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ALUMINUS

January/February 1988



JEAN MOSS '67 • The Art of Celebrity Photography

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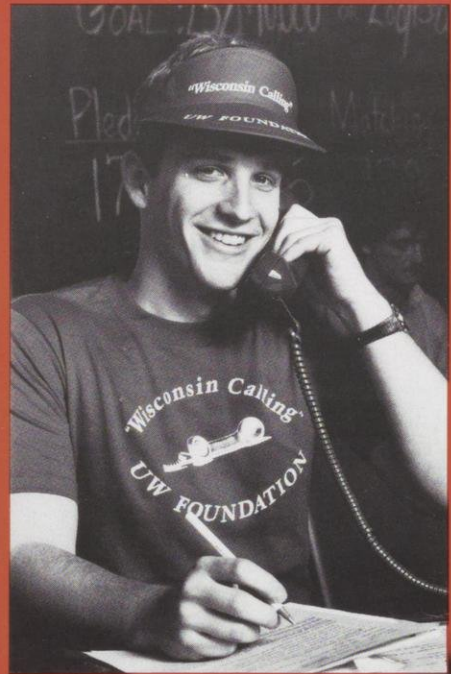
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WISCONSIN

ALUMNUS

The magazine for alumni and friends
of the UW-Madison

Volume 89 • Number 2 • January/February 1988

Features

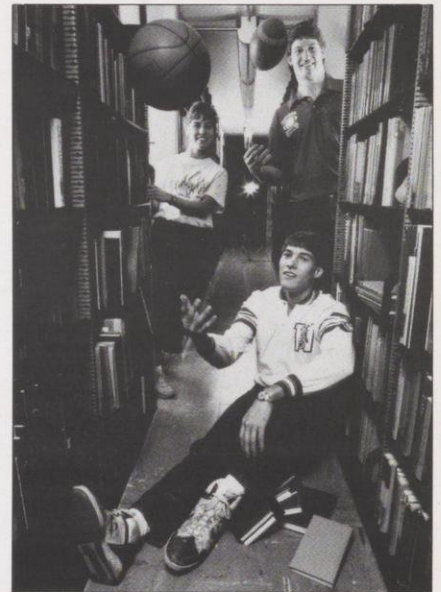
- THE WINDS OF CHANGE**/by David Tenenbaum MA '87 12
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Cover

As a former student in Asian theater, photographer Jean Moss '67 couldn't resist taking this self-portrait with sumo wrestler (he's actually a Los Angeles model). The set was originally devised for an ad for Kohler Generators.

WAA WISCONSIN
ALUMNI ASSOCIATION

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What's Happened to the Possible Dream?

BY MARY ROUSE
Dean of Students

Your article in the November/December 1987 issue, "What's Happened to the Possible Dream?," addressed the minority/majority concerns on campus in a fair and accurate way. As the new Dean of Students, I would like to add a few thoughts.

Understanding and celebrating cultural diversity has always been one of my highest priorities. The negative side of this concept is discrimination and prejudice. Every day in our society we are bombarded with examples of one negative "ism" or another—racism, anti-Semitism, sexism—or with the negative labeling of groups such as fraternities or, in my case, university administrators. Too often, false assumptions are made, rumors circulate, and misinformation abounds.

The highly publicized racist incidents of last spring and this fall on campus have painfully reminded all of us here of the complexity of achieving full civil rights for all our citizens. Some of us mistakenly believed that we had pro-

gressed further than, in fact, we have on the road to equality. Thanks to many activist students, especially the Black Student Union, we are now in an intense period of reexamining our commitment in this area as an institution. Through the Holley Report (the report of the Steering Committee on Minority Affairs) as well as through recommendations from committees such as the Faculty Senate Committee on the Academic Affairs of Minority/Disadvantaged Students, the new chancellor will translate our strong commitment into new initiatives this spring. Our goal is to provide a comprehensive response regarding racism, prejudice, and discrimination to the university community.

I have come to understand the need for those of us in the majority to assume leadership. If our goal is to achieve full civil rights, we must all work to eliminate racism, prejudice, and discrimination. All too often, students, faculty, and staff of color are expected to carry the burden for problems that we, the majority, have created.

We are facing two formidable challenges. First, the available pool of minority students, faculty, and staff from which we can recruit is small within the state. Therefore it is imperative that we recruit minorities from around the nation. Second, many of our majority students have little or no contact with those from cultures and backgrounds different from their own. The UW System is exploring ways to help increase the available pools of minority students and faculty. On our UW-Madison campus, faculty, staff, and students are now considering how we can best work to prepare students to function successfully in a multicultural world.

Within the student body, many majority students have established groups and organizations to address racism. This development is heartening to me. I also see many students of color working hand in hand with their peers, lending an important perspective to these recently formed groups.

As the new Dean of Students, my staff and I are already in the planning stages

of initiatives that will enable us to better recruit, retain, and graduate students of color. We're also working with students one-on-one to get them better connected to the resources and programs that are currently available to them at this university, such as tutoring, orientation sessions, and financial aid. At the same time, we're committed to sensitizing our majority students about the richness and diversity students different from themselves bring to this campus and to our nation.

I value the thoughts of our alumni. If you have comments or ideas related to this subject that you would like to share with me, please let me know. Thank you.

Mary Rouse
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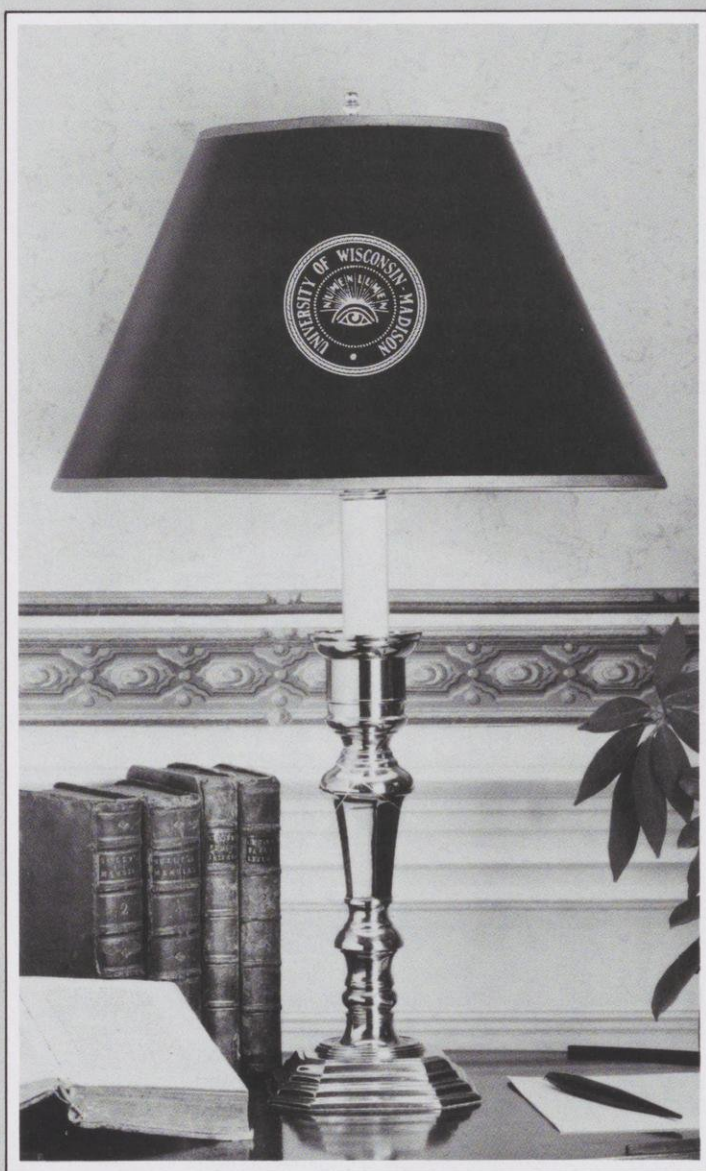
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- The traditional white candlestick, held by the solid brass candelabrum, is reminiscent of an earlier time while denoting the lamp's classic character.
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UW ARCHIVES



History of UW Housing

Student housing here wasn't always based on supply-and-demand. Instead, its early history was intricately entwined with the personalities, goals and even the religious views of university presidents of the time, says a new book by two campus historians.

The seventy-four-page paperback, *A History of Housing at the University of Wisconsin*, is written by Barry Teicher and John W. Jenkins of the UW History Project. For several years the team has been occupied in research for the third volume of the Curti-and-Carstensen history, which covered the university through 1925.

One of the more unique housing controversies began during the Civil War years, when the first handful of women students arrived. President-elect Paul A. Chadbourne was against the idea of educating women. In fact, he accepted the post only with the agreement that if females were admitted, they would be considered separate from the university and virtually isolated. They were, but the men had to give them South Hall as "Ladies College." (So violently opposed to women students was Chadbourne, according to Teicher and Jenkins, that when the first class was ready to receive bachelor's degrees in 1869, he balked on the grounds that "bachelor" is a masculine noun. It didn't work.) In the fall of 1871—after Chadbourne was out of office—the eighty-eight women students vacated South Hall for their new college cum home at the corner of Park Street and University Avenue. (It was known as Ladies Hall but in 1900, Acting President Edward Birge, with a twinkle in his eye, had the building renamed in honor of Chadbourne.)

It wasn't until after the turn of the century that Charles R. Van Hise, at his inauguration in 1904, was able to announce a progressive plan for construction of buildings that would provide reasonably equal facilities for women—including comfortable dorms and recreation areas.

In addition to the early years, the book details housing developments through World War I, the Depression, and the Second World War and its subsequent enrollment boom. It can be purchased for \$8 by writing the Office of University Housing, Slichter Hall, 625 Babcock, UW, Madison, WI 53706.

Up-and-Away for UW Inventions

NASA has plans for four large space science missions and UW-born equipment will play a major role in three of them, says the chief of the space agency's astronomy branch. He adds that "no other university has that many."

In June, 1989, the Hubble Space Telescope will be launched aboard a shuttle and placed into orbit 320 miles above the earth. It's the size of a boxcar, cost \$2.1 billion, and will carry six important scientific instruments. One of them is our High-Speed Photometer, a \$10-million device that acts as a kind of sophisticated light meter to detect rapidly pulsating stars, neutron stars and, possibly, black holes. In addition, our campus scientists had a part in developing two other instruments for this load, the Wide Field Planetary Camera and the High-Resolution Spectrograph.

Later that same month Astro 1 will go up. Among its three telescopes will be WUPPE, the Wisconsin Ultraviolet Photo-Polarimeter Experiment, an 800-pound telescope that will sample polarized ultraviolet light from objects in space.

In October '89 the planetary probe Galileo will be launched on its voyage to Jupiter. When it arrives six years later, in 1995, it will deploy an entry probe that carries the Net Flux Radiometer, designed in part here. It's intended to sample solar and thermal radiation as it descends through the dense Jovian atmosphere.

There's a fourth UW-Madison instrument, the Diffuse X-ray Spectrometer. This one isn't yet scheduled on NASA's manifest but, says our physicist Wilton T. Sanders, he has hopes it will be launched

in 1992. He helped design and build the twin \$5-million X-ray detectors.

Astronomy professor Kenneth H. Nordsieck is slated to fly aboard the shuttle on one of two planned Astro missions as a payload specialist.

Depression Needn't Grow with Age

Women aged fifty and older are "amazingly resilient" to life's stresses, according to a study by psychiatry researchers here. "Our research contradicts the common belief that women in this age group are 'lonely little old ladies,'" says Marilyn Essex PhD, an associate scientist. Nearly 500 women have been studied in the project, begun in 1978 by the Wisconsin Psychiatric Research Institute and the Women's Studies Research Center.

Essex and psychiatrist Marjorie Klein began it as an investigation of risk factors for depression, but soon broadened their focus to how older women cope with stress.

"We want to emphasize the positive factors of growing older," Klein said. She points out that as women grow older they may no longer be able to take direct action against some kinds of problems, but they can cope successfully with others. "They may compare themselves to people whom they consider worse off, which lessens the problem in their minds."

As with any age group, these women's personal relationships are essential to mental health. "Friendships are generally less emotionally complicated than are family relationships," said Essex. "Older women often do a lot better discussing

their emotional problems with friends than with family members." Adult children and other family members provide important support by running errands or doing chores, she adds.

"An equitable relationship between older women and their adult children is essential," Essex said. "If a woman feels she's getting a lot more than she's giving, she gets into trouble fast," because her sense of independence is threatened.

An optimistic viewpoint helps, too. "Rather than focusing on the things they can't do, women who cope successfully have learned to look at the things they still can do," she pointed out. And one factor that is absolutely essential to the coping process is staying active. Women with health or mobility problems should be encouraged to use community-sponsored transportation services.

"People mistakenly assume that the 'old old' (those over eighty-five) are miserable," Essex concludes. "We find they're not any more so than younger women. Perhaps it's because, by the time you're that age, you're truly a survivor."

—Susan Haswell
Center For
Health Sciences

Researchers Study "Math Revolution"

Under a three-year, \$1.5-million grant from the U.S. Department of Education, our School of Education has established the National Center for Research in Mathematical Sciences Education.

"Our schools need new math programs if we are to win the world economic race," said Professor Thomas Romberg, the project director. "Our children must

compete in an increasingly competitive world economy and adapt to constant changes in technology. America is caught up in a revolution." Working with him on the project are professors Elizabeth Fennema and Thomas Carpenter.

Romberg cited a current dichotomy in math instruction. "Long division and computing fractions, for example, are taught in elementary school. But the earlier concepts and methods that are basic to understanding—such as measurement, geometry and statistical data analysis—aren't introduced until high school."

Research at the center will focus on two problems: adapting methods of teaching math and making sure that testing and assessment of students' skills conform to changes in the math curriculum.

Satellite Classes for the Future?

In November, five of our business and economics faculty held a conference by satellite with their counterparts at Keio University in Tokyo.

In what the principals hope will eventually become an affordable expansion of campus boundaries, the discussion was a spin-off of Wisconsin Governor Tommy Thompson's trade mission to the Pacific Basin. His morning satellite press conference from Japan was preceded by the educators' discussion, with our faculty gathered in the studios of Milwaukee's WTMJ-TV.

