

A Conversation with James Hannan

Dennis Gilliland and R. V. Ramamoorthi

Abstract. Jim Hannan is a professor who has lived an interesting life and one whose fundamental research in repeated games was not fully appreciated until late in his career. During his service as a meteorologist in the Army in World War II, Jim played poker and made weather forecasts. It is curious that his later research included strategies for repeated play that apply to selecting the best forecaster.

James Hannan was born in Holyoke, Massachusetts on September 14, 1922. He attended St. Jerome's High School and in January 1943 received the Ph.B. from St. Michael's College in Colchester, Vermont. Jim enlisted in the US Army Air Force to train and serve as a meteorologist. This took him to army airbases in China by the close of the war. Following discharge from the army, Jim studied mathematics at Harvard and graduated with the M.S. in June 1947. To prepare for doctoral work in statistics at the University of North Carolina that fall, Jim went to the University of Michigan in the summer of 1947. The routine admissions' physical revealed a spot on the lung and the possibility of tuberculosis. This caused Jim to stay at Ann Arbor through the fall of 1947 and then at a Veterans Administration Hospital in Framingham, Massachusetts to have his condition followed more closely. He was discharged from the hospital in the spring and started his study at Chapel Hill in the fall of 1948. There he began research in compound decision theory under Herbert Robbins. Feeling the need for teaching experience, Jim left Chapel Hill after two years and short of thesis to take a three year appointment as an instructor at Catholic University in Washington, DC. When told that renewal was not coming, Jim felt pressure to finish his degree. His 1953 UNC thesis contains results in compound decision theory, a density central limit theorem for the generalized binomial and exact and asymptotic distributions associated with a Kolmogorov statistic. He was encouraged to apply to the Department of Mathematics at Michigan State University and came as assistant professor in the fall of 1953. In the next few years, he accomplished his work on repeated games. The significance of the work was rediscovered by the on-line learning communities in computer science in the 1990s and the term *Hannan consistency* was coined. His retirement came in 2002 after a long career that included major contributions to compound and empirical Bayes decision theory and other areas. He and his colleague Václav Fabian co-authored *Introduction to Probability and Mathematical Statistics* (Wiley 1985).

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This conversation was conducted in spring 2008. We are sad to report that Jim passed away on January 26, 2010. An obituary appears in the March 2010 issue of the IMS Bulletin.

A *Hannan strategy* is a strategy for the repeated play of a game that at each stage i plays a smoothed version of a component Bayes rule versus the empirical distribution G_{i-1} of opponent's past plays. [Play against the unsmoothed version is often called (one-sided) *fictitious play*.] As in compound decision theory, performance is measured in terms of *modified regret*, that is, excess of average risk across stages $i = 1, \dots, n$ over the component game Bayes envelope R evaluated at G_n . Hannan, James F., *Approximation to Bayes Risk in Repeated Play*, *Contributions to the Theory of Games* **3** 97–139, Princeton University Press, is a paper rich with bounds on modified regrets. A *Hannan consistent* strategy is one where $\limsup$ (modified regret) is not greater than zero. In the 1990s, greater recognition of Hannan's work began to emerge; the term Hannan consistency may have first appeared in Hart and Mas-Colell [*J. Econom. Theory* **98** (2001) 26–54].

Early on, only his students and a few others were aware of the specifics of his findings. The failure of others to recognize the specific results in the 1957 paper may be due to the cryptic writing style and notation of the author. The strategy for selecting forecasters in Foster and Vohra [8] [*Operations Research* **41** (1993) 704–709] is an unrecognized Hannan-strategy as is the strategy in Feder et al. [7] [*IEEE Trans. Inform. Theory* **38** (1992) 1258–1270]. Gina Kolata's *New York Times* article, "Pity the Scientist who Discovers the Discovered" (February 5, 2006) uses the original Hannan discoveries as an example, although referring to him as a "statistician named James Hanna."

In May 1998, the Department of Statistics and Probability hosted a *Research Meeting in Mathematical Statistics in Honor of Professor James Hannan*. Many came to honor Jim; the speakers included Václav Fabian, Stephen Vardeman, Suman Majumdar, Richard Dudley, Yoav Freund, Dean Foster, Rafail Khasminskii, Herman Chernoff, Michael Woodroffe, Somnath Datta, Anton Schick and Valentin Petrov.

Jim was ever generous in giving help to students. He enjoyed improving results and was very reluctant to submit research results until much effort was made to improve them. Jim directed or co-directed the doctoral research of twenty students: William Harkness (1958), Shashikala Sukatme (1960), John Van Ryzin (1964), Dennis Gilliland (1966), David Macky (1966), Richard Fox (1968), Allen Oaten (1969), Jin Huang (1970), Vyagherswarudu Susarla (1970), Benito Yu (1971), Radhey Singh (1974), Yoshiko Nogami (1975), Stephen Vardeman (1975), Somnath Datta (1988), Jagadish Gogate (1989), Chitra Gunawardena (1989), Mostafa Mashayekhi (1990), Suman Majumdar (1992), Jin Zhu (1992) and Zhihui Liu (1997). Most pursued academic careers and some ended up at research universities including Pennsylvania State, Columbia, Michigan State, UC-Santa Barbara, Guelph, SUNY-Binghamton, Iowa State, Louisville, Nebraska-Lincoln and Connecticut-Stamford.

It was in the Army in 1944 that Jim read his first statistics book. It was *War Department Education Manual EM 327, An Introduction to Statistical Analysis*, by C. H. Richardson, Professor of Mathematics, Bucknell University, published by United States Armed Forces Institute, Madison, Wisconsin (CQ).

Key words and phrases: Hannan consistency, repeated games, compound decision theory, empirical Bayes.

1. ST. JEROME HIGH SCHOOL 1935–1939

Q. Where were you raised?

A. I was raised in Holyoke, Massachusetts by my father and my mother's sister. I was an only child; my mother died shortly after my birth. I went to St. Jerome's High School in Holyoke, a long block from where I was living. The juniors and seniors preparing for college were combined into one class for two years of courses. The second year courses could not build upon the first year courses.

Q. I recall meeting you for the first time at a statistics department picnic in 1963. I was impressed by the fact that you brought a glove and the way you played the game. Did you participate in sports in high school?

A. The debate coach (priest) was the baseball coach, and he was enthralled with the logical way I laid out a debate. He was an ex-pitcher who started coaching me in pitching. I think he was impressed with the logic of my arguments. I had a basic knowledge of Aristotelian logic without realizing it. I was on the debate team and the baseball team.

Q. We have seen your debating skills exhibited in faculty meetings over the years. Were you the best student in your high school class?

A. Probably so.

2. ST. MICHAEL'S COLLEGE SEPT 1939–DEC 1942

Q. Did you go to Mt. Holyoke College?

A. No. The only time I had anything to do with Mt. Holyoke College was when I went there to take the Graduate Record Examination or something like that.

Q. Where did you go to college following high school graduation in 1939?

A. I went to a small college in Vermont. I had a scholarship from my high school that was only payable at a catholic college. I went to St. Michael's College, which is about a mile from Winooski which is about two miles from Burlington (laugh).

