation will this goal be met!

Partners In Name Only

On April 15, 1892, the companies Thomson-Houston and Edison General Electric merged to become the General Electric Company (GE). From a business standpoint the merger made sense. The companies' areas of expertise complemented each other—Edison GE bringing incandescent lighting technology and Thomson-Houston supplying arc lighting know-how. The two technical geniuses behind these companies were not so compatible. Admittedly, both Elihu Thomson and Thomas Edison had enormous drive and desire to see electric power get on the map. And both men were extremely technologically creative and egotistical. But the similarities stop there.

Thomas Alva Edison, born on February 11, 1847 was a rough and tumble mid-westerner with only an elementary education. A very gregarious individual, Edison would willingly talk to the press while handing out cigars and posing for pictures. He loved reading articles about himself and so actively encouraged having stories published.

Elihu Thomson was born in England in 1853. His family moved to Philadelphia (PA) where he eventually attained a college equivalent level of education. Hair always neatly combed and his starched collar in place even on the hottest days, Thomson was a very unassuming man in person. He wanted credit when credit was due, particularly from his colleagues, but never actively sought it. The press limelight, Thomson felt, should be showered on the company.

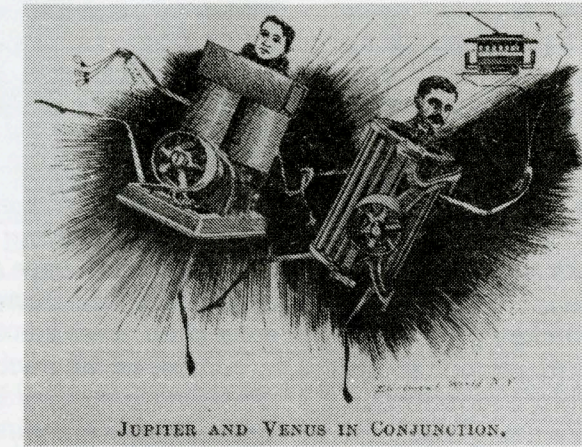
The biggest difference between the two men was their approach to work. Edison was very much the heroic entrepreneur. From the initial concept, to the actual production, marketing, even distribution, Edison wanted a say in the matter. More importantly, Edison was a systems thinker on a grand scale. He enjoyed pioneering radically new technologies into industries. Edison, however, was also a high risk innovator to financially back. Some of his ideas worked brilliantly, and some just cost a lot of money.

Thomson was an engineer's engineer. Once a system was established, he strove to improve efficiency, design and thus marketability of the system and its integrated parts. Thomson worked innovatively within the corporate structure. “In developing and introducing these many inventions, Thomson frequently had to negotiate with Coffin (President of Thomson-Houston and later GE) and other managers, since they had different perceptions of the market for new electric equipment. None the less, Thomson and Coffin were able to reconcile the

laboratory with the front office, thereby permitting the Thomson-Houston Co. to be competitive in the electrical industry.” (W. Bernard Carlson, IEEE SPECTRUM, Oct. 1983) Thomson left the product's marketing, distribution, and so forth to others.

Edison and Thomson probably would not have been so coldly antagonistic if it had not been for some head-on rivalries in the 1870's.

In the fall of 1875, Edison claimed to have found a non-electric manifestation he called etheric force. His proclamation was based on experiments such as these quoted from his notes, “In experimenting with a vibrator magnet consisting of a bar of Stubbs Steel fastened at one end and made to vibrate by means of a magnet, I was astonished to see peculiarly bright, scintillating sparks issuing from the core of the magnet.” Tests with a gold-leaf electroscope indicated no electric charge was present. (Probably the electromagnetic oscillations were so rapid the



Caricature of Thomas Edison (left) and Elihu Thomson during the formation of General Electric. Edison's head sits on top of a bi-polar generator, while Thomson's head is perched on top of a spherical armature generator. (Electrical World, Feb. 13, 1892.)