One of our participants, School of Business Dean James Hickman, saw the pioneering event as "illustrating not only how business may be done in the future, but education as well. Soon, we may not only be able to

Give or Take, WHA Radio Is Seventy Years Old

Eighteen years after officially celebrating its fiftieth, WHA Radio had a seventieth birthday party in November with a reception at the Edgewater Hotel and a seven-foot cake shaped like an old Philco radio.

The station's birthday is a moveable feast because opinions differ on what constitutes its beginning. In 1917, under the call-letters 9XM, the first experimental voice-and-music broadcasts began. Physics Professor Earle M. Terry was the guiding light. Because the new-fangled "voice tube" he'd read about was too expensive, he and two assistants made one with the aid of a local glassblower. Terry faced strong opposition from those who saw radio as a passing fad. But he hung in there, remarking that he believed in its future "if people can be encouraged to say something worthwhile into the microphone."

Terry had the support of William H. Lighty, director of Extension teaching, and Lighty won UW President Edward Birge's consent to begin regular broadcasting



H.B. McCarty served as program director of WHA Radio February 1931 through 1968. He provided the inspiration for and oversaw the growth of a network of radio stations throughout the state.

in 1919. Purists hold to that date in establishing the station's age, others look to the first experimental, part-time broadcasts that began two years earlier.

The call letters became WHA in 1922, and in 1947 FM was added; it is now known as WERN-FM. When the two combine their audiences they form the most-listened-to public radio station in the nation.

The late H. B. McCarty was one of the best-known names of WHA, arriving as a grad student in 1928 and, in a forty-year period, rising through the ranks to become director of radio and television education here. Among station alumni are Madison's Gerald Bartell '37, who brought his entrepreneurial abilities to both radio and publishing; his classmate Willard Waterman, who was Gildersleeve on the old "Fibber McGee and Molly" show before spinning-off as "The Great Gildersleeve" into TV days; Cy Howard (Seymour Horowitz) '39, who originated the "My Friend Irma" radio series; Vic Perrin '40, a character actor on such as "Mission Impossible" and "Dragnet"; Vivian Fridell '34, who was radio's "Backstage Wife" for years; award-winning TV scriptwriter Loring Mandel '49, and late stage director (*Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf?*) Alan Schneider '39.

offer students the best lecturer in Wisconsin, but the best in the world." Added Clarke Caywood, of our business faculty, "This is meant to be a conversation in the rich sense of the word. It will replicate the kind of exchange that can occur five or ten years down the line as costs of satellite communications come down."

The event was underwritten by AT&T.

Off-Campus Housing Improves

If your son or daughter prefers to live off campus, don't be disturbed by a series that appeared this fall in the *Milwaukee Journal*. Says Steve Saffian, an assistant dean of students and director of the Campus Assistance Center, the series implied that apartments near the university are primarily "overpriced slums," but that the growing number of new and remodelled units makes that situation "ancient history."

"It's easy to go to Mifflin Street and find substandard housing," Saffian said, "but one could just as easily do a series about upscale housing."

Harry Peterson, a special assistant to the chancellor, said the university's housing efforts in recent years have been directed toward working with the city and private developers who want to construct off-campus housing. Most recently, university officials have taken part in the

planning for development of the 600 block of University Avenue (bounded by Lake, Johnson and Frances streets) for up to 1,000 student housing units.

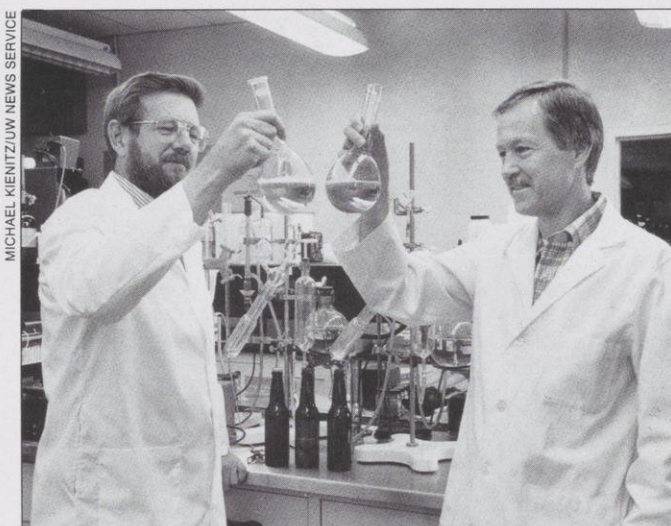
Saffian said that rents for private housing are comparable to those in other major university communities. And over the past four or five years, rental increases have slowed, he said. He emphasized that students need not accept expensive or substandard housing, and that the assistance center drops from its list of availabilities those units which allow city code violations to go uncorrected.

Brewing Research

There's a brewery on campus. Its product, on some taste buds, surpasses many well-known brands. But this brew's not for you.

The beer in question has no name. Each bottle simply has a handwritten number on the cap. Think what an ad jingle for this stuff would sound like: "What'll ya have, 86-2992, what'll ya have, 86-2992."

The no-name beverage is brewed in a plain, two-story brick building on the west side of campus. The only hint of the building's function is a sign that says Barley and Malt Lab. The lab is a hybrid creature, owned by the U.S. Department of Agriculture but smack on a university campus. USDA has testing labs for various cereal



MICHAEL KIENITZ/UW NEWS SERVICE

Brewers around the country rely on a common ingredient—the UW's Barley and Malt Lab, which evaluates the brewing qualities of over 20,000 samples of grains each year.

grains on campuses around the country, but this is "the" Barley and Malt Lab.

Brewing is just a sideline there, but beer-making is the driving force behind much of the work, said lab director David Peterson. "We have two charges," he said. "The first is to conduct research on barley and oats improvement. The second is to evaluate strains of the two grains developed by university and government breeders."

The free evaluation service the lab offers to public breeders involves the testing of 20,000 oat samples and 3,500 barley samples each year. Oats are analyzed for protein, a key ingredient in animal nutrition. Barley samples receive a labor-intensive check of twelve malting qualities, a report on how well each strain will probably react in brewing.

Occasionally, someone has tried to sell a variety that's unsuitable for brewing. There are, for instance, three varieties physically identical but ranging in brewing quality from terrible to excellent. The Milwaukee-based American Malting Barley Association gave a

grant to the Barley and Malt Lab to figure out how to differentiate the trio (AMBA research and evaluation grants to the lab total \$135,000 this year).

Members of the agronomy department devised two biochemical tests that make that differentiation, and boost dramatically the odds of catching someone trying to sell poor quality barley.

Industry spokesmen agree that the Barley and Malt Lab is an important ingredient of the brewer's art around the country. But the question remains, how does their own product stack up?

Pretty well, if two recent, blind taste tests are any indication. A tasting panel of university employees sampled seven beers and gave third place to the lab's brew behind Michelob and Augsburger; another panel, composed of a group of lab employees, tested five unlabeled beers and ranked the Barley and Malt Lab second, behind only Special Export.

Not bad for a beer with no name.

—Jeff Iseminger

RE: The Boundaries of the Campus

Brother Edward Habrowski of St. Joseph's College in Rensselaer, Indiana, sent us a photograph he took through the window of a train. It was moving through the lower Shire River Valley of Malawi, Africa, where trains still draw the village kids down to the station. A boy in the front row wears a new UW-Madison T-shirt.

Noteworthy

The sound of music heard around Mills Music Library could be coming from the staff who've been cataloging bounty from the Tams-Witmark collection, the largest rental supplier for musical stage production. Something like 37,000 items from operas, operettas and musical comedies—some dating back to about 1800—were donated to this division of Memorial Library. There are scripts and choral parts, librettos, prompt books, and costume sketches. Many have original notes from composers, who range from Verdi to Victor Herbert and Jerome Kern, and from Strauss to Sousa. Tams-Witmark divided its collection among five repositories including the Library of Congress; we got the largest share.

Earthwatch Radio Show Is Older and Bigger

Earthwatch, a public service radio program produced by the UW Sea Grant Institute and the Institute for Environmental Studies, turned fifteen years old this fall. And my, how it's grown!

From its initial broadcast on twelve Wisconsin radio stations in 1972, the weekly series of five two-minute reports on environmentally-related issues is now aired by 110 commercial and public radio stations throughout the Great Lakes region and has garnered a number of national awards. To find out where you can tune in, call 608-263-3149.

News items edited from the UW News Service and campus sources.

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Symbolizing a tradition of excellence for the home or office. Solid brass swing arm lamp. 17" tall, extends 13½".

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This gift for a lifetime is ideal for an executive office, writing table, or any room in your home or office. **Sirrica, Ltd.**, the finest source for brilliant brass, offers this original design at an outstanding value—similar lamps retail for as much as \$150.00. When it comes to value and handcrafted quality, we're the best in the business.

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Allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery.

Lamp available without seal if requested. NC residents add 5% sales tax.

Letters

I thoroughly enjoyed the July/August 1987 issue, particularly the Round Table article, "Skirmishes at Radio Madison." My father, Lt. Cdr. J. A. Lambert, served as Executive Officer both under Cdr. Greave and Cdr. Leslie K. Pollard. I fully recall the trials and tribulations during wartime with the university administration, particularly President Dykstra. My father was stationed in Madison from August, 1942, until the fall of 1943, during which time I was a high school freshman at the old Wisconsin High School.

JOHN B. LAMBERT '56
LAKE FOREST, IL

I was shocked and offended by the photograph on page 6 of your September/October 1987 issue. To term the unfortunate pig in the photo as Mr. Rapacz's "patient" was inaccurate and ignorant. The pig more properly should have been called his "victim." The university still suffers from the reputation it gained from its research programs on monkeys. I am neither anti-human nor anti-science—I am in fact the opposite. I do object to research to benefit humans being done on other species. It is unscientific, inaccurate, very slow, and cruel.

KELLY KING '80, '82
SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION
OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS
TONAWANDA, NY

The September/October 1987 issue is fine; however, the deaths section on page 25 should have a section for the 00s-20s, or at least 10s-20s. I promise to send you something to put in if you will promise to take us back into the fold. We are not *all* dead yet.

KARL MENNINGER, MD '14, '15
TOPEKA, KS

Our reporting of member deaths is coordinated through the registrar's office. The list is limited to those whose death has been confirmed as occurring no more than two years ago; class years will vary on a bi-monthly basis.

Congratulations on your excellent and very informative article, "Back from the U.S.S.R.," September/October 1987. It touched on many important points. The experiences of our colleagues in the Soviet Union certainly squared with my own.

PROF. MICHAEL B. PETROVICH
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Isn't it time that the WAA changed the ALUMNUS' name so that it doesn't appear simply to represent males? Perhaps you could find a way to incorporate the female plural, *alumnae*, in your title.

PETER COCKS, PHD '76
HATFIELD, MA

The Editorial Advisory Committee recently approved a name change from the Wisconsin ALUMNUS to Wisconsin ALUMNI. We will be incorporating the new name in our next issue.

The UW's Max Kade Institute, established in 1983 as a national center to document and research the history of German-speaking immigrants, is looking for donations of German-language books. About 2,000 works have been donated already. Many had been stored by families for generations and are not even in the Library of Congress catalog. The Institute is also working on creating a one-of-a-kind computerized bibliography of German-American publications. If you have German-language books to donate, please contact: Max Kade Institute, 901 University Bay Drive, Madison, WI 53705, (608) 262-7546.

CHARLOTTE LANG BRANCAFORTE
MAX KADE INSTITUTE

The Wisconsin ALUMNUS welcomes letters from readers. Comments and suggestions may be edited for clarity and space considerations. Please include your name, address, and daytime telephone number. Send letters to: Editor, Wisconsin ALUMNUS, 650 N. Lake Street, Madison, WI 53706.



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May 6-8

'88



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Events:

Friday, May 6

- Class of '38 campus bus tour.
- Half Century Club Luncheon (all alumni through '38) in Great Hall.
- Induction of Class of '38 into Half Century Club.
- Seminar with Dean James C. Hickman, School of Business.
- Alumni Dinner, Great Hall, followed by awards ceremony and concert by the Wisconsin Singers.

Saturday, May 7

- Campus bus tours. Class of '53.

Seminars and Tours

College of Agricultural and Life Sciences
Art Department Exhibition
School of Business
School of Education
Elvehjem Museum of Art
College of Engineering
School of Music
School of Nursing
School of Veterinary Medicine

- FRCS Alumni Breakfast (All information about reservations through Margaret Strauss, 4409 Boulder Terrace, Madison 53711, (608) 274-3365.)
- Emeriti Grads Luncheon (all alumni through '37).
- Social Hours and Dinners for classes of '28, '33, '38 and '53.

Reservation deadline for all meal events, April 25.

All alumni welcome. Schedules and reservation forms will be mailed to members of the classes of '28, '33, '38 and '53.

----- Detach and Mail -----

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650 N. Lake Street
Madison 53706

Send me _____ tickets for the 1988 Alumni Dinner, May 6, 7:00 p.m. @ \$18.00/person.

Name _____ Class _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

THE WINDS OF CHANGE

Emeritus Professor Henry Shapiro and his Russian-born wife, Ludmilla, were news correspondents in Moscow for almost forty years. They covered Stalin, Khrushchev, and Brezhnev, and now offer this insider's look at the Gorbachev era.

by David Tenenbaum MA'87

Historically, Soviet journalists were as likely to report unflattering news as a Hindu would be to butcher a cow. Soviet journalists were not reporters, but apologists and propagandists.

In today's Soviet press, the blood of sacred cows is everywhere:

■ The Soviet news agency, Tass, scooped the world with news that a Soviet nuclear submarine had sunk in the Atlantic Ocean.

■ Dissident physicist, Andrei Sakharov, returned from internal exile to an internationally televised press conference—at which he condemned the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan.

■ Soviet papers reported nationalist riots in the capital of Kazakhstan.

■ Boris Pasternak's Nobel Prize-winning novel, *Doctor Zhivago*, will be published after decades of suppression.