Q. Did you spend 4 years at St. Michael's?

A. Well, when the United States entered the war in December 1941, colleges introduced paths for early graduation. Summer programs and accelerated courses were introduced. By the end of the fall of 1942, I had earned 25% more than the required graduation credits and did not bother to attend the last month of class. My degree came formally in January 1943.

Q. What was the degree and major?

A. I earned the bachelor of philosophy (Ph.B.) degree and was a mathematics major. I was a pathetic math major (laugh). I avoided extensive coursework in



FIG. 1. *Jim at St. Michael's College, 1942.*

classical languages and the study of church religion in Latin by taking the Ph.B. degree rather than the B.A. degree.

Q. What was your exposure to mathematics at St. Michael's?

A. There was a first class mathematics instructor at St. Michael's when I first went there in 1939, but he disappeared the next year. His name was André Gleyzal. He taught me pre-calculus from Sutherland Frame's book. Gleyzal was not interested in doing any extra work. He simply had his grader stamp your homework AC, meaning accepted.

Q. Was there a teaching style that influenced you? Were the mathematics courses rigorous at St. Michael's?

A. There was an attempt at rigor, probably in differential equations in the third year. And the man who was teaching it didn't understand it (laugh).

Q. This was clear to you and few others?

A. This was pretty clear. He was from St. Louis University and working in some area of geometry and this is not much of a recommendation for his analysis.

Q. Were your extra credits at St. Michael's in mathematics?

A. There were not many math courses there. My last year I was taking courses in solid and analytic geometry and some course in classical algebra. They didn't

have a regular faculty member in mathematics then; there was a graduate of St. Michael's who served as part registrar and math teacher. He was a bright guy, but he had no perspective.

Q. Had you heard of statistics by the time you graduated from college?

A. No.

Q. How many students were at St. Michael's then?

A. I would say about 125 students, now it has twenty times that number I suppose.

Q. Did you go back and forth to home very often?

A. It was a long afternoon hitching rides. With no success by evening, we headed to the train depot.

Q. You mentioned that the US entry into the war accelerated your undergraduate education. How did this work?

A. St. Michael's offered fall semester courses in the summer and used the fall for courses that would ordinarily be offered in the spring.

Q. Was the intervention to get students through so that they could serve?

A. It was probably more the case that they were helping students graduate before their deferments expired.

3. US ARMY DEC 1942–DEC 1945

Q. Did you go directly from college into the Army?

A. As I mentioned earlier, I stopped attending classes in December 1942. I managed to bypass my draft board by volunteering for training in meteorology in the Army. The training program in meteorology was nine months, the longest one that the Army offered (laugh). I was told that the training was to take place at one of four prestigious universities, either Massachusetts Institute of Technology, California Institute of Technology, The University of Chicago, I have forgotten the fourth.

Q. Where did you go for training?

A. It was not at any of the aforementioned universities. It was at the civic center in Grand Rapids, Michigan. No explanation was given to us. It was clear that the Army had made some mistake in training numbers and was forced to send the recruits to places where they received less training. The civic center had been taken over by the Army, as was a downtown hotel that served as the dormitory.

Q. Did it go the full nine months as promised?

A. Yes, but study was not very compatible with the required physical training. We were so exhausted after physical training that we went to our rooms to sleep; there was no study. Classes would end at 4 pm. Then

An Introduction to Statistical Analysis

by C. H. Richardson

Professor of Mathematics, Bucknell University



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FIG. 2. *Jim's Army Manual in Statistics*, 1944.

they would march us in our units through the Grand Rapids streets up to John Ball Park for drill. I qualified with the carbine, both in shooting and in stripping the weapon. I also qualified with the 45 caliber hand gun. You couldn't hit a barn with it, but got used to the recoil.

Q. How many were in your cohort?

A. I think that there were about 300 of us. The Army had a handle on mass production. The Army gave us examinations and I think that I turned out to have done fairly well in mathematics, surprisingly.

Q. Did you rank first on the mathematics exam?

A. No, I didn't but I scored in the top 10%. This was a surprise to me. Among the trainees were men from the East Coast and New York City who were much better educated in mathematics than I was. Apparently I created more of a good impression with the Army by scoring rather high on an IQ test.

Q. When were you commissioned as a Second Lieutenant?

A. Upon completion of training in the fall of 1943. The Army found out by this time that it had trained more meteorologists than it needed.

Q. We presume that this could have been bad news.

A. Yes, but the Sergeant had already turned in the roster with me assigned to the Army Airbase at Lewiston, Montana. When I arrived at Lewiston, I found that the base was five miles away. I had never learned to drive. However, people put me in a Jeep, pointed me in the right direction, turned on the key, and told me to turn off the key when I arrived at the base.

Q. What was your position at the base?

A. I was already commissioned and qualified as a meteorologist. At the base, I was supervised by the person who ran the weather station. The work as a meteorologist was made somewhat complicated by the fact that the information and forecasts had to be coded. The Army thought that someone could be listening and learning something about the weather. There was a different code for every day.

Q. We suppose that you created graphs with symbols indicating various information, for example, arrows indicating wind velocity.

A. Yes, I did. We used the Beaufort system using number of dashes for wind speed. I had learned the system but not with ease.

Q. What was life like on the base?

A. We lived on the base in wooden barracks. There was an officers' mess hall. There a second lieutenant does not get much respect, none from below, little from above.

Q. How long were you at Lewistown?

A. Only about four months. For some reason, I applied for tropical weather training. The Army pulled me out of Lewistown about Christmas and sent me to Miami, Florida to await duty assignment in San Juan, Puerto Rico. I then spent three or four months there in fulltime advanced study of tropical meteorology.

Q. Did you ever get feedback on your forecasts based on the outcomes?

A. (Laugh) Yes, I recall one case when I was back in the United States. I gave a notoriously bad forecast. I had forecasted that the low cloud cover would rise up and blow away. The pilot took off based on my forecast and radioed back from ten thousand feet that it was solid all the way up.

Q. Was the feedback from outcomes useful?

A. Yes, but mainly it helped us recognize how far off forecasts could be.

Q. What was your next assignment?

A. I was sent by ship to Bombay (Mumbai), India. I recall being in the harbor there in May 1944 after a very long ocean voyage. Along the way we stopped in Algeria and waited a week to transfer to a British ship for the remainder of the journey. As we traversed the Mediterranean, I served as officer of the day once. This was not duty that one sought. You were required to inspect the prisoners in the brig and every nook and cranny on the ship and be on deck while everyone else was posted below.

Q. What happened following your leave from the ship in the harbor at Bombay?

A. Rooms were provided in the city. Orders arrived in a week starting with a three day trip across India to Calcutta (Kolkata) on a troop train. The train was rather open to the elements. It was very hot and at the onset of the monsoon season. Rain blew into the train. I was as sick as a dog; practically everyone had an infection of sorts. When we arrived, I did not realize that I was in the vicinity of a place of statistical significance, the Mahalanobis Estate in Barrackpore. The Estate was eventually turned-over to the Indian Statistical Institute.