slow-moving leaves of the electroscope could not follow them.) He rushed to break the news to the press. The Scientific American in its December 25, 1875 issue asked for discussion—pro and con—on this discovery. Thomson was one of the respondents who denounced Edison's claims. “Thomson reported his own experiments showing that such 'excess waves' generated by a Ruhmkorff induction coil, with sparks jumping across gaps, could be opposed or neutralized by the interference of 'resonators,' devices which sent out opposing waves tuned to the same frequency.” (Edison a biography by Matthew Josephson, copyright 1959). Edison, of course, was not pleased with Thomson's thoughts on the matter. So in 1877, when Thomson and his partner, Houston, claimed to have invented a new version of the carbon microphone Edison's retaliation was swift. In a letter to the Chemical News (a weekly scientific journal) Edison wrote “Change of form and name appears to be an easy and favorite method now-a-days of making discoveries and inventions.”

It's fun to note that in the end, these two men regarded the other's talent with disdain. Edison thought Thomson's constant tinkering to improve a system not nearly as important as creating a system. Thomson felt Edison's systems, while they worked, were strictly slip shod.

Oops. They do share one other thing: Thomson and Edison both signed the original call to form the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1884.

We gratefully acknowledge the assistance of W. Bernard Carlson, Professor in the Humanities Division, School of Engineering and Applied Sciences, University of Virginia (Charlottesville).

Caring for Your Eyes

As engineers, you are particularly perceptive individuals who desire the best vision possible. Usually very active and inquisitive in your professional career, you continue to be active after retirement.

In taking care of your eyesight, recognize that there are normal changes that occur with age. An individual requires 30% to 50% more light in later years than is needed for a 20 year old to carry out the same visual task. Therefore, brighter lights become necessary in the home. It becomes harder to see at night and it may be necessary to give up night driving. Color vision changes with age. Glare becomes more of a problem.

In respect to eye care, the first step is continuing the safety principles practiced over the years. Eyes cannot be over-used or over-worked. Industrial strength safety glasses or shields should be standard gear at the work-bench. So called dress or street safety glasses do not provide sufficient protection.

In addition to the safety aspects mentioned above, periodic expert eye examinations are most important. Besides checking the need for new glasses, the ophthalmologist looks for cataracts, glaucoma, diabetes, tumors, hardening of the arteries and many other conditions which may be treatable and, thus, prevent blindness. Healthy individuals should have their eyes examined every two years. The ophthalmologist should examine all diabetic patients once a year and patients with other conditions at intervals based upon the status of their eyes.

Glaucoma

Glaucoma, a condition of high pressure in the eye causing damage to the nerve, is treated by new medications which may prevent blindness. When medicines do not control the pressure, laser treatment has worked effectively and eliminated the need for surgery in the operating room.

Cataracts

The clear crystalline lens of the eye is located inside the eye behind the pupil and is responsible for focusing light clearly on the retina. When this lens becomes cloudy, the diagnosis of cataracts is made.

Most people develop cataracts which may decrease vision. Cataracts do not cause pain or irritation and do not respond to any drops or pills. Cataract surgery is indicated when the decreased vision is affecting the individual's ability to function normally. For example, someone who drives and works at fine visual tasks will require surgery earlier than a patient who does not drive and does very little reading or close work. However, nine out of ten patients with cataracts do not need surgery.

Currently most modern cataract surgery leaves the posterior capsule in place (extra-capsular cataract surgery), enabling the placement of an implant posterior to the iris in the location of the

natural lens. This extra-capsular surgery allows a smaller incision into the eye, opening the anterior capsule of the lens and removing the lens material. Erroneously, this procedure is often referred to as "laser cataract surgery" by the press and many patients. This technique results in a decreased incidence of certain complications.

Cataract surgery with an intraocular lens implant allows close-to-natural vision (with little image magnification). This is important since it enables the two eyes to function together with binocular vision; and allows, when necessary, cataract surgery to be carried out at an earlier time for visual restoration and elimination of visual disability.