The removal of Moscow Communist Party leader Boris Yeltsin is lavishly covered in the Soviet Union, and U.S. newspapers print "man in the street" reactions from Muscovites that would have been inconceivable three years ago.

The press that once heralded the inevitable progress of scientific socialism now reports drug problems, KGB crimes, dictator Joseph Stalin's terrors, and anti-Russian riots.

But does the new wind of *glasnost*, or "openness," presage more democracy—or is it just propaganda? Will Gorbachev be able to control the Soviet people if they like the sound of their voices? Why are these changes occurring, and where will they lead?

These are some of the questions that Professor Emeritus Henry Shapiro and his wife, Ludmilla, have been thinking about. Shapiro began reporting from Moscow in 1933, first for *The Herald Tribune*, then for Reuters news service. In 1937, the year the couple married, he became Moscow bureau chief for United Press, a job he held until 1973. Ludmilla, a reporter, photographer, and translator, came from a Russian family that made the transition from Czarist elite to Soviet elite. Her mother was imprisoned three times for opposing the Czar; her cousin was a famous Soviet space scientist. In 1973 they moved to Madison, where Shapiro became a Kemper Knapp Professor in our School of Journalism and Mass Communication.

During his time in Moscow, Shapiro covered some of the great stories of the century. He was the only U.S. staff correspondent actually in the Soviet capital when Germany invaded in 1941. He was the first foreigner to report from the epic battle of Stalingrad and from the siege of Leningrad. He sneaked word of Stalin's death past telephone censors in 1953 and covered liberalization under Khrushchev and detente under Brezhnev.

Though retired from the hectic pace of newsgathering, both Shapiros remain fascinated with Soviet affairs—and these days there's plenty to discuss and interpret.

"This is a revolution," says Shapiro flatly of the Gorbachev era, explaining that the Secretary hopes realistic reporting will benefit his country as it has others: "If you know someone is looking over your shoulder who is not afraid to point out misdeeds," says Shapiro, "it will improve not only the economy, but the political situation and the whole lifestyle." However, recent signs indicate that the regime's campaign for *perestroika*, or restructuring, is meeting considerable opposition. In his November 3, 1987, speech on the seventieth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution, Gorbachev denounced Stalin's "unforgettable and unforgivable crimes," but referred to thousands of victims when the number is thought to be in the millions.



Khrushchev's tenure was a welcome relief after Stalin's repressive era. In fact, the new Party leader and Shapiro had an excellent relationship—so much so that eavesdroppers would regularly follow their conversations at official receptions.



Henry and Ludmilla Shapiro in their Madison home, which is filled with memories of many decades in the Soviet Union.

“Gorbachev looks like a very smart, very clever man. He’s the best educated Soviet leader since Lenin. He’s not likely to repeat the mistakes of Khrushchev.”

“The speech was a compromise,” says Shapiro. “Most people who welcomed *glasnost* and *perestroika* expected more, and I did, too.”

“Gorbachev’s position is precarious,” adds Ludmilla Shapiro. “His speech was apparently watered down incredibly—it’s obvious that he was taken by the scruff of the neck and made to do this.”

“Gorbachev went far enough,” Shapiro insists, by partly rehabilitating both Nikolai Bukharin, a revolutionary leader who was executed by Stalin’s order, and former Premier Nikita Khrushchev. Immediately after Gorbachev’s address, Moscow party leader Yeltsin lost his job, apparently because he had antagonized conservatives in the ruling Politburo by pushing for a faster pace of reform. Yeltsin’s removal was a clear sign that revolutionaries, even those at the pinnacle of Soviet leadership, face opposition.

Henry Shapiro maintains that the Politburo, not Gorbachev, is in control. The country, he stresses, has had a group leadership since Stalin died in 1953; Gorbachev’s position is “first among

equals.” While many Americans think a dictatorship must have a single leader, Shapiro says the Communist Party runs the country and chooses the Party leader.

Although some foreign observers maintain that the military or the state security apparatus (the KGB) runs the Soviet Union, Shapiro says that military and security policy are directed by the Politburo. “Do you think the KGB would choose to release the refuseniks without a directive from the Politburo?” he asks about Soviet Jews who have applied to emigrate.

Glasnost inevitably echoes Khrushchev’s efforts to reform Soviet society. In 1956, he began those reforms with a “secret” speech to the Party leadership in which he denounced Stalin. “That speech was such a secret,” Shapiro observes wryly, “that the next day all my Soviet friends were talking about it.”

Khrushchev succeeded in freeing most of the political prisoners from “Gulag Archipelago” camps, and in rehabilitating millions of former inmates. He also promoted relatively greater freedom for artists, permitting, for example, publication

in 1961 of Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn’s novel of life in the camps, *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*.

Shapiro says Khrushchev had justly condemned Stalin’s crimes, but went too far, from the Party’s point of view, by declaring that a criminal had ruled the country for three decades and by eliminating Stalin’s name from history.

For Shapiro, Khrushchev’s tenure was a welcome relief after Stalin’s era, when foreign correspondents were regarded practically as spies: “Khrushchev seemed to like me, he would look for me during receptions and answer my questions.” But he was erratic; by the early 1960s, he had antagonized the bureaucracy and the party, and in 1964 he was deposed.

The downfall of Khrushchev is a reminder that Gorbachev cannot execute ambitious reforms with insufficient backing in the country and Party. “The danger to Gorbachev,” Shapiro says, “is that although he has replaced many old Stalinists with younger people, what about the vast, entrenched bureaucracy? And there seems to be opposition to Gorbachev’s

reforms at the highest levels of the Party hierarchy. The main danger to Gorbachev's leadership, aside from the severe economic malaise, is sabotage from the vast apparatus."

Gorbachev announced *glasnost* soon after being named General Secretary of the Communist Party in March, 1985. He was not the first to use the term; but the Soviet dissidents who sought *glasnost* in the 1960s doubtless never expected to hear it adopted as a rallying cry for reform by the General Secretary.

As Gorbachev's era began, the changes were subtle as the bureaucracy dragged its heels and the people tested Gorbachev's sincerity. Today, the pace of change has picked up considerably.

An early test was the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, which began in April, 1986. Most observers faulted the Soviets for concealing the problem for two days. But foreign reporters and international nuclear experts were allowed to inspect the plant relatively quickly. The coverage was a sharp contrast with a nuclear waste plant accident in 1957, which, according to reports, contaminated hundreds of square miles in the Ural Mountains and caused dozens of villages to be evacuated, bulldozed, and erased from the map. "To this day, nothing has been said about that accident in the Soviet Union," Shapiro says. "Such silence would be impossible today."

The coverage of Chernobyl set the stage for dramatic treatment of Nobel Peace Prize-winner Andrei Sakharov six months later. Gorbachev himself telephoned Sakharov to announce that he could return from exile to Moscow. Once in Moscow, the physicist gave a press conference on American television and denounced some Soviet policies. "It's a phenomenal thing," Shapiro says. "Sakharov comes back, not only gives interviews to people from all over the world, but the Soviet authorities helped in the transmission! Sakharov says he will continue opposing injustice and Soviet presence in Afghanistan. It's absolutely unprecedented!" Shapiro continues, his measured cadence serving as verbal underlining. "And this was a man they had condemned as a traitor to the Soviet Union!"

In another radical departure, *Pravda* reported that a Ukrainian KGB chief was fired for harassing a journalist. Shapiro considers the story a signal that Gorbachev wants to restrain the KGB and that journalists should ferret out more problems.

Nor does the press now shun social problems. Ludmilla Shapiro says the Soviet press "almost daily" reports about a "drug mafia" that corrupts youths and officials alike. "It would have been inconceivable," she notes, "to say that an organized crime gang handles drugs. The problem was ignored in the past—except to say that it plagued the capitalist West."

As they discuss the overhauled Soviet

press, excitement lights the Shapiros' faces. No longer must they read between the lines or search the back pages for clues. "I just can't be surprised anymore," says Ludmilla. "It makes your head spin!"

In 1933, the year the United States established diplomatic relations with the U.S.S.R., Henry Shapiro was a Rumanian-born American citizen with a new Harvard law degree. Intrigued by the thaw in relations between the countries, he voyaged to Moscow to study Soviet law. Soon, however, he began reporting the news and abandoned formal study of Soviet jurisprudence.

He fondly remembers the early days in Moscow. "Contacts were so much easier, both with private citizens and official sources," he recalls. But in 1934, with the shadows of Stalin's purges darkening the Soviet landscape, sources began to dry up.

With news under strict control, short-wave radio was a vital source of information. On BBC radio, early on the morning of June 22, 1941, Shapiro learned that Hitler had invaded the Soviet Union. That dark moment in history supplied three lessons in Stalinist control of information. First, many officials were ill-informed; four hours after the BBC report, the Tass foreign

editor, a man with impeccable official connections, asked Shapiro to confirm the attack. Second, the people knew even less: Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov did not announce the news on the radio until noon. "Eight hours after the German attack, and the people of the Soviet Union did not know about the invasion!," Shapiro marvels. (Unlike today, at the time few Soviet people listened to foreign broadcasts.) Third, the public did not hear from Stalin until ten days later. "Stalin's slow response demonstrated the traditional Soviet attitude that bad news, if it must be reported at all, can wait until tomorrow," Shapiro explains. "The government must collect all the facts, consider the whole situation, decide what can be said, and then speak to the public."

During the war, Shapiro, in his words, "pestered" Stalin with letters seeking permission to report the epic battle at Stalingrad in the autumn of 1942 and became the first foreign correspondent to report from the scene. Once back in Moscow, however, the censor refused to allow the story—he considered Shapiro's prediction that the victory marked the beginning of nazi Germany's defeat to be overly opti-

Continued on page 29

Shapiro covered some of the great stories of the century. He was the only U.S. staff correspondent actually in the Soviet capital when Germany invaded in 1941.

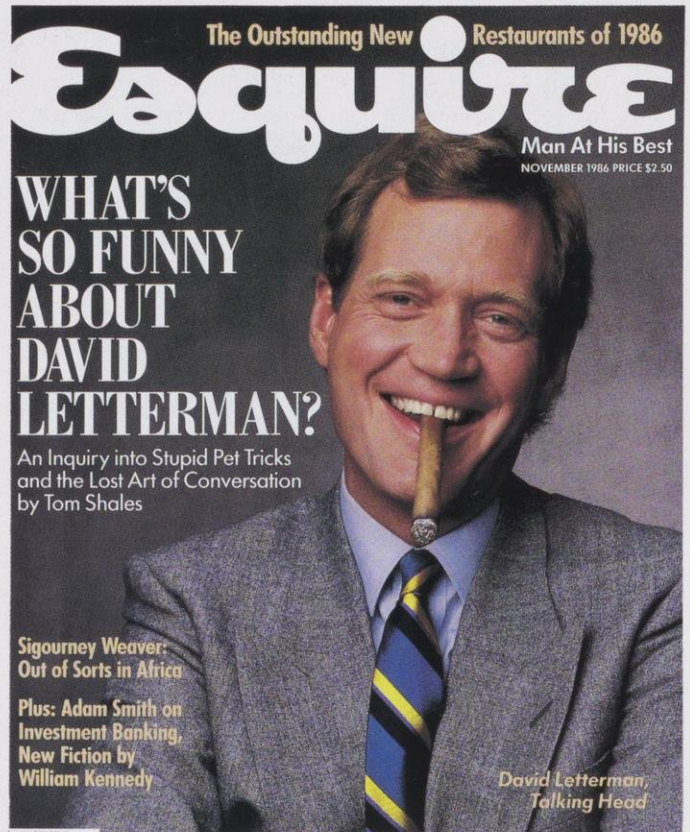
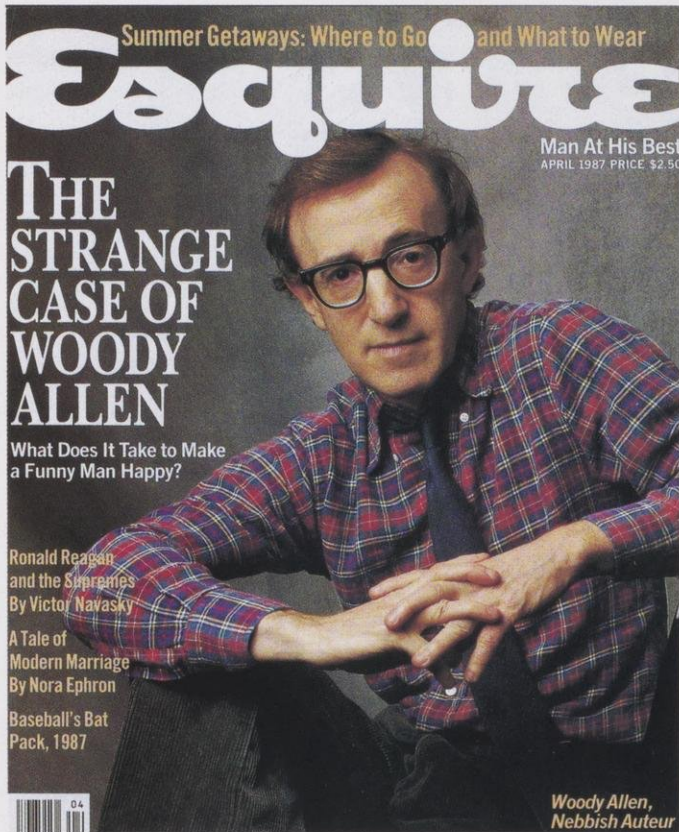
In Moscow, the public heard the bad news from Stalin ten days after the invasion over the city's public address system.

LUDMILLA SHAPIRO



WOODY ALLEN "I can't presume what you think is funny," Moss told him, "but I need energy in your eyes. Let people think what they want to think about what it means."

DAVID LETTERMAN Shooting this Late Nite TV star was like shooting a child or a monkey, Moss concludes. "You don't know what that smile was for. . . . But I got the shot."



JEAN MOSS

A MIDDLE-AGED, FRIENDLY PERSON'S APPROACH TO CELEBRITY PHOTOGRAPHY.

