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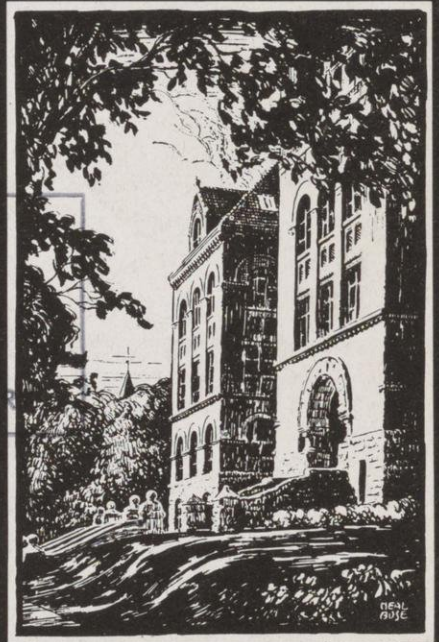
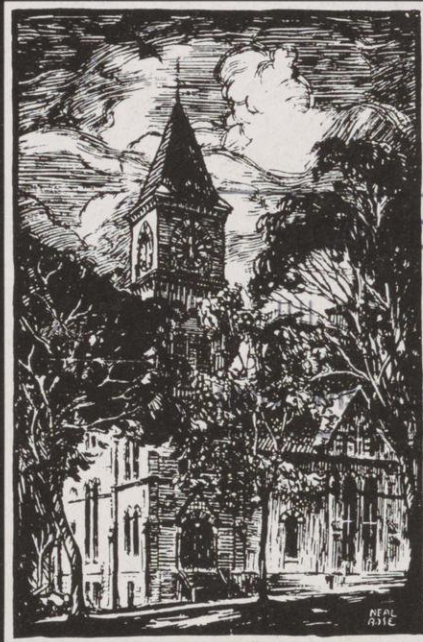
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Wisconsin Alumnus

July/August 1985



SUMMER SESSION CENTENNIAL

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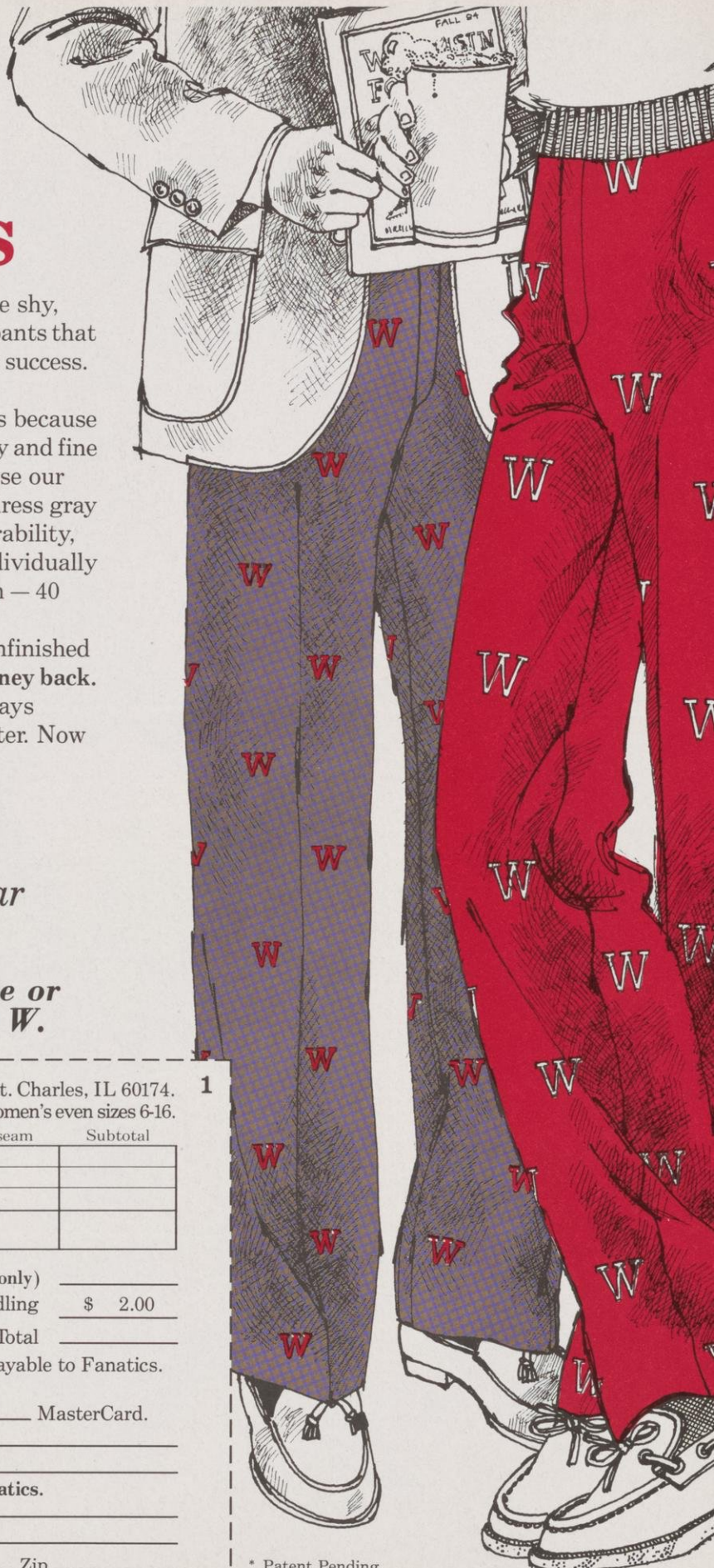
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Wisconsin Alumnus

