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Wisconsin alumnus. Volume 88, Number 5 July 1987

Madison, WI: Wisconsin Alumni Association, July 1987

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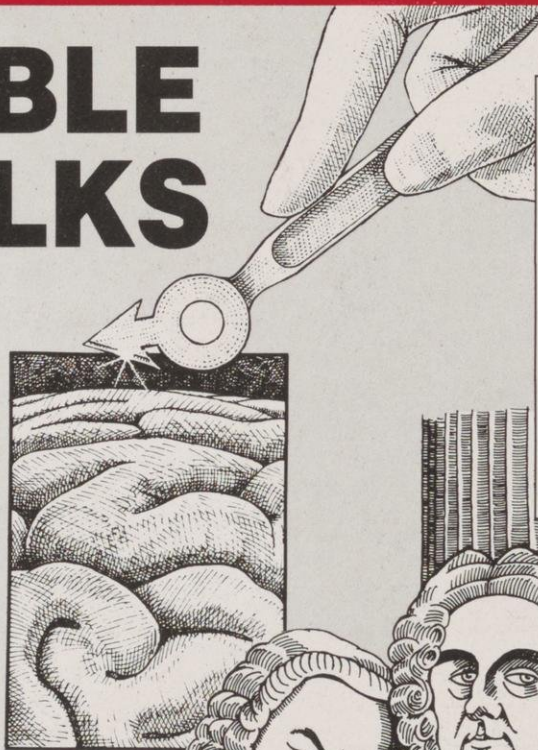
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July/August 1987

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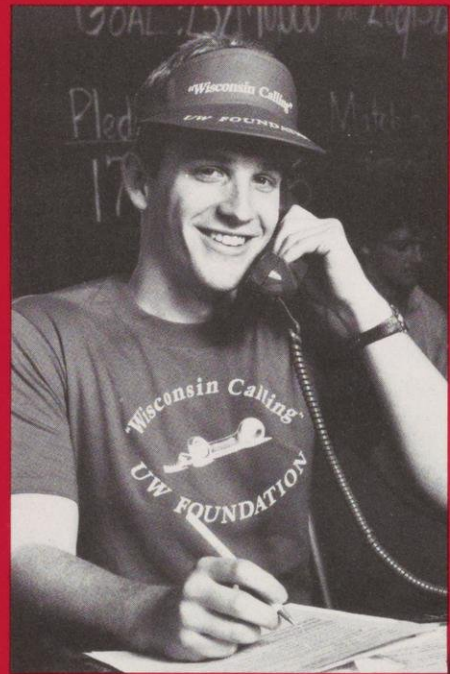
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WISCONSIN

The magazine for alumni and friends
of the UW-Madison

ALUMINUS

Thomas H. Murphy '49, Editor

Vol. 88, Number 5, July/August 1987

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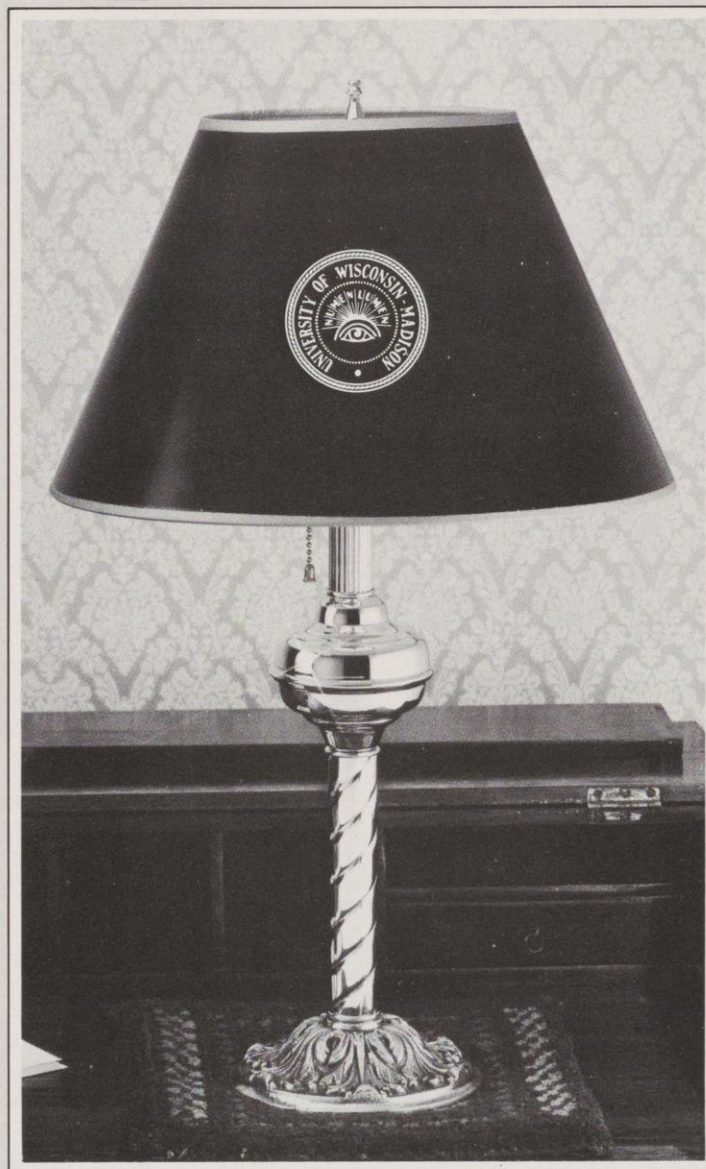
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TABLETALK:

From the Roundtable—the decades old tradition of informal learning at luncheon in Great Hall—here are four selections from talks given recently by faculty to colleagues and UW staff.

Illustrations by David M. Miller

The Constitution

The virtues of its vices, and vice versa

By Prof. Gordon B. Baldwin
Law School

Possibly this nation's two most-heralded symbols are the Statue of Liberty—whose centennial we observed last summer—and the Constitution, with its bicentennial this year. The former is the work of a single inspired creator. But the Constitution was crafted by politicians, and thus is the result of hard bargaining, compromises, and concessions. Its virtues and flaws are products of that give-and-take among the fifty-five men who sacrificed families, business and other political interests to spend the summer in Philadelphia.

Realists must scoff in this 200th-anniversary year at all the hoopla and hyperbole, but they must also be aware that constitutional extravagance has flourished from our beginnings. Justice William Johnson, for example, observed in 1823 that the Constitution has “a comprehension and precision of language that is unparalleled.” Fifty years later, the British statesman and rhetorician Gladstone called it “the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man,” words with which admirers of Mozart, Shakespeare and Michelangelo will surely disagree. English philosopher and

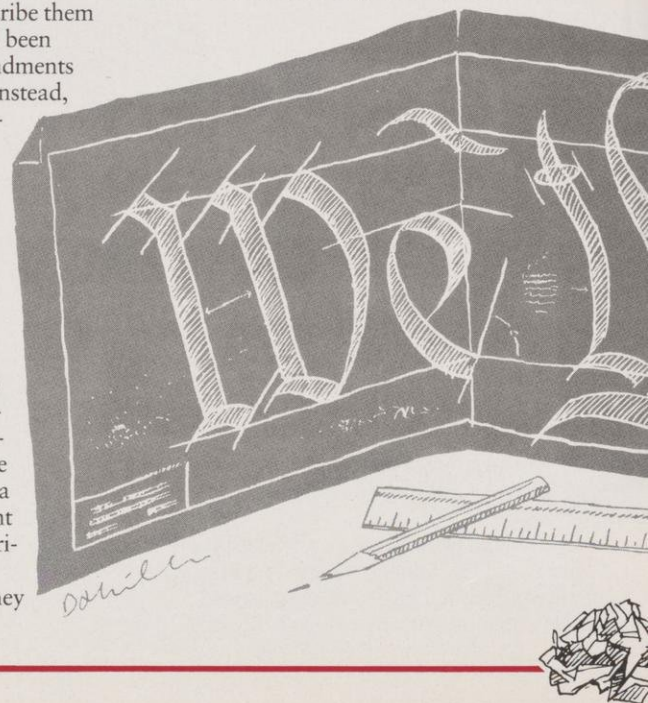
mathematician Alfred North Whitehead said, “I know of only two occasions in history when the people in power did what needed to be done about as well as you can imagine its being possible. One was the framing of your American Constitution.” (The other was the reign of Augustus Caesar.)

The fashion of labeling the delegates to the Constitutional Convention “the founding fathers” was begun by President Harding 100 years after their deaths. But in 1787 it was more accurate to describe them as rebels and mutineers. They had been charged *only* to recommend amendments to the Articles of Confederation; instead, they drafted an entirely new structure. They succeeded, so we call them “the framers,” but success was hardly predictable.

Some flaws in the Constitution were recognized immediately, some were found quickly, others we're discovering today. Some are in part a result of timing. The sparely written document was conceived by men who did not foresee the industrial revolution, the internal combustion engine, or the portable electric bullhorn. They wrote a document for a small government in a small society; no one seriously expected the settlements to extend soon to the Pacific. Still, they

wisely recognized the risks of precision, and so provided a process for amendments. Supreme Court said in one instance, “where one comes out on a case depends on where one goes in.” So the failings I cite may be virtues to others, still, these faults are commonly pointed out by authorities. They—and I—agree that our Constitution *fails*: (1) to define clearly the boundaries of congressional, executive or judicial power (on the contrary, it allows them to clash); (2) to specify clearly the limits of state power; (3) to supply means for a coherent and unified foreign policy; and (4) to supply content for the majestic generalities, due process, habeas corpus, etc.

For nearly 150 years we debated whether the Constitution allowed national legislation over economic matters, or whether such were exclusively a concern of the separate states. Reasonable men such as Jefferson thought it did not authorize the national government to create a bank. Hamilton and, more importantly, Chief



Gordon Baldwin has been on our faculty since 1957, with a specialty in constitutional law. He has argued cases before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Justice John Marshall, disagreed. Madison, who bears as much responsibility as any for the Constitution's content, concluded when he was president that it did not authorize the federal government to build roads or bridges. This limited view persisted. In 1918 the Supreme Court held that Congress lacked power to forbid underage children from working in sweatshops. In 1936 the Court held that the nation lacked power to regulate labor relations or farm production. Not until 1942 did it assure us finally that the Constitution enabled the national government to legislate on national economic problems.

The lack of clarity regarding the constitutional separation of powers has been a standing problem. True, the document lists the prerogatives of Congress in some detail but it fails to describe their scope. It is vague about the authority of the president; he is Commander in Chief, but what does that mean? Can he command people outside the Army and Navy? He can send ambassadors with the consent of the Senate, and he can receive foreign envoys without anyone's consent. (In 1942 the Court held that this latter authority permits him to make binding agreements with foreign nations, agreements that displaced state laws.)

This lack of delineation of presidential authority leads to disputes which sometimes land in the courts and which manifestly make the business of government painfully difficult. Two recent examples come to mind: in 1976, the Supreme Court's decision (in *Buckley v. Valeo*) holding that Congress lacked authority to designate officials to enforce federal election law, wiped out a hard-bargained political compromise. That decision rests

on a rigid line between the functions of the executive and the Congress. Rightly or wrongly, the Court thus made political compromises difficult and cast doubt on the ability of Congress to insist that a member serve on executive department trade delegations negotiating agreements with foreign nations.

In another area, the vagueness of the Constitution makes it uncertain whether the Congress and the courts can appoint special prosecutors. So this summer we hear it argued that the prosecution is an executive function, and hence because attorney Lawrence Walsh was not appointed by President Reagan, he lacks the authority to investigate or prosecute the alleged infractions of Admiral Poindexter or Lt. Col. North.

Judges will eventually decide this issue, but other recurring separation-of-powers questions remain unsolved, some of them deliberately so. For example, may the Congress require the executive branch to supply information necessary for legislators? Any and all information? Courts have not yet defined the contours of "executive privilege," nor is there a strong disposition to seek such rulings. Both branches have managed to avoid litigation since the confrontations involving the Nixon papers. A parliamentary system allows legislative leaders to hold executive office, and hence makes it easier for them to harness administrators and lawmakers together. Too often we've managed the inescapable tension among the three branches by accepting paralysis in the political arena rather than through refined judicial interpretation of the boundaries between president and Congress.

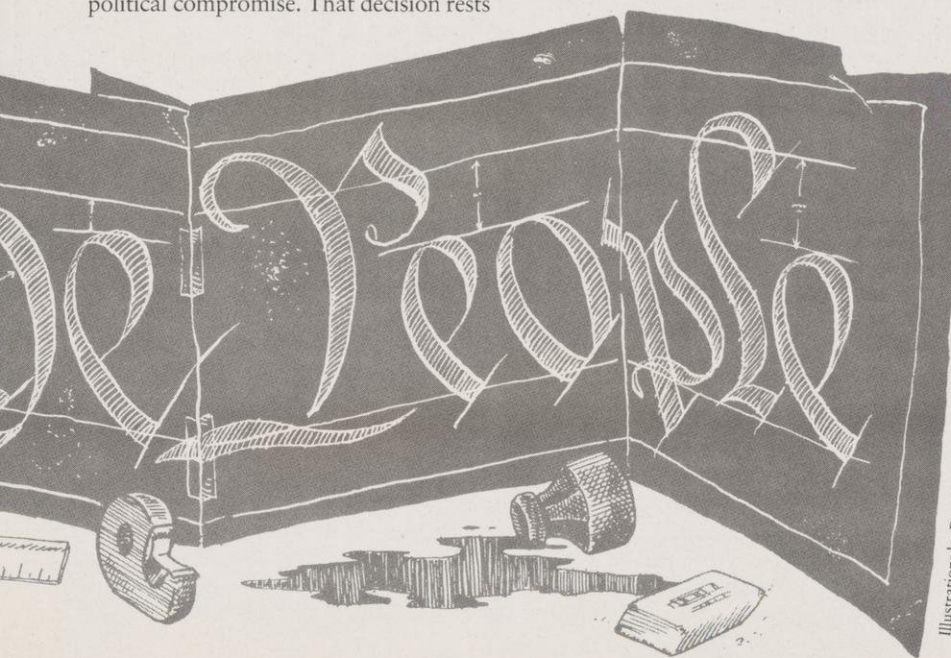
By rejecting compromise and insisting on separation, our Constitution fosters stalemates. The president is elected on the basis of his legislative program, but he can't carry it out. He is hobbled by his limited leverage over members of Congress to entice their support; by the need for a two-thirds confirmation by the Senate of treaties and for ambassadors; by the nearly constant need for significant bipartisan support for essential legislation; and by the difficulty in acting quickly without prior congressional approval.

Congress frequently imposes statutory conditions that restrain presidential action, as in the case of the ban on military assistance to the *contras* of Nicaragua, to Turkey, or to opposing forces in Angola; or in foreclosing foreign aid because of human-rights violations. Onerous conditions placed by Congress on those receiving United States assistance is traditional.