BY SUSAN S. FIGORSCH '80

JEAN MOSS NEVER KNOWS WHAT PEOPLE will say when they walk onto her photo set. David Letterman, hardly the type to be camera shy, got right to the point. "I hate it," he told her. "I hate being here." Woody Allen said, "No gimmicks, no jokes"—and no more than twenty minutes of his time. Ralph Lauren, who was to be photographed for the cover of *Esquire's* sophisticated fall fashion issue, said he'd be wearing a baseball cap to disguise recent head surgery. Richard Dreyfus rushed in, blinked those famous blues, and said—"Sorry, I'm late."

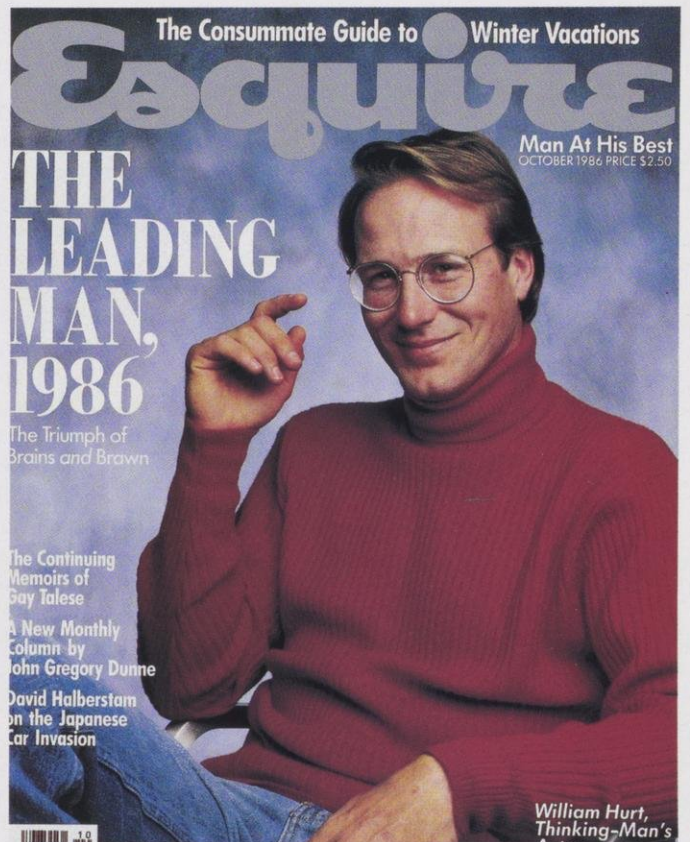
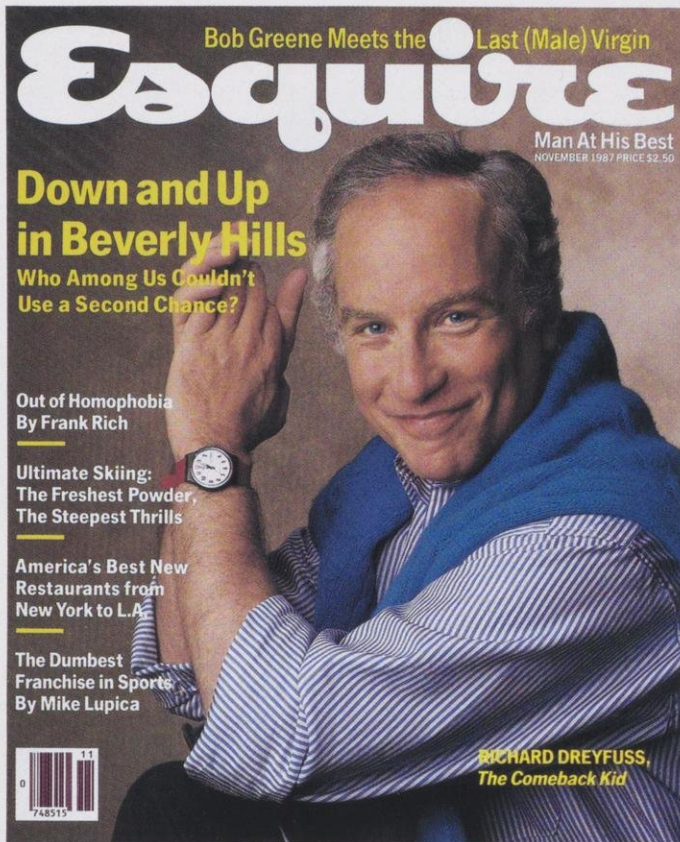
"I figure you have thirty seconds to make them like you and feel safe," says

Moss '67, one of the country's leading portrait photographers. "It's persona. Mine is that of a middle-aged friendly person. I said to Richard Dreyfus, 'We're here for you. You could come two hours late.' We wanted to make him feel that he was being taken care of and serviced. Then he's relaxed. There's just no room for two egos on a set—you don't need two egos."

At forty-two, Moss is what she calls a person of substance. "How can I say—I've been around a little bit. You know what I mean?" She has shot the majority of *Esquire's* celebrity covers in the last few years in addition to shooting for ad-

RICHARD DREYFUS "I talk to celebrities as if they're guests in my house . . . Then the person gets to know the person behind the camera. Some grow to like me."

WILLIAM HURT "I like covers for different reasons," Moss says, "but I tend to like those of the people I like best—like William Hurt, for example."



vertising clients such as Nike (basketball star Michael Jordan with independent film producer Spike Lee), Gingiss Formalwear (all those cute tots in the "Tom Thumb" wedding), Kellogg's ("Bring Out the Kid in You" campaign with the "shrinking adults"), and the Chicago Bears (Black 'N Blues Brothers). Which means that Moss and her associates do a lot of flying—to L.A., to New York, to Rome—between shoots at her 5,000-square-foot Chicago studio on Michigan Avenue.

"The thing to do is make people feel that they're in control," says Moss, who prepares for each of her assignments by studying her subject's previous portraits and planning each element in her set. When *Esquire* asked her to shoot Roy Scheider (*Jaws*, *All That Jazz*) in a blazer for a "Man at His Best" cover, she knew she'd have to go more than the extra miles to Scheider's home in the Florida Keys. "His agent wanted him to wear an outfit like what he'd be wearing in his new movie," says Moss. "I don't usually have celebrities' home phone numbers,

but in this case I did so I called him. 'You know,' I said, 'This is a photo of you at your best—not just a promo for a movie.' I said he could wear any blazer he wanted to, with or without a tie. I told him we'd go wherever he buys his clothes to get what he wanted. It turned out to be at Paul Stuart in New York. So we went to New York and had everything shipped to Florida." Going to such extremes is not unusual in this line of work. "Celebrities are wealthy people," she says. "They expect to *not* feel stupid in what they're wearing."

Moss's eye for detail was first cultivated here at the UW, where she studied Asian theater and earned a BS in English. On the stage, as in a photograph, everything in a select environment has to be perfect. And acting to elicit audience response is much like getting someone to smile on film.

"I do get their energy," says Moss of her portraits and commercial work. "It's an Asian thing—'yugen' is the stage term. It means the best moment in theater, when an actor senses the presence of the

"I FIGURE YOU HAVE 30 SECONDS TO MAKE THEM LIKE YOU AND FEEL SAFE. IT'S PERSONA."

audience, where there's something somewhere between the two of them."

AS A STUDENT, MOSS DESCRIBES HERSELF AS thin, with long dark hair and a structurally Oriental look. Under the tutelage of Professor A. C. Scott she was being groomed to learn not only how to act, but how to record the intricacies of Asian theater.

"Scott set my career up so that I'd go to a school of notation in London and learn how to document the art of Asian theater, which was going to be lost otherwise.

"He was a leader in the field of Chinese and Japanese drama, I was one of his prized students, and he had a career for me. 'Isn't that great!' I thought. I was going to carry on his legacy. My parents thought I was crazy—'It isn't very *practical*,' they said." In the end, Moss was squeamish about the whole thing, too: "I'm a maker and a doer, not an academician," she says.

"It was my rebelliousness that got me started in photography," she says. Why go to London to learn how to notate when she could sign up for journalism courses, process and print film, and record the theater that way? Soon photography became more intriguing than what was happening on stage. It had lasting value, and unlike acting, it was something Moss could see for herself and reflect on. She told Scott that she would be pursuing another career.

"It was traumatic," she explains. "He gave me a C in his class, and I deserved an A." She'd always gotten A's in theater, but her final exam was returned with a cryptic message: "I can still remember what it said," Moss adds, theatrically: "'An inconsistent handwriting is an indication of an inconsistent mind.'" The shy but ambitious actress reacted by launching herself into photography at full speed.

"I came to Chicago with the worst possible portfolio you can imagine," she admits. "I had a shot of the Bahai temple. Of my boyfriend *sleeping*. Of Maxwell Street shot from a car—because I was afraid to get out. I'd shot the dance department in school because I had a friend who was a dancer. A girl with one leg up with a straight band of fabric around her waist—oh, I thought I was *getting* it! Then I went out looking for jobs."

She saw about fifty people, including Joe Sedelmaier, the filmmaker behind those unbelievably fast-talking Federal Express ads. He hired someone else with more experience; Moss got another job. But a woman in Sedelmaier's office kept in touch, and two months later, when the other person didn't work out, Moss was hired.

"Sedelmaier influenced me," Moss says. "I did his styling and casting. I was production coordinator. I worked with set builders. Arranged out-of-town locations. I was never trained at that point—my eye was better than my ability.

"Sedelmaier tends to cast with characters, which I don't, but that's fine. We have different styles! Yet I learned that whoever it is, they can't look like you've seen them 100 times before. Casting a yuppie, for example. They can look like a yuppie but still not look average. Why is it when you flip through fashion magazines and you see pretty women you say, 'This one's nice and this one's nice, but this one's *gorgeous*.' It's because it's someone or something you've never seen before. I learned *that* from Sedelmaier."

OF COURSE, GETTING PEOPLE TO LOOK HOW they've never looked before is not necessarily an easy task. Take the case of Woody Allen. He's said to be a very private person who didn't want gimmicks to be part of his *Esquire* cover portrait. Annie Leibovitz (portrait photographer for *Vanity Fair*, and for thirteen years before that, for *Rolling Stone*), had wanted to shoot him with a big rock, but he said no. No jokes. Moss knew she'd have to take her "Freudian photography" approach.

"I'm manipulative and I let my subjects know it. You can't underestimate them. They're very smart, accomplished people. I tell them right up front: 'I'll try to find the right way to make you feel comfortable,' and then we'll get a good shot."

With Woody Allen she said: "'I can't presume what you think is funny, but I need energy in your eyes for this photo. Let people think what they want to think about what it means.' That was OK with him." Moss had studied some portraits of Allen and noticed that he'd look more comfortable if she turned him three-

Continued on page 29

GINGISS FORMALWEAR "The kids were better behaved and more professional than David Letterman—but I cast and picked those kids out, remember."

Gingiss Formalwear salutes the "Tom Thumb" wedding.

On February 10, 1863, circus midget Gen. Tom Thumb wed Lavinia Warren, a very beautiful woman only two feet eight inches tall. Since then, thousands of children have re-enacted this traditional wedding ceremony.

Gingiss Formalwear, the world's largest tuxedo renter and a wedding tradition in its own right, salutes these beautiful Tom Thumb events.

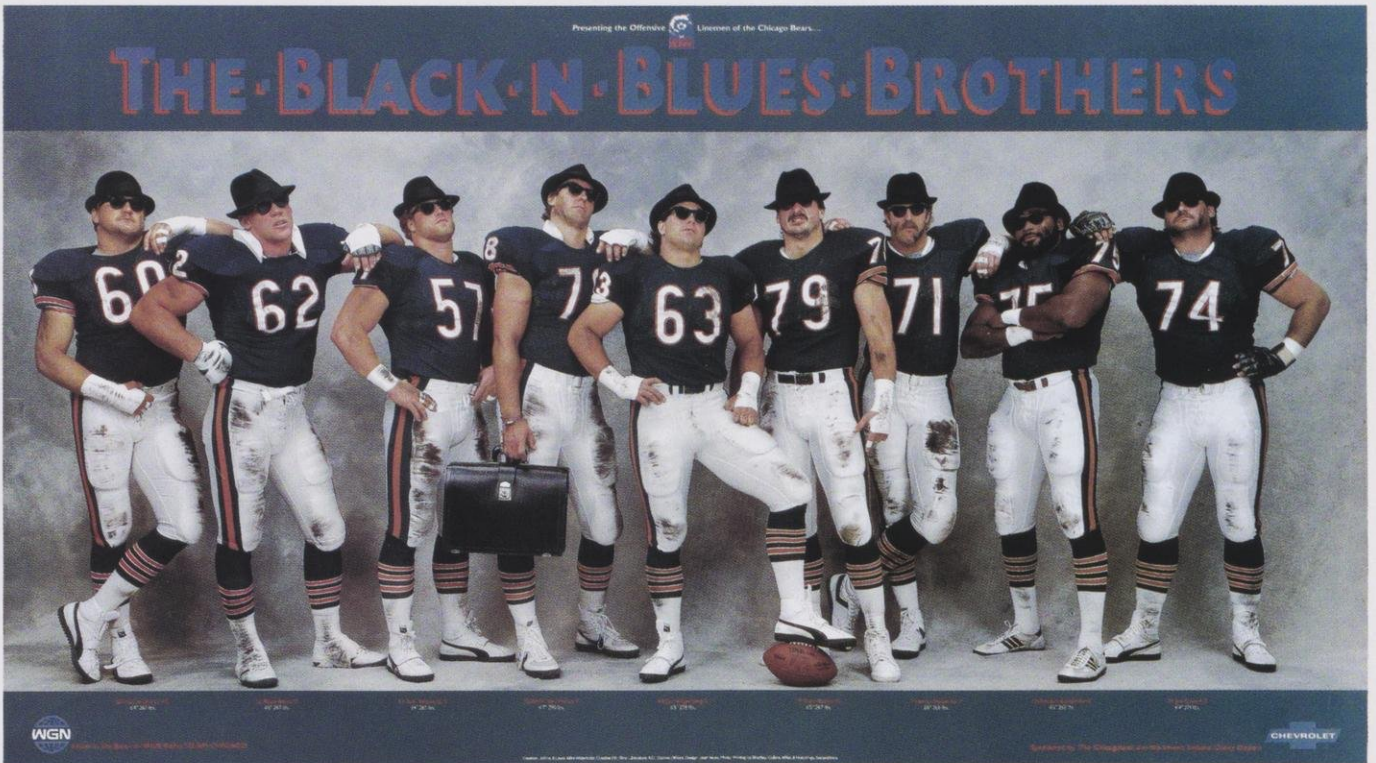
Whether your event is big or, ahem, small, a visit to Gingiss Formalwear will assure you your groom looks his absolute best. You'll find the Gingiss Formalwear Center nearest you on the following page.