The power of the implant is determined by calculations involving ultrasound measurements of the length of the eye and corneal curvature. Using a computer the correct power of the implant is calculated. The lens is ordered prior to surgery.

Almost all cataract surgery is carried out on an ambulatory surgery basis with the patient going home in several hours and resuming most normal activities. Glasses are usually required after cataract surgery for reading and to correct for residual refractive error.

Finally, the cataract will never grow back. A certain percentage of patients will develop a cloudiness of the remaining posterior capsule. This is called a secondary membrane and is not a return of the cataract. If the vision is blurred, the membrane must be opened. This is usually easily accomplished using the YAG laser with almost immediate improvement in vision.

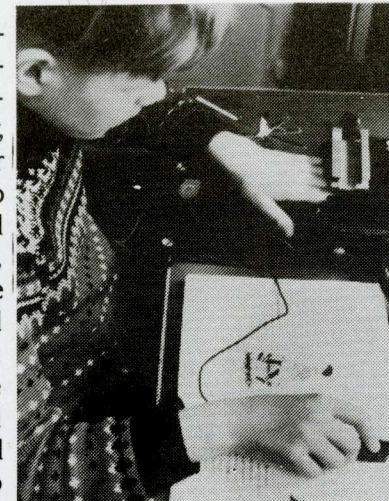
Frank J. Weinstock, M.D., F.A.C.S.
President of the Society of
Geriatric Ophthalmology

Eye Care Hot Line

Need to see an ophthalmologist but worried about lack of funds? Dial toll-free (800) 222-EYE-S. This hot line plugs people, 65 and older, into the National Eye Care Project. When a person calls, computers match the caller with the nearest doctor participant. Afterwards, a letter is sent to the caller with the name and phone number of the ophthalmologist. At the same time, the doctor is sent a letter with the caller's name. The caller must then call the doctor to set up the appointment. Needy patients without insurance receive care at no charge. For those insured, the program accepts the insurance as payment in full with no extra charge for co-insurance or deductibles. The doctor will provide medical care as long as it is warranted.

Optacon

Optacon (for Optical Tactical Converter) was developed by Life Fellow, John G. Linvill over sixteen years ago to provide his blind daughter, Candy, easier access to the world of printed communication. (Previously, she could only read material published or translated into Braille.) Today, Optacon is still the only portable device that allows blind people to read the printed word and CRT screens.



Here a primary grade student learns to read.

Optacon is comprised of three main parts: 1) The camera that contains two tiny lamps and a silicon integrated circuit with 144 light sensitive phototransistors. 2) The electronics unit made of state-of-the-art solid state circuitry and miniaturized components to allow carrying ease and reliability with little maintenance. 3) The stimulator array composed of 144 miniature rods each corresponding to a single phototransistor in the camera.

When reading with the Optacon, the blind person moves the camera across a line of print with the right hand. The index finger of the left hand is placed on

the tactile array. As the camera is moved across the letter, the image is simultaneously reproduced on the tactile array by vibrating rods. The reading finger feels the enlarged letter.

Linvill got the idea of using vibrating rods after viewing a high speed computer while in Germany in 1961. It printed with electrically charged pins. He patented his idea and started working on it. A while later, Linvill met up with James C. Bliss (SM) who had a similar concept with air jets shaping letters on the hand's palm. When Candy could read both techniques, they decided to join forces. They built ten working models they showed to non-interested companies. (Since the market was small and the cost high. Each Optacon costs approximately \$4,000.) With two other men, they formed Telesensory Systems, Incorporated.

After receiving a contract from the Office of Education for 50 Optacons, they were able to raise the \$80,000 operating capital needed. Today, Telesensory Systems, Inc. is the largest manufacturer of high technology products for low vision or blind people. Around 10,000 Optacons are now used world-wide.

NOTE: Linvill's wife is President of Sensory Aids Foundation, which has made it possible for over 550 blind people to work. Job placement costs are high, so Mrs. Linvill analyzed in groups of 50 the return of investment in terms of reductions in benefits needed and taxes paid. In one year, one group showed a 60% return, a second group showed a 100% return.