Q. Have you ever visited the Indian Statistical Institute in Barrackpore?

A. No.

Q. How long did you stay in Calcutta?

A. I probably stayed a week or two in Calcutta before being sent to a small village, Gushkara, that was 150–200 miles to the northwest. There I was in charge of the meteorology set-up. I was the only officer at the weather station. I only spent a few months in the village. The village had an air strip and served flights in and out of China. It was a pretty quiet base. Information came in over the radio in code. Teletype had not reached the village yet.

Q. Do you have other recollections of your stay at Gushkara?

A. I recall that I had a dentist friend there on the base who fixed up my teeth with early morning appointments.

Q. At some cost?

A. No, because he was a friend and a fellow bridge player. Actually, it was poker that served me well in the army. My poker playing started on the trip to Bombay. There were poker games below deck. There were games going the entire journey. I was forced to leave the games that one day when I was officer of the day while traveling across the Mediterranean. It was pretty much just playing poker, having regular meals and

sleep. I would stay below deck for days at a time. Some of the games had pots that built up to a couple of hundred dollars.

Q. Apparently, you did not get to see much scenery.

A. Well, going through the Suez Canal I did once venture on deck. About all one could see from the ship were the banks of the Canal.

Q. Did the Army discourage this gambling?

A. No. In fact, at every base I was at there were card games going in the officers' mess. You could pretty much find a game whenever you wanted.

Q. Where did your next orders take you?

A. I was ordered to proceed to China to join the combined Chinese American forces. We flew "over the hump" to the base at Yunnanyi. I have kept a small diary that indicates we arrived on March 23. I then drove a Jeep to the air base at Kunming, arriving on April 12. This was a major base and far enough from the enemy forces to not be in danger of being over run. I kept the Jeep to eventually deliver to a base in Chihkiang (Zhejiang) close to the front lines. I recall that the last base was within 50 miles of Japanese forces. It was a dangerous place with enemy forces dressing as coolies to infiltrate the area. From this base, the air missions were very short and in support of ground operations. That base had an event that made an issue of Time magazine. The commanding officer had mercifully shot an American pilot who was trapped in a burning plane. There was an official court martial but the commanding officer was exonerated.

Q. What was driving like across China?

A. There were mountain roads with lots of switchbacks. It was a dangerous trip. It felt as if we were going vertical on the turns and always coming close to turning over. There were no roll bars on the vehicle.

Q. What were your major responsibilities as a meteorologist at these bases?

A. Generally there were two meteorologists to man the weather station, each working a 12 hour shift. I sometimes pulled the night shift. Our responsibilities included analyzing data and giving advisories to flight crews leaving the base.

Q. Did you ever forecast using a probability, say, 70% chance of rain?

A. No. But sometimes forecasts were hedged by putting conditions on them such as "if this, then this." At some point our forecasts came from searching historical records to find days where conditions matched those of the current day. We then forecast what was typically observed the following day.

Q. Something like *play against the past*?

A. Yes. Actually, I believe that the success of weather forecasting today comes from the availability of computers to solve large systems of thermodynamic equations. It is a long way from looking at the sky and putting up your finger.

Q. Were you kept busy?

A. Sometimes we were behind in our work. Other times it was make work to keep us busy.

Q. When did you depart from China?

A. After about three months at my last base, we received word that the war had ended. This was in August 1945. They moved us to the coast to await transport to America. While waiting, I saw Japanese soldiers as prisoners being marched through the streets. Eventually we were taken to Shanghai and we departed by ship to Seattle, probably in November. This ship was much faster than those that took us to Bombay. From Seattle I went by train to Fort Devins, Massachusetts to be discharged. You might say, "Around the world in two years."

Q. Did you play poker on the trip from Shanghai to Seattle?

A. (Laugh) Probably not. I think that I had experienced some bad nights in China and by this time was not playing poker.

Q. But you still came back with winnings?

A. Oh, yes. I had banked about two thousand dollars which eventually helped to support me through graduate programs.

Q. You were commissioned as a Second Lieutenant as you graduated from your meteorology training. Did you leave the Army as a Second Lieutenant?

A. (Laugh) No, I left as a First Lieutenant; not everyone receives many promotions as you win a war. In fact, a base commander, a Major, ran into heavy weather and blamed the weather forecaster. This did not help my chances for promotion. However, I did leave with a warning about tuberculosis. I do not remember being too concerned, but I thought others would be concerned, particularly, those about me.

Q. Did you consider a career in meteorology?

A. No. The training was minimal compared to what may be available today.

Q. What occupied your time until you started graduate school?

A. When I returned to Massachusetts in December 1945, I applied for Harvard, fall 1946. As a somewhat delayed reaction, I decided to start in the summer of 1946.

4. HARVARD JUNE 1946–JUNE 1947

Q. When did you become aware of statistics?

A. I guess there was that Wisconsin Army Text, really an old classic of sorts. At Harvard I took a two semester course in probability and statistics from Von Mises. He was the instructor.

Q. Were you working on a master's degree?

A. Yes, I was rather rusty at that point. When I went to Harvard in the summer of 1946, I took a full program. There was an instructor visiting from Berkeley by the name of Wolfe. He taught a course in differential equations and it (laugh) was a real course. I was not very good at it, but luckily there was a bunch of teachers in the same class and they were worse (laugh). Well, we were using Ince as a source, a classical book; and we did construct solutions.

Q. Do you recall the other courses that you took at Harvard?

A. I took a course in projective geometry in the summer of 1946 which I did not understand very well. I had a full program in the fall of 1946 and the spring of 1947. I had complex analysis from Alfors. I took a two-semester course in modern algebra from George Mackey who was well known for his research in various fields of abstract mathematics. We used the textbook by Birkhoff and Mac Lane.

Then I had another course in the mathematics of physics. Birkhoff ended up teaching the second semester of the course. The first semester was taught by Van Vleck, who was a mathematician of sorts, but he was more in applied math.

Q. Which Birkhoff taught that second semester of mathematical physics?

A. Garrett Birkhoff. Garrett is famous for his work on lattice theory and for working with Mac Lane. Garrett's father, George Birkhoff, was more famous for his work in differential equations, but he wasn't around at that time.

Q. What was the mathematical physics course like?

A. It was classical Fourier series and special functions.

Q. Was Harvard on the semester system?

A. Yes, but in the summer session there were few regular Harvard faculty teaching courses; most of the teachers were visitors.

Q. Did you take courses at Harvard in the summer of 1947?

A. No, I graduated in the spring of 1947. I just eked through the masters. The masters was a condemnation then.

Q. Were you thinking about the Ph.D.?

A. I was thinking about it. Some of my fellow students were intending to go on for the Ph.D. and a few of them made it.

Q. Having completed the masters, did you consider a nonacademic career path?

A. No, I was intent on pursuing the Ph.D. I applied to about 10 or 12 graduate schools to start study in mathematics in the fall of 1947. The schools included Columbia, Princeton, Yale and the University of North Carolina. I was accepted by some, rejected by others. I was accepted into the Ph.D. program in statistics at the University of North Carolina for the fall of 1947. I believe that Yale and Princeton turned me down. Later I met persons at Princeton and they explained that Princeton had a small quota. They could fill the quota with applicants much better than I was.