Volume 86, Number 5
July/August 1985

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THE WISCONSIN ALUMNUS is published six times a year: January, March, May, July, September and November. Subscription price (included in membership dues of the Wisconsin Alumni Association) is \$30 a year.

On Wisconsin

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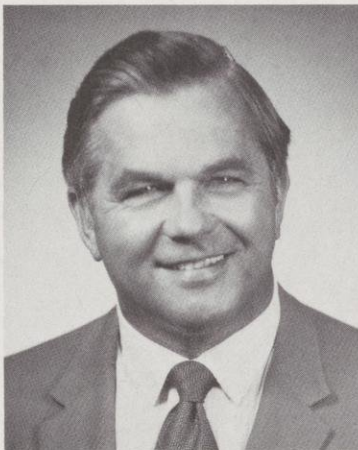
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By Arlie M. Mucks, Jr. '43
Executive Director

How does one measure progress at a university as large and complex as UW-Madison?

From the perspective of the alumni office, there were several indicators during Alumni Weekend and Commencement weekends in May:

- The Class of 1935 presented a gift of \$714,549 to the University—the second largest in the history of the UW. You'll be interested in the picture on page 16.

- The UW Foundation reported that a record number of contributions were received in 1985—34,000 gifts—totaling \$22.4 million.

- The Board of Regents' request for faculty "catch up" salaries is expected to be approved by the legislature within the next few weeks. The approval of the plan would bring faculty salaries at UW-Madison into the median of its peer group, improving our ability to recruit and retain distinguished professors.

- The University's Research Park has its first tenant. The campus-like setting on 300 acres of land on the west side of Madison will be an important resource to the University in future years. The project enhances University/industry relations and serves to attract new business to the State.

- The Association's Board of Directors honored the 1985 recipients of the UW Excellence in Teaching Awards. This year, the award for each professor was increased from \$1,000 to \$2,500. WAA sponsored two of the eleven teaching awards. (See page 18.)

- WAA President Al DeSimone welcomed 4,000 new alumni at the spring commencement. This record number of May graduates received a quality educational opportunity because our legislature and Wisconsin alumni have made a commitment to sustain the national reputation of our University.

- UW System President Bob O'Neil, making his final appearance before the Association directors, observed: "An organization is measured by the quality of alumni who comprise it—the Wisconsin Alumni Association has excelled in this regard." The president expressed appreciation to the Association for providing a balanced program and supporting the total mission of the University.