DANGER Keep Out of Reach of Children. Injures Eyes on Contact. Harmful if Swallowed. Read Back Panel Carefully.

Warning on bottle of Liquid-Plumr®

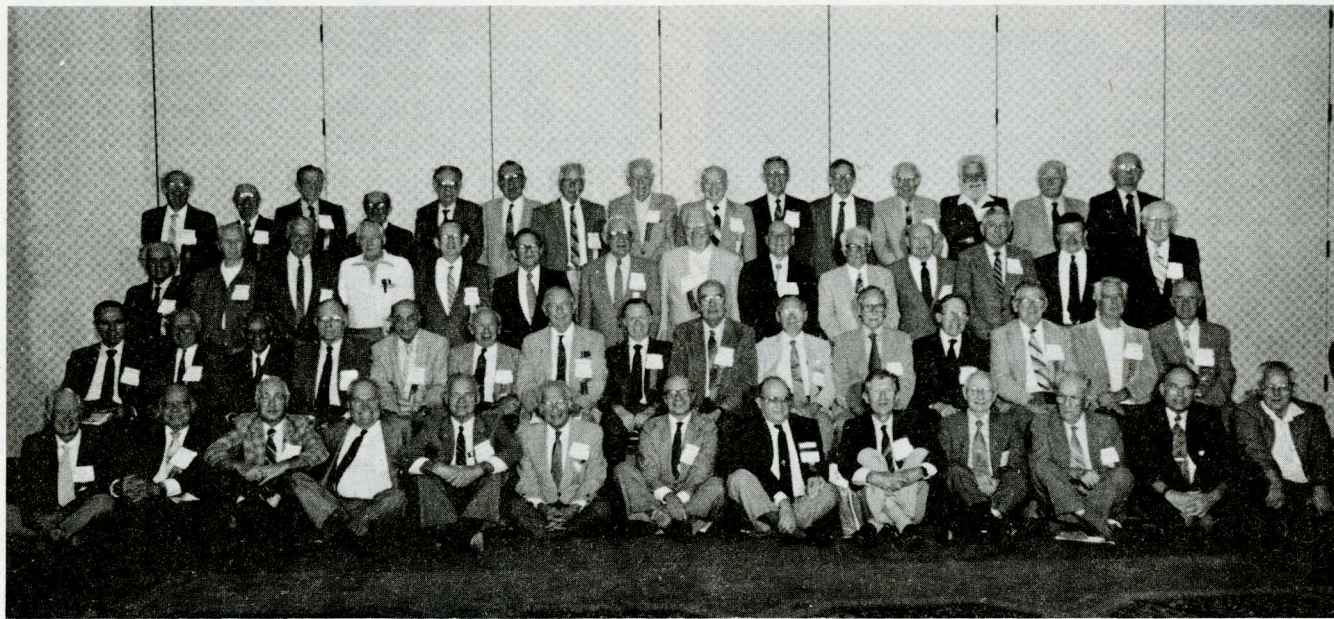
Around 25 million adults in the United States would have great difficulty in reading that warning and forget "carefully perusing" the back panel's "Contains sodium hypochlorite and sodium hydroxide. . . Clean up any spillage immediately."

An additional 35 million adults read, but below the ninth grade level. These "marginally" literate folks are in trouble when a tenth grade reading comprehension level is required to understand the Federal income tax return. All together, this means a third of the adults in the United States cannot function competently in our society. They are unable to read an apartment lease, life insurance forms, or written instructions from the boss. These people cope by memorizing directions, asking others what they are ordering for lunch and keeping their mouths shut. This coping, however, fills illiterate adults with fear. Fear of being "trapped" into betraying this handicap; fear of not knowing where they are while staring at a street sign; fear of being cheated or tricked; fear of losing self-esteem once people "know."