Our Constitution, says George Kennan, "goes far to rule out the privacy, the flexibility, and the promptness and incisiveness of decision and action which have marked the great imperial powers of the past and which are generally considered necessary to the conduct of an effective world policy by the rulers of a great state." His comments mirror those of Lord Macaulay who, observing the instability and fickleness of American policies in 1857, told an American friend, "your Constitution, sir, is all sail and no wind." His point was sharpened twenty-five years ago by Senator Fulbright, who wrote that "for the existing requirement of American foreign policy we have hobbled the President by too niggardly a grant of power." It is demonstrable that a successful United States foreign policy requires cooperation between president and Congress, as well as the understanding—if not the wholehearted support—of the heterogeneous electorate. Presidents who forget this fail in their constitutional duties and can find no solace in the fact that no other nation requires such widespread support in foreign affairs.

None imposes a barrier as formidable as requiring that a treaty be approved by a two-thirds vote of an independent Senate. This means bipartisan backing is essential for treaties; it generates pressure for alternative means of making international agreements. Without congressional concurrence we can't effectively aid the *contras*, for example, nor, in 1940, could we help Britain adequately without the Lend-Lease Act and congressional acquiescence in President Roosevelt's decision to trade destroyers for bases.

The framers deliberately chose to limit presidential initiatives, and we may honestly debate their wisdom. The convention



Illustrations by David M. Miller.

rejected Roger Sherman's argument that the president simply embody legislative will, but it is by no means clear—either from the text or from Madison's notes—exactly how much control of diplomatic matters was allocated to that office. Plainly, the convention decided to enlarge presidential authority only after the delegates had struck a balance between the interests of large and small states. The Senate was chosen as the body to review treaties and presidential appointments because the small states were equally represented there.

Jefferson feared that presidents might become too potent, that they might be reelected for life, a concern that in due course inspired the Twenty-second Amendment, which limits the term of office. His fear was deeply rooted in his philosophy and in his observations about contemporary monarchs who, for the most part, he said, were incompetents, fools, or “really crazy,” all qualities he claimed were accentuated by excessive inbreeding.

What we must honor is not a document, but a process. This nation flourishes as no other nation on the globe has because we try to honor the premises and the procedures its Constitution establishes. The Constitution possesses qualities that deserve celebration and that justify the oath we take to support it. These qualities are: its focus on procedure, its invitation to political compromise, and its use of the language and forms of the common law. The Constitution is not a complete break with the past. Much of its language is compiled from colonial charters and from British legal documents dating back to the 13th-century *Magna Carta*.

First and foremost, it is a procedural document. For the most part it tells us how the national government is organized, how laws are enacted and how officials are chosen. In Article I it outlines what the Congress can do and what it can't do, and lists some restrictions on the authority of states. Although it says very little about substantive rights such as that of privacy and of liberty of contact, the rough outlines of a criminal justice system are described by guaranteeing trial by jury (although only one crime, treason, is defined). So long as constitutional procedures are followed, Justice Holmes argued, we should permit legislatures to enjoy broad freedom to choose. Holmes was ninety-three years old when he spoke sharply to Justice Stone. “Young man,” he said to Stone, who was then sixty-one, “about seventy-five years ago I learned that I was not God. And so when people want to do something that I can't find anything in the Constitution



expressly forbidding them to do, I say, whether I like it or not, ‘Goddammit, let ‘em do it.’” Holmes understood that allowing the president and the Congress to “let ‘em do it” unless expressly forbidden by the Constitution was not a license for tyrants.

We were lucky, back there in 1787, that the framers were practical men of affairs who knew business, banking and farming. They were wise, pragmatic, seldom quarrelsome. The keynote of the convention was expressed by John Dickinson of Delaware: “Experience must be our only guide. Reason may mislead us.” The practical minds of the delegates liberated them from allegiance to Old World forms of government, but their knowledge of history and politics anchored them to reality. They knew, but did not reflect upon, the fact that their meeting was the first recorded instance of freely chosen representatives of a people deliberately and peacefully debating what form of government their country should adopt. As models to avoid or to emulate they considered Greek, Roman and Dutch republics, and of course the rich, instructive and bloody history of England.

Perhaps we're lucky that the convention did not include several renowned political thinkers. John Adams was in England. Thomas Jefferson, widely regarded as the most enlightened—if not the most self-assured—American of the time, was in France. One may muse that had Jefferson been in Philadelphia the forces of pragmatism might have been overwhelmed by his logic, or that he and Adams might have neutralized each other and dissolved the convention in failure. If either man prevailed we would have quite a different document.

We are fortunate also that several of the American Revolution's most fervid hot-heads were not on hand. The advocacy and eloquence of Patrick Henry and Samuel Adams might have produced a document establishing an even weaker central government. Nor was the notable anti-nationalist governor of New Jersey, George Clinton,

present. The lucky composition of the convention recalls Bismark's quip, “God looks after fools, drunkards and the United States.” He may have been right, in the light of history. Several nations have adopted constitutions copied from ours but none has managed to keep theirs working.

The United States is unusual in bestowing on ordinary courts the right to review legislation and declare it unconstitutional. Moreover, no other nation in the world vests as much power in the ordinary courts of law as we do. They earned their distinctive role in two ways; first, by seizing it, and second by persuading us that the seizure was justified. After all, someone must settle debates, and the Constitution most assuredly promotes debate.

We wallow in it. DeToqueville observed in the 1820s that “almost every important political issue, at some point in time, is brought to the United States Supreme Court.” “That is true,” Dean Acheson observed in testifying before Congress not long before he died, “and it has been a disaster.” Deep and fundamental political issues are not, and cannot be, decided by the Supreme Court. Our Civil War is evidence of one debate fought in part because one constitutional issue remained unresolved, namely whether states were free to withdraw from the covenant. On four occasions controversial decisions of the Court have been displaced by amendments, and others are proposed from time to time to overturn other decisions. Feverish dispute about the role of the Supreme Court in interpreting the Constitution continues in the comments of Attorney General Meese and his satrap, William Bradford Reynolds. But there's nothing novel about this; the British journal *The Economist* observed thirty years ago when the Court decided to review President Truman's seizure of the steel mills: “At the first sound of a new argument over the United States Constitution and its interpretation, the hearts of Americans leap with a fearful joy. The blood stirs powerfully in their veins and a new lustre brightens their eyes. Like King Harry's men before Harfleur, they stand like greyhounds in the slips, straining upon the start.”

Our fascination with constitutional dispute is costly because it is adversarial and focuses attention on the courts. Litigation with its winner-take-all rules is a dangerous way of deciding close and value-laden issues. Therein lies a vice in the Constitution. But reliance on the courts can also be a virtue; they do decide, and they function best when they truly put issues to rest. The lesson is plain; we should use the courts in the jobs for which they are fitted, but they should abstain in other matters. □



A Coincidence of Greatness

By **John C. Stowe**

Asst. Prof., School of Music

Among life's unending parade of bright coincidences, it has always seemed to me—as one caught up in music—that among the most pleasant is the fact that two of the titans of that art were born, not only within a few miles of each other, but less than a month apart in 1685. Johann Sebastian Bach and Georg Friedrich Handel were neighbors in time and place. Yet, while their origins and achievements were so amazingly similar, they took quite different routes along the way.

Handel was born in Halle, Saxony on February 23. His father, the elderly surgeon and valet to the Prince of Saxe-Weissenfels, wished his son to study law. But the boy's obvious talents caused others to intercede for him, and his father arranged that he study music with the prominent organist of the Halle cathedral. Handel plunged headlong into his work with the oboe, organ and harpsichord, but, when the time came for his higher education, he adhered to his father's wishes and entered the university at Halle as a law student in 1702.

Bach was born in Eisenach, Thuringia on March 21 into a family of professional musicians with an established reputation in the area. We don't really know a great deal about his early years, except that his education was rooted firmly in Lutheran doctrine and tradition. The record shows that he was a good student; he graduated from the equivalent of our high schools at St. Michael's at Lüneburg when he was fifteen years old, two years younger than most of his classmates. There were reports of his "quick apprehension" and "extraordinary

John Chappell Stowe has taught organ, organ literature and design, and improvisation in the School of Music since 1984. He has a special interest in the music, musicians, and instruments of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.



Two giants in music were born as neighbors in place and time.

understanding.” And it is quite probable that, along with further orthodox Lutheran instruction there, he had encountered many new types of music, for Lüneburg was very much a musical center.

From there—in 1703—Bach chose the career most logical for him, that of a church musician. He served as expert advisor on the rebuilding of the organ at St. Boniface church in Arnstadt, and was then appointed organist. For the next twenty years he moved to similar posts at various churches culminating with his appointment as cantor of St. Thomas church and *director musices* for the city of Leipzig, from 1723–50. His career goal, finally achieved in Leipzig, was to put into practice a *wohlbestallten Kirchenmusic*—a well ordered church music—which was integrated directly with the Bible and Lutheran dogma and Lutheran liturgy. The result was that in his music, especially in the cantatas composed for regular performance

at Sunday services, there is a serious concern for proclaiming the Christian gospel. He called it a goal of “proclaiming the glory of God and the restoration of the soul.”

This philosophy of composition was so important to Bach that he inscribed J. J. (*Jesu Juva*, —Jesus, Help!) at the beginning of and S.D.G. (*Soli Deo Gloria*) at the end of many of his manuscripts.

Handel’s experience as a church musician seems to have been limited to his appointment, at age twelve, as assistant organist at the cathedral at which he studied. But he gave up his law studies after a year—in 1703—and followed his curiosity to Hamburg to study at the German Opera. Three years later he traveled to Italy, the center of operatic activity. There he not only met such musicians as Corelli, Domenico Scarlatti and Alessandro Scarlatti, but he himself produced several operas and oratorios with great success in

Venice and Rome. In 1710 he came home to Germany to assume the post of *Kapellmeister* to the Elector of Hanover, but within a short time he itched to travel again, and this time he went to England. Here, too, he produced operas and won royal recognition. Within a few years his friend the Elector of Hanover became King George I, and with this incentive, Handel decided to settle there. He even anglicized his name to George Frideric Handel. Though he never had a formal appointment and was notorious for mismanaging his considerable free-lance income, Handel’s prowess as a performer was celebrated widely in London where his virtuoso playing of organ concerti drew ovations during the 1730s.

If Bach was the serious, pious church musician, generally secure in his employment and confident in his musical mission, then Handel exuded the life and personality of the popular secular musician composing a great deal of effective theater music. To most of us, his *The Messiah* is his most beloved work, a glowing example of adaptation of the Italian-style oratorio—a sort of unstaged sacred drama—to the English language. It has inspired a number of other English oratorios by Mendelssohn, Elgar and Delius, plus American works by Porter, Sowerby, and Howard Hanson. Tunes from *The Messiah* and other Handel oratorios have been incorporated into hymnals ever since the 18th century. It is quite remarkable, when you stop to think about it. Here was a German musician, writing in Italian style and using the English language to produce works that have remained so important for more than two centuries!

Bach’s legacy is just as significant, of course, but for different reasons, just as his personal purposes were different from his contemporary’s. For generations after his death, his music was ignored by all but the most serious students, and forgotten by the public. But in 1829, Felix Mendelssohn sought to bring him back to the limelight with a performance of the *St. Matthew Passion*. After this “reawakening” the master’s music was revered, studied, imitated, and arranged for other instruments; recall the famous transcriptions of Bach organ works by Leopold Stokowski for the Philadelphia Orchestra. Still, Master Bach would likely prefer that we remember him through his church music—particularly the cantatas—the most direct realization of his goal to glorify God and serve his neighbor.

So, from a small area of Germany, two men of almost identical age, going their separate ways in life, come together as composers of music that has thrilled the Western world down through the centuries. □

The History of Roundtable



In the spring of 1946, fresh from World War II battlefields, a squad of ex-GI Badgers commenced assembling at a

brown-bag think tank one noon a week in the Popover Room of Memorial Union. They had been BMOCs from 1939–42—student board and Union execs, res halls chieftains, Cardinal editors, IFB leaders—and friends. Now they were cast together again as grad students, ready once again to run things. With nothing to run except bluebooks, they formed the Sifting & Winnowing Society devoted to debating the proper course of higher education in America. By 1949 most of them had gone on into the real world. Those remaining on campus sought to retain and enlarge the spirit of S&W, so they sent out a call for a luncheon meeting. The forty-some invitations went largely to residents of the University Houses apartment complex. Wils Thiede ’39 and I were the co-initiators. Because the first get-together in February 1949 was held in the Union’s Roundtable Room, we took that name for our group.

Doug Osterheld ’40 was the first chairman and C. P. Runge ’42 the first interlocutor. We had no constitution, no bylaws, no officers; only a rotating program chair and a gentleman’s understanding that only faculty and administrators of lowly rank—and male gender—could attend. Each month, a member introduced a topic for discussion, and then got out of the way. There occurred lively debates on such topics as “how big should the University be?” “should collegiate boxing be prohibited?” and “is the Union’s dress code stultifying?” If anybody at the time thought the Roundtable Group would survive and flourish for forty years, nobody said so.

The fact is, however, that Roundtable is alive and well today, packing Great Hall one noon a month. Yesterday’s young turks are today’s deans, chancellors and named professors, but there is a healthy input of younger staff—and women! Roundtable’s size militates against the lively debates of yore, but the same size attracts distinguished guest speakers. Probably no other instrumentality so imparts a sense of continuity and cohesion to UW-Madison today as does Roundtable. And it all began when a handful of 1939–42 Badgers sang *Varsity* together in 1946.

Clay Schoenfeld ’41



Gender Ideology and The Brain

By Ruth Bleier MD

Prof., Neurophysiology and Women's Studies

Feminist scholarship in general has begun to restore and reconstruct women as active agents throughout history in cultural evolution, social struggles and intellectual productions. Women's contributions to literature, art and science have been discovered; their lives are now recognized as fit for study in the fields of history, anthropology, sociology, psychology. This process has revealed the inadequacies and theoretical weaknesses in much of traditional scholarship. It has shown that gender—no less than class and race—can be ignored only at great peril to the integrity of both theory-making and social change. This restructuring of basic conceptual frameworks has become accepted, to some degree, as an important task in many disciplines over the past fifteen years. But science thus far remains an exception.

Let's look at some widely publicized areas of research in the neurosciences, the studies of the structure and functions of the brain. My chief concern is with the effort, in that research, to find variances in brain structure (due to genes or hormones) as a biological basis for presumed gender-associated differences in cognitive functioning. And while this effort is now framed in terms of *sex differences*, what is in fact being "explained" is female *inferiority* in cognitive ability.

Demonstrating a biological basis for

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women's inferiority has been a preoccupation of scientists from the time of Aristotle, who considered women as incomplete and mutilated males. Today, in an era of civil rights and affirmative action ideology, the "modern" approach differs only in sophistication of language. New terminology gives the appearance of a value-free, non-judgmental search for the truth about difference, leaving implicit (but understood by all) the judgment that *difference* means difference from the white male norm and, therefore, *inferiority*.

It shouldn't surprise us that science reflects the needs, values, and beliefs of the society that produces it.

Scientists continue to view themselves—and are viewed by other academics and the world at large—as disinterested and neutral observers in an objective pursuit of truth, unaffected by cultural distortions or personal bias or desires or fears. This is not an accurate view, either historically or today.

Scientists, as everyone else, are born into and live and work within a particular class, a race, a gender, ethnicity and na-

It depends on who's doing the research.

tionality. As everyone else, they have a world view and set of values and beliefs. The idealized scientific method is no check against those values and desires which are affected from beginning to end by the subjective self.