Q. Had you decided to concentrate on a particular area of mathematics?

A. No, I had no idea, but I had been influenced by Von Mises at Harvard. He was a professor of aeronautical engineering. He was serious, deliberate and insistent upon following his approach. He was more into the philosophy of randomness and foundations. He had postulates but the stuff didn't work. His course did lead us slightly into statistics.

5. UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN JUNE 1947–DEC 1947

Q. Why did you go to the University of Michigan in the summer of 1947?

A. I realized that I needed more course work before starting my doctoral program and went to Ann Arbor in the summer of 1947. It was one of a few universities that I knew of that offered summer courses of interest to me. I figured that it would be good preparation. I went there with the intention of staying for the summer only, but the routine, required physical examination revealed the spot on my lung and the possibility of tuberculosis. This caused me to stay through the fall of 1947 as my condition was being followed.

Q. What courses did you take in Ann Arbor?

A. I took some basic math courses. One was a second year modern algebra course and another was a course in group representations by Richard Brauer, which I dropped later. Probably, I had to enroll in a number of courses to keep my GI benefits. There were about twenty faculty sitting in and three students enrolled. The faculty had much more appreciation of group representations and what they were good for. Brauer was

so smooth that you could leave class convinced that you knew the subject when you really did not.

Q. You mentioned courses on the algebra side yet your academic career shows more work on the analysis side.

A. I also took the real variables course from Hildebrand. He was somewhat of a source of inspiration. I took a statistics course from Dyer and C. C. Craig. They were both Ann Arbor products. Howard Raiffa was a student of Dyer. . . Dyer's prize student. I did not take a course from probability people.

Q. Was the Dyer and Craig course a mathematical statistics course?

A. It was theoretical from the point of view of non-mathematicians. It was not very satisfying. C. C. Craig did stimulate me to think about pooling information. We had a small class. Each day when he came to class he would rattle coins in his pocket and challenge us to make estimates concerning the coins in the pocket that day. He was trying to convince us that one could not use the Bayes theorem in a meaningful way. (Laugh) It is very hard to prove a negative result.

Q. Any other recollections regarding your stay in Ann Arbor?

A. I played bridge regularly. Once I bid "three no-trump" and an opponent was sitting over me with all four aces. I made the contract. I recall when Thomas Dewey visited Ann Arbor. He walked through the center of the quad. People were out sunbathing and simply looked up as he went by. It did not cause much of a stir.

6. VETERANS HOSPITAL JAN 1948–MAY 1948

Q. How was your time spent after you left Ann Arbor in December of 1947 and until you enrolled in statistics at the University of North Carolina in the fall of 1948?

A. You recall that I had stayed in Ann Arbor in the fall of 1947 to have the spot on my lung followed. In January 1948, I entered a Veterans Administration Hospital in Framingham, Massachusetts for possible treatment. There I spent time in a facility for tuberculosis patients, waiting "recovery" to start my graduate studies. The spot was actually getting smaller, and the fact that it was changing caused greater concern about my condition. Eventually I was released when it was decided that I did not have or was clear of tuberculosis.

Q. How did you keep occupied in the hospital; did you play poker?

A. No, I took the time to study end games in chess. I did not play chess but enjoyed the study of end games. I treated end game play puzzles as mathematics. I did

not read mathematics when at Framingham. We were kept in bed and nourished. I was there about 2 months. Toward the end I was allowed to leave on weekends—I recall going to Boston on a couple of weekends. I did not have a car.

7. UNC AUG 1948–AUG 1950

Q. Did you enter the University of North Carolina in the fall of 1948 with an assistantship?

A. No. But I had support under the GI Bill and from my poker winnings. I was soon given a research assistantship, more of a fellowship. They had no need for teaching assistants.

Q. Who were your fellow students there at UNC?

A. Raj Bahadur, Sutton Monro, Ralph Bradley, Ingram Olkin, Shrikande, . . .

Q. We understand that you met your future wife, Bettie Meade Creighton, at UNC.

A. She was a graduate student working as a secretary to Hotelling, having worked previously for the Dean of the Graduate School. Hotelling was impressed with her considerable skills with dictation and shorthand. We were married in 1951.

Q. What courses did you take during your two years at UNC?



FIG. 3. *Jim at UNC, 1949.*



FIG. 4. Bettie and Jim on wedding day, 1951.

A. The courses were small at UNC with ten or so students per class. I recall taking a course in econometric models and least squares from Harold Hotelling. He was more or less at the end of his career. I did learn why if you find five shoe stores in a mall, four of them will be clustered close together. I took two courses from E. J. G. Pitman. He had mathematics and Pitman “efficiency.” I took probability and applications from Herbert Robbins my second year. Of course, he became my thesis director. I had S. N. Roy for a course. Wassily Hoeffding taught nonparametrics. He influenced me considerably and was a serious reader of my thesis that came three years after I left UNC. I taught Hoeffding how to drive while at UNC. Years later, I taught Pitman how to drive while visiting Stanford. He had to keep being reminded that in the United States we drive on the right-hand side of the road.

Q. Why did you leave before writing your dissertation?

A. I decided that I needed teaching experience and went to Catholic University in Washington, DC. There I taught abstract algebra from Birkhoff and Mac Lane, a course in differential equations and a reading course in statistics.

Q. Your 1953 UNC thesis [18] contains several results, some in compound decision theory for sets of statistical decision problems, some for symmetrizations

of product measures, some concerning averages of empirical distributions from independent but not necessarily identically distributed random variables. It is curious that your later work in repeated games published in 1957 is directly relevant to forecasting, specifically, selecting the best forecaster from a set of forecasters based on the history of errors.

A. When I went to Robbins, I explained my interest in the challenges posed from pooling across sequences of decision problems, perhaps, having the C. C. Craig challenge in mind. Robbins quickly determined that he could deal with sets of decision problems. His results on compound decision theory were published in the *Second Berkeley Symposium* [27] and part of my thesis dealt with bounds and rates in compounding general two-state problems.

Q. What topics did you study under Robbins?

A. Robbins was teaching probability and analysis, but he was interested in certain applications of probability and probably ended up concentrating on those and not going as deeply into general theory. He had a free hand and taught whatever he wanted.

Q. At some point in the spring of 1950 you secured the position at Catholic University. At that point did you have a thesis topic in mind?

A. Yes, more or less to extend Robbins’ result on compound decision theory with a general proof for

the two-state problem. I believe that Robbins published his compound decision problem in the *Second Berkeley Symposium*. The only inversion was that Robbins had both the empirical Bayes formulation and the set compound formulation in mind in 1950. He could only give one talk and thought that the compound decision result would create a bigger splash. He gave the empirical Bayes talk at the *Third Berkeley Symposium* [28]. (For an introduction to and review of the compound and empirical Bayes decision problems, see Zhang [38].)