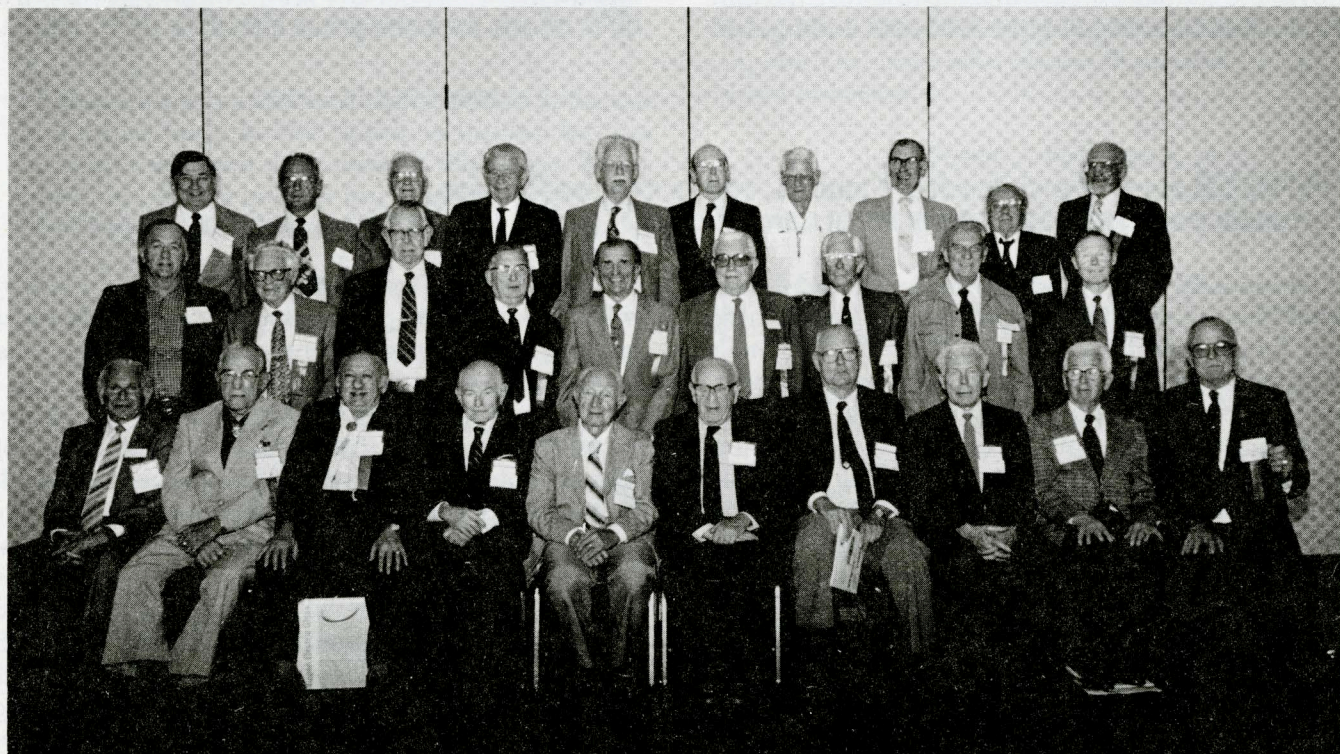
You can help. Time, patience, consistency, determination and a non-patronizing manner are the most important attributes a volunteer should possess. The rest can be learned.

There are many grass roots organizations that promote literacy. The United States Conference of Mayors voted in June of 1986 to make battling illiteracy a municipal priority. They have adopted standardized programs and are making instructional materials widely available.