I contend that in areas of research having obvious implications for gender and gender differences, scientists have permitted and overlooked methodological and conceptual distortions that would, in other areas of science, have been unacceptable if not laughable. These include unspoken and unsupported assumptions, sloppy language, unwarranted extrapolations from animals' brains and behaviors to human brains and behaviors, biased interpretation of data. Entire bodies of contradictory data and alternative interpretations have been ignored.

For example, the brain has frequently been the site of battle in controversies over sex or race differences. Looking back we can see clearly the biases of the most reputable brain scientists in the middle and late 19th century who found female and "Negro" brains to be inferior and underdeveloped by doing elaborate measurements, all of which were later shown to be invalid. To solve the woman problem, the best brain scientists of their day (including Carl Vogt and Paul Broca—the two leading brain anatomists of the time, whose works are still considered monumental—and their colleagues) went to desperate lengths. They manipulated measurements for cranial height, length, width and volume, brain weight, body height and weight, facial angle or angle of the vertebral column.

The intense interest by scientists, by the press and the public in finding biological bases in the brain for presumed sex differences in cognitive ability represents an oppositional reaction to women's moving out of traditional spheres.

They measured *anything* in order to get the numbers to come out right; that is, to construct an infallible index of the inferiority of women's brains as the basis for a hopelessly inferior intellect. Alas, it was all for naught; at the turn of the century, Karl Pearson and his students finally buried forever the "science" of craniology with their application of rationality and rigorous statistical standards. But before that happened, Gustave Legon, whom Stephen Gould calls the chief misogynist of Broca's school in Paris, wrote in 1879:

"In the most intelligent races, as among the Parisians, there are a large number of women whose brains are closer in size to those of gorillas than to the most developed male brains. This inferiority is so obvious that no one can contest it for a moment; only its degree is worth discussion. All psychologists who have studied the intelligence of women, as well as poets and novelists, recognize today that they represent the most inferior forms of human evolution and that they are closer to children and savages than to an adult, civilized man." Unfortunately, LeBon was no marginal figure or crackpot but a leading scientist, a founder of social psychology and well known for his study of crowd behavior.

The scientific prejudices of a century ago seem obvious and even ludicrous to us now. And in tomorrow's context, much of today's science will seem as unsophisticated and wrong. It is more difficult to see clearly what is happening in science *today* and to understand that *today* social values, resistance to current dramatic changes in traditional gender roles, can affect the work of scientists.

There is no doubt in my mind that there is a direct relationship between the women's movement and the intense interest by scientists, by the press and the public in the past few years in finding biological bases in the brain for presumed sex differences in cognitive ability. That interest represents an oppositional response and reaction to women's moving out of traditional spheres of service to men and into "male" spheres of intellectual, professional, and political accomplishments. The implications—if not the purposes—of such research is to demonstrate that the structure of society faithfully reflects the natural order of things, and is, thus, for the best and unchangeable.

In some important areas of brain research, we find that otherwise meticulous scientists who have made recognized contributions to their fields have shown serious suspensions of critical judgment in interpretations of their own data to make them fit what has become a ruling paradigm of the 1970s and '80s. This paradigm is the notion that significant cognitive sex differ-

ences exist and that explanations for them may be found by looking for biological sex differences in the development, structure, and functioning of the brain.

The focus has been mainly on the question of hemispheric lateralization in cognitive processing. The dominant theory holds that women tend to use *both* hemispheres of the brain in the processing of visuospatial information—the relationship in space of objects to each other and to the observer—while men are more lateralized to the *right* hemisphere. And, in spite of the absence of any evidence whatsoever, the dominant theory *assumes* that the right-hemispheric lateralization is the superior one. *It is, however, equally possible that it is superior to process visuospatial information with both hemispheres.* (The emphasis is on the visuospatial ability since it is seen as especially critical for success in science, mathematics, engineering—the areas that are and have been male preserves.)

A major problem in the enterprise of finding biological bases in the brain for presumed gender differences *either* in cognitive abilities or in hemispheric lateralization of cognitive processes is that the existence itself of such differences is questionable and highly controversial, as at least five recent reviews document in great detail. They show that the body of literature on gender differences in spatial ability is seriously flawed by findings of marginal—if any—statistical significance; by conflicting results and failures of replication; by poor experimental design and lack of sufficient controls for variables; and by a lack of consensus in defining the term "spatial ability."

Further, the reviews demonstrate that as many published studies find no gender differences as do find them, while it seems clear that a fair proportion of studies finding no gender differences is never published. The variation *within* each sex is far greater than the variation *between* them. This makes virtually meaningless the concept of gender or sex difference. Gender cannot be predicted by knowing a person's score nor can even a range of scores be predicted by knowing a person's gender. In addition, gender differences on a particular test can be eradicated in a single practice session. In his review of the literature, Hugh Fairweather, a leader in the field,

concludes, "It must be stressed that the majority of studies reviewed here and elsewhere are both ill thought and ill performed. . . . We cannot pretend that we are testing a theory of sex differences, since at present none can exist." At the end of a book-length review on the literature on sex differences in hemispheric laterality, M. B. Bryden, another respected leader in the field, writes: "The literature on sex-related differences in lateralization is rife with inconsistencies. . . . To a large extent, one's conclusions rest on the choice of which studies to emphasize and which to ignore."

We know so little about the structural and functional substrates of thinking, consciousness, intelligence, learning, mathematical or musical or verbal ability in general, or about how and where they are organized in the hemispheres. There is no scientific rationale for a specific theory of either hemispheric lateralization or of gender differences in intellectual functioning. Yet we are not wanting for studies that claim to have found *the* structural basis.

In 1982 Norman Geschwind and Peter Behan reported an association between left-handedness, certain disorders of the immune system, and such developmental learning disabilities as dyslexia and stuttering, a syndrome more common in boys than in girls. Assuming that left-handedness indicates right hemispheric dominance (in general, the right side of the brain communicates with the left side of the body, although the left hand is only one of thousands of concerns of that hemisphere), Geschwind, a well-known neurologist at Harvard, used the study to formulate a general theory. It "explains" the genesis of presumed right-hemispheric dominance in males and, therefore of course, of gender differences in cognitive abilities. It cites a 1977 study of human fetal brains, by Je Chi, which reported that during fetal development two convolutions of the right hemisphere appear one to two weeks earlier than do their partners on the left. Geschwind and Behan then proposed that testosterone, secreted by the fetal testes, has the effect *in utero* of slowing the development of the left hemisphere, resulting in right hemispheric dominance in males. But they failed to mention some profound problems with this theory: first, there is no evidence for such an inhibiting effect of testosterone on cortical development; second, it is difficult to imagine how testosterone circulating in the blood stream could selectively influence just two convolutions and only on the left hemisphere. Far more serious is their failure to mention that Chi specifically stated that he and his colleagues

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found *no sex differences* in the 507 fetal brains they examined. That finding alone completely undermines Geschwind's theory, since, if testosterone had such an effect, the female fetal brains would not have shown a lag in the development of the two convolutions on the left side. But only a highly skeptical reader of the Geschwind-and-Behan paper would bother to find and read Chi's.

Still, the journal *Science*, presumably cautious and rigorous, hailed the new theory of testosterone-directed, gender-differentiated brain development with the bold headline, "Math Genius May Have Hormonal Basis." It quoted Geschwind stating that testosterone influence on the fetal brain can produce "superior right-hemisphere talents, such as artistic, musical, or mathematical talent." Another study reported by *Science*, this one in 1982, claimed to be the first reliable evidence for a sex difference in human brain morphology. It said Christine de Lacoste-Utamsing and Ralph Holloway reported in women a larger, more bulbous splenium of the corpus callosum, the sheet of nerve fibers (axons) which, in the brain of all mammals, makes functional connections with other nerve cells in the transmission of information. Viewed from the midline, the callosum is well delineated and the portion toward the back of the brain is known as the splenium.

Despite the fact that the study was based on only nine male and five female brains at autopsy and that there was not a significant sex difference in the area of the splenium, the authors attributed "wide-ranging implications for students of human evolution, as well as for neuropsychologists in search of an anatomical basis for possible gender differences in the degree of cerebral lateralization." But there is no evidence for the assumption that size of splenium reflects the number of axons passing through it and is directly related to the degree of symmetry of hemispheric functioning.

There were other methodological and interpretative problems with the study including the fact that there was no mention of how the investigators selected the brains to measure after they had made the "serendipitous" observation, in the course of examining many brains for other purposes, of a sex difference in the splenium. Nor was there any information about the age or cause of death of the subjects.

Nevertheless, on the basis of a series of unsupported assumptions, they speculate that their "results are congruent with a recent neuropsychological hypothesis that the female brain is less well lateralized—that is, that it manifests less hemispheric

specialization—than the male brain for visuospatial functions." With the suggestive phrasing, "less hemispheric specialization," the authors leave it to the reader to draw the obvious implication that they have found the biological basis for the presumed inferiority of girls and women for visuospatial functions. Yet, *Science* found this paper important enough to publish despite all its basic scientific flaws.

That the flawed methodology of the study produced flawed results is amply demonstrated by the failure of four subsequent studies independently to confirm the finding of a gender-related dimorphism in the splenium. Yet the claim of the Holloway study was rapidly incorporated into the literature of the neurosciences and social sciences as an established fact, the one and only "known" significant finding on structural sex difference in the human brain. It will not be dislodged for at least a decade.

Among the other four studies was one we conducted here, based on magnetic resonance images (which are similar in appearance to x-rays) of twenty-two female and seventeen male living subjects. We repeated all the measurements made by de Lacoste-Utamsing and Holloway, and added several other parameters. Not only did we not find gender-associated differences in the splenium, but we were struck by the enormous individual variability regardless of gender or age. In light of what is known today about the corpus callosum and cognitive functions in general, it is not possible to correlate callosal size or shape with any cognitive functions. Nothing is known about the significance, if any, of the enormous individual variations that exist among corpora callosa, nor is there any knowledge about the functions of the callosum in cognitive processes, nor, of course, what relationship there might be, if any, between variations in its size and shape and variations in cognitive functioning.

Furthermore, with all of the new insights into how individual neurons process information from the outside world, there is a huge and possibly unbridgeable gap between this kind of knowledge and an understanding of such profound questions as how do we think, what are the processes of learning and memory, what is conscious-

ness, what brain structures or processes account for intelligence or for genius or for great ability in math or music. In light of this, it is utterly ludicrous to claim *any* particular cognitive significance whatsoever for *any* characteristics of the corpus callosum. To do so is reminiscent in its crudeness of craniology or phrenology. Measuring bumps on the corpus callosum will not bring us closer to the truths of human intelligence. We are still mired in the naive hope that we can find something that we can see and measure and it will explain everything. Bad science serves us badly.

The basic dichotomy underlying most research on sex differences is between biology and culture or learning. It is a false, anachronistic and scientifically meaningless dichotomy. At every stage of fetal development from the time of conception, genes, cells, the fetal organism as a whole, its maternal environment, and the external environment are in continuous interaction with each other, and each of these elements—including genes and their effects—undergoes continual change in response to these interactions.

This is no less true of the brain, the organ of mind and behavior. Its major growth and development occurs after birth, with a fourfold increase by the age of four years. This is precisely during the period of a massive new input of sensory information from the external world. It takes place in the 100 billion or so neurons that make up the brain, in their tremendously intricate tree-like processes that receive and transmit information from the external world and make connections each with 1,000 to 5,000 other neurons. Many nerve cells *require* sensory input for normal structural and functional development. When they're deprived, those in the relevant sensory system are abnormal in number, size, shape and functioning. Thus the biology of the brain itself is shaped by and inextricable from the individual's environment and experiences.

The endlessly recurring efforts to separate out and measure biological and cultural effects on brain functioning, intelligence and behaviors assume a dichotomy that is scientifically meaningless, a nature-nurture dichotomy that can solve no scientific question but has great value in the political and social world. But a more useful view of human life and social relationships assumes that, rather than *biology's* imposing constraints, it is the *cultures* that our brains have created that most severely limit our visions and the potentialities for the fullest possible development of each individual. □



Skirmishes at "Radio Madison"

When the campus trained Navy radio operators during World War II, there were small wars on Bascom Hill.

By John Washbush '63, '64

Cdr., USNR (Ret.)

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This feature is from his expanded, written history on which Prof. Washbush based his Roundtable talk.

In December of 1941, a short time after the attack on Pearl Harbor, UW President Clarence A. Dykstra called residence halls director Donald L. Halvorson to a meeting in his office. There, Halvorson found comptroller A. W. Peterson and buildings-and-grounds superintendent A. F. Gallistel. Also present was Navy Lt. Morgan from the Ninth Naval District, Great Lakes. "The Navy needs to train thousands of radiomen," Morgan said. "But to build barracks and classrooms and to train instructors will take time and cost millions of dollars. You have exactly what we need already, if you're willing and can help us."

The University men were more than willing. Nearly a year earlier they had contacted the Navy with this same suggestion—although it included midshipmen training as well—and had heard nothing. Halvorson took the lieutenant on a tour of Tripp and Adams halls, which could be made to house 1,000. Morgan said the Navy needed room for 1,500. Halvorson remembered Gallistel's proposal for finishing the space under the east stands of Camp Randall Stadium, and showed the area to Morgan, who jarred him with the specification that the renovation must be completed in two months! They headed back to the president's office, where Dykstra assured the lieutenant that the University had the staff and experience "to house and feed these trainees." It's unfortunate

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that Morgan didn't ask if it had the staff and experience to *train* them; that issue would later present a far more serious problem.

Morgan filed his report, and in January came word from Ninth District headquarters that it had recommended to Washington that the Navy establish here a "Radio Material School" for 500 men, with that number to be increased to 1,000 by June of '42. Dykstra at once wrote an enthusiastic reply requesting specifics on instructional force requirement. No shrinking violet, he added, "it might be possible for us to increase the 1,000-by-June-1 quota by a considerable number if that would seem desirable. We would simply require (UW) students to find accommodations off the campus." The next month he got the official Navy confirmation that he had his school; a sixteen-week course in radio training for a maximum capacity of 1,200 men who were to arrive in increments of 300 per month. The University was to furnish dormitory facilities and mess halls for Navy students and staff; classrooms, instructors, and equipment to provide instruction similar to that already in effect at a Navy radio school in Indianapolis; plus utilities, maintenance, care of grounds, and laundry. The Navy would supply beds, mattresses and bedding, lockers, towels, mess trays, dishes and silverware. And it would contract with Wisconsin General Hospital for infirmary and hospital care while supplying medical and dental officers and personnel. Contracts would cover all aspects of the agreement.

Dykstra's reply was again enthusiastic, and he gave his hopes for pleasant rela-

tions. Residence halls' D. L. Halvorson was put in charge of housing and feeding. Instruction was the responsibility of J. L. Miller of University Extension, supervised by Extension Dean F. O. Holt. Gallistel was in charge of physical plant construction and remodeling; Peterson was the University's liaison to work with the Navy liaison, Lt. E. H. Schubert.