- On September 1, O'Neil assumes the presidency of the University of Virginia. We have indeed been fortunate to have Bob as president these past five years. He and his wife Karen have had an excellent relationship with our Alumni Association and its members. The O'Neils have included our activities on their schedule whenever possible, and Bob has attended many Founders Days throughout the nation. We salute the O'Neils for their contributions to higher education. On behalf of their many friends, we wish them well on their move to Virginia.

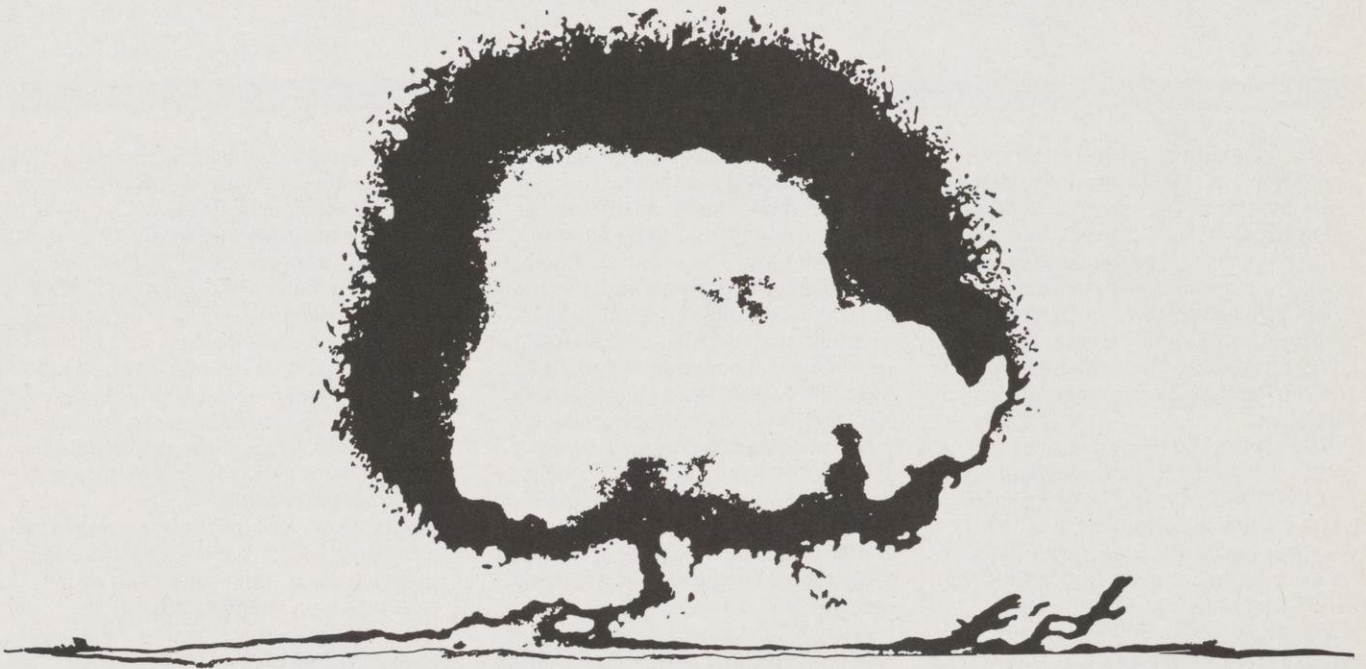
- A future challenge for our great University is its ability to attract quality administrators to serve in the various campus leadership positions currently open. In addition to the search for a new president, our UW-Madison is searching for deans of the School of Business and Family Resources, a new director of the Institute for Environmental Studies and a Vice Chancellor for Health Sciences. This important priority documents the need to sustain an adequate base of funding for a quality academic program at UW-Madison. □

The Mushroom Cloud

ISSUES OF AN ATOMIC AGE

In his forthcoming book, *By The Bomb's Early Light*, Prof. Paul Boyer reports on the American attitude.