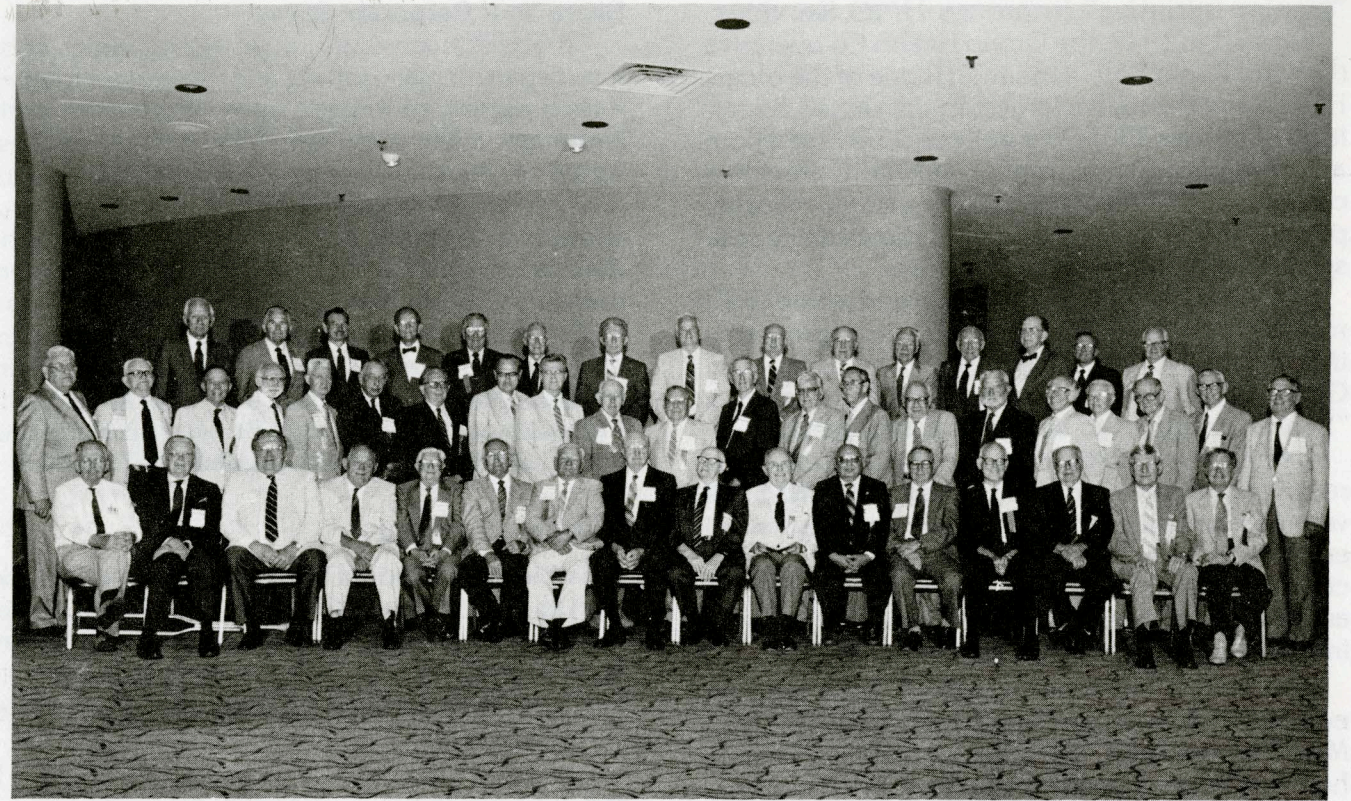
A national program with a toll-free number to match volunteers with people who need help is PLUS (Project Literacy United States). If you are interested, call PLUS toll-free 1-800-228-8813. Plan on staying on hold for a good 15 to 20 minutes and waiting at least two to three weeks for written information. (I'm convinced it's actually a test of your patience.) Remember, while the print may need to be a tad larger nowadays for you to read, for millions of adults those letters could be three feet high and they still would not be readable.