February and March were hectic. The regents blessed the project and approved the funds needed for preparations. The University pressed the work in the stadium to completion, conditioned the Agriculture Short Course halls for the temporary Navy housing needed through May, made changes in kitchens and dish rooms. The administration projected an initial instructional staff of about ten—to expand to approximately thirty—to teach code, typing, mathematics, radio and electronic theory, radio laboratory technique and spelling. (From all appearances, President Dykstra intended to use regular faculty to teach these courses.) Plans included the eventual use of the Adams and Tripp dorms as well as those being created in the stadium.

On April 1, 1942 the fleet steamed into Madison—by train. Three hundred sailors, mostly apprentice seamen and seamen second class, descended on the campus. It was quite an event, and the excitement spread over the next few days. The Wisconsin State Journal greeted the sailors, "We're glad you're aboard, gentlemen." There were official welcomes from Dean George C. Sellery and Mayor James R. Law. The new officer-in-charge, Lt. Schubert, cautioned them, "Don't disgrace your uniform." Professor Miller introduced the

education staff whom the sailors politely applauded, but they reserved the biggest outburst for the truly most important person, the paymaster. Next came Good Friday services and class assignments.

Their initial daily schedule was a full one: 5:45 a.m., reveille; 6:15–6:45, exercise; 7:00, breakfast; 8:00–12:00 four class periods; 12:15, lunch; 1:30–4:30, three class periods; 4:40, recreation; 5:15, supper; 7:00–8:50, two class periods; 9:00–10:00, recreation; 10:00, taps. On Saturday there were military classes and open-air military drill in the morning, sports and recreation in the afternoon. Sunday included church, study and liberty.

These early days were heady and at times confusing and even tense for both sides, since this was the first Navy radio school to be located on a college campus. But in May it received its initial inspection by the Bureau of Navigation, and the officer was impressed with all its aspects.

The first signs of trouble appeared in May, when the Ninth Naval District training director advised commanders of its schools that a review of the synopses of courses being offered indicated several cases of significant deviation from "previously established curricula." Several days later, radio school instructional director Miller warned Dykstra of a staff "crisis" caused by a deficiency in the number of sea-experienced chief radiomen assigned. The need was great because "only chiefs who have had some sea experience can meet our needs, as only they would know what would be required to fit the men for sea duty." Although no one was prepared to say it bluntly at that point, the signs were clear that schools such as this one needed considerably more Navy supervision and control. Dykstra wrote to the Ninth Naval District commandant to try to get the needed CPOs. By June, none had arrived, so Miller again wrote Dykstra, now asking him to contact the Bureau of Navigation directly and request assignment, not of the two or three previously desired, but of one chief or first-class petty officer for each 100 students, plus a sizeable increase in ship's company, and even for a recreation officer.

Community relations weren't good. In mid-June the regents agreed to declare campus areas occupied by the Navy as out-of-bounds to the general public. That included Camp Randall, Adams and Tripp dorms and the intramural fields between them and the Stock Pavilion. Officer-in-charge Schubert solemnly stated, "People must realize that this is a naval camp and we are training men for active war duty." In reality, though, the action was for a less profound purpose. It was a reaction to a "series of insidious rumors which have

circulated the city recently involving the morals of sailors at the school . . . and Madison high school girls." A volunteer investigating committee declared the charges unfounded, but the areas were posted anyway as a gesture toward better community relations.

On a Sunday in July the first class of 248 sailors graduated in an outdoor ceremony in the stadium. Sixty of them were honor graduates and won the "crows," rated as radiomen third class. President Dykstra saluted them with a ponderous "Wisconsin bids you farewell and Godspeed. From this moment on you are a part of the Wisconsin tradition of hope, of fair play and of elementary justice." A slightly less olympian message, and one somewhat more to the point in the eyes of the servicemen, was sponsored by a number of Madison businesses and appeared in the Daily Cardinal: "Good luck, Sailors, and congratulations from all of Madison! Give Hitler, Hirohito and Mussolini hell for us."

Now the school was at full strength. In August the University purchased the Blackhawk Garage on University Avenue at Breese Terrace, which it would remodel as a central location for code classes (which had been held in the Field House). There had been positive comments from the Navy about the probable assignment of Reserve women—WAVES—here, so the regents authorized the use of Chadbourne and Barnard halls as living quarters for 450 to 500. The formal word came that same month; instruction was to commence on November 1 for 470 women. A second graduating class of 258 men paraded through Camp Randall in late August.

The first WAVES officer arrived in September. She was Lt. Dorothy C. Stratton, former dean of women at Purdue. In October 480 WAVES came aboard as the first women students of the radio school. They arrived in advance of uniforms and would spend several weeks wearing civilian clothes. There was much ado over them, but the stars of the group were the society ladies. Among them was Miss Edith Kingdon Gould—the twenty-two-year-old great-granddaughter of financier Jay Gould—who, reported the Madison and Milwaukee press, "put aside her society life and a theatrical career" and arrived wearing a "gray woolen suit with checked vest and a gray caracul coat." Other luminaries included Emily Beadley Saltonstall, daughter of the governor of Massachusetts, and Miss Jacqueline Reifsnider, who was born and lived in Japan and who averred that upper-class Japanese "do not like their government or its acts, but can't do any-

thing about it." Their welcome commenced in earnest on Saturday, October 10. It included a brief drill and review by the recently arrived commanding officer of the school, Commander Charles F. Greene, and Lt. Stratton, a meeting with press and photographers, and attendance at the Wisconsin-Missouri football game. Happily there was no follow-through on a plan to march the women into the stadium; almost none of them knew how to march. The following Monday, at induction ceremonies in the Union Theater, Lt. Stratton told the group, "We're not glamour girls. We're not here for a good time. We're here to aid our country." Then the women began three weeks of boot training prior to starting on the radio school curriculum. They would soon learn how to march.

Though new on the scene, almost immediately Commander Greene added to the growing irritations coming from the radio school. With too many trainees and too few typewriters and code stations, instructional director Miller had revised the schedule, but his plan meant running some class hours as late as 11 p.m. Greene complained to President Dykstra, who replied that the problem was in the hands of the Navy; it was up to them to provide the typewriters. He then wrote the same message to the Naval District training director, and added the complaint that "we must also come to

grips with the fact that . . . there are those (trainees) who are so inept that we know they cannot possibly become operators. Yet our local commandant apparently feels that there must be no transfers and that our predictions about the failures of men have no place in the program. . . . If the University is to be actually responsible for the results of a training program, it would seem that the staff must not lose its authority or have it frittered away."

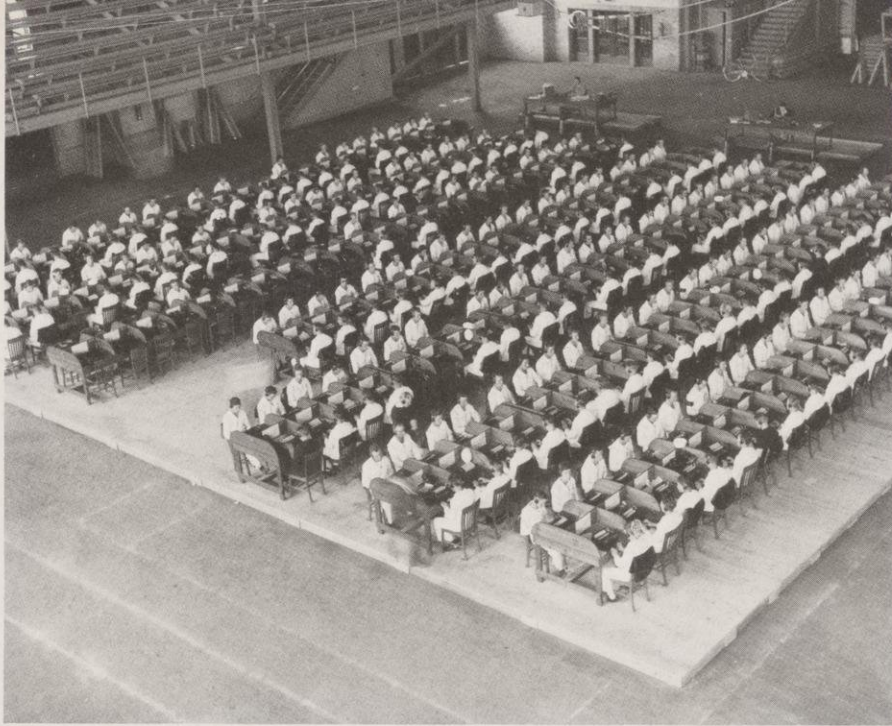
By November it was obvious that UW administrators weren't alone in their dissatisfaction with the Navy way. Robert M. Hutchins of the University of Chicago, writing for himself and the presidents of Wisconsin, Minnesota and Indiana, told Navigation Bureau chief Randall Jacobs, "We are concerned about the qualifications of the officers assigned to command these units. . . . We question whether all of them have the background or ability which the management of such undertaking demands. Our experience with some of them has been highly unsatisfactory." Donald Halvorson informed comptroller Peterson about bothersome inquiries from the Navy executive officer concerning the contract and meal costs. J. L. Miller unburdened his soul to Dykstra. He blamed an increase in radio school failures on frequent shifting of classrooms and equipment, the addition of the WAVES and the schedule modifications they required, and a reduction in instructional weeks. He decried the new policy for disposition of students who "lacked aptitude to handle the course."

Dykstra scratched his personal disquiet on paper. "Complete frustration Naval Radio School. Is Univ in chg of teaching or not? Is this a code school or not? Are we a contract school or not? Is commandant authorized to upset program? Is our experience of no value?" The Navy had asked if the campus could handle additional enlisted men or women, and in reply he wrote, "We feel we ought to consider a proposal from the air forces to train meteorologists, in connection with which we would be able to use regular members of our faculty." He also mentioned to colleagues his hope that the Navy's V-12 college program might come to fruition and send the University some of its enrollees.

Later in the month Commander Greene was replaced by Commander Leslie K. Pollard, who began taking steps—not often to the liking of Dykstra and Miller—to get the situation under control. He believed the root of the problem was the University's misunderstanding of its instructional responsibilities and discretion. He noted that the contract plainly stated that "all matters relating to such instruc-



WAVES on parade in 1943.



In 1942, before the Blackhawk Garage became homeport, code classes were held in the Field House.

tion, the curriculum, and the supplies and equipment, shall meet the requirements of the Department of the Navy." Pollard met with Dykstra and reported him to be "most hostile to what he termed 'making a hotel out of the University.'" He understood Dykstra's concern over the lack of faculty being used, but he didn't let that get in the way of tightening the ship. He would soon remove Miller as well as another professor who was in charge of code instruction. And almost immediately he released a number of civilian clerical assistants, appointed an experienced Navy lieutenant as training officer, took steps to augment a number of fleet-experienced radiomen on the instructional staff, and appointed a University Coordinator who reported to him, not to Dykstra. He placed all civilian instructors on a full working day and reduced the number of instructors per student day. "The training of radiomen may be classified as trade school training," Pollard said. "It is very definitely not a university task." Things began settling down.

On January 28, 1943 the first WAVES graduated in ceremonies at the Union Theater. (Several of them were to transfer into the Coast Guard SPARS—as did Lt. Stratton—and into the Women Marines.) Out of 292, some 112 received their third-class "crows," almost double the rate of the men's classes to date. The day was a significant media event covered by CBS radio and the newsreels. Edith Gould and Emily Saltonstall made the list of honor graduates. The final results for the WAVES class recorded approximately 76 percent graduates (compared to about 69 percent for men) and an overall 24.5 percent honor graduate rate (compared to the men's 13 percent).

By May the radio school was again operating at capacity, with 1,200 men, 480 women. It used fulltime space in the Blackhawk Garage and the stadium, and in the Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry, Soils and Extension buildings. On a part-time basis it had added Agriculture, Sterling and Bascom halls and the Biochemistry, Agronomy and Agriculture Engineering buildings, among others. By now, Dykstra was actively in pursuit of Army and Navy college programs that would better employ regular faculty. By July it was agreed that the WAVES assignments would cease and, through graduation and attrition, sufficient dormitory space would become available to permit the University to accept the projected Army Specialized Training Program, plus 450 Navy V-12 engineering students. The last group of WAVES graduated the following December.

Army ASTP students now moved into Chadbourne Hall (Barnard Hall was already home to civil affairs training program officers, ROTC men and ASTP trainees).

In the spring of 1944 the men's radio school expanded somewhat. Training time increased when course length changed to nineteen weeks (and later to twenty). The Navy was now fully in charge of all aspects of the school. Capacity rose to 1,600, with plans to increase that to 1,900.

But by April 1945 the end of the war was in sight. The Navy notified the University that it would assign the last trainees on the thirtieth of that month. Upon graduation of that class in September, the radio school would cease operation. This news caused some nostalgic sadness in town. The Capital Times talked of the departure of the sailors as leaving a campus void—

not to mention the serious effect on the football team!

On Monday, September 17, division 78 conducted the final graduation of the radio school. Among its ninety-five men gathered in the Union Theater was graduate number 10,000, seventeen-year-old Duane W. Marquardt of Spring Valley. Extension Dean F. O. Holt was the principal speaker.

In the three-plus years of its existence, "Radio Madison" had enrolled over 15,000, including WAVES, SPARS, women Marines and Navy and Coast Guard enlisted men. Leslie K. Pollard, by then a captain, was almost at the end of an eventful and successful tour of active duty. (He would be relieved by Captain J. E. Hurff who would, among other things, oversee the inauguration of the new NROTC unit on campus.) Pollard would stay in Madison, taking a position with Ray-O-Vac as head of its public and industrial relations department. Clarence Dykstra was not present at the end of the radio school. More than seven months earlier he had departed Wisconsin to become provost at UCLA.

• • • • •

In August of 1950, as the country accelerated toward the Korean War, the commandant of the Ninth Naval District wrote to UW President E. B. Fred. Would the University, he asked, care to participate in the Navy's plans for expanding its training programs? President Fred asked J. L. Miller for his opinion, and in what must have been a painful experience, Miller replied with a litany of negative reactions based on the two years before Pollard had removed him as director of instruction. He criticized "military authoritarianism," gave his view that "personnel are assigned for reasons other than their ability to fit into a training program," and that "Navy personnel in power positions lacked knowledge of teaching techniques and motivational psychology." He completed his verbal catharsis by recommending that the University limit itself to college-level programs because it had the facilities and staff for such instruction. Moreover, he concluded, "There is an aura about (college-level) programs that awes the military man, with the result that he refrains from interfering with classroom teaching and with the instructors."

In his reply to the commandant, President Fred succinctly articulated his wish to avoid another of what he termed the "technical school" experience, but added that "the NROTC and V-12 programs make good use of the University plant and faculty." □

The Campus Gets Its

The president
of Hunter
College
becomes
the first
woman to
lead UW-
Madison.



Early in June, a week after Donna Shalala was named our new chancellor, she visited Madison. It was only an overnight stay, but it was time enough to put the whole place in her pocket. She shook hands with students drowsing on The Hill, she dropped in on the governor and sipped champagne with legislators. On a tour of Bascom Hall—the Chancellor's Office is in its south wing—she stopped people in the corridors to introduce herself and got a laugh when one of them, a maintenance man, observed, “Yeh, I *heard* they hired a girl.”