By Christine HacsKaylo



*In November, Pantheon Books will publish *By the Bomb's Early Light: American Thought and Culture at the Dawn of the Atomic Age* by UW History Professor Paul S. Boyer. This August marks the fortieth anniversary of the dropping of the atomic bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Although its impact on American culture has been largely ignored by scholars, Boyer finds that this event "transformed not only military strategy and international relations, but the fundamental ground of culture and consciousness." His book explores the years immediately following the war's end—from 1945 to 1950.*

A graduate of Harvard University, Boyer came to the campus in 1980 from the

*University of Massachusetts-Amherst. He specializes in American intellectual history and is the winner of numerous awards, fellowships and grants and the author of many articles and books. His best-known, *Salem Possessed: the Social Origins of Witchcraft*, co-authored with Stephen Nissenbaum, was nominated for the National Book Award, won the John H. Dunning Prize of the American Historical Association, and was the background source for the recently aired PBS series, *Three Sovereigns for Sara*.*

Last year he was elected to membership in the prestigious American Antiquarian Society and this spring was named the Curti Professor of History. In their nominating

resolution for this professorship, his colleagues described him as an historian who has gained "an international reputation for the analytical sophistication and breathtaking reach of his published work."

When we talked with him about the new book in an interview last month, he described the initial American reaction to the dropping of the bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki: It was mixed. On the one hand, the bomb did bring the war to a sudden and dramatic conclusion, and public opinion was overwhelmingly positive in response to its use. Polls indicated about an 85 percent approval rating. So atomic energy was identified with victory and with the saving of American lives.

continued



Paul Boyer

But along with this reaction came an intense wave of fear. Within a day or so of news of the bomb, newspapers around the country were printing maps of the outlines of their own cities—Milwaukee did this—with a ground zero target superimposed, on which the destruction that had occurred in Hiroshima was projected. In their earliest reports, radio commentators spoke of it as a Frankenstein-like monster released on the world.

In addition, there was a response of awe and amazement. In the newspapers in 1939 and 1940, there had been some discussion of atomic fission and of splitting the atom, but it had faded from view because of wartime secrecy. Suddenly, President Truman made this startling announcement, and there was an enormous sense of curiosity. Newspapers published long, scientific articles in which they tried to explain the basic physics involved.

Finally there was the excitement of the potential of atomic energy. Very quickly after the end of the war, one finds the most amazing predictions of how it would transform our lives for the better. There was an intense feeling of excitement and anticipation. This burst on the public all at once, and that's a key to understanding the whole pattern of responses in the immediate postwar period. Right from the beginning, atomic energy symbolized both great danger and great promise.

CH: You found that immediately after the war's end, many Americans supported the international control of nuclear weapons.

PB: Together with the surge of fear, there came a wave of hope that some

quick solution could be found to the danger of atomic war, and for several years after Hiroshima this mood influenced American politics and culture in very important ways. The world government movement gained enormous momentum. Its proponents argued that the threat to world survival was now so obvious and so immediate that humanity would commit itself enthusiastically to a world government that could control atomic energy.

In a modified form, the search for a political solution found expression in the Acheson-Lilienthal plan for the international control of atomic energy. This was drafted by a State Department committee and presented to the United Nations in June of 1946.

Many of the scientists who had been involved in the Manhattan Project which built the bomb threw themselves into the campaign. They had been criticized for not being concerned about the social and political implications of their research, and they were determined to function as responsible citizens. They spoke to Rotary groups and chambers of commerce and youth organizations, trying to alert the public to the dangers of what they had developed.

CH: But you feel that our opportunity to limit nuclear proliferation was lost early on. What happened?

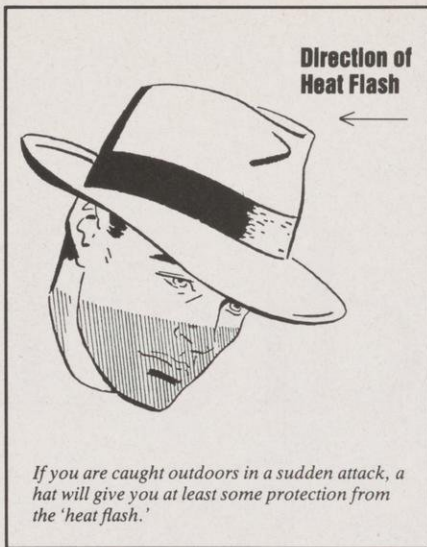
PB: The Cold War happened. The Soviet Union rejected the Acheson-Lilienthal plan, proposed universal and complete disarmament, and insisted that the U.S. give up its nuclear weapons and its nuclear technology before an international control plan could be established.