Q. You mentioned talking to Robbins in your second year about compounding in the sequence case. How did he react?

A. Robbins mentioned that, with the entire set of data available before all decisions were made, one could estimate the empirical distribution of the states. But that when only initial segments were available at each stage, the problem is more difficult.

Q. In his *Second Berkeley Symposium* paper, Robbins does give you credit for some computations so you must have been actively involved with the compound problem before leaving in the summer of 1950?

A. Yes, but the computations were wholly of interest to him because they concerned the example he had of testing one specific normal versus another and he needed the computations.

Q. You mentioned C. C. Craig at the University of Michigan challenging the students to explain how the information coming across days from the rattling of coins could be pooled to improve estimates. When you first discussed pooling (compounding) with Robbins, did the discussion trigger something in Robbins or was he already on the trail of compounding?

A. Well, he was on the trail of a method but claimed that he could not do it. This was a strong statement that, of course, was wrong. He could and did demonstrate it.

Q. For the set compound formulation not the sequence version?

A. Yes. I believe that Robbins did not push the sequence version of compound decision theory until he had Esther Samuel as a graduate student at Columbia. After she had come to the point of finishing her thesis, Robbins suddenly remembered that I had done something on the sequence problem. He became worried about her losing her thesis and contacted me. She did not.

Q. Did Robbins get into the compound problem in his course?

A. Well, he was trying to talk about it.

Q. Your thesis dealt with the compounding across a set of two-state (testing simple v. simple) decision problems.

A. Yes, and some other things.

Q. The results in symmetrizations of product measures?

A. Yes, that relates to the second chapter. However, I didn't put it together as a final result with the strong properties that I sought.

Q. Did you ever publish that work on symmetrizations? We recall that some of your students may have worked on this as well.

A. I did not publish it at the time, but I did get several of my Ph.D. students onto some of the remaining research challenges.

Q. The symmetrizations result was a critical tool in showing the asymptotic closeness of the simple and equivariant envelopes and in attacking the Robbins' conjecture that eBayes procedures would solve his compound problem.

A. Yes, that is true.

Q. At the time you left UNC after only two years of study, was your thesis coming together?

A. No, I was struggling and not getting the results I thought I could get. However, I already had accomplished the Kolmogorov–Smirnov work that was later to become Chapter 3 of my thesis.

Q. What were your classmates at UNC researching?

A. Bahadur was trying to interest Robbins and as soon as Robbins got a glimpse that Raj was quite talented, he became interested. Raj had his own problem, the “problem of the greater mean.”

Q. What about the others?

A. I believe that Shrikande worked with R. C. Bose. Bradley may have worked with Hotelling. Vohra was an early Ph.D. and I think that he worked with Hoeffding. Hoeffding ended up with a couple of good students the year after I left. Monroe was there. He became interested in the Robbins' inference problems. Ingram Olkin was a graduate student during my first year.

Q. Was there a social life there involving the graduate students?

A. There was sort of a split. There was an Indian unit among the graduate students including Bahadur, Shrikande and Chanti Vohra. The natives were a motley crew including Bradley, Monroe and myself. There was a split in the sense that the Indians had deeper training. Ralph Bradley may have been an exception, but he was Canadian.

In Chapel Hill at that time, the Indians were a special case. Chapel Hill was segregated then. Some got

into private homes where the landladies made sure that they were to be thought of as Indians and not blacks. Bahadur resided in graduate housing, and it was the persons in graduate housing that I got to know. I rented a room in a private home that was near to the building that housed statistics.

At some point George Nicholson replaced Hotelling as chair. During the war, Nicholson had tent mates on Guam that were statisticians in operations research. When I left I was sharing an office with Raj Bahadur and even his hours. I would stay up half the night (laugh).

Q. Were you smoking then?

A. Yes, and Raj was as well.

Q. Did you play tennis at that time.

A. Yes, with Raj and he was more adept at it than I.

Q. In Robbins' *Second Berkeley Symposium* paper [27], he gives examples of and motivations for compounding. Did you leave UNC with the idea that you would develop compound decision theory to cover general component problems?

A. As you know, the compounding part of my thesis concerned two-state problems with some of the work published with Robbins as co-author [17]. I handed-off the m-state problem to John Van Ryzin, one of my first graduate students, and with him published the paper on improved rates for compounding the two-state problem [13].

8. MICHIGAN STATE UNIVERSITY SEPT 1953–PRESENT

Q. How did you happen to come to the Department of Mathematics at Michigan State University in 1953?



FIG. 5. Jim's MSU Application Photo, 1953.

A. Leo Katz was a visitor at UNC from Michigan State University and he encouraged me to apply. Also Ingram Olkin was now at Michigan State University, and he encouraged me to apply. Olkin was a Columbia M.S. and took his Ph.D. from UNC.

Q. We have had a chance to read the letters of recommendations from Robbins, Hotelling and Hoeffding in support of your application for an assistant professorship at Michigan State University. Were you the top student in your cohort at UNC?

A. Remember that Bahadur was not in those classes. That is one explanation for the strong letters. The students from India came with strong backgrounds and were advanced to the point that they did not take some of the classes that I took.

Q. Did you interview at places other than MSU?

A. In those days you did not go out and interview. Schools were hunting for personnel rather than the other way around.

Q. It is curious that your MSU application form asked the applicant about high school teaching experience. You admitted to none. When you arrived what was the teaching load?