At her press conference, Shalala (pro-

New Chancellor . . .

nounced Sha-LAY-la) was as open as she was common-sense. To reporters asking about specific campus projects and problems, she pointed out logically, "This is one of the only times I can say, 'I don't know.'" But she did remark that she felt strongly about making the campus a "warmer" place for minorities, whether students, faculty or employees, and that the term includes women. The following morning, the headline in the Wisconsin State Journal summed up her day: "Shalala a Big Hit on Visit."

Then the University's first woman chancellor headed for Japan and a summer of studying educational methods. She will spend most of the fall winding up her duties as president of New York's Hunter College, and settle in here at the end of the semester at a salary of \$95,000.

Donna Shalala, a forty-six-year-old identical twin of Lebanese extraction, has headed Hunter College since 1980. It won't be easy to leave, she said. "I wasn't looking for a position at the time this came up. But, I knew from the beginning that I wanted a chance to lead an absolutely world-class university, and I trusted my instincts." She had visited Madison only three times before she was selected. On the third trip, when she'd had a tentative offer, "The key was whether I thought I could work with UW System President Kenneth Shaw." Obviously, both decided she could.

The new chancellor was born in Cleveland. Her father, who died in 1968, owned a grocery store. Donna earned her baccalaureate degree from Western College for Women, in Oxford, Ohio, in 1962, while also achieving national ranking as an amateur tennis player, then headed for two years in Iran in the Peace Corps. She earned master's and PhD degrees from Syracuse University, taught political science for two years at Bernard Baruch College in New York City, then, in 1972, joined the faculty of Columbia University. She left that post in 1977 to serve three years as assistant

secretary for policy development and research in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Dr. Shalala holds nine honorary degrees. In 1972, the National Academy of Education awarded her a Spencer Fellowship, and in '75 she became a Guggenheim Fellow and a visiting professor at Yale Law School.

She has been a member of the Board of Governors of the American Stock Exchange since 1981, and her current directorships include the New York Urban Coalition, the Institute for International Economics, the Children's Defense Fund, and the National Women's Law Center. She is a member of the (N.Y.) Governor's Task Force on Poverty and Welfare Reform, the State-City Commission on Integrity in Government, and the National Committee on U.S. China Relations. The list goes on, through past memberships in four presidential task forces, directorship in the National Municipal League and the American Council on Education.

Still, her mother told George Hesselberg of the Wisconsin State Journal, despite those years of heavy concentration on eastern urban concerns, "both my girls are Midwestern girls." Dianne Shalala—the new chancellor's twin—is married to a wheat farmer in Rugby, N.D., from where she described Donna as "a fireball, just like my mother was a fireball of her own generation. She can handle anything she sets her mind to."

There will be ample issues on which to set her mind. For the first time in history, the UW-Madison—in a pattern with other campuses in the system—is faced with the need to restrict enrollment. Wrote Law Prof. Ted Finman in our September issue, "(By 1985) growth in our undergraduate enrollment had far outstripped increases in our budget for hiring new instructional staff. This had already affected the quality of undergraduate education and, unless something was done to correct the situa-

tion, could seriously damage our program in the years ahead." He cited a 21-percent increase in student population in the decade ending that year, with a concomitant decline of 14 percent in state funding.

The plan suggested by our Faculty Senate sets a limit of 5,500 annually on new freshmen (a reduction of 400); the elimination of transfers at the freshman level; and a cap of 2,250 on total sophomore-junior-senior transfers-in, also a reduction of 400. The cutbacks, already underway, will necessarily require a certain amount of restructuring of curricula, a weeding-out of course offerings which are more expensive than popular and/or effective, introduction of new ones which the faculty deems more practical.

There is the research program to be nourished. Already the largest in the country among schools which do not accept secret industrial or military projects, it brings millions of dollars annually into the state, (a point the new chancellor must keep emphasizing to budget-conscious legislators) and in reputation and personal freedom, is virtually unsurpassed (a point to keep before scientists who might earn far larger salaries elsewhere).

There is her expressed desire to continue encouraging minorities as students and faculty; an increasing need for and reliance on private giving—only about 30 percent of the total budget now comes from state funds; the struggle to keep as high as possible the calibre of teaching assistants.

But there is also a burgeoning campus; quite likely there will be a new School of Business and an updated College of Engineering, and she will be in on the building of the new athletic practice facility. There is the tradition of faculty governance that has been honed to an art here, the lakes, the "fifth quarter," the sense of community. Hundreds of perqs on which to set the mind at the close of a hectic day. □

—T.M.

... And Its New Athletic Director

*He's Ade Sponberg,
the top in
seventy-
five
prospects.*



A dryn Sponberg, the athletic director at Fargo's North Dakota State University, was announced as UW-Madison's athletic director in May. He was one of four finalists to succeed Elroy Hirsch, who retired June 30. In being chosen for the post, he nosed out Don Purvis of Ball State, Carl Miller of the University of the Pacific, and Robert Frederick of Illinois State.

He has held his post at NDSU since 1973, and among the coaches he hired there was Don Morton, our current head coach.

Ade Sponberg is a native of New Richland, Minn. and has served on a number of NCAA committees. He was athletic director at Augustana (S.D.) College from 1968-73, and for two years before that, assistant football coach at Michigan.

The seven-member search committee was headed by Athletic Board Chairman Maurice Webb, professor of physics, with the final decision made by Acting Chancellor Bernard Cohen. Along the line there had been seventy-five prospects, and among those interviewed were former Badger athletic greats Jim Bakken and Robert "Red" Wilson.

Of Sponberg, who is fifty years old, Cohen said, "We were looking for a list of characteristics that no one person can meet. He met very many of them, and I think one of the things you will find is an extraordinary empathy, a sensitivity to people, to understanding problems, a capacity to deal with difficult issues. He's a genuine human being.

"His abilities, his personal qualities, his record—they all pointed to somebody who would fit well here and do well for the University. He has an astonishing record."

That record includes a PhD in phy ed and athletic administration from Michigan. At NDSU, teams under Sponberg won thirty-three North Central Conference championships; three NCAA Division II championships and two second places; an NCC men's basketball championship berth in NCAA divisional tournaments; seven wrestling titles (six of them in a

row); a division second in the NCAA in women's basketball; and a Final Four divisional spot in women's volleyball.

At his press conference here a few days after the announcement, Sponberg said his first priority was to get Hirsch to stay active as a consultant; he got him. He mentioned, too, his hope that the current coaching staff would stay on, citing in particular Otto Breitenbach, assistant to Hirsch, and deputy director Ralph Neale.

He said he sees no major difficulty in making the transition from a Division II program to our Division I. "The difference lies in the degree of intensity," he said. "But I believe that in all good programs, coaches coach, players play and fans cheer."

Before Sponberg arrived on the scene, the Wisconsin State Journal sent reporter Rob Hernandez to Fargo to interview him. Wrote Hernandez of that visit: "In a ranging discussion, Sponberg said he supports dismissing coaches who violate NCAA rules, backed mandatory drug testing of athletes and called interference by player agents 'intolerable.'

"I was happy to see that there are NCAA violation clauses in the UW coaches' contracts. I think more programs need that."

"The UW was placed on probation by the NCAA last summer after it was learned that Cory Blackwell, a former Badger basketball player, had received a loan cosigned by a booster.

"Sponberg said a decision to terminate a coach's contract would depend on whether

that coach had 'full knowledge' of the infraction.

"On drug use and drug testing: 'I think the drug problem today is horrendous, a bigger threat to the free world than terrorism, nuclear war or anything. Intercollegiate athletics has to take a real strong stand on that, and they have to get the message out. The pros are working at it. We have a little more control with the student athletes. We can make the demands. We've got to give those kids a reason to say no. We've got to reverse the peer pressure so instead of participating, they say "Hey, you're going to screw it up for all of us.'"

"On professional agents interfering with college athletes: 'The agent issue is almost intolerable. There are going to be unscrupulous agents as long as there are people who can make money representing college athletes.'

"On athletic department fund raising: 'That's the variable. When you're selling out the football stadium and you're selling out the hockey facility and hopefully selling out the basketball facility, the variable is how much money you can raise on the outside, how many people you can get involved in relating to the program. We know the cost of athletics continues to increase as it is, and the opportunities for revenue start to level off. Something's got to pick up the slack.'"

Sponberg and his wife Donna have two grown children. □

T.M.

And Familiar Ones

Old Friends Came Back For Alumni Weekend in May.

Wish You Were Here!

WAA's new officers, elected at the board meeting on the weekend. From left: Andy Wojdula, chmn.; Chuck La Bahn, first VP; Ted Kellner, sec.; Artha-Jean Petrie Towell, pres.; Tom Prosser, asst. treas.; Steve Sills, treas.; Charlie Phillips, 2nd VP and Orv Ehrhardt, 3rd VP.



Photos by Glenn Trudel



Ken ('28, MD'30) and Kay Lemmer, and, from Tokyo, Yoshinari Sajima '27.



'42. Clifford Wittenwyler, Andrea Reneau.



'32. Edna Chobot Craig.

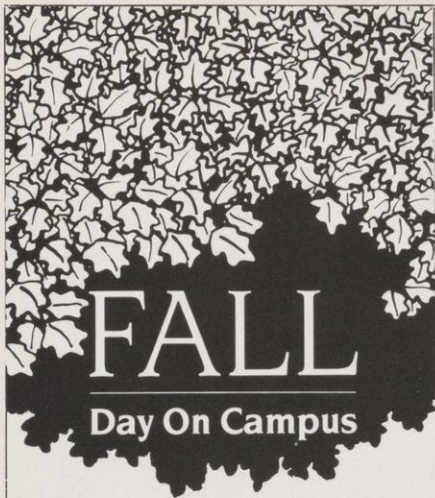


'42. Gene Rankin, Charlotte Dahl Conger, Helen Matheson Rupp, Brooks Conrad.



Meinhardt Raabe '37 and his wife came up from Florida for his fiftieth reunion. And there he is, a few years after graduation, with Judy, just after he made the official announcement that the wicked witch was really dead. For thirty years, Meinhardt was "Little Oscar," touring the nation in Oscar Mayer Co.'s Weinermobile.





FALL

Day On Campus

Tuesday, September 29



MORNING PROGRAM

Clifford Gillman, Assoc. Dir.
Academic Computing Center

Prof. Richard Love MD
Human Oncology

Prof. Emer. Menahem Mansoor
Hebrew & Semitic Studies

Hamilton McCubbin, Dean
Family Resources & Consumer Sciences

Eunice Meske, Dir.
School of Music

WHA-Radio-and-Television
Presentation



AFTERNOON PROGRAM

The Wisconsin Singers



AFTERNOON TOURS/DEMONSTRATIONS

Elvehjem Museum of Art
Helen Allen Textile Collection
WHA-Radio-and-Television
Facilities

Previous attendees will receive a mailing in early September with full details and reservation information. Others may call or write the Wisconsin Alumni Association, 650 N. Lake Street, Madison 53706. Phone (608) 262-2551.

The eight winners of WAA awards were presented at the All-Alumni Dinner.

Seated, from left, Profs. Georgia Benkart (math) and Standish Henning (English), sponsored by WAA from the faculty's selection of eleven for excellence in teaching; Prof. Frank J. Remington (law), Distinguished Achievement; Standing: Harry Melges, Alumni Achievement; Distinguished Achievement honorees Prof. Hector DeLuca (biochemistry), Joseph Barnett and Al DeSimone; and University Service Award recipient Paul Ginsberg, dean of students.



'52. Melvin Wade, Betty Napstad Kolb, Donna Paulson Anderson, Betty Horn Wade.



'52. Bonnie Byers Hendrickson, Rochelle Reiser Frank and David DeVinney.



'42. Bill and Marjorie Bakken Schink behind Marge and Ju-Gee Sheng. It was the Sheng's first visit from Shanghai since 1946.



At the Chancellor's Open House. Linda Weimer MA'72; Kit Saunders, associate athletic director; Margaret Hickman.



Charles ('37) and Olive Staadt.

Member News



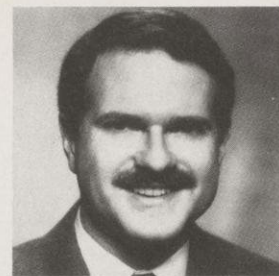
Geraldson '33, '35



Firnhaber '57



Cooper '68



Fullwood '69



Cheryan '70, '74



Nolinske '75



Nessler '78



Brownlee '83

30s-50s

The Milwaukee County Historical Society gave its Community Service Award to ROBERT S. ZIGMAN x'43 for his many civic works. He is a founder and past president of the Milwaukee Symphony, the United Performing Arts Fund, and the UW-Milwaukee Foundation.

RAYMOND I. GERALDSON '33, '35, Wilmette, a volunteer with the Chicago chapter of the Red Cross for more than twenty years, received the national organization's highest award at its convention in Denver. He was honored for a "level of performance, caliber of contribution and accomplishments far exceeding the average Red Cross volunteer."

SANFORD ATWOOD MA'34, PhD'37, Lake Toxaway, N.C., now retired as president of Emery University, received the Sea Grant Association Award for his contributions to furthering that program.

FREDERIC F. WIPPERMANN '34, MD, of Edina, writes that he had a busy month of June. He and his wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, and he had his fiftieth class reunion from the U. of Minnesota medical school.

JAMES W. KISSEL '38, a partner in the Chicago law firm of Sidley & Austin, is sharing his expertise as a faculty member for a continuing education program for attorneys on Illinois civil litigation.

JAMES S. VAUGHAN '38, Mequon, was elected chairman of the UW Foundation at its annual meeting in May. He succeeds NORMAN O. BECKER '40, MD'43, Fond du Lac, chairman since 1983.

RICHARD W. BRUST '45, vice president of taxes for 3M in St. Paul, is the new president of the Tax Association-Tax Institute of America.

Madison attorney GENE CALHOUN '47, '50, the first man to referee in four major college football bowls, was enshrined in the Madison Sports Hall of Fame in June. He officiated Big Ten football for eighteen years, and refereed the Rose Bowl games of '68, '76 and '80, the 1971 Cotton Bowl, the 1974 Sugar Bowl and the 1981 Orange Bowl. Since retirement, he is supervisor of Big Ten football officials.

C. BRUCE THOMAS '49, '51 of Door County and Paradise Valley, Arizona, retired as CEO of the Verex Corporation.

E. KENDALL WITTE '49, '70, with Oscar Mayer in the Madison office, has been promoted to product manager.

Milwaukee attorney LEONARD L. LOEB '50, '52, who was the charter president of the Wisconsin chapter of the American Academy of Matrimonial Lawyers, is now a charter member of the American chapter of the association on the international level. He is also editor in chief of the American academy's journal.

DONALD E. BOWMAN '52, an investment counselor in Baltimore, was elected to the board of the Maryland 4-H Club Foundation.

At Columbia University, I. BERNARD WEINSTEIN '52, MD'55 won a major award from the American Association for Cancer Research for outstanding contributions. He is a named professor of medicine and public health there, and director of its Comprehensive Cancer Center.

THOMAS T. BRUMM '53, who lives in Westport, Conn., is president and CEO of Philadelphia's Bruce (knitting mill) Industries.

Hallmark Cards, Inc., in Kansas City, promoted ROBERT D. FIRNHABER '57 to a group vice-presidency. He has been president of its Ambassador division, and retains that title.