But we were determined not to do so, except under conditions of strict inspection and absolute security. Well, of course the Soviets have historically been very hesitant to agree to inspection and, furthermore, they clearly wanted to develop an atomic weapon of their own. Their program went forward at full steam, and in the summer of '49, they tested their first bomb. Within a matter of months, President Truman announced that America would go ahead with its plans for the hydrogen bomb. The hope of international control fell victim to larger political realities.

CH: You argue that the dropping of the bomb on Hiroshima and Nagasaki brought about a crisis in American morals and values. Do you intend to suggest, as I think the book implies, that we have never come to grips with the bomb as an issue of conscience?

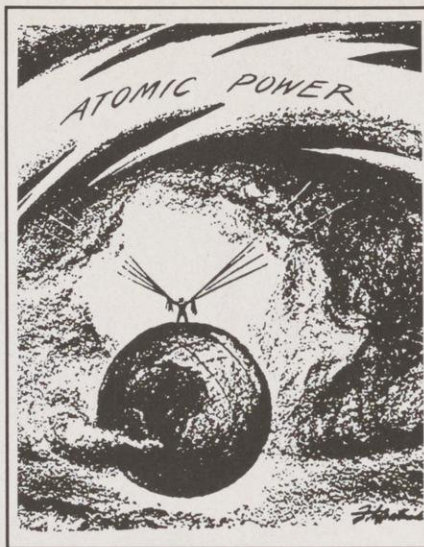
PB: If we are thinking of the American public as a whole, yes, we have never come to terms with the moral implications of our use of the atomic bomb. I don't mean that the issues are clear and uncomplicated. They are incredibly complex, even if one is merely confronting the specific use of the bomb in August of 1945. But I don't think we've even engaged with that complexity.

President Truman set the tone. He refused throughout his life ever to discuss the decision in any depth or detail. He would always say, "It was a weapon, I was the Commander in Chief, and there was never a moment's question in my mind that if you have a weapon that can win a war, can bring a war to a faster conclusion, you use it."



Survival Tactic

—How to Survive an Atomic Bomb (1950), a government pamphlet.



"Little Man, Where To?"

—Fitzgerald in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, August 1945



"Mighty Atoms"

—Somdal in the Chicago Tribune, August 11, 1945

The American Catholic bishops in 1983 published a pastoral letter on nuclear weapons, and they included a paragraph on Hiroshima and Nagasaki. They said that until we express profound sorrow for our action of August '45, we will never be in a position to come to terms morally with the issues posed by atomic weapons. Their choice of words is interesting, it's not guilt, it's sorrow. That's all they are asking for, which is, in a way, a very modest request, and yet it's hard to find much evidence of that sorrow, certainly in the late 1940s.

When you read through the newspaper letters of the day, the vast majority say we did the right thing; many say we should have dropped more bombs on Japan. One letter said that if a housewife is destroying vermin with an insect killer, she doesn't leave a few to breed in the nest, she kills them all. In other words, genocide.

It's important to remember here that World War II had already progressed to an horrendous level of civilian destruction even before the atomic bomb was dropped. It's been said that more civilians died in the fire bombing raid on Tokyo in March of '45 than died at Hiroshima. And this was welcomed in the American press, enthusiastically: "At last we have carried the war to the Japanese capital, to the heart of the enemy." In a sense the atomic bomb was just one more step in this progression.

But now it became infinitely cheaper to bring about massive levels of destruction. Thousands of B-29s dropping conventional explosive and incendiary bombs could have destroyed Hiroshima as totally as one atomic bomb did. But the difference of

scale becomes so enormous that the issue is posed in a dramatic fashion.