Wescon/86. (left to right) **Top:** H. Levine, Fred Cooper, J.G. Jones, George McCain, Chester C. McCombs, James Schaefer, Jim Meranda, Wendell P. Dubbs, Sam Glassman, Paul J. Sehnert, Gilman B. Andrews, Paul O. Oien, Jack C. Monroe, Earl Faris, V.R. Pool. **Middle:** Adriano C. Ducati, D.B. Wright, Joseph G. Bastow, Jr., John W. Thatcher, Arthur L. Grinnell, H. Gabloffsky, S.N. Lehr, Philip W. Martin, Trafford M. Morong, John J. Katzmaier, David Bodle, Gene Rector, W.E. Norris, R.F. Kramer. **Seated:** Gerald C. Tobin, H.C. Hornickel, I.D. Ahmed, Alex Lohse, Paul Burk, N. Aaron, John Quinley, Joseph D. Winston, Ivan R. Neilsen, John B. Gehman, Harry R. Lubcke, Nat Bercovitz, Jr., A. Bayard Dod, Paul A. Dennis, Lester W. Pixler. **Floor:** Richard R. Pooley, C. Smith, Robert K. Seigle, E. Mathews, George J. Feters, Nat Motta, John M. Salzer, Willys W. McCloud, Robert S. Lukenbill, C. Sidway, J. Wallace, D.L. Hoskinson, A. Reed Evans.



Wescon/86. . . . Once again, two pictures were required. (left to right) **Top:** Charles Olsefsky, Richard J. Chard, Ernie Pappenfus, Louis H. Powell, David W. Borst, John L. Boyer, Lew Broatch, Leo J. Johnson, John Bell, Eric Neuron. **Middle:** L. Ranch, Glenn W. Bills, K. Moore, K. Doda, Alfred Seigmeth, Paul F. Lange, John Wild, H. Fields, H.W. Hutchcraft. **Seated:** Elliott Mehrbach, William T. Lyon, Harold Gerson, F. Schultz, Eugene Greenfield, Rudolf Steiner, Robert Altermath, Francis X. Byrnes, John S. Christilaw, Chet L. Gonce.



MIDCON/86. (left to right) **Sitting:** R. Renner, Robert Orr, Orville Becklund, Bill Jurek, G.M. Howard, Gerson Berman, Robert Mitchell, J.A. Rupf, Edward Montgomery, William T. Evans, Bart Green, R.A. Arnett, F.E. Brooks, Jr., Alfred Lagrone, D. Schulz, Durwood Tucker. **Middle:** John A. Green, Roscoe Libecap, Owen Holtan, T.J. Copeland, Roland Lund, J. Fenton Thomas, G.C. Dunner, Harold T. Neher, Milton Johnson, Jr., Alan Chapman, John Butcher, John Hall, Harold Tynan, Herbert Wiley, P. Sommer, M.B. O'Neal, Ezra Schacht, Hugh Lineback, Edwin Steele, Robert Miedke, Paul Dillon. **Standing:** John Pratt, Jerry Stover, Bob Bronson, Lorn Howard, John Robuck, C.K. Beyette, Guy Buckner, Carlos Love, Harold Newth, R.A. Broding, C.F. Crandell, Wm. P. Stevens, B.F. Batts, Darrel Liston, Bruce S. Angwin.

ELECTRO '87/APRIL 7-9

This year ELECTRO takes a turn in New York City at the new Jacob Javits Convention Center. Exhibits will be open from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. on Tuesday, April 7 and Wednesday, April 8, and from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. on the final day, Thursday, April 9.

Complimentary registration is being provided for Life members. If you did not pre-register through the mail, you can avoid the lines at the main registration area by going to the IEEE Life Member Hospitality Suite (upstairs in the South Overlook of the Jacob Javits Convention Center). Here you can also meet your friends and enjoy complimentary coffee and light refreshments from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. each day.

The Life Member luncheon will be on April 8 (Wednesday) at 12 p.m. noon in Rooms E07 and E08 at the Jacob Javits Convention Center. Dr. Fred Sterzor, Director of the Microwave Technology Center at RCA Laboratories, Princeton, N.J., will be the guest speaker. His topic will be "Cancer Therapy by Microwaves." There is a \$2.00 per person charge to help offset the cost of the luncheon. A picture taking session will be held afterwards.