That's "our" WAYNE LUKAS '57, '60, the country's top thoroughbred trainer, who entered "On The Line," "War," and "Capote" in the Kentucky Derby.

DONALD F. KAISER MA'58, director of independent study for UW Extension, won a Devoted Service award from the National University Continuing Education Association for his "outstanding, long-term contributions" to the field.

JAMES E. CHRISTENSON '58 moves from the University of Rochester, N.Y. to the University of Iowa in Iowa City as the new director of its physical plant.

ELMER F. FISHER '59 a partner in charge of Touche Ross & Co.'s Cleveland office, has been elected to its board.

DONALD R. RICHARDS '59, who retired from the Army as a colonel, heads a team supporting the Navy in designing and developing security systems and programs for the Trident missile system. Last year the American Society for Industrial Security gave him its Professional of the Year award for the Washington area.

Plug The Gap

The University Archives keeps two copies of all Badger Yearbooks, but its 1937 copies have mysteriously disappeared. If anyone will donate theirs, it will be greatly appreciated. Send C.O.D. (or prepaid, and you will be reimbursed for postage) to: UW Archives, Memorial Library, 728 State Street, Madison 53706.

continued

Badger Huddles

Before football games in strange towns amid unfriendly aliens, loyal Badgers set themselves apart to send positive thoughts to the gridiron. There is unbridled whoopee, often a cash bar, music and celebrities. Your presence will make it just about perfect.

Ann Arbor. October 3.
Pioneer High School athletic field across from university stadium. Beer and brats. Details in September issue.

Champaign. October 17.
Holiday Inn, 1505 N. Neil Street. 11 a.m.

W. LaFayette. October 31.
Days Inn (LaFayette), 400 Saga-more Pkwy. So. 11 a.m.

Minneapolis. November 14.
(Night game.)

At 10 a.m. at the Minnesota Athletic Club, the fortieth anniversary breakfast of the Twin Cities Badger Quarterback Club. Bob DeHaven '29, one of WCCO-Radio's alltime greats, will MC. By reservation, at \$11.95. Info. John Lamb '42, (612) 933-2291.

Pohle's Annual Badger Blast. 3-6 p.m., Mark VII Sales warehouse, St. Paul (near I-94/Vandalia exit). \$10 in advance, \$15 at door. No one under 21 admitted. For advance tickets, send check and SASE to David Reimer, 6129 Beard Ave. So., Edina 55410. The Pohle Blast is a fundraiser for scholarships and the new Dave McClain Practice Facility. For game tickets send separate check for \$15 plus \$1 by August 14 to Mr. Reimer. Further info: Dave Reimer (612) 929-9668 or Paul Pohle (612) 471-9338.

And before home games, come to the Copper Hearth in the Union South for WAA's Hometown Huddle. Normally, they start at 10:30 a.m., but we'll be there earlier if there's a change in the game time for national TV coverage. There's complimentary cranberry punch, coffee, Wisconsin cheeses, and a cash bar. Bucky and the cheerleaders always stop by, too.

Member News

60s-80s

Marquette University gave an award for distinguished professional achievement in engineering to DAVID A. KUEMMEL MS'60. He is Milwaukee's commissioner of public works.

Here on campus, geography professor DAVID WARD MS'62, PhD'63 has been named vice-president of the 5,000-member American Association of Geographers.

Chicago attorney MICHAEL A. WARNER '62 is co-author of the revised edition of *Employment Discrimination*, a practice handbook for lawyers, published by the Illinois Institute for Continuing Legal Education.

Insilco Corp. in Meriden, Conn. elected Gregory B. HOWEY '64 its EVP for administration and planning. He joined the firm in 1983 as VP of operations.

ROBERT D. LITTLE MS'64, PhD'72, chair of the department of library science at Indiana State University, was cited by the Association for Indiana Media Educators.

GAYLE MINDES MS'65 chaired the faculty senate at Chicago's Roosevelt University last year and has been promoted to associate professor of education.

JOSEPH A. MOLLICA MS'65, PhD'66 left Ciba-Geigy for the DuPont Company, Wilmington, Del., as director of pharmaceutical R&D.

The new chairman of Wisconsin's Employment Relations Commission is STEPHEN SCHOENFELD '65, '68 of Madison.

Among nine national recipients of the Boy Scouts of America Silver Antelope Award this year for their service to youth is WILLIE M. WALKER MS'65 of Germantown. He is a senior production engineer with Delco Electronics.

FRANKLIN Y. CHENG PhD'66 was given a Faculty Excellence award from the University of Missouri-Rolla, where he is a professor of civil engineering.

Our School of Nursing's Distinguished Alumnus Service Award went to MITZI DUX-

BURY '66, '70, '72, who is now dean of the College of Nursing at the University of Illinois-Chicago.

In late May, THOMAS KALINSKE '66, Playa del Rey, Calif., resigned as president of Mattel, Inc. The wire-service news story said he would become president and CEO of Universal Matchbox Group, Inc. in Moonachie, N.J.

LOIS E. PALUCKI '66 is a new VP at Chicago's Northern Trust Company. She's been with the bank since 1973 and is division manager for its software services.

The new president and CEO of Whirlpool Corporation, Benton Harbor, Mich., is DAVID R. WHITWAM '67. He has been vice-chairman of the board and chief marketing officer.

From 350 account executives with the Cleveland brokerage firm Prescott, Ball & Turben, FRANCIS BURKE '68 has been elected to its directors' advisory council. He joined the firm in 1977.

DALE A. COOPER MA'68 of Hinsdale joined Rogers & Co., a Des Plaines commercial real estate firm. He'll be vice-president of finance.

BRADFORD S. GILE MA'68, Belleville, has joined American Family Insurance here in its actuarial division. He has been with the state insurance department for thirteen years.

In New York, Investment Services for America promoted STEVEN S. KRAMER '68 to senior vice president and director of sales for the eastern division. He joined the firm in 1983.

MICHAEL D. FULWOOD '69, New York City, is now with Witco Corporation, a manufacturer of specialty chemical products, as its senior attorney.

The Wisconsin Society of Professional Engineers elected MICHAEL F. DAVY '69, La Crosse, as 1987 Engineer of the Year.

KWAME S. SALTER MS'70, with Oscar Mayer here since last year, has been promoted to manager of human resources selection and placement.

MUNIR CHERYAN MS'70, PhD'74, professor of food and biochemical engineering at the University of Illinois, Urbana, was presented with a recognition award from the Funk Foundation. It notes his "outstanding achievements and major contributions to agriculture through research, teaching, extension and public service."

JANET RUTH HELLER '71, '73 is now on the English faculty of Northern Illinois University in DeKalb. She earned her PhD from the University of Chicago this spring.

JAMES P. KENNEDY '71, Prospect Heights, Ill., has joined the Chicago office of Buck Consultants, a pension and employee-benefit firm.

MARJORIE SMELSTOR MA'71, PhD'75 left the administrative staff of the University of Texas-San Antonio to become dean of the College of Sciences and Humanities at Ball State, Muncie, Indiana.

Fannie Mae, the Government National Mortgage Association which "supports government housing objectives by establishing secondary markets for residential mortgages," has a new VP of community relations. She is HARRIET IVEY '72, who will work with development corporations in the Washington area.

Club Programs

Here is a reminder list of events after August 1 about which we have been informed by deadline. Clubs send detailed mailings to area alumni.

HOUSTON. August 15, Big Ten Beach Party (at Galveston Island). Contact: Carol Blohm, 495-6528.

NEW YORK: Sept. 17, Beer and Brat Picnic. Watch mail for time and place. Contact: Michael Liebow (h.) (212) 247-4364.

PORTLAND, ORE.: August 2, Brat Fest (Champoeg State Park, noon). Contact: Paul Extrom, 646-7912.

WASHINGTON: Sept. 20, Beer and Brat Picnic (Great Falls [Va.] Grange Hall, 3 p.m.). Contact: Rollie Finken, (o.) 724-7492, (h.) 448-0344.

CHARLES B. KNAPP MS/PhD'72 is the new president of the University of Georgia. He's been EVP at Tulane.

LEON WEINTRAUB PhD'73 is now on assignment with the State Department in Washington. He returned to the U.S. after posts in Colombia, Israel, Nigeria and Ecuador.

In La Crosse, the Trane Company promoted EUGENE E. LINSE '73 to manager of contract administration in the commercial systems group. He joined the firm in 1974.

ROGER H. NELSON MA'74 of Columbia Heights, Minn., is the new general manager of the Twin Cities region for Burlington Northern Railroad. He's been with the line since '70.

TERRIE NOLINSKE '75 has opened a private practice in OT and orthotics in Chicago. She has been elected to chair the physical disabilities special interest section of the American Occupational Therapy Association for a three-year term.

ARTHUR S. KIEFER '78 of Clovis, N.M., is promoted to roadmaster for the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe railway.

NANCY NESSLAR '78, consumer reporter at St. Petersburg's WTSP-TV, saw our Short Course item in the March issue about the novelty of three J-School classmates working together at an Austin, Minn. station. Well, says Nancy, WTSP boasts a Badger trio, too; her co-staffers are meteorologist JIM BRIHAN '79 and news photographer NELSON JONES x'80.

Army Capt. JOHN V. OLMSTAD '78 arrived for duty with the 196th Station Hospital, Belgium. He is a personnel officer.

For the next two years, mezzo-soprano KIT REUTER Foss '79, '82, Madison, is the official Young Artist in the opera category for the National Federation of Music Clubs. She won the title in Miami in April after taking firsts in state and Midwest-regional competitions. Included in her appearances under the federation's auspices will be an audition with the New York City Opera. Kit's husband Scott is director of the Wisconsin Singers.

Job Mart

Hire A Badger!

Aggressive, young MBA seeks position in sports mktg. Strong mgmt, acctg, finance bkgnd. Demonstrated superior analytical organizational and presentation skills. Member #8214.

Results-oriented BSEE '66; fourteen years in sls and mktg components to electronic OEMs. Seeks position with Midwstrn firm. Good with people, excellent record all aspects mkt dvlpmnt and product merchndng. Member #8215.

Prospective Employers: reply to member number, c/o Job Mart, Wisconsin Alumni Association, 650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706. Your letter will be forwarded unopened immediately from our offices

Alumni Association members are invited to submit their availability notice, in fifty words or less, for a one-time publication at no charge.

Army Capt. MARTIN D. CARPENTER '81 graduated from a nine-week arms-and-services-staff school at Ft. Leavenworth, Kansas, but the Army doesn't tell us his current assignment.

HEIDI MATTHEWS '81, now in her fifth year as athletic trainer and women's tennis coach at Northern State College in Aberdeen, S.D., was chosen as a trainer for the Pan American games to be held in Indianapolis in August.

Air Force Capt. PETER G. KANIKULA '82 is in pilot training at Vance AFB, Oklahoma.

In Milwaukee, Price Waterhouse promoted DAVID P. MURRAY '82, Cedarburg, to an audit managership.

VIRGINIA L. POLLOW '82 is now the medical services supervisor for American Family Insurance here in Madison. She joined the firm in 1983.

This spring, BONNIE J. BROWNLEE PhD'83, an assistant professor in Indiana U's School of Journalism, won its first \$10,000 fellowship for outstanding teaching. She joined the faculty in 1981.

Our former associate editor, CHRISTINE HACSKAYLO, and her husband C. L. CHESHIRE PhD'83 have moved with their young son from Craig, Alaska to Ketchikan, where C. L. is director of the city's Economic Development Center.

In Chicago, Golin/Harris Communications, Inc. promoted SUE GENGLER '83 to senior account exec.

KATHERINE L. MACKESEY '83 joined Oscar Mayer here as a programmer/analyst.

JANE C. MALONEY '84 has moved from Madison to Appleton where she is now an R&D chemist with Appleton Papers Inc.

In the Minneapolis office of the Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood investment firm, CHERYL POSNANSKY '84 is the new PR coordinator. Her duties include editing three employee publications.

First Lt. SCOTT A. BAUER '84 earned the Army Commendation Medal at Ft. Lewis, Wash. He is an executive officer with the 77th Armor. And his classmate, SCOTT B. BRAUNER, is now a first lieutenant in the Air Force, a strategic navigator and bombardier stationed at Mather AFB, California.

Spec. 4 ROXANNE L. BETT '85 was decorated with the Army Achievement Medal at Ft. Ord, Calif. She is a broadcast journalist with the 7th Infantry Division.

Marine 2nd Lt. JILL B. BECKER '86, after graduating from basic school at Quantico, Va., is a rifle platoon commander with the Fleet Marine Corps. The don't tell us where.

Second Lt. JOHN R. GRAY '86 is a pilot after graduation from Williams AFB, Arizona. □

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MEMORIES?



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Letters

The Clouded History . . .

First, let me say how thoroughly I relish receiving *The Wisconsin Alumnus* and its contents—every issue—with news and features of a vigorous and vital university.

This note is especially to commend the sleuthing and research which produced “The Short, Clouded History of a Man of Promise” (May/June). Once or twice during my days at UW I wondered who might have been the first black person to enroll. I never found the answer. Thanks for furnishing that answer now.

G. JAMES FLEMING '31
Cockesville, Md.

I found the article of more than passing interest. I would not have imagined you'd

have so many pointed inquiries, and I can sympathize with the archivist who is unable to record a facet of history because a statistic was not recorded. So be it.

But, since you have opened the door for “other firsts,” I have to wonder if I were the first black to receive a degree in pharmacy, or even a BS, for that matter. Race is not mentioned on my transcript, and I don't recall having any official pictures taken for a yearbook or anything else. Who was the first black admitted to med school? Other than track, who was the first to make a varsity team?

I would agree with Archivist Schermetzler; from the photo, I would say William Noland was black. From his autobiography, with at least seven years of education in a northern city under his belt four years before the state granted suffrage, he could well afford to believe

in an educational basis for its inception. I would think Mr. Noland could easily have lived in Edgartown without a second glance, since he would have been one of a kind. However, had he been determined, as suggested, not to be listed as a mulatto, failure would have been imminent, for his looks had given him away in Cottage City. He very well could have been “done in” rather than be just a suicide.

You have the makings of a novel here.

JAMES BUCHANAN '43
Chicago

. . . And Our Clouded Assumption

Not only was our geography less than accurate, but it would appear that we were too hasty in our assumption that William Noland might have been passing as white during the years of his visits to Cottage City, as the following correspondence indicates.—Ed.

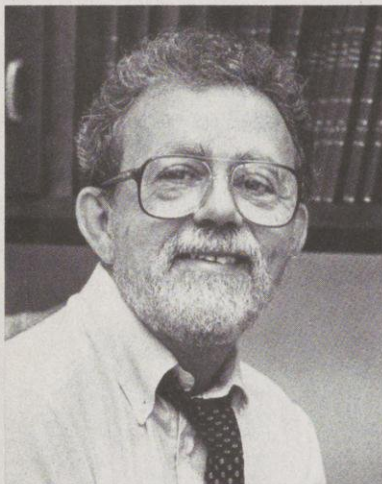
The story is a fine footnote to University history, and these minor points take nothing away from it.