This is the fundamental question that emerged in World War II: Is it possible to sustain a sense of war as a morally acceptable instrument of national policy in an era when technology has made possible the destruction of civilian populations on the order of hundreds of thousands at a time? This demands profound examination and reflection about war that has not occurred. We have formulated our strategy in terms of deterrence. We maintain our massive nuclear arsenals in the hope that they will prevent the occurrence of war. But we have not dealt with the complexities of the moral issue.

CH: How did the nation respond to the bomb in the area of social values and psychology?

PB: I think there is no question that it fundamentally altered our understanding of the human experience. The belief in progress has been basic to Western culture. In Darwin's *Origin of Species*, he says that when we look at the long span of human evolution, its gradual progression over so many thousands of years, we can anticipate with some confidence the continuation of evolution of life on this earth in the same gradual, regular fashion into the unforeseeable future. That kind of confidence was radically undermined by the advent of nuclear weapons, as people very quickly realized. Jonathan Schell's prediction of a "republic of insects and grass" in *The Fate of the Earth* (1982) was nothing new. It reminded us of something that was widely understood in 1945. The potential was now here for total destruc-

tion. It's very clear that this awareness represents a basic cultural shift in the human experience.

Now the next question is, what are the effects of that shift? That's where it's possible to speculate endlessly, but much harder to establish proof. Soon after the war, some social thinkers in America began to consider the cultural, psychological and social effects of living with the potential of atomic destruction. And I discovered some fascinating early speculations dating from '45, '46, '47 that in certain respects seem remarkably prophetic. I'm thinking especially of an essay by the cultural critic Lewis Mumford in 1947 in which he imagines what society might be like, living with nuclear fear over a protracted period of time. He predicts an increase in suicides, in other-worldly religions, in mysticism, in cults of various kinds, in drug use, in the use of sleeping medications, a long list of social effects. In our own day, the psychiatrist Robert Jay Lifton has written perceptively about what he calls psychic numbing and our denial of the potential of nuclear destruction. And Schell discusses this in his book as well.

CH: In spite of the fear, you believe that Americans initially found a "sunny side" to the atom?

PB: Yes, indeed. One of the ways in which 1945 seems very different from the present is that part of the response to atomic energy was an upsurge of public hope and media attention to the promise of the atom. This took many forms: predictions of revolutions in transportation: cars, planes, ships that would run forever

continued on page 31

One Hundred Summers



No jeans or backpacks at this 1914 faculty outing near the Dells.

The UW Summer Session celebrates its centennial.

**By John W. Jenkins '74, '78
and Barry Teicher '74, '76**

During the 1884–85 school year, the UW enrolled 902 students and had a faculty numbering forty. Science Hall burned down in December and North and South halls had to be converted from men's dormitories to classrooms. John Bascom was approaching the final years of his presidency, and a group of eleven musicians, under the leadership of F.O. May, were forming what would become the UW Band.

After the spring semester ended, another event took place, one that received little publicity and went relatively unnoticed. Traveling a thousand miles from New England, Leo Andreas Stager, an educational entrepreneur, brought his Summer College of Languages to Madison. His bulletin promised that "professional teachers . . . will be delighted with our new and easy way to impart Grammar and will find out that we have a way of making the study of it a delight and not a task."

Today, a hundred years later, UW enrolls over 40,000 students and employs a tenured faculty of over 2,300. The "new"

Drs. Jenkins and Teicher are researching the history of UW from 1925 to 1973 for the UW History Project.



The summer of '49, on any pier any afternoon.



In the '30s, a Home Ec folk festival.



The twain shall meet (1968).

Science Hall stands on the same spot as the old one and is ninety-seven years old. John Bascom's name has become legend on the campus, and the band is well on its way toward becoming a legend itself.

But what of Stager and his novel attempt at providing classes during the summer months? From a personal standpoint he was not very successful. A few dozen enrolled but his school closed forever after its first term. Yet the concept took hold, and full-fledged participation in summer schooling began two years later, in 1887. The UW was making a transition to modern university status, hiring research-oriented faculty and developing graduate school degree programming. One result of these changes was that the undergraduate curriculum increasingly featured laboratory courses and other "scientific" work. Officials quickly learned, however, that inadequately prepared high school teachers were unable to produce students ready for successful university study. Something had to be done.