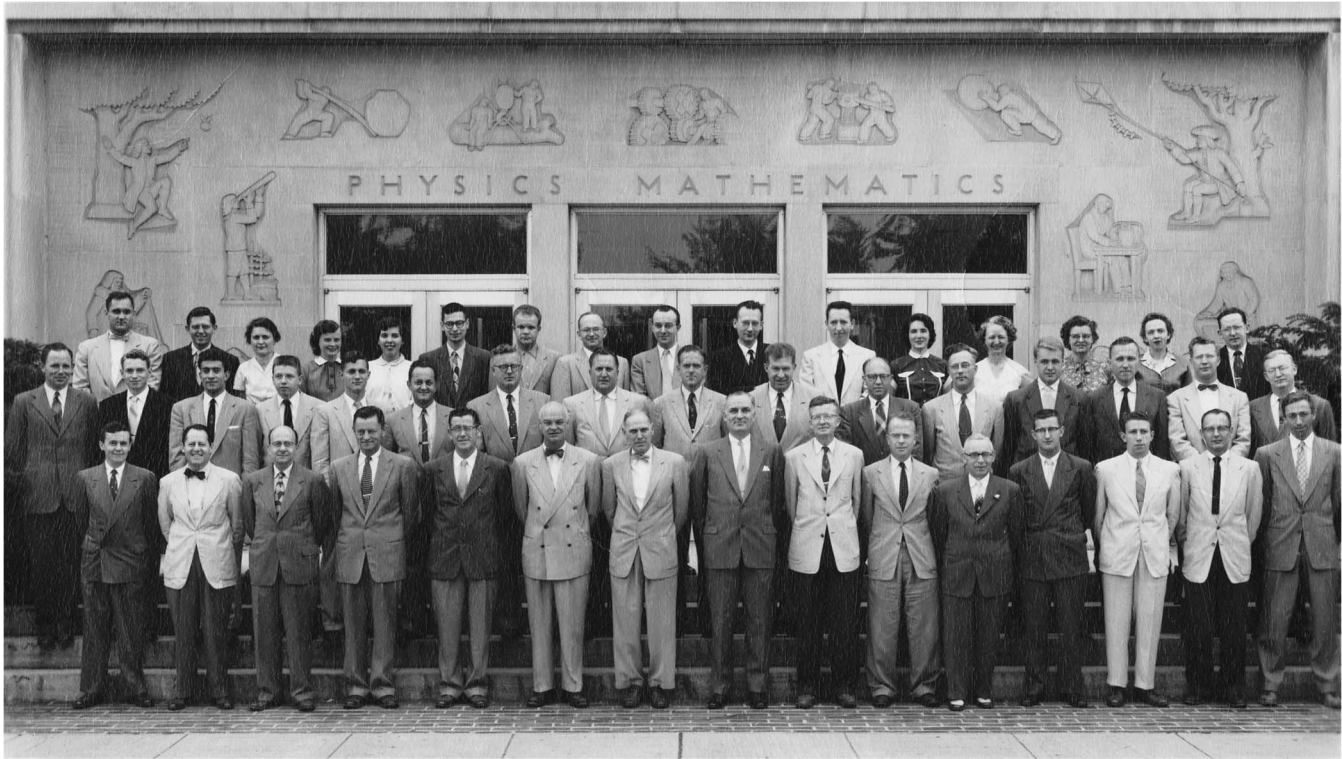
A. It was 12 hours/week, although some senior persons might have had less. We were on the quarter system and the courses could be either 3 or 4 credits. The slide rule course was a 1 credit course. When I came, Sutherland Frame was chair of the Department of Mathematics. I had used Frame's pre-calculus textbook at St. Michael's.

Q. Who were the members of the statistics group when you arrived?

A. When I came, the statistics group included Leo Katz, Ken Arnold and Ingram Olkin. Baten had an appointment in the Experiment Station as a very applied statistician. It was rather shocking when he gave a talk in which he described taking a random sample of trees and saying that they came out "real random." Oh, Charles Kraft came the next year. He had left Berkeley because of the strike at Berkeley related to the government's anti-American activity search. He did a thesis with LeCam. Gopi Kallianpur came in 1956, and he came down with tuberculosis. I recall visiting him in a Lansing hospital. Jim Stapleton and Martin Fox came in the late 1950's. Herman Rubin and Esther Seiden came a little later. Kraft and Olkin were only in the department a short time.

Q. So you were here when the Department of Statistics was created in 1955.

A. Yes. Frame served as chair of both departments that first year. There was a dichotomy. It was recognized that the statistics faculty could teach elementary



MICHIGAN STATE DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS JUNE 1955

FIG. 6. Michigan State University Department of Mathematics, 1955. Bottom row: 8 from right—Sutherland Frame, 4 from right—William Harkness, 3 from right—Ingram Olkin. Second row: 6 from right—Leo Katz, 5 from right—Ken Arnold. Top row: 6 from right—Jim Hannan.

math courses, while the math people could not or were uninterested in teaching elementary statistics courses.

Q. One of the documented reasons for the creation of the Department of Statistics was the fact the faculty in statistics would be expected to consult and would, therefore, have a lesser teaching load. Did you have consulting opportunities?

A. Yes, early on I did work somewhat collaboratively with Clifford Hildreth of Economics. He was anxious to add more mathematics to his research. This did not lead anywhere. He later became an Editor of the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*.

Q. Who were your early collaborators in basic research?

A. The first chapter of my thesis was published in 1955 in the *Annals* with Robbins as my co-author [17]. When I came to Michigan State University in 1953, I began a collaboration with Jerry Gaddum, who was in geometry. Blackwell had sent something of a mathematical nature to Gaddum, and I helped him prove something. I then started generalizing it so much that Gaddum was less happy, and he dropped out of the research into repeated games. He was interested in lin-

ear programming but not game theory. Gaddum is acknowledged in my 1957 paper in *Contributions to the Theory of Games* [15].

Early on I collaborated with Herman Rubin on a technical report titled “Sigma-fields independent of sufficient sigma-fields.” He okayed my proof and had good knowledge of the literature that I did not have. I did not work directly with others at MSU at that time. Over the years I collaborated in research with a number of my graduate students and others including Ronald Pyke, E. J. G. Pitman, R. F. Tate, Gordon Simons, Václav Fabian and R. V. Ramamoorthi.

Q. Perhaps now you are best known in the profession for your 1957 game theory paper [15]. This paper is often referred to in recognition of your having developed strategies for repeated play of a game that have a property now called *Hannan consistency* [19]. At the same time, David Blackwell was establishing an almost sure result using his approachability theory [1]. What was going on?

A. Of course, this research was related to some of my doctoral research. The research under Robbins was on sets of statistical decision problems. In the 1957 paper

I was dealing with sequences of games rather than sets of statistical decision problems. I did not recognize approachability theory as applying. I let Blackwell know when I completed the game theory work. He suggested that I publish my results in the Princeton University Press series, which I did. Blackwell's recognition of the use of his approachability theory to get the envelope result came later, but he did get it into his publication [2]. Blackwell did alert me to the fact that approachability theory could be used to prove results on convergence to envelope risk. Someone told me, I have forgotten who, that Blackwell had announced some results that either contained or were related to mine and mentioned that I had priority. This was at a meeting somewhere.

Q. Have you ever used your game theory results in your personal decision-making?

A. I can't say that I have (laugh). I suspect that compounding is being actively used. Economic theorists have been using it but without the mathematics.

Q. Did you have leaves from MSU that took you away from East Lansing?

A. I went on leave to Stanford for the year 1956–1957. They had openings for persons to work on contracts from the Office of Naval Research. I did a few things related to those that didn't lead anywhere. Herman Chernoff was sort of acting as an overseer of the contract work. I recall that the contract work dealt with logistics of keeping ships supplied. Too many persons were deciding what a ship needed and my work was on creating discipline in inventory and stocking for naval vessels. Some of the inventory problems were amenable to compounding. Bellman was at the Rand Corporation and had already done some related work but I did not make connections with him. Karlin had been at Rand.

Q. Julia Robinson [29] proved that in a two player game if both players use the *play against the past strategy*, then average risk converges to the value of the game. This is called *fictitious play*. She credits Brown at the Rand Corporation for the idea. Did you correspond with Robinson?

A. No. Her husband Raphael Robinson was on the mathematics faculty at Berkeley. She did not get any recognition until the fictitious play paper. Eventually they gave her an appointment. Neyman pushed her into the National Academy of Sciences. His name carried some weight.

Q. Was there any reaction to your game theory work from the research community? from the Rand Corporation?

A. Bowker and Karlin at Stanford were interested in the fact that I had work related to Blackwell. People at Rand probably had limited command of what Blackwell had done and an interest in other things that they had better command of.