Cottage City is not “down on the Cape” but on Martha's Vineyard. It was a part of Edgartown, first as Eastville, then Cottage City, which became a municipality in 1880, but since 1907, as Oak Bluffs, one of the three bigger communities on the island. Cottage City was not established “as a posh summer colony” but as a Methodist camp meeting ground. In the 1860s, the regulars built cottages to replace the original family tents—tiny Carpenter Gothic cottages, almost doll houses because they had to fit on the original tent sites. The cottages still stand, including one in shocking pink.

Oak Bluffs, a/k/a Cottage City, enjoyed an early tourist trade because it was easier for the steamers to dock there rather than in the somewhat constricted harbor at Edgartown. So Cottage City had a number of hotels and rooming houses, including Mrs. Lucy J. Smith's at No. 16 Kennebec Avenue, and liked to promote itself as the equal of Newport and Saratoga.

So much for historical fact. We do not want to quarrel with the Duke's County Historical Society, but let us toss out a possible theory vis a vis William Noland. According to *A Centennial History of Cottage City*, published by the Oak Bluffs Historical Commission, “it was in the years before the turn of the century

Something Like Goodbye



As I head into retirement of a sorts, I'm finding out what it must be like to make a parachute jump; the prospect is supposed to be exhilarating as awget-out, but at the last minute, I don't want to go. Nevertheless, I asked for it, so after nearly twenty years, this is the last issue I will edit.

I'm staying on the WAA staff, though. With a new boss, Susan Schwanz Pigorsch '80 as editor, I'll be called the Chief Writer (or by the tonier title Editorial Consultant, except that consultants only work when they feel like it, which isn't how it will work). Whatever, it's going to be great to be able to concentrate on one project at a time.

February 1, 1968—the day I joined WAA as editor—was only two weeks ago, as all of you over forty will understand. It was the time of anti-war activity on campuses all across the country, a grim time. But it ended, and things smoothed down. Since then there has been Merger, seven presidents/chancellors, miniskirts, shifting political winds, Hollywood filming on The Hill, Nobel prizewinners and the Bud Song. Such words as “exciting,” and “stimulating” are used constantly when people from the campus talk about the campus, but if those words become trite, it's because there aren't new ones to describe the passages effecting a great university. If there is an ongoing editorial frustration, it is that there's no way to cover adequately all the—yes, exciting and stimulating—subjects we might.

And there are memories of terrific people too numerous to mention, but the list of which has to be headed by the club leaders and the directors and officers of WAA. What a great bunch! And the kids who spend time around our offices and make noise and are a delight—the Wisconsin Singers, the members of our Student Board and those who just drop by. And you, who have made us reach to keep *Wisconsin Alumnus* as sprightly as we possibly can. Thank you, one and all, for making two decades so interesting.

Tom Murphy '49

that a number of boarding houses began to flourish catering to exclusively Black clientele. The first was on lower Circuit Avenue in a house that had been moved out of the Campground. It was run by Mrs. Anthony Smith. . . . And Oak Bluffs, more than other Island towns, has had a history of being an ethnically mixed community." Oak Bluffs now has a very upscale black summer community. (See the recent book by Lena Horne's daughter.) Our observation has been that Oak Bluffs and the Vineyard Gazette are unobtrusively color blind and it does not seem likely that Cottage City was the "rigidly restricted summer colony" you called it. William Noland may well have been in the vanguard of today's real-but-not-all-that-visible community.

ANNE (BURKART '41, '74) and JOHN SHORT '41
Madison

We forwarded the Shorts' letter to Arthur Railton of the Dukes County (Mass.) Historical Society, who had helped us so much in finding the records of Mr. Noland's death and with whom we had telephone conversations preceding his letter quoting those records. Here is his reply.

(When we spoke on the phone) I did not intend to say that there were no blacks in Edgartown in 1890, as you cite me as saying. If I said so, I misspoke. There were blacks living here and some visiting as summer folk at that time, but there was no integration.

In our journal *The Intelligencer* (August 1984), an article by Adelaide M. Cromwell, director of Afro-American Studies at Boston University, on the subject of blacks coming here for vacations, stated: "Until recent times no Black was known to have owned a cottage on the Camp Ground or even to have been welcome there as guests. So strict was this policy that, according to one source, the first guest house in Oak Bluffs open to Blacks was run by Mrs. Anthony Smith, and though originally a cottage on the Camp Grounds, it had to be moved outside before Blacks could occupy it."

The Cottage City Directory of 1897 has this entry: "Smith, Mrs. Lucy J., prop., Daisy Cottage, 18 Kennebec Avenue."

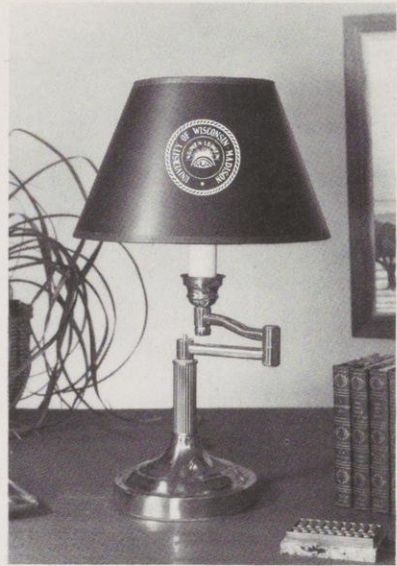
This is the rooming house where William Noland died. It was outside the Camp Grounds. In our telephone conversation I may have said there were no blacks in the Camp Ground in 1890 or, if I didn't, that is what I should have said.

Certainly, Noland in 1890 was in "the vanguard of today's community," as Mr. Short states.

ARTHUR R. RAILTON
Edgartown, Mass.

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Deaths

Names in capital letters are those on student records. Women's married names appear in parentheses. This list is limited to those whose death has been confirmed as occurring no more than two years ago.

The Early Years

NEITZEL, ANNA LOUISE '12, Racine, in April.
EDMONDS, CHARLES CRAWFORD '15, '18, '27, Ft. Lauderdale, in February.
PLEUSS, ANITA V. (Nelson) '16, Thousand Oaks, Calif., in April.
HUSSISSIAN, KHOREN L. '18, '21, Barrington, Ill., last October.
SHEPARD, CHESTER E. '18, La Canada, Calif., in March.
WALKER, Wm. A. '18, '26, Madison, in April.
CARLSON, MARGERY C. MS'20, PhD'26, Lake Bluff, in 1985.
HALL, LAURENCE W. '20, '22, Madison, in April.
HAHN, AGATHA HELEN (Kessenich) '20, Madison, in March.
RYAN, MADGE IRENE (Rich) '20, Madison, in May.
FORD, HENRY M. '21, Madison, in March.
LIVINGSTON, KENNETH E. '21, Tuscaloosa/Portales, N.M., in February.
PARKIN, CHARLES ARLEIGH '21, El Paso/Madison, in April.
SCHWARTZ, CHARLES F. '21, Rockford, in March.
TOMLINSON, HELEN '21, New Braunfels, Texas, in March.
ATWOOD, JOHN THOMAS '22, Horseheads, N.Y., in April.
AHERN, DOROTHY FRANCES (Gnewuch) '22, Fond Du Lac, in March.
FIDDYMENT, ALICE MARTHA '22, Lockport, Ill., in February.
KNUDSON, RUTH O. '22, La Crosse, in March.
SPEAR, BYRON H. '22, Tomahawk, in April.
HEFT, CARROLL RAHN '23, Racine, in January.
KLEINHEINZ, FRANK ALEXANDER '23, Madison, in April.
TROWBRIDGE, FREDERICK N. '23, '25, Green Bay, in March.
BEARDSLEY, VERNON C. '24, Whitewater, in March.
COATES, JOSEPHINE M. (Marshall) '24, Belfast, Maine, in December.
FATHAUER, MARGARET (Baird) '24, Scottsdale, in March.
GOLDSMITH, WALTER JOEL '24, Milwaukee, last November.
HELBLER, HERBERT H. '24, Appleton, in March.
OAKFORD, CALVIN C. '24, Peoria, in February.
STEIGER, SOPHIE (Roth) '24, Neenah, in May.
WARREN, FRANCES HULL (Baker) '24, San Diego, in April.
ZOERB, DONALD V. '24, '32, Sarasota, in 1986.
BAUDER, RUSSELL STICKNEY MS'25, PhD'33, Sun City, in March.

BENNETT, MARTIN T. '25, '35, Alexandria, Va., in May.
DONOVAN, MARGARET (Olson) '25, Madison, in May.
GIBSON, HARLEY L. '25, '26, Madison, in March.
GINGERICH, EURA MARIE (Kukor) '25, Clearwater, Fla., in April.
GUILD, ELLIOTT W. '25, Campbell, Calif., in February.
HIRSIG, MILDRED E. (Perrodin) '25, Chatsworth, Calif., in 1985.
KELLER, MARTHA MARGARET (Ralph) '25, Sun City/Manitowoc, in March.
METZ, FRANCES ROSINA (Long) '25, Battle Creek, in April.
BALDWIN, RAYMOND M. '26, MD'28, Beloit, in March.
KREBS, LESTER JOHN '26, West Allis, in March.
LEENHOUTS, RUTH GERTRUDE (Porter) '26, Grand Rapids, in December.
NELSON, PAUL MAURITZ '26, Dayton, in March.
SENTY, LESTER ANTON '26, Independence, Wis., in March.
WHEELER, ROBERT MURRAY '26, Ft. Lauderdale, in January.
ALK, ISADORE GEORGE '27, Pompano Beach, in March.
BACKUS, OTTO A. '27, MD'29, Tucson, in November.
DANIELS, Rev. ARTHUR TRUEMAN '27, '28, Bemidji, in December.
DELWICHE, ANTHONY JOSEPH '27, Sun Prairie, in March.
MCCOY, MARGUERITE '27, Eagle River, in April.
SISSON, HARRY McCALL '27, Sarasota, last September.
SULLIVAN, WILLIS GREGORY '27, Milwaukee, in May.
TEARE, BENJAMIN RICHARD '27, '28, Albany, N.Y., in March.
WHITE, MARY EDNA '27, Ft. Walton Beach, Fla., in February.
WRIGHT, HAROLD EMERSON '27, Phoenix, in February.

COURVILLE, GLADYS EVELYN (Rasmussen) '28, Madison, in March.
MCCULLOUGH, DOROTHY (Gallagher) '28, Dallas, in January.
SARF, CHARLES T. '28, Shullsburg, in April.
SCHROEDER, WILLIAM T. '28, '29, Lake Forest, in January.
VOGEL, HENRY EUGENE '28, MD, Boca Raton, in 1986.
ANDERSON, ARTHUR B. '29, PhD'33, Chico, Calif., last October.
BAUMANN, FRED W. '29, '31, Racine, in April.
BLOXDORF, WALTER R. x'29, Kenosha, in April.
DOERINGSFELD, NORMA x'29, Madison, in May.
EGGERT, CHESTER LEE '29, Dublin, Ga., in March.
HANSEN, HORACE JOHN '29, MD'31, Sheboygan Falls, last September.
HERING, EUGENE RUDOLPH '29, MD, Lakeside, Calif., in April.
KLATT, WESLEY EVANS '29, Sun City, in April.
OISETH, ALICE J. (Weesner) '29, '45, Minneapolis, in February.
PARISH, FRED ARTHUR '29, MD, So. Yarmouth, Mass., last October.
THRONSON, LOWELL T. '29, Madison, in April.

30s-40s

BADE, ARNO HERMAN '30, '41, Madison, in April.
BREITENBACH, CASPER H. '30, Madison, in May.
CHASE, NELLIE MAE (Anderson) '30, Chico, Calif., in December.
COWLEY, MILFORD A. '30, '31, '33, La Crosse, last August.
DOUDNA, QUINCY V. MS'30, PhD'48, Charleston, Ill., in April.
SEIFERT, HAZEL LEONE (Jautz) '30, Madison, in March.
THOMSON, HELEN ELIZABETH (Workinger) '30, Marshfield, in April.
VRADENBURG, BUELAH I. (Peck) '30, Cherokee Village, Ark., in 1986.
WAGGERSHAUSER, ROBT. K. '30, Naples, N.Y., in 1986.
BOHN, ELMER V. '31, Sturgeon Bay, last September.
BOYD, GEORGE LUNT '31, MD, Kaukauna, last September.
GALLAGHER, ANN M. '31, Madison, in May.
GEHRKE, HARRY BENNY '31, Stevens Point, in March.
KEMP, FRANK F. x'31, Whitefish Bay, in January.
NELSON, PAUL H. x'31, Cardiff-by-the-Sea, Calif., in February.
NIEBUHR, HARLAN BRISTOL '31, Eau Claire/Holiday, Fla., in April.
PORTER, BENJAMIN T. '31, Daphne, Alabama, in 1986.
STAMM, RUTH ALICE (Pautsch) '31, Brookfield, Wis., in January.



MEMORIAL GIFTS

We encourage memorial gifts to the University in honor of deceased alumni, faculty and friends. They should be sent to the UW Foundation at 702 Langdon Street, Madison 53706, and may be designated for any area or activity of the University. Donors are asked to give the name and address of the deceased's next of kin, if available, so that the Foundation can advise him or her of your thoughtfulness. Alumni who wish to be so honored after death should be sure to inform their family in advance for obituary purposes. Information for permanent, endowed memorials is available from the Foundation.

TAYLOR, FRANCES HELEN (Bushby) '31, San Diego, in February.
 BUFTON, RAY EVAN '32, Oxford, Wis., in March.
 HARDIMAN, PERCY STEPHEN x'32, Hartland, president of the Wisconsin Farm Bureau Federation from 1958 to 1968; in April.
 RUTTENBERG, JEROME JAY '32, '33, '34, Lexington, Ky., in April.
 BAIRD, RONALD JOHN MS'33, Philadelphia, in 1986.
 EICHINGER, ERWIN CHARLES MS'33, Oshkosh, in March.
 GARMAN, PHILLIP LEWIS '33, '34, Urbana, in 1986.
 LYNNAUGH, FRANCIS B. '33, '46, Madison, in April.
 PERLSON, EDUARDE F. '33, Milwaukee, in April.
 COHEN, WILBUR J. '34, Austin, Texas, in May while on a visit to Korea. Cohen, a New Deal Democrat, was one of the creators of the Social Security system while employed by the Committee on Economic Security under FDR and Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins. While he was teaching at the University of Michigan, President John Kennedy named him assistant secretary of Health, Education and Welfare in 1961; he moved up to head the program seven years later.
 CRIGHTON, JAY CIE '34, Garrett Park, Md., in January.
 HABERKORN, THEODORE LAWRENCE '34, '35, Port Richey, Fla., in February.
 OLSON, OSCAR CHARLES '34, MD'36, Spokane, in February.
 JEGLUM, MYRON EDWARD '35, '66, Monroe, in April.
 PORTER, FAYE EVA (Ludden) '35, Fond Du Lac, in April.
 ROBINSON, FLORENCE MILDRED (Zernov) '35, '50, Chicago, in March.
 BARNSTEIN, NORMAN JOHN '36, '37, MD, Malone, Wis., in March.
 GELATT, JAMES SEWARD '36, Genoa, Ill., in 1985.
 HARKER, FORREST L. MPH'36, Madison, in May.
 McLANE, KATHRYN ELIZABETH (Charlson) MA'36, Madison, in May.
 SCHMIDT, MERCEDES THERESA (Pinney) '36, Hilbert, Wis., last September.
 SAX, MILTON MARCUS '36, '37, Milwaukee, in April.
 CARLSON, LAWRENCE W. '37, Wisconsin Rapids, in February.
 DOYLE, JAMES EDWARD '37, Madison, federal judge for this district since 1965; in April. Memorials to Class of 1937 fund (He was class president), c/o UW Foundation, 702 Langdon Street, Madison 53706.
 LUCOFF, LOUIS RENE '37, Milwaukee, in February.
 SOMERVILLE, PHILIP JAMES '37, Madison, in May.
 BLICKENSDEFER, PHILIP S. MS'38, Cincinnati, last August.
 KIENDL, OSCAR GEORGE '38, Bloomingdale, Ill., in March.
 WALLACE, NORMAN BRUCE '38, Muncie, Ind., in February.
 NILSSON, WALFORD T. '39, Oxford, Mich., in 1985.
 NYE, Rev. WARREN EDWARD MA'39, PhD'45, Dubuque, in 1986.