LMF Sponsored Awards Winners

For 1987, the **Donald G. Fink Prize Paper Award** goes to Shahid U. H. Qureshi for his paper, "Adaptive Equalization." The paper was published in the PROCEEDINGS of the IEEE (Vol. 73, Sept 1985, pgs. 1349-1387). Qureshi will receive a certificate and one thousand dollars. This award is given for the most outstanding survey, review or tutorial paper in the Transactions, Journals and Magazines of the IEEE Societies or in the PROCEEDINGS of the IEEE issued between January 1 and December 31 of the preceding year.

And for 1987, the **Education Medal** is being awarded to Professor Joseph W. Goodman, a professor of electrical engineering at Stanford University (Calif.). His citation reads, "For leadership in engineering education through teaching and textbooks in optical signal processing." Goodman will receive a gold medal, a bronze replica, a certificate and one thousand dollars. Through this Medal, the Institute recognizes the importance of the educator's contribution to the vitality, the imagination, and the leadership provided by the members of our profession.

"Senior Initiative" Improves HMO Services

Formed in 1947, the Group Health Co-operative (GHC) of Puget Sound (Seattle) is one of the oldest HMO's and the fourth largest in the United States. It currently has 330,000 enrollees, 33,000 of whom are of Medicare age. (HMO's generally provide a comprehensive set of benefits for a single monthly payment and usually require enrollees to use specified facilities and physicians).

In 1983, a Senior Caucus was formed within GHC, made up of older consumers to promote programs that encourage good health and long-term care. GHC's Board of Trustees responded by creating a "Senior Initiative" to develop needed services.

One successful resulting program is volunteer respite and chore assistance. Today, more than 140 volunteers provide relief to burdened caregivers and assist with daily chores. Administrator Kathy Francis describes this service as "that little bit of assistance that can make the difference between being at home and being in an institution."

The Senior Initiative in July of 1985 held an education forum that explained the limits of Medicare and GHC coverage, and taught seniors how to select a long-term care policy. Approximately 2,500 people attended. Handed out at the forum was the *Long-Term Care Insurance Buyer's Guide* which pointed out facts such as, "Medicare won't pay for intermediate or custodial care in a nursing home, and in-home care is restricted to medical services."

Based on the response, GHC moved to develop a long-term care insurance program. The program includes coverage of skilled, intermediate and custodial nursing home care as well as a broad range of community-based home care services.

On February 27, according to *The New York Times*, The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company announced they will offer coverage for long-term care to those GHC members and spouses aged 55 to 80. Monthly premiums will range from \$26 for those aged 55 to \$245 for those who are 80.

To obtain a copy of *Long-Term Care Insurance Buyer's Guide*, send \$3.00 to Group Health Co-operative, 221 1st Avenue West, Seattle, WA 98119.

Primarily adapted from *Aging* (No. 354, 1986)

Share Your Corporate Savvy

Ah, yes! The corporate jungle where politics, egos, interdepartmental conflicts and rivalries for funding lurked waiting to impede upon your career path. Although, a few years may have past since those "good ol' days," we are sure some of the lessons learned remain vivid in your memories. Share your wisdom with young engineers just embarking on their career safari. POTENTIALS, the IEEE student magazine, would like to use your experience as a basis for articles, or as part of a box in articles; however the material gleaned best fits. If you are interested, please write a brief note stating your willingness to partake in surveys. Be sure to include your name, address and phone number. And thanks!

Where to Write

Any ideas you would like to share? Opinions you wish to make known? Questions or problems that require assistance? Simply contact the Life Member Fund Committee or its Staff by writing to: IEEE Field Services, 445 Hoes Lane, P.O. Box 1331, Piscataway, N.J. 08855-1331.

Who gets this newsletter?

Surprisingly enough, Life members are not the only ones who receive this terrific publication. The Life Member Fund Newsletter is also distributed to IEEE members 65 years and older, retired IEEE members 62 thru 64, and special boards and committees.

1987 LIFE MEMBER FUND COMMITTEE

William W. Terry, Chairman

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