Q. Did you interact with others at Stanford?

A. Well, E. J. G. Pitman was there. He was at Chapel Hill my first year and then at Stanford when I visited. I helped him find a car and taught him how to drive on the "wrong" side of the road. He bought a car that was ancient enough for him to feel comfortable with. His car had a stick shift; he didn't want any additional complications. I worked with him on a moments problem. We put out a technical report and did not publish elsewhere. Birnbaum had a student who came up with similar results at about the same time.

Q. Others?

A. Samuel Karlin had two offices down the hall from me. We had rather immediate contact in regard to his monotone likelihood ratio work. I knew a few things and kept finding theorems where the proofs didn't quite hold together. He may have stretched the Royden integration theory a bit. I probably bothered him some. I recall him being anxious to get to his bridge games that started at the lunch hour on Fridays and sometimes lasted late into the afternoon. Vernon Johns was a student of Robbins at Columbia and was then at Stanford as a regular figure. He collaborated with a Donald Guthrie and also with Karlin and Olkin on occasion. Ruppert Miller was a first-rate thinker and was often the one to get things worked out.

Q. Did you meet Thomas Cover while at Stanford?

A. Yes, at a meeting and we spent two hours in a noisy room discussing problems.

Q. Did you teach at Stanford?

A. In addition to working on the project, I taught two quarter courses plus a one quarter course in advanced inference using Lehmann's Notes. I had almost all of the advance graduate students in my class including William Pruitt and Donald Ylvisakar. Pruitt went to the University of Minnesota and died rather young.

Q. Did you meet with David Blackwell while you were on the west coast?

A. I first met Blackwell when he invited Bettie and me to a lunch with him and his family while I was visiting Stanford in 1956–1957. We chewed up a lot of the family dinner. His wife was a very good cook and she pushed lots of food on me. Anyway, when we met for lunch, it was a long affair and he had committed to a seminar following it.

Q. Any other recollections of your time at Stanford?



FIG. 7. 1998 celebration—Bettie and Jim.

A. When I gave a talk on the west coast, Charles Stein kept me on the right track to finish my proof. I refer to him in my game theory paper for unpublished work on the prediction of a binary sequence. Stein was at Stanford and the talk was probably at Berkeley. Stein's inadmissibility result was presented at the Third Berkeley Symposium in 1955 [31]. Sometime later I sent Stein a note that I thought that, in analysis of variance, the intraclass correlation would be a case where compounding would apply. Subsequently, he published results on this. The James–Stein [21] and Efron–Morris [5] connections to empirical Bayes came later.

Q. Was other research accomplished during your 1956–1957 leave to Stanford?

A. My research into maximum likelihood estimation of discrete distributions was started at Stanford but was probably motivated through discussions with Lucien LeCam. It was published in [12] as a chapter in the *Hotelling Volume*.

Q. Was John Van Ryzin your first Ph.D. student?

A. No, earlier I had a third of William Harkness with Katz and Olkin. I also had a half of Shashikala Sukatme. Her husband was in our department. She started with Olkin, and I took over when he left. John Van Ryzin left short of thesis, but he finished more quickly than I did after I left UNC. That was another one of these things that does not explain itself adequately. He had actually worked on conditions for improved rates for the two-state problem, but I had done

it for the m-state. We agreed to split it so that we published the two-state jointly, and he published the m-state (set version) solely. I felt that the latter was more likely to be accepted for publication.

Q. We notice that he moved quickly to the sequence version of the m-state. It came out in the *Annals* as Van Ryzin [32], the same year as did his set version m-state [33]. Didn't another of your students leave short of thesis?

A. Yes, V. Susarla went to the University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, in 1969 and finished his thesis in 1970. Van Ryzin was at Madison at the time and ended his career as chair at Columbia. Susarla and Van Ryzin became collaborators, and, tragically, they both lived short lives [Van Ryzin (1935–1987) and Susarla (1943–1989)].

Q. In their memory you started the Van Ryzin–Susarla Fellowship for study in the Department of Statistics and Probability at Michigan State University.

Over the years you collaborated with some of your former graduate students in resolving Robbins' (1951) conjecture that decision rules that are Bayes versus diffuse priors in the empirical Bayes problem will be asymptotic solutions to both his empirical Bayes and compound decision problems. How did this research evolve?

A. The research started in the early 1970s and appeared in technical reports and theses. Published results with rates for finite state cases came from collaborations with Gilliland [9–11], Huang [10, 16] and



FIG. 8. 1998 with former students. From left to right: J. Gogate, S. Vardeman, D. Gilliland, Y. H. Lai, J. Hannan, S. Majumdar, M. Mashayekhi, S. Datta.

Majumdar [24]. In other more general contexts, rateless related results were established by Datta [3, 4], Mashayekhi [25] and Majumdar [23].

Q. You have recently reexamined the implications of results described in your 1956 abstract [14]. How is this going?

A. In that abstract, I describe an extension of my repeated game results to the case of repeated statistical decision problems. That extension uses estimates for the empirical distribution of opponent's past play and has implications for the less-than-full monitoring case described in Rustichini [30]. The estimation issues naturally arise in compound decision problems. Vardeman [34, 35] works this out for the k -extended envelope problem [11].

Q. You collaborated with Václav Fabian in research and in writing your 1985 book *Introduction to Probability and Mathematical Statistics* [6].

A. It was a very inefficient collaboration because we were never working together on the same thing for the book. I anticipated disagreement with Fabian's writing style but could not hold out, only argue for my style.

Q. Bettie helped you have access to the Russian literature before it was available in English translation. How did that come about?

A. Bettie was a graduate student in Art History at UNC but had no education in modern languages. Here at MSU she became very interested in French and then

Russian. The latter was partially inspired by my need for translations.

Q. Who were your teachers who most impressed and influenced you as a teacher?

A. I think first of Richard Bauer for group representations. He was a magnificent lecturer. He would come in and do the review of the week in 5 minutes and it would be clear! He would then add to it. I was not appreciating fully all that was involved, but it all fit together so beautifully. I was naturally impressed with it all—it was such a large difference from what I had had in the past. André Gleyzal at St. Michael's was slightly impressive, but he was holding back very much from what he could do. His thesis came from Ohio State University in mathematics.

Q. Concerning your own style, you are renowned for the concise notation and connecting arrows in your board work.

A. I was not able to write fast on the chalkboard so I was accommodating that fact through my style.

Q. You advised that one should not referee more papers than one submits because refereeing should be taken seriously. You had a reputation as a serious reader and did more than your share of work to improve papers and theses. In regard to other service to the profession, how long were you the book review editor of the *Annals of Mathematical Statistics*?

A. I do not recall. (It was 1966–1972, seven full years.) I do recall that Jack Keefer advised me to get competent reviewers and not to heckle them.