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CHICAGO BEARS "The thing to do is make people feel that they're in control," Moss advises, "even if you've had to fling Michigan Avenue mud onto their faces."



Academics vs. Athletics

The future looked bright last November 10th for varsity hockey player Shaun Sabol. But within twenty-four hours he had rocked the world of collegiate sports, gambled away his once relatively secure future, and forced school officials to look again at the meaning of academic integrity.

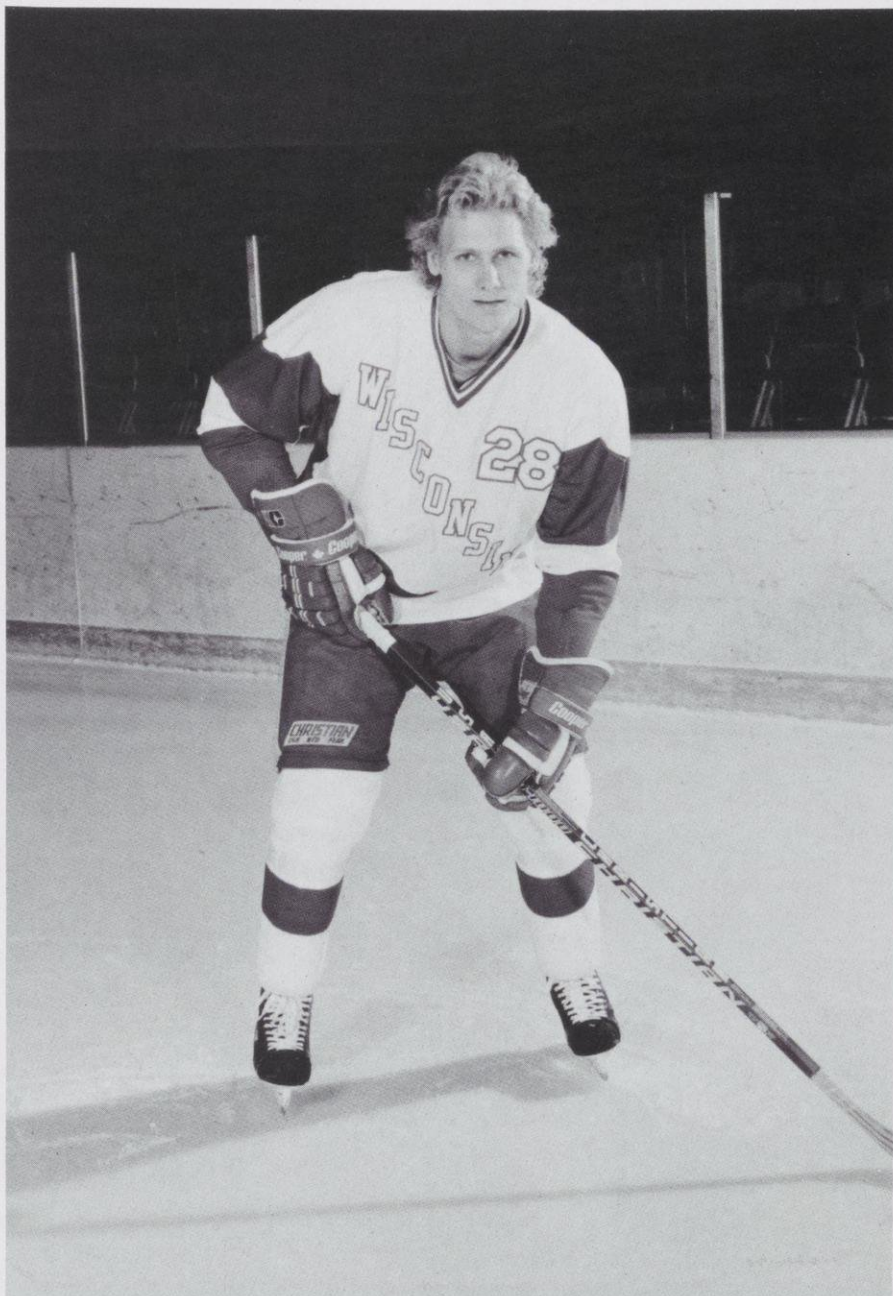
by Pat Dorn

The sophomore defensive was "discovered" by the National Hockey League as a high schooler. At the age of seventeen, he was drafted by the Philadelphia Flyers and thus was guaranteed a place to begin his professional career. In the meantime, Sabol was a valued player on one of the most prestigious teams in collegiate hockey and was working toward a college degree. Most observers thought that these were the best of times for this talented athlete—that is, until Sabol made a surprise announcement. He was leaving the UW immediately to join the Flyers, lured by a three-year contract that many say is less lucrative than expected.

The nineteen-year-old has ended up not with the Flyers but with their top minor league team in Hershey, Pennsylvania. Although he received a signing bonus of around \$50,000, his guarantees of \$85,000 this year and \$100,000 each of the following two years will be valid only *if* (and here's the catch) he plays in the NHL. Should he stay in the minor league, his envisioned fortune will boil down to an annual \$30,000.

Sabol's departure from Wisconsin marks the first time an NHL team has signed a draft choice in the midst of the collegiate season. Most disturbing to university athletic officials, however, is the fact that they had little time to advise Sabol about contract options, like the possibility of requiring the pro club to pay for his college education through the bachelor's-degree level. In many respects, Sabol's case is a prime example of the constant struggle college athletics faces to preserve academic ideals. The allure of quick cash and the celebrity lifestyle of professional athletics often win out over loyalties to college teammates and the lifetime value of a college education.

The obvious question the case brings up is why should we care whether the Shaun Sabols of this world obtain college degrees? To that, Associate Athletic Director Otto Breitenbach, who will resign his UW position January 29 to become executive director of the Badger State Games and who also happens to be commissioner of the West-



Shaun Sabol posed on the rink for his 1987–1988 team photo—on the brink of his UW career.

ern Collegiate Hockey Association (WCHA), responds:

"Because, if you're going to tie athletics into the school setting, then you have to care. I think where there is evil in college sports, it is because of a lack of academic integrity. If academics are being treated lightly or as a travesty, you get all the underhanded stuff that goes with that: the phony degrees, falsifying of transcripts and cushion courses. Academics and athletics can complement each other. I've seen it happen. I know it can happen, and your stronger athletic teams are usually also strong in academics."

Such dedication to the theory of blending athletics and academics is why Breitenbach and UW Hockey Coach Jeff Sauer were enraged by Philadelphia General Manager Bobby Clarke's handling of the Sabol case.

"The scary question is what precedent did it set for other NHL clubs and their posture toward recruiting," Breitenbach said. "The signing showed no respect for the progressive levels of hockey."

The case prompted Breitenbach and a team of WCHA officials to approach NHL executives with a proposal to establish guidelines for how and when pro teams can negotiate with college hockey players. The National Football League and National Basketball Association already have such guidelines in place. Rumors of a lawsuit being brought against the Flyers also circulated after Sabol's defection. Of that, Breitenbach said, "I don't see it happening, but never rule those things out."

Any success Breitenbach has in reaching an agreement with NHL executives may be tied to the onset of a national mood swing toward complying with regulations governing college athletics. Steve Morgan, head of the Compliance and Enforcement Division of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA), said he has witnessed an attitude change favoring tighter control of college athletics since a scandal-ridden period tarnished the NCAA's image in the early- to mid-1980s.

The rocky period saw NCAA investigators expose widespread disregard for rules by a number of major universities, including proof of regular payments being made to football players at Southern Methodist University in Texas and point-shaving and skimming of money in the basketball program at Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. Rules violations at LSU reached a point of ridiculousness when a federal grand jury investigation revealed former Athletic Director Bob Brodhead had bugged his own office in an attempt to keep his name clear from allegations of misconduct. The situation eventually led to Brodhead's resignation in 1986 and to his documenting of the LSU situation in a recently published book, *Sacked*.

Said Morgan: "Unfortunately, highly-publicized cases like SMU gave the public the impression that the wheels have come off college athletics and violations are rampant. What really happened is that the NCAA got better at flushing out problems, and college presidents decided to get behind enforcement of the rules.

"I feel a stronger sense of commitment to rules compliance just being the thing to do, and the last few years there's been a greater sense of cooperation, rather than a defensive posture, from schools. Institutions are owning up to the fact they've made some mistakes and are concerned about correcting them."

Sabol's departure from Wisconsin marks the first time an NHL team has signed a draft choice in the midst of the collegiate season.

Morgan said proposals for strong academic standards are at the forefront of the 163 legislative items to be considered January 10-14 at the NCAA's 82nd annual convention in Nashville, Tennessee. He believes a proposal to impose minimum nationwide standards for grade point averages of scholarship athletes "has the best chance in years" of being adopted.

The proposal has historically been advanced by the Big Ten conference, which already has minimum GPA standards for athletes. Among more visible advocates of the proposal is Professor Frank Remington of our law school. Remington has been the UW faculty representative to the NCAA, WCHA, and Big Ten for some twenty-five years. He stepped down in September from a ten-year stint on the NCAA Infractions Committee, having served the past five years as committee chairman.

"In most cases, universities don't demand enough of athletes," Remington said. Though he remains skeptical about the NCAA adopting minimum GPA standards this year, he has seen enough progress recently to believe academics and athletics needn't be mutually exclusive pursuits.

Proposition 48—the strengthening of college entrance test scores and GPA requirements for high school athletes—and adoption of a progress-toward-a-degree rule were positive steps recently taken by the NCAA, he said. At present, NCAA rules require athletes to enroll each semester for a minimum of twelve course hours that count toward a degree and to declare a major by the start of their junior year. Imposing minimum GPA standards, Remington said, seems to be the next step.

"What motivates student athletes is that they want to play," he remarked. "If you tell them they need a 2.0 GPA to play, they'll get a 2.0. They won't necessarily get a 2.1, but the majority will make sure they get a 2.0."

The proposal that NCAA members will review in January calls for a minimum 1.6 GPA during an athlete's first year, a 1.8 average the second year and 2.0 in all years after that. The proposal was drafted by a special committee appointed by the NCAA Council. By comparison, Big Ten rules require a minimum GPA of 1.8 during a player's freshman year, 1.9 the sophomore year, and 2.0 in following years.

"The requirements are minimal, but at least they're there," commented Diane Johnson, our assistant director of athletics for student affairs. Johnson said the Big Ten also requires athletes to declare a major before starting their junior year and to show progress toward a degree that ensures graduation by the end of their fifth year.

She said the conference academic requirements are part of the reason our graduation rate for athletes compares favorably with that of the general student population; in fact, it is usually slightly better. As of August, 1986, for example, Johnson said 56.8 percent of all freshmen who enrolled in 1981 had graduated, compared to 57.4 percent of the total recruited athletes who started school the same year.

Recruited athletes are subject to the same admission standards as the general student population, meaning they must be in the upper 40 percent of their graduating high school class. Borderline cases are appealed on occasion, Breitenbach said, but "appeals don't happen every day and we have no influence on the outcome of that process." Only one football player appealed his admission case last fall.

Besides athletic skills and academic criteria, Breitenbach said recruits' personal work habits, social habits, and level of family support are scrutinized before scholarships are offered.

"All those items go into the process because that young person has to come here and compete with their peers, on their own, not with the help of any special 'fly-casting' courses. Those classes aren't here and we aren't going to promise them because that would be fraud."

Once an athlete is on campus, Johnson's office retains the prerogative (after proper warnings) to declare the individual ineligible for missing too many classes. She said other schools have similar attendance policies, but she knows of none where advisors can declare athletes ineligible.

In addition to our requirement that athletes carry a minimum of twelve credits

during each semester of their final year of eligibility, they must also maintain a 2.0 GPA that year in order to receive scholarship aid. Johnson said this prevents athletes who are turning professional from collecting scholarship funds and promptly ceasing to attend class. The university will provide them with aid for a fifth year of study to allow them to finish degree plans, she added, saying, "Now, most everyone goes for five years. They're either red-shirted for a year or they just can't complete all of their degree requirements in four years." She said time—for studying, socializing, or quiet moments alone—becomes the most valued commodity for many athletes, especially those who excel academically.

Maureen Hartzheim, a junior member of the women's cross-country team, agreed. "You have less time to study, so you have to maybe stay up a little later and not do some of the social things you would want," Hartzheim said. A physical therapy major, Hartzheim was a walk-on in cross country in 1986, earning a scholarship by helping the women's team capture the NCAA District IV title and a second-place finish at nationals. The native of Minocqua, Wisconsin, tried her hand at track as well last spring and wound up being a member of the Big Ten champion 4×800-yard relay team.

With a 3.808 cumulative GPA, she was named to the All Big Ten academic team for the third straight semester this fall. She was honored last spring as the university's athletic board scholar in cross country and track—an award presented to letter winners with the highest GPA in their respective sport.

Hartzheim said the fatigue created by daily workouts is "something you just get used to. It's mainly when tests come around that I really get bogged down." Having a coach who is supportive of academic endeavors is critical, she said, adding that cross country coach Peter Tegen is very understanding. "If you have to skip a practice to study for a test, it's usually not a problem," she said.

Starting football defensive end Don Davey said the difficult part about blending athletics and academics is concentrating on one or the other at any given time. "In your mind," explained Davey, who carried a 3.98 last year in mechanical engineering, "you have to say, 'OK, I have an exam tomorrow, but I'm at practice right now and I have to concentrate on that.' At the same time, you can't be sitting at a test thinking about the game against Iowa on Saturday. If you do that you won't do well at either pursuit." As a football player, Davey's schedule is somewhat more demanding than those of other athletes. He has classes all morning, then from 1:30 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. he's at practice, lifting weights and watching films, five days

"The scary question is what precedent did it set for other NHL clubs and their posture toward recruiting. The signing showed no respect for the progressive levels of hockey."