WATSON, GERALD E. '39, Kenosha, in February.
 BROWN, MANNY '40, Racine, in April.
 GERHARDT, ROBERT WM. '40, '49, '55, Columbia, Mo., in February.
 SCHARER, EDWARD B. MPH'40, Lynwood, Calif., in November.
 SCHMIDT, WM. ALBERT '40, Pasco, Wash., in March.
 THAYER, ROBERT A. '40, Arlington, Va., in April.
 BOSMAN, LOUIS PHILIP MPH'41, Green Bay/Milwaukee, in April.
 HUTCHINSON, LOIS ELIZABETH '41, Green Bay, in March.
 MILLER, RICHARD KIRK '41, '46, Houston, in January.
 MUEHL, Wm. HERMAN '41, Madison, in March.
 TEMPAS, CORNELIUS J. '41, Paradise Valley, Ariz., in May.
 HULBERT, HUGH M. PhD'42, Wilmette, in March.
 JOHNSON, ROY H. '42, Deerfield, Ill., in March.
 KEMP, GRETCHEN ALISE MA'42, Bloomington, Ind., in April.
 LAWTON, ANN (Timm) '42, Miami/Madison, in March.
 OATES, PHOEBE M. (Knobloch) MA'42, Albuquerque, in April.
 OLSON, EDITH (Schreiber) '42, Waunakee/Crestview, Fla., in February.
 STECKLING, DOROTHEA (Wilhoit) '42, Longview, Wash., in January.
 JACKLIN, BETTY ARLENE (Romeis) '44, Stateline, Nev., in March.
 VOLLMER, ARTHUR FRANK '44, Miamisburg, Ohio, in February.
 BLANKENBURG, HENRY AUGUST '46, Madison, in March.
 FRANK, LOREN SPENCE '47, Wautoma, in May.
 FROSH, BERNICE S. (Brenner) '47, Rockville, Md., last October.
 HROBSKY, ARTHUR EDWARD '47, '49, Barrington, in March.
 LOHR, KATHRYN RICE (Beach) MS'47, Belleville, in April.
 RISTOLA, EUGENE GUSTAV '47, Cedar Rapids, in March.
 RUST, PHILIP CAMERON '47, Noblesville, Ind., in March.
 TILLMAN, ROBERT A. '47, Milwaukee, in 1986.
 BORCHARDT, JACK ADOLPH PhD'48, Ann Arbor, in March.
 HULL, ROBERT JOHN MS'48, Madison, in March.
 MAHER, ROBERT FRANCIS '48, '50, '58, Kalamazoo, in March.
 BLUNT, MARGARET EMMA '49, Miami Springs, Fla., in 1986.
 BREMER, ELVIN M. '49, MD'51, Covina, Calif., in 1985.
 HEPPE, RUTH CATHERINE (Tierney) '49, Tempe, in March.
 KINSMAN, KATHARINE STEVENS (Hornseth) MS'49, Springfield, Ohio, in April.
 MOEN, GENE RUSSELL '49, McFarland, in April.
 MURRAY, WILLIAM F. '49, Madison, last August.
 PFEIFFER, BENJAMIN MS'49, Seward, Neb., in February.
 ROSENTHAL, JOANNE BEVERLY (Younger) '49, Roscoe, Ill., in January.

50s-80s

DEKEUSTER, THOMAS V. '50, Las Vegas, in February.
 EVERILL, ELLA M. (Julian) MS'50, Janesville, in April.
 KOSTERMAN, JEROME W. '50, Amberg, in March.
 LOWNEY, ROBERT EDWARD PhD'50, Bozeman, Mont., in April.
 MALLON, IVAN ROBERT '50, Ingleside, Ill., in 1985.
 PINCHAR, JOHN JAMES '50, Wauwatosa, in April.
 EBEL, RALPH HENRY '51, Oshkosh, in April.
 EISENACH, ROBERT '51, Waukesha, in March.
 SCHMIDT, EDWARD W. '51, Madison, in May.
 SILL, WEBSTER H. PhD'51, Vermillion, S.D., in February.
 COSTERISAN, ALFREDA BELLE MS'52, Amado, Ariz., in 1986.
 PAYNE, DOROTHY ELLEN (Brower) MS'52, Madison, in May.
 SINHA, SHYANAL KUMAR MS'52, PhD'58, Madison, in May.
 ZAHRT, MARY LOUISE (Remick) '52, Green Bay, in January.
 RUNZHEIMER, RUFUS EMERSON '53, Rochester, Wis., in February.
 GOLLIN, DAVID ARMIN '54, Milwaukee, in April.
 THIEL, RICHARD GORDON '54, '57, Middleton, in March.
 KRAMER, RALPH ARTHUR MS'55, Kiel, in April.
 NIEHOFF, ROGER DARTON '55, MD'58, Boulder, Colo., in May.
 TAVES, WAYNE G. '57, Tampa, last October.
 WIESNER, WM. JOHN '57, Arcadia, Calif., in March.
 HELFENBEIN (a/k/a LEE), PHYLLIS MS'58, Madison, in March.
 CONSTANCE, FRANKLIN ROGERS MS'59, Westfield, Wis., in February.
 JENIK, ALLAN RICHARD '59, Naperville, in April.
 MALONEY, WAYNE MATTHEW MS'59, Peshtigo, in April.
 GAUGER, RONALD R. '60, '61, '65, '74, Duluth, in April.
 HOLMBERG, KAREN LUISE (Salen) '60, Arvada, Colo., last October.
 LAFFEY, JAMES MICHAEL '60, Stoughton, in March.
 NOBLES, WM. LOUIS '61, Wisconsin Rapids, in April.
 ROEKER, ERNEST A. '61, Lake Geneva, in 1985.
 GREENWOOD, MARY NELL MS'62, PhD'63, Denver, in November.
 COOLEY, LYNN ELLEN '63; See STEPHENSON, below.
 WOLLUM, LAVERN BYRON MS'63, Eau Claire, last August.
 FRANK, DEANNA LEE (Kammerud) '64, Rockford, in March.
 THOMPSON, LEWAYNE M. '64, Madison, in April.
 HOGAN, WM. FRANCIS MS'66, Monroe, in April.
 STEPHENSON, CHARLES R. '66, his wife LYNN (COOLEY) '63 and their 14-year-old son of New London, Wis., in the crash of their private plane in Middleton, in June.

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Deaths continued

TARGOWSKI (PYTKOWSKI-TARGO), Stanislaw MS'79, PhD'70, Buffalo, in November.
MCKELVEY, DEXTER C. R. '71, Stevens Point, in March.
DOWNS, JAMES MITCHELL '72, '74, Sitka, Alaska, presumed dead in a missing helicopter, in March.
YORK, SUSAN C. (Stensberg) '72, Madison, in March.
GILLIS, DONALD C. '73, Minneapolis, in April.
BIRSCHBACH, WAYNE JOSEPH '74, New York City, in March.
GICHERT, MARK JOHN '74, '78, MD'80, Madison, in March.
REYNOLDS, DAVID HEWSON '77, Los Angeles, in March.
COWLES, THOMAS J. '78, Vernon Hills, Ill., in May.
WALKER, GEORGE E. MD'79, Hollywood, in 1986.
BOLTON, RICHARD DREGNE '83, Janesville, in May.
SANDRIDGE, DOUGLAS F. '83, Huntsville, Ala., in April.
ROLING, SHERRIE LYNN MA'84, Platteville, last September.
WU, BENJAMIN '84, '86, Madison, in April.

Faculty and Friends

Emeritus Comp. Lit. Prof. HAZEL STEWART ALBERSON PhD'35, Washington, Iowa, in April. She was on the faculty from 1932–64 and was widely known as a lecturer, for her “Great Books” program on WHA radio, and as co-editor, with the late Philo Buck, of *An Anthology of World Literature*.

Emer. Prof. HENRY H. BAKKEN '22, '24, on the agricultural economics faculty and in work with the Extension from 1924 to retirement in 1966; in Madison in March.

Prof. KATHRYN E. BEACH MS'47, on the faculty of the School of Family Resources and Consumer Sciences; in Madison in April. She joined that faculty after receiving her master's and was associate dean of admissions in the school from 1975. Memorials in her name to the UW Foundation (see box).

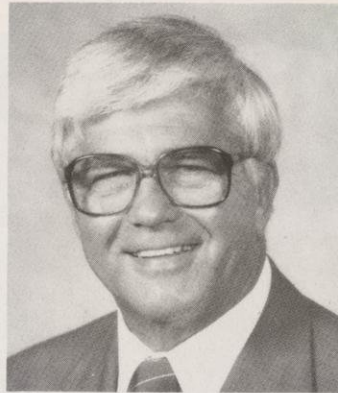
We apologize for the delay in reporting the death, in February, of **D. DOUGLAS DALES**, in Madison, at age 64. From 1956 to retirement in 1986, he was assistant secretary to the faculty.

History Prof. HARVEY GOLDBERG '43, PhD'51, in Madison in May, a faculty member since 1963. A specialist in European social history, he was an antic lecturer who often got a standing ovation at the conclusion of a class during which he had danced, pulled his hair and clutched his head while denouncing traditional social values.

BEN LAWTON '44, MD'46, Marshfield, in May. He had been a member of the Board of Regents for eleven years, serving two terms as its president. He had headed the Marshfield Clinic for seven years. Memorials for medical school scholarships to the UW Foundation (see box).

Emer. Prof. ROLAND A. RAGATZ '20, '23, '31, longtime chemical engineering faculty member and chair of the department for sixteen years; in Madison in June. □

On Wisconsin



By **ARLIE M. MUCKS, JR.** '43
Executive Director

A Salute to Editor Tom Murphy

It has been said before, but it's worth repeating: the success of an organization such as ours is dependent on (1) quality volunteers, (2) adequate financing, (3) an effective program and (4) a highly professional staff. This month I dedicate my column to a key member of our highly professional staff, Tom Murphy. After editing *Wisconsin Alumnus* for more than nineteen years, this month Tom moves from that desk to the position of chief writer and editorial consultant.

Tom, who earned his journalism degree here in 1949, joined us during some difficult years for the University. We were making national headlines with the student riots. One of his earliest features, in 1969, was “They Never Tried That Stuff in My Day,” and it was an important step in explaining the University's authority under federal law, so different from the days of *in loco parentis* which many angry alumni demanded under pain of turning their back on us. The editorial challenge of those years—to present a positive yet objective view of the University—would have presented an impossible test to the skills of most editors, yet Tom accepted the challenge with enthusiasm.

Each year CASE—the Council for Advancement and Support of Education—judges publications of its member organizations, usually from something like 1,400 schools. In the years in which we've entered *Wisconsin Alumnus* under Tom's editorship, it won a Top Ten rating twice and a Top Twenty three times. On our walls hang citations from Time-Life for magazine improvement, from Newsweek for our handling of University involvement in national affairs, from Harper's Magazine for Tom's favorite among the stories he's written, the tale of Gertrude Stein's visit to

campus in the '30s. He won campus kudos for presenting a photo-feature on the problems of a wheelchair student; he brought dozens of you into service when the authors of the Dictionary of American Regional English asked for your help with some sticklers. You had a fine time with his report on his blind-alley “exposé” of Sinclair Lewis's aborted stay on campus and with his review of small stories on many future big names, taken from the pages of the magazine between 1926 and 1955. Tom has written about a range of subjects from Dr. Fritz Bach's first bone marrow transplant here to our Rural Art Program under the nation's first artist-in-residence. He looked into the mystery-behind-the-mystery of our football great Pat O'Dea, he helped a scientist-author bring you the disheartening study of cheating in research, he gave you stories on “water pollution panic,” on the fun and work that goes into the popular Wisconsin Singers, and, most recently, helped discover (we think) the University's first black student.

The list is long and varied, one reason being that Tom argues, privately and in talks to CASE meetings, that an alumni publication cannot expect readership solely on the basis of loyalty. He contends that we must compete with all the publications that come into your homes, and that we must do that by being as interesting, objective and entertaining as limited staffs and budgets will permit. That goal and the way he has carried it out has won him the affectionate title of “dean of editors” among his colleagues, particularly in the Big Ten. And we believe it has helped us achieve an all-time record number of members this past year.

It will be a pleasure to have this loyal staff member assume a primary writing role for the *Alumnus*. As staff, we sense his excitement for sharing with you the subjects he'll now have the time to write about in the depth that his many other editorial duties have precluded. We are confident that in reading future issues, your pride in alma mater will be renewed. Thanks, Tom, for providing the inspiration and expertise essential for a quality alumni publication. □

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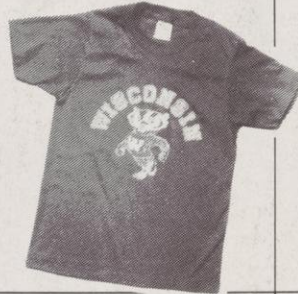
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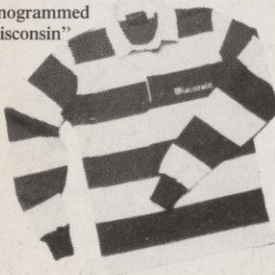
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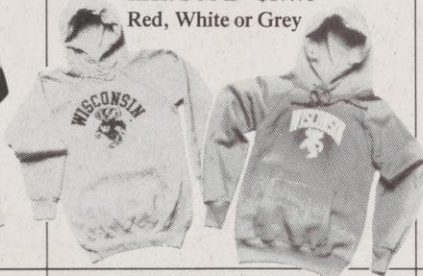
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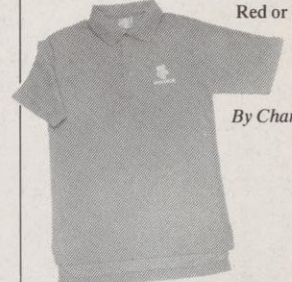
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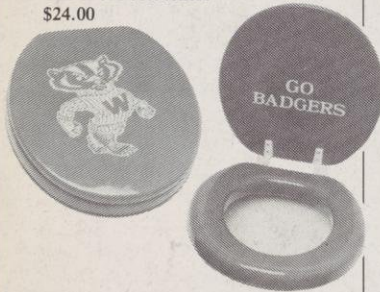
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