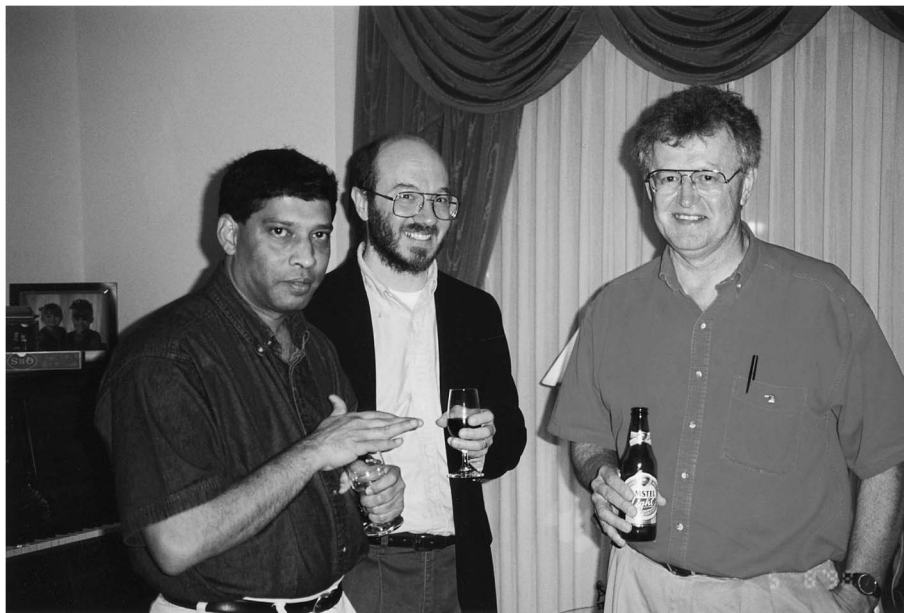


FIG. 9. 1998 colleagues—R. V. Ramamoorthi, Vince Melfi, Dennis Gilliland.

Q. We have heard the Sir Ronald Fisher visited Michigan State University in the late 1950s and gave a series of talks. What was that like?

A. He gave a series of lectures. He had a new book (recent at that time) and wanted to talk about the book the way he thought about the book and, Kraft, in particular, was more interested in mathematical content. We had a conflict there. Kraft had definite theorems in mind, and he could never get anything like that out of Fisher.

Q. So Kraft spoke up regularly during the lectures?

A. Well, he didn't badger him very much, but I knew what he had in mind. He worked with LeCam and worked at that level. Fisher was still back into thinking that everything he did was more important than anything any one else did. (Laugh) I think that Fisher had to maybe miss a few dates and then he came back. He threw away his notes and proceeded to tell us what he thought of the kind of statistics we were doing. He said the *Annals* should be bundled up and deposited into "yon river," the Red Cedar.

Q. What would have given him this inspiration to suddenly go on the offense?

A. Well, he was getting embarrassing questions. We were willing to talk about his thing, but we wanted to talk about the mathematics of his thing. Of course, eventually we noticed that we were not going to get there and we shut up. It didn't get too nasty at that point, only after he told us what he thought of us and what we could do with the *Annals*.

Q. Did he mention Neyman in his talks?

A. I don't believe so. He had already fought that war.

Q. You are rather well known for your willingness to carefully read the proofs of your professional colleagues. It seems that you often find gaps, if not ways to improve proofs. Early in your career, you discovered that Lemma 4.3.8 was false in the first printing of Samuel Wilks' book *Mathematical Statistics* [36]. This lemma was key to supporting the proofs of the asymptotic properties of maximum likelihood estimators. How did you handle this discovery?

A. I took an interest in Wilks' book since I was looking for a strong basis for asymptotics. I could not find it there. Wilks seemed to treat analysis as algebra; I know since that is where I started out. The analysis was in Cramér but he did not belabor the point. I still have the correspondence. I wrote to Wilks in April 1962. I realized that the lemma was false and that Wilks was getting too much from too little. He thanked me for the letter and advised that within six months he would get back to me on the issues that I had raised. This he did. In a letter in July 1962, Wilks writes, "You are quite right. False as stated. I am working on stronger conditions for the theorems that will make them applicable to parametric estimation."

Q. I understand that Wilks passed away before the second printing that corrected the situation and acknowledged E. J. Hannan for pointing out the error.

A. Yes. Wilks' death was very sudden in March of 1964 at 57 years of age. I believe that he died before



FIG. 10. 1998 colleagues—Hira Koul, Vaclav Fabian, Anton Schick, Lijian Yang.

having the opportunity to read the proofs for the second printing. This version was completed by his graduate students at Princeton, including David Freedman. There was a very negative review of Wilks by Hoeffding [20]. Hoeffding never got emotional, but you can see that after a while in this long review he had lost patience. Hoeffding was super conscious of the fact that parametrization was not the be all and the end all in statistics. I feel badly about my negative findings and the Hoeffding review; these must have created a lot of stress.

Q. It is curious that your name causes much difficulty. Referring to you as E. J. Hannan is one of several instances. You are James Hanaan in the bibliography of a Peyton Young's [37] book. You are James Hanna in Kolata's 2006 *New York Times* article [22].

You seemed to be at your MSU office most every day of the week, even after retirement in 2002. How many days of the year were you not at the office?

A. I did use to watch football on the weekends and on those days not come to the office. I eventually quit watching football since, though interesting, it was not useful. This was probably sometime in the 1960s.

Q. We recall a few times when you were impatient at faculty meetings.

A. In the early history we had Katz, Rubin and Kallianpur on the faculty, persons with strong personalities. However, there are always times when unanimity is not available or possible.

Q. Until recently you were heavily into exercise and kept a number of us busy as workout partners. When did you get into this routine?

A. Probably after I quit smoking in the late 1960s. I was really hooked on cigarettes and coffee at the time. I quit coffee a month ahead of quitting smoking. I found it harder to quit coffee. To control weight, I also



FIG. 11. Jim, 2005.



FIG. 12. Michigan State University Department of Mathematics, 1955. Bottom row: On left—Sutherland Frame. Second row: 2 from left—Leo Katz, 3 from left—Ken Arnold. Top row: 2 from left—Jim Hannan.

quit my habit of having a large bowl of ice cream each evening.

Q. We observed that you would always attempt to surpass your workout partners in regard to calorie burn and endurance. You were usually successful regardless of the difference in ages. However, you failed to top Marianne Huebner when she stood on her head for an extended period.

A. I was very impressed.

Q. You were not much for travel to meetings.

A. I did take two leaves to the west coast, and I usually went to Ann Arbor for the joint colloquia. I did go to New York City for IMS Meetings in 1971. That was about it for travel.

Q. Even after retirement you seem to be spending a lot of time in the department. How do you spend time now?

A. I continue to study and work. I spent a lot of time carefully studying the monograph on repeated games by Mertens, Sorin and Zamir [26]. Rustichini [30] shows that some of my results can be obtained via a result in this monograph. A much stronger conclusion is possible with a weaker and easier version of the result in MSZ. I am in the process of finalizing this. Often I start on a paper and look up a reference. I find the reference interesting and follow up on a reference to the reference. Thus, I may stray far away from where I started.

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