JOE PASKUS



Faculty members believe that academics and athletics can meet at complementary crossroads. Associate Athletic Director Otto Breitenbach (right) is commissioner to the Western Collegiate Hockey Association; Professor of Law Frank Remington (left) has been our faculty representative to the NCAA, WCHA, and Big Ten, and just stepped down as chair of the NCAA Infractions Committee.

a week. During the season, his study time is again shortened: the team leaves Friday at noon before an out-of-town game. And Davey's hectic practice schedule begins again in March with spring football.

Former basketball player Rod Ripley (1983–87) said getting off on the right foot was the key to his academic success. "I listened to my high school advisors and took a lot of college prep courses," Ripley said. "Then, when I got to Wisconsin, the advisors here were pretty conservative

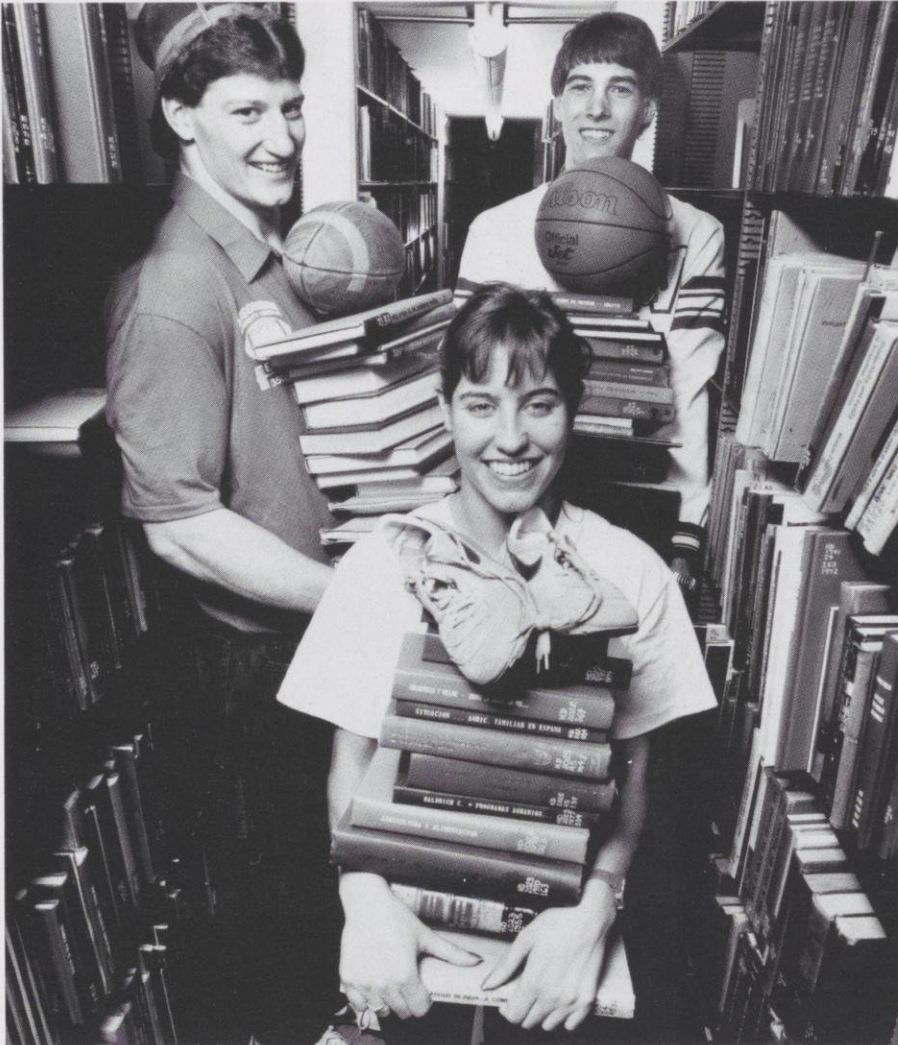
with my initial course selections so I had a lot of review material. They emphasized very much getting off to a good start."

Ripley never looked back from that first semester, graduating last May with a 3.43 GPA and a degree in accounting. His academic efforts are allowing him to pursue graduate studies in accounting and taxation with funds from scholarships given in recognition of combined athletic and scholarly achievements.

Ripley was one of ten basketball players

Any NCAA trend toward stiffening academic standards "is very much in Wisconsin's favor . . . It's the right thing for major American universities to require athletes to be students."

JOE PASKUS



The UW has an impressive number of academic all-stars, like All Big Ten team members Maureen Hartzheim (a cross-country runner with a 3.808 GPA in physical therapy) and Don Davey (a football starter with a 3.98 in engineering). Former basketball player and grad student Rod Ripley has received several coveted post-graduate scholarships for his academic and athletic excellence.

in the nation to receive a \$2,000 NCAA post-graduate scholarship and he added to that the \$3,000 UW-Madison School of Business Congoleum Scholarship given to outstanding student athletes. Ripley also received honorable mention as a GTE Academic All-American.

"The toughest part for me always was when we were on the road," Ripley said. "When you're in a hotel with all your teammates and friends, it can be hard to force yourself to study instead of joining

the card game next door." Professors were considerate of his travel schedule and permitted him to reschedule exams, though Ripley said that was not always the case for his teammates. He recounted one Wednesday-to-Saturday road trip last year during which three players (one a starter) had to return to Madison between games to take tests professors refused to let them reschedule.

"I think it helps if you do well and professors see you regularly attending class.

That isn't always the case with athletes and I guess it's a two-way street," Ripley added. Of course, catching up on material covered in missed lectures can be difficult.

Course tutors are available to athletes, Johnson said, as are general tutors who teach them "how to learn" and tutors who instruct them on effective time management. Athletes also have access to a computer room in the stadium that has five word processors exclusively for their use.

Even given all that Wisconsin does for its athletes, Remington said he believes the athletic department could still do more. For starters, Johnson's office is woefully understaffed, with three academic advisors attempting to serve about 900 scholarship athletes. The department, too, could stand to promote academic achievement better, as could the state media, he said.

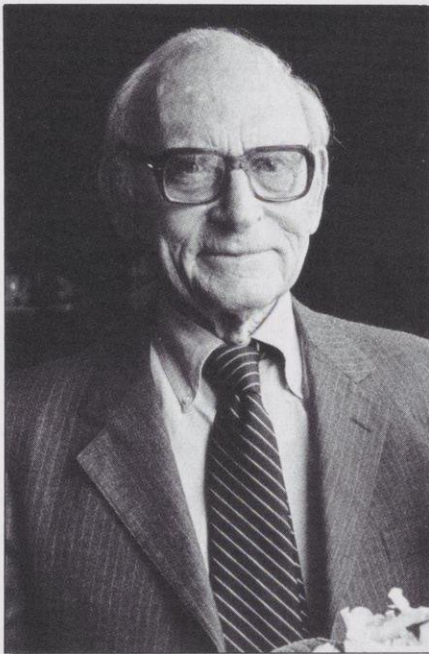
"If (former Badger) Shelton Smith's academic ineligibility is front-page sports news, why then isn't Ripley's NCAA scholarship a lead sports story?" he asked. He pointed out that the inside cover of the University of Nebraska football media guide is devoted to listing the school's academic all-Americans. Pulling Wisconsin's 1987 football media guide from a pile on his desk, he finally located academic achievements listed on page 90 of the 100-page-plus handbook.

"I think that hurts us; that's a weakness of Wisconsin," he said. Remington remarked that any NCAA trend toward stiffening academic standards is "very much in Wisconsin's favor as far as being competitive athletically. Plus, it's the right thing for major American universities to require athletes to be students."

At the NCAA, Morgan cautioned that history proves more rules alone will not end cases like Sabol's or solve other problems faced by college athletics. His staff of fifteen full-time investigators has more than enough work to keep busy. He said more than 270 cases of minor violations were processed in the two years ending September, 1987, and the number of major violations cases reviewed each year by the infractions committee averages between 25 and 40. Perhaps altruistically, Morgan believes academic integrity is worth fighting for:

"The college athletic program is there as a recreational outlet for those who are athletically gifted and as a rallying point for students with lesser athletic talent. It has always been considered important that the students on those squads are typical of other students on campus. I believe that kinship is worth preserving, and I think if the NCAA were faced with the choice of losing some of the best athletes or having tougher academic standards to ensure that kinship remains, the vote would overwhelmingly be in favor of tougher standards." □

UW NEWS SERVICE



A Salute To Professor Curti

Some big names in the field of history came to campus for a symposium saluting one of the biggest of them all, emeritus Professor Merle Curti. The occasion was his ninetieth birthday, and a sprightly celebrity he was, coming from his apartment at the Methodist Retirement Home in Madison to attend every session.

Apart from his long tenure on the history faculty, Curti is best known on campus for the two-volume *History of the University*, co-authored with his then colleague Vernon Carstensen and covering the years 1848-1925. That study, which appeared in 1949, illustrated the reasons for his worldwide reputation, one which began shortly after he arrived here with a doctorate from Harvard in 1942, when he earned the first Pulitzer Prize awarded for a textbook, *The Growth of American Thought*. Of that honor and of his philosophy as a historian, Curti said recently: "I felt history is incomplete without an examination of the role played by cultural institutions and agencies such as churches, libraries, schools, and universities in shaping a country's intellectual climate."

Curti was one of the first to quantify the humanities, when he used 19th-century Trempealeau County as a laboratory to test a thesis that American traditions were molded in part by the availability of, and potential use for, unsettled land. His research led to his 1960 book, *The Making of an American Community* and a citation from the American Council of Learned Societies. "He has shown," it said, "that intellectual history is not complete without a social context, social history is nothing without

the historical sense of developing ideas and ideals."

That's why it wasn't only historians who enthusiastically took part in the Curti symposium. There were social scientists, psychologists, ethnicists—specialists in disciplines far removed from the one-time view of history as a tabulation of dates and events. They all came to say thank-you.

Higher Education Takes to the High Seas

She's having a good time, and she'll be back for the January semester," said Miss Katie Crowe of her older sister Caroline when we called the Crowe home in Neenah, Wisconsin. Caroline was not reachable by phone. She was on the deep blue sea, somewhere down past Pago Pago swabbing a deck or maybe even climbing a rigging. Caroline had been doing this kind of thing since September as a crew member of the U.S. Coast Guard cutter *Eagle*, a "tall ship" on its way to Australia to honor that country's 200th anniversary.

Nineteen-year-old Caroline is a sophomore here, the daughter of John ('64, MD'68) and Jane Crowe. She was one of two Girl Scouts chosen from 400 nominees to sail aboard the *Eagle*, which is a training ship with a complement of 175 male and female Coast Guard cadets. Back in July she told a reporter for the *Appleton Post-Crescent* how excited she was at the prospect. "Looking out over the ocean and not being able to see land—I can't imagine that," she said. And she added that the cruise would earn her credits.

In her daily log are notes to warm the heart of every true sailor. "The food has gotten better, or maybe I'm hungrier. . . . I'm



in charge of charting our position and course through the satellite information. It's cool!" And, finally, proof that Caroline Crowe is now a salt. Writing of the *Eagle's* encounter with the fringes of Hurricane Ednah, she says she held her watch from midnight to 4 A.M. despite twelve-foot seas, wind, and, on the half-hour, waves of sickness.

JAY SALVO/PHOTO MEDIA



Alumni Club Matching Dollar Scholarships went to 183 recipients in 1987-1988. Fifty-one clubs participated, distributing a total of \$157,102 with matching funds from the UW Foundation.

Member News

20s-50s

When our College of Engineering honored faculty and distinguished alumni in October, the list included EUGENE F. BESPALOW '21, Memphis, retired VP of Choctaw Inc.; MILTON J. SHOEMAKER '21, '26, Madison, founder of Research Products Corp.; GLENN W. BAILEY '46, New York City, former president of ITT International; and STEVEN J. BOMBA '59, '61, '68, VP of Rockwell International, Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin.

RALPH M. GIBSON MS '50, Middleton, Wisconsin, writes that a Big Ten track meet this fall marked his sixtieth year as a volunteer official. Conference Commissioner Wayne Duke stopped by to congratulate him, and, as the topper, the meet was won by the UW's men's and women's teams.

American Family Insurance here promoted KURT H. KRAHN '52 to the newly created position of corporate contributions administrator.

The USDA has honored two alumni recently. In Tucson, engineer DAVID A. WOOLHISER '55, PhD '62 won its Area Scientist of the Year award for his contributions to hydrologic research, the study of the movement of water in the environment; and the Grand Forks, North Dakota area office gave the same title to LESLIE M. KLEVAY '56, MD '60. He was cited for his work in "sparkling a renaissance of nutritional research on copper metabolism" in studies of cardiovascular illness.

E. LESTER LEVINE '55, '56 has been made a full professor at Empire State College, Buffalo, New York, in the SUNY system.

JUDITH HICKS STIEHM '57 moves with her family from Santa Monica, California, where she's been vice-provost of USC, to Miami as VP of academic affairs with Florida International University.

The Realtors National Marketing Institute voted RON SCHMAEDICK '58 its leading teacher of financial management for the

Navy ROTC Alums

In September the campus's Naval ROTC unit held its first annual reunion and the formation of its alumni association. WAA members among its new officers are: CHARLES B. KLEINSCHMIDT '56, Madison, president, and PAUL P. STEIN '65, Verona, Wisconsin, secretary. On its board are JOHN B. WASHBUSH '63, '64 and DAVID G. WALSH '65, both of Madison. Next year's reunion will be held on October 1, for the Wisconsin-Michigan game, and the unit will honor V-12 graduates of 1944-1946. If you're interested in attending, write to unit headquarters at 1610 University Avenue, Madison, WI 53705.

past year. Ron is a real estate broker in Eugene, Oregon.

In Minneapolis, where he joined General Mills after graduation, ROGER W. RUMBLE '59 has been named VP and director of marketing.

60s-80s

STEPHEN M. SCHECHTER '66 moves from Chicago to New York and the Braff PR firm. He'll be its VP for new business development.

LAWRENCE L. LITCHFIELD '67 is now the superintendent of the Bureau of Building Inspection for the city and county of San Francisco.

One of two winners of this year's prize for the industrial application of physics, bestowed by the American Institute of Physics, is C. DANIEL GELATT JR. MS '69 of La Crosse, Wisconsin. He is president of Northern Micrographics, and received the honor "for groundbreaking use of advanced statistical mechanics for designing the arrangement of transistors on a computer chip," says the AIP release.

ROBERT L. SHELLMAN '70, '73, who joined Milwaukee's First Wisconsin Trust Company this year, has been made a VP.

DALE E. HUGHES '73, '87 is now practicing law in Kaukauna, Wisconsin with the firm of McCarty, Curry, et al.

KENNETH U. JOHNSON '74 left Chicago to return to Madison and a marketing position with WARF.

The newly elected regional director of the National Association of State Boards of Accountancy, for 1987-88, is SUSAN MUELLER REINARDY '74, Madison. She is the deputy controller with the Wisconsin Department of Health and Social Services.

DWIGHT D. LUCK '77 of West Bloomfield, Michigan, has joined Exxon as staff automotive development engineer.

Entre Computer Centers Inc. has promoted TIM ELLS '78 from a regional to a managing directorship. The Ellses live in Potomac, Maryland.

In Whitefish Bay, Wisconsin, JOHN A. HARVEY '79, '81 has been promoted to a principal with Arthur Young.

KEVIN G. DELAHUNT '80, '81 has joined Kraft, Inc., Chicago, as a marketing manager.

JOE M. CHRNELICH '81, who played basketball with the New York Knicks after his years here, then joined IBM in Madison, is now a lobbyist with the James E. Hough firm here.

KIRK J. FINCHEM '81 has moved from Kentucky to Mobile, Alabama, where he joins International Paper Company as an R&D associate in chemistry.

In Milwaukee, DAVID KLESMITH '84, '87 has joined Touche Ross as a senior tax consultant.

Notice to Participants in WAA Group Life Insurance Plan

The Wisconsin Alumni Association's term life insurance program experienced a surplus of premium over claims for the policy year ending May 31, 1987. If you were in the program during this period and had previously authorized any surplus of premium to be donated to WAA, you may be eligible for a federal tax deduction equal to 13.3 percent of your annual paid premium. This surplus is considered a donation to the Alumni Association unless WAA is notified otherwise by written request.

Club Programs

Here is a reminder list of events after mid-January, about which we have been informed by deadline. Clubs send detailed mailings to area alumni. Phone numbers are of the contacts' homes.

BROWN COUNTY. February 27. Wisconsin Singers. Contact: Tom Gavic (Green Bay), 499-7099.

BURLINGTON. February 25. Founders Day. Speaker, Head Coach Don Morton. Contact: Phill Reinfeldt, 763-7603.

DOOR COUNTY. February 28. Wisconsin Singers. Contact: Julie Gebauer (Sturgeon Bay), 743-7749.

FOND DU LAC. January 20. Wisconsin Singers. Contact: Jerry Huth, 583-3223.

FOX VALLEY. January 17. Wisconsin Singers. Contact: Tina Carroll (Appleton), 730-9760.

KENOSHA. March 4. Wisconsin Singers. Contact: Charlotte Shirven, 657-6375.

MADISON. February 3. Founders Day. Speaker, Chancellor Donna Shalala. Contact: Ron Glowac, 241-1457.

MERRILL. February 20. Wisconsin Singers. Contact: Tom English, 536-4445.

BARABOO/REEDSBURG VACATIONLAND. February 14. Wisconsin Singers. Contact: Ginny Phillips, 524-4568.

NORTHERN ILLINOIS. February 16. Founders Day. Speaker, System President Kenneth Shaw. Contact: Judy Danca, 398-3620.

WAUSAU. February 2. Wisconsin Singers. Contact: Christine Freiberg, 845-5958.

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

TAYLOR, ETHEL ROSE (HORSFALL) '10, '14, Oakland, California, in October.
EDMUND, HARVEY W. '11, Berkeley, California, in August.
ANDREWS, STELLA M. (MACAULAY) '17, Madison, in September.
BURNHAM, DONALD R. '17, Tucumcari, New Mexico, in 1986.
SCHMITZ, RAYMOND H. x'20, Rockford, Illinois, in October.
OLSON, HELEN I. '21, '31, Madison, in September.
STEVENS, THELMA B. (PINKERTON) '21, Naples, Florida, in 1986.
COLLIER, WINIFRED M. (BROWN) '22, Madison, in September.
MYRLAND, E.H. '22, Santee, California, in October.
SNASHALL, HYLVA E. (JACOBS) '22, Glendale, California, last February.
HART, ELIZABETH J. (HUFFER) '23, '27, Madison, in 1986.
REICHERT, STEPHEN B. '23, San Diego, California, in September.
PEDERSON, CARL S. '24, Geneva, New York, in September.
SINCLAIR, DAVID '24, Martinsville, New Jersey, in October.
SOMMER, ARNO W. '24, MD, Tempe, Arizona, in August.
BURCHARD, THOMAS C. '25, Mesa, Arizona, in September.
CHURCH, NORVAL L. '25, Hastings-on-Hudson, New York, in June.
EMMERT, HAZEL M. (DIETZMAN) '25, Milwaukee, in September.
GOLLMAR, ROBERT H. '25, Elkhorn, Wisconsin, in October.
SPOHN, FRANCES A. (HOLCOMBE) '25, Roswell, New Mexico, in 1986.
HANAWALT, JOSEPH D. MA'26, PhD'29, Ann Arbor, Michigan, in June.
GALLATI, GEORGE C. '27, Kohler, Wisconsin, in October.
WILKE, EARL J. '27, '39, for thirty-eight years coach and athletic director at Madison's Edgewood High School, in Madison in October.
DUNCAN, NEAL MS'28, La Grange, Illinois, in August.
ELDRIDGE, JEANNE B. '28, '61, Salisbury, Missouri, in October.
FIST, GLADYS (STEINER) '28, New York City, in July.
SAARI, LEONARD V. '28, Milwaukee, in August.
EMANS, LESTER M. MA'29, PhD'47, Madison, in October.
GRIMMER, ELMER J. '29, Sharpsville, Pennsylvania, in 1986.

KEHR, GERALD W. '29, Milwaukee, in September.
SCHMALLEMBERG, HERMAN C. '29, MD'32, New London, Wisconsin, in October.
STRONN (STROINSKI), BRUNO C. '29, Milwaukee, in October.

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 on permanent, endowed memorials is available from the Foundation, 608-263-4545.

30s

KANE, NORAH E. (PINEGAR) '30, Marinette, Wisconsin, in September.
NEEDHAM, KATHLEEN (HORTON) '31, Milwaukee, in June.
JASPERSON, LEONE G. '31, Viroqua, Wisconsin, in August.
WEAVER, J. CLARK MPH'31, Oak Park, Illinois, in May.
WILSON, LEWIS G. '31, York, South Carolina, in September.
WOLFE, ALBERT L. '31, Waukesha, Wisconsin, in March.
ALLEN, MARGERY J. '32, La Crosse, Wisconsin, in November.
HAMPEL, GEORGE H. '32, Germantown, Wisconsin, in June.
NASH, PHILLO '32, Wisconsin Rapids, former Wisconsin lieutenant governor, special assistant to the White House from 1946-52 and a speech writer for President Harry Truman, and U.S. commissioner of Indian affairs from 1961-66; in October.
OPPEN, FREDERICK C. '32, PhD'36, Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin, in May.
STUELKE, GORDON A. '32, Wisconsin Dells, in September.
JONES, NEWTON T. MA'33, Manitowoc, Wisconsin, in May.
LOVSHIN, RALPH J. '33, '48, Exeter, New Hampshire, in May.

SCEALES, MERL E. '33, '35, Milwaukee, in September.
PETERSON, EVELYN L. (WELCH) x'35, Elkhorn, Wisconsin, in September.
DANIELSON, JOHN C. '36, '37, Manitowoc, Wisconsin, in September.
YEAGER, KEEHN '36, Stuart, Florida, in September.
BASSEWITZ, MAX E. '37, '39, New London, Wisconsin, in October.
BURTON, JOE C. MS'37, PhD'52, Milwaukee, in October.
DENNERLEIN, CARL L. '37, Plymouth, Wisconsin, in September.
JENSON, HELEN (BETHEL) MPH'37, Spooner, Wisconsin, in September.
KERR, FRANCIS C. '37, Rosemont, Illinois, in September.
BERNER, NORMAN L. '38, '42, Kewaunee, Wisconsin, in September.
HULETT, MYRON E. '38, Irvine, California, in September.
JORGENSEN, MARGARET E. MPH'38, Tesquesta, Florida, in June.
OBERWETTER, ROBERT E. '38, '40, Elm Grove, Wisconsin, in September.

40s

MALOTKY, LOUIS D. '40, Arlington, Virginia, in September.
TONN, ARTHUR F. '40, Princeton, Minnesota, in May.
DORWARD, HOWARD M. '42, Golden, Colorado, in June.
JOINER, ROBERT G. '42, Iron Mountain, Michigan, in March.
KEMNITZ, WARREN N. '42, Zellwood, Florida, in August.
HEMAUR, ROBERT F. '43, Plymouth, Wisconsin, in October.
HIGUCHI, TAKERU PhD'43, Lawrence, Kansas, in March.
MOSS, HOWARD I. '43, for nearly forty years poetry editor of the *New Yorker*, in New York City, in September.
PARRISH, MARTHA W. (BATEMAN) '43, Minocqua, Wisconsin, in June.
STONE, RICHARD W. '43, MD'45, New York City, in August.
BISSELL, MARY PATRICIA (GOULD) '44, Rockford, Illinois, in August.
GJESTON, RUTH B. (HENDERSON) '44, Burbank, California, in September.
KNUDSEN, JOHN W. MPH'44, Estes Park, Colorado, in August.
CONLEY, EDWARD M. '45, Rice Lake, Wisconsin, in September.
HEPKE, GEORGE W. '46, '50, '65, Salina, Kansas, in October.
AARESTAD, GILMORE C. '47, Venice, Florida, in October.
GERBER, FRED L. '47, Bozeman, Montana, last February.
BILDERBACK, VIRGIL C. '48, Utica, Michigan, in 1986.
HEUSER, ELLIOTT G. '48, Milwaukee, in 1986.

PORTH, ROBERT L. '48, Crockett, Texas, last January.
 RIDDLE, GLENN K. MA'48, PhD'55, Platteville, Wisconsin, in October.
 ROEDEL, PAULINE (SINNOTT) MS'48, Wichita, Kansas, in March.
 WHITSITT, RAYMOND E. '48, MD'50, Madison, in October.
 BENDRICK, BENJAMIN D. '49, Boulder Junction, Wisconsin, in October.
 FLIEGEL, FREDERIC C. '49, '52, '55, Urbana, Illinois, in September.
 HAAKE, CHARLES R. '49, Naperville, Illinois, in September.
 HILLER, ROBERT S. '49, Encino, California, last February.
 KING, RITA K. (SCHUETTE) '49, Encinitas, California, in 1986.
 MAY, CHARLES M. '49, Waukegan, Illinois, in September.
 TIMIAN, HOWARD L. '49, Milwaukee, in September.

50s

BLACKMER, JOHN J. '50, Milwaukee, in September.
 CARYL, WARREN H. MA'50, San Bruno, California, in May.
 HOFFMAN, CARL H. PhD'50, Scotch Plains, New Jersey, in September.
 KINGSLEY, CORINNE E. (SMADER) '50, Sunnyvale, California, in September.
 MATZINGER, HERBERT G. '50, Minneapolis, in September.
 PAGENKOPF, HELEN J. (FIRNHABER) '50, Ann Arbor, Michigan, in September.
 REGHANTI, THOMAS J. '50, Birmingham, Michigan, in May.
 LITTLE, MARY N. '51, Kansas City, Missouri, in September.
 AMUNDSON, LAURA M. (LINTZ) MS'52, Eau Claire, Wisconsin, in September.
 WILDHAGEN, DWIGHT E. '53, Menasha, Wisconsin, in September.
 ZAJIC, JAMES E. MS'53, El Paso, Texas, in March.
 MADER, DONALD L. MS'54, PhD'56, Amherst, Massachusetts, in September.
 SCHALLOCK, WILLIS R. MS'54, Salem, Oregon, in September.
 LAWLESS, JOHN T. '55, Des Plaines, Illinois, in August.
 TUPPER, PATRICIA A. (BOSCH) '56, Las Vegas, Nevada, in May.

60s

GLAASER, EDUARD '60, Sebastopol, California, in June.
 CADDOCK, DEWAYNE G. '62, Madison, in October.
 COFFEY, JOHN J. MS'63, New York City, in 1986.

ACKERMAN, DONALD G. '66, Satellite Beach, Florida, in March.
 KERSCHENSTEINER, MARK R. '67, North Syracuse, New York, in October.
 LINDER, LOIS JEAN MA'67, PhD'83, Madison, in October.
 VAUGHAN, FRANCES '67, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in November.
 NORTHROP, GARY W. '68, '76, Madison, in October.
 REGAN, MICHAEL D. '68, Madison, in October.

70s-80s

BUNDT, RONALD M. '73, Melrose Park, Illinois, in May.
 CASTON, JOHN R. '74, New York City, in 1986.
 KRENN, RAYMOND G. '74, Madison, in September.
 HAMILTON, MICHAEL L. MS'75, Steamboat Springs, Colorado, in 1986.
 HOSTETTER, ELIZABETH A. '80, Bellingham, Washington, in June, the victim of a hit-and-run driver.
 PEREZ, ABEL M. '80, Houston, in 1986.
 THIBAUT, JUDY A. (LEINWEBER) MS'86, Madison, in October.



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Don Morton
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History, Southern Methodist University

Professor Gretchen Schoff
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Previous attendees will receive a mailing in early March 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

Deaths

Faculty and Friends

Emeritus Professor EUGENE P. BOARDMAN MA'37, Madison, in July. He was a member of our Asian history faculty from 1946 to 1980.

RUTH R. GAUCHAT, age 95, housemother at the Kappa Alpha Theta house from 1951-1965; in Madison in October.

Emeritus Professor DONALD L. HALVORSON MA'18, in Madison in September. Halvorson started on our French faculty, but management of the campus's three French Houses led to his appointment, in 1924, as the first of what is now University Housing. At the time of his retirement in 1977 he was the University's associate director of business and financing.

Geneticist MALCOLM R. IRWIN, age 90, in Madison in October. He chaired our genetics department from 1951 to 1965, and was a pioneer in the field of immunogenetics, today a widely accepted field. He developed the technique of "fingerprinting" animals through blood types. Irwin's many honors included membership in the National Academy of Science, which sponsored an international reception for him in 1961.

PHILIP LEVINE MD, age 87, New York City, in October. Levine served on our pathology and bacteriology faculties from 1932-35, during which time he was instrumental in getting Wisconsin to become the first state to allow the admission of blood test results in paternity cases. Here, too, he began preliminary studies which later led him to the discovery of the Rh factor in human blood.

JACK M. MANLEY, age 79, in Madison in September. He was a visiting professor of electrical engineering from 1974-81.

ELIZABETH C. MILLER MS'43, PhD'45, emeritus professor of oncology and associate director, with her husband James, of the McArdle Laboratory for Cancer Research; in Madison in October. The Millers' work, for which they have received international recognition, demonstrated that carcinogens must be activated in the body, and can either be altered by the body to form harmless chemical compounds or attach themselves to "target cell" molecules and go on to form cancer. In 1978, this finding was termed "the most important of this century." A member of the National Academy of Science, Dr. Elizabeth was named, in 1980, medical director-at-large of the American Cancer Society.

Emeritus Professor ROBERT W. MONSHEIN '45, '49, on the music faculty from 1946-83; in Madison in July. He was one of the first scholars to research the history of the American popular song, and his course on the subject was heavily enrolled.

Emeritus Professor ALVIN WHITLEY, age 61, on our English faculty from 1950-1984, specializing in poetry of the Romantic period; in Madison in September.

Make your nominations
now for the

1988 WAA Board of Directors

and its representatives
to the UW Athletic
Board and Memorial
Union Council.



Open positions are: on the WAA board, one-year terms as third vice-president, secretary, assistant secretary, treasurer, assistant treasurer, and ten three-year terms as directors-at-large; on the Athletic Board, one four-year term; on the Memorial Union Council, one two-year term.

Each nominee must be:

- An alumna/us of the UW-Madison.
- A member of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.
- Interested in participating in activities of the University and of the Wisconsin Alumni Association.

Be sure your nominating letter includes the *full* name and address of the nominee, the position for which he or she is nominated and pertinent background on the individual, and your name and address.

Nominations must be received by January 31, 1988.

Mail to:

Nominating Committee
Wisconsin Alumni Association
650 North Lake Street
Madison 53706

Winds of Change

Continued from page 15

mistic. Shapiro again appealed to Stalin, and within an hour of leaving a plea at the Kremlin, got a call from the censor, who apparently had gotten advice from above. Shapiro deleted one sentence to save the censor's face—and the story was cleared. "Censorship is always objectionable to a newsman," Shapiro says, "but eventually, one way or another, we got out most of the stories we wanted to write." Censorship of foreign dispatches ended in 1961.

Shapiro's success as a reporter is recorded by photos of interviews with Khrushchev, his successor Leonid Brezhnev, and other leaders such as Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Israeli Prime Minister David Ben-Gurion. But there was never a chance for a photo of Shapiro across a wide table from Joseph Stalin. "My toughest interview was the one I didn't get—with Stalin," he says ruefully. (Only four reporters got that honor during Stalin's twenty-nine-year rule). "I wrote him repeatedly, and never got an answer. I could write a long book about my correspondence with Stalin—all one-sided."

Shapiro observes that the Foreign Ministry, and other Soviet agencies, now hold regular press conferences. Asked about his relations with the Foreign Ministry, the normally reserved octogenarian breaks out laughing: "I would phone the foreign ministry, and they would tell me, 'The spokesman has just left, he'll be coming in a moment,' but of course he was right there. Sometimes, they would respond, 'Why do you ask us? You know more than we do.' I asked for comments almost as a formality, so I could write 'Soviet officials declined comment' in my dispatches." But Shapiro stresses that in press relations, too, Soviet practice has changed over the years. Before the war, Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov could easily be reached for comment.

Although some commentators deride *glasnost* as propaganda for Western consumption, Shapiro does not. "In general, I think it's a mistake for foreign observers to explain everything the Soviet Union does in terms of what's going on abroad. The Soviet Union has historically not been very concerned with public relations—they have been the worst PR people in the world. They need to solve their problems for internal reasons. If a solution will bring good PR abroad and still serve their domestic purposes, they will welcome it," he continues, "but their primary constituency is at home."

Shapiro does not claim that domestic politics are divorced from foreign relations: "One reason for excessive secrecy was feeling surrounded by enemies, and a feeling that they had domestic opposition. Because of a sense of insecurity, they prob-

ably felt the need for rigid control of people. If they feel secure, they might relax faster."

One thing neither Shapiro expects to see in the Soviet press is criticism of basic Party policy or the top leaders. "The Soviet Union is not a democracy yet," notes Shapiro, so don't expect to see demonstrators in Red Square, shouting "down with the government."

"They're certainly going beyond what anyone thought," he adds. "If, four years ago, Gorbachev had made public his present thoughts, he would probably have landed in a camp in Siberia."

Ludmilla Shapiro considers Gorbachev "the object of hope and sympathy for many Soviet people," and adds that some may be concerned for his safety.

For his part, Henry Shapiro is impressed with the changes and concludes, "Gorbachev looks like a very smart, very clever man. He's the best educated Soviet leader since Lenin. He's not likely to repeat the mistakes of Khrushchev." □

Jean Moss

Continued from page 19

quarters in his chair. "You could see him more," she adds. This is what Moss says she does best behind the camera—to not only look, but to see. "I'm not saying it was a brilliant shot. You can't always get a brilliant shot. But you can try to make someone look attractive."

In the case of David Letterman, Moss wanted more than her usual *Esquire* portrait, described by editor-in-chief Lee Eisenberg as being "intimate and elegant." The artist thought it was time for something *refreshing*.

"If you put Letterman on the cover of *Esquire* with a normal expression, it's like watching TV. Our idea was to put a TV set with snow near him. He could have an arm on the TV, he could be sitting with his legs crossed, whatever. The viewer would think that no matter what was on TV wasn't *him* on TV." It would be an opportunity to capture the Sedelmaier, I've-never-seen-that-face-before-like-that kind of effect.

But Letterman, jester of Late Nite TV, hated the idea. He also hated all the clothes an editor from *Esquire* had brought for him to wear, picked out specifically because they looked right for him. There was even a tailor on hand who could shorten sleeves, nip tucks, and steam fresh seams—anything that was necessary—in twenty minutes or less. Moss had to quickly re-evaluate the set that she'd spent hours preparing. Letterman, who was wearing a tie so gauche that "it looked like he could've bought it in an airport" and clothes that were so tight that they'd puff up around

him when he sat down, did not, shall we say, cooperate. Moss would ask him to sit up and he'd put his ears to his shoulders. She'd say relax and he'd slump. What's more, Letterman's staff was there, egging him on. Whenever he said he hated something, they'd say, "You're right. That's terrible, Dave."

"Shooting Letterman was like shooting a child or a monkey," Moss concludes. "If we pulled at his tie to get a wrinkle out, he'd move. I'd say, 'Great, great,' and he'd say, 'I don't look good.' Finally, I said, 'If you don't look good, I don't look good. You have to trust me a little bit. I've shot a lot of *Esquire* covers before and you'll have to agree that they look pretty good!'"

"Hurry up. Go ahead," he said at the end. "OK, do your shot." Tears practically came to my eyes. I had ten minutes to set up. He was going to make it hard for me to do." Moss says she finally captured the true TV David Letterman with that "bad boy" look. But the magazine chose instead a photo of Letterman smiling with a cigar for the cover.

"I stole it," she adds. "I just kept on shooting until I got one. You don't know what that smile was for. Maybe one of his assistants said we were all jerks. But I got the shot."

MOSS CREDITS A LOT OF HER SUCCESS AS A photographer to her apprenticeships with Ansel Adams' group at Yosemite. "As with most things, you can learn everything you really need to know in two weeks," she says. "I learned Adams' zone system. Processing and printing. We'd get up at 3 a.m. and go shoot the sunrise and then go to class. I'd work in the darkroom at night." That doesn't mean that she particularly likes Adams' work. In fact, all she had to do to get in the class was to have, as she puts it, "enough money for airfare. Fifty percent of the class was made up of orthodontists and 50 percent was made up of ambitious photographers." Still, she says she's really used those courses.

Today, Moss is also working in film. She's directed five commercials—for the American Cancer Society, for the Illinois Film Board—and hopes to do more with sound and movement. And although she likes to shoot in many styles, she still tends to be hired for her classic portraiture. "As long as it works, any style is justified," she says. "Landscapes can be great. I'm a big fan of Annie Leibovitz." She likes that Herb Ritt photo of Jack Nicholson smiling underwater, too, but describes her own style as: "More simple. I come from advertising, so I have to simplify. Asian theater is simplicity." □

TAKING OFF

WAA PRESIDENT ARTHAJEAN PETRIE TOWELL '53 GETS IDEAS OFF THE GROUND.

ARTHAJEAN PETRIE TOWELL '53, THIS year's president of the Wisconsin Alumni Association, has participated in many aspects of the WAA: she's helped organize our Day on Campus programs (one of which drew over 700 people—our largest attendance ever); she represents the WAA on the Athletic Board and on the UW Foundation Board of Directors; she's served on our student awards, long-range planning, editorial, and insurance committees. Put simply, "If you want to gain a greater understanding of what's going on, there's nothing like getting involved," she says. "And what I've found is that, as an association, we have just scratched the surface of our potential. We can keep focusing on new and even better things."

Like the Alumni Student Career Counseling program, for example. Towell describes it as a valuable opportunity to fulfill a need that's often left out of higher education. "Now students can go and spend the day with experienced alumni in the field," she says. "They can ask where to look for a job, what to expect. A young person can say—where do I

fit in? And there is someone there to give an answer, to offer a perspective, to help prepare for interviews, put together a resume, and even to help them learn *how* to present themselves." Helping students prepare for a better future is also personally rewarding: "I'm encouraged by young, vital people—and I absolutely enjoy watching their careers take off."

In general, Towell enjoys helping lots of things "take off." With a BS in Home Economics Education, she became concerned about the increasingly complicated aspects of health care beginning in the mid-60s. Consequently, she came back to the UW to study health care planning. She was later appointed to the Governor's Health Policy

BRENT NICASTRO



"I'm encouraged by young, vital people—and I absolutely enjoy watching their careers take off."

Council; her education and dedication was appreciated by a total of three succeeding administrations. "It was our job to keep politics out and to judge what would be the most rational allotment of the public health care funds involved," she recalls. Over the years, she's also chaired or co-chaired various committees.

Her involvement with the Wisconsin Alumni Association began in the mid-70s with, not surprisingly, membership on our Continuing Education Committee. (It is this group that chooses faculty lecturers for Spring and Fall Day On Campus.) In 1982 she was elected to our Board of Directors and to its Executive Committee as Assistant Secretary. She will assume the chair-

manship of the board when she completes the WAA presidency next July.

This summer she completed a four-year term as WAA's representative on the Athletic Board (but remains on to complete the final two years of the late Kenneth Sachtjen MD). "I've learned a great deal and, I hope, contributed something through working on the Board's Executive, Compliance, Personnel, and Crowd Management committees."

Our WAA president's past and current involvement in alumni relations also includes a financial commitment in addition to volunteer service. The Towells are members of the UW Foundation's prestigious Bascom Hill Society.

People, Towell adds, are one of the main reasons she enjoys her work. "You volunteer because you get to make things happen with exceptional people," she says. "And why not do things for your community? We've lost track of how important this is. In our economy, with how things are going in the world, it's going to be more and more important." Along with her husband and classmate Tom Towell '53 (and with their

children Jean Towell (Gebhard) '78, Bill '80, '81, and Mary (Grant) '87), she believes in paying what she calls "civic rent."

"I don't like that term," she says, "but the concept is that we as citizens should reach out and make our larger family—our community—a better place. Maybe this is the greatest thing we can give young people today—a sense of volunteerism. During the Second World War, we learned to work together even as school children. We saved coupons to buy shoes and sugar—we learned to bond together and give of our time to accomplish things."

But relishing what went on yesterday isn't really ArthaJean Petrie Towell's style: "It's the next challenge that counts." □

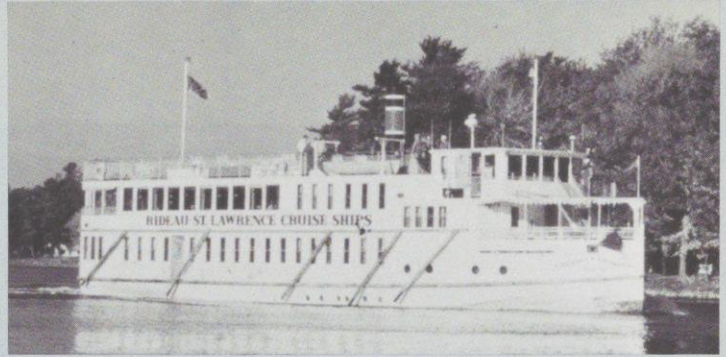
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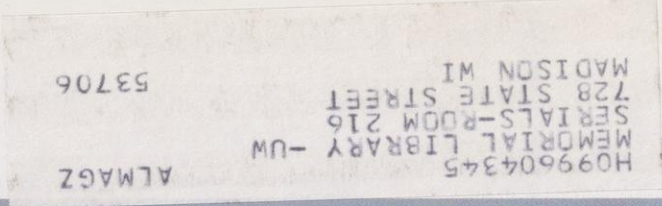
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