The result was the Summer School for Teachers, a joint venture of the Wisconsin State Teachers Association and the University. Forty-five teachers paid \$10 each for the four-week session. Classes included those taught by such luminaries as biologist Edward A. Birge and Thomas C. Chamberlin, noted geologist and president of the University. As the years passed, increasing numbers of continuing students remained on campus during the summer, and the Board of Regents responded in 1899 by formally establishing the Summer Session and appointing Dean of Letters & Science Birge as its director.

He and his successors—historians Dana P. Munro (summers 1904–06) and George C. Sellery (summers of 1907–11)—concentrated on molding Summer

Session into a substantial and respected academic institution. Birge emphasized the curriculum and staff. Munro, worrying about stiff competition from the University of Chicago, asked historian Frederick Jackson Turner to write a position paper arguing that the UW Summer Session should become "a Mecca." Sellery, who later served as L&S dean from 1918 to 1942, pushed for program quality, advertised widely, and worried about the scandalous behavior of coeds who shamelessly walked to the campus swimming area, near where Memorial Union now stands, clad only in their bathing suits.

Scott H. Goodnight assumed the directorship from 1912 to 1942. Goodnight, better known to generations of students as the determined disciplinarian and booze-battling dean of men, had been hired by Sellery as assistant director in 1910 to puzzle out the swimming suit problem, among others. He assumed that the academic side of Summer Session was well established and put his emphasis on extra-curricular matters.

His most notable accomplishment before World War I was to set up the Tent Colony, later renamed Camp Gallistella after superintendent of buildings and grounds Albert Gallistel, a longtime resident of the camp (WA, Sept. '83). Located on the Lake Mendota shoreline west of Picnic Point, it provided inexpensive accommodations for summertime students, their spouses and children. Over the years this bug-infested, dusty experiment in higher education survival training grew in size and scope, eventually including a community operated day-care center and group study facilities. Residents walked to class, cycled to class, even took boats to class. The Colony endured with gusto through the 1950s.

The United States entered World War I in the spring of 1917, and the Summer Session did its part. Director Goodnight organized courses in Red Cross training for civilian relief workers, in methods of social service, in Boy Scout theory and practice, and more. He also scheduled non-credit "informational war lectures." Some of the UW's leading scholars presented new courses, among them "Diplomacy and the Great War" with political scientist Frederick Ogg and "Labor in War Times" with institutional economist John R. Commons. We lacked an ROTC unit, so director Goodnight even found time informally to lead several score of young men in marching drills.

He later reflected that during the post-

war and 1920s period, "the passion for diversion, for extremes, for extravagances, for dissipation, was more marked than at any time within memory . . ." Dean of Women F. Louise Nardin observed that student life had come to mimic the "bad taste which society outside was tolerating in dress, dancing, etc." Never before, she lamented, had the summertime University attracted "so many young women that are ethically unready."

Goodnight carried on the good fight against immorality. He sought out unchaperoned summertime dancing parties, especially in the Langdon Street area, catching miscreants, placing them on probation or worse, and writing to inform their parents. A man who believed in equality of treatment, the director even captured and reprimanded adult school teachers in town for professional studies and occasionally young men who had no connection with the University at all, visiting Madison for a fling.

In 1921 Goodnight hired Miss Margaret "Summer Session" Ellingson as secretary and administrative assistant. She remained with the office until 1961, increasingly taking responsibility for the myriad nuts-and-bolts tasks that added up to the summertime academic program. She helped administer a number of notable credit and non-credit programs during her first decade on the job. The Wisconsin High School and the Speech Defect Clinic (unique in the nation) began operation just before her arrival. In 1927 one could register for the Athletic Coaching School or the School for Teachers of Engineering. By 1931 educators enrolled in the School of Creative Arts, in the Band Masters' Clinic, and in short courses on archery, camp leadership and social dancing. The Rural Church Conference first met in 1922, during the same decade that the School for Workers (still in operation) got its start as the School for Women in Industry.

The Great Depression saw enrollment decline from a record high of about 5,000 in the late '20s to around 3,000 in 1933. After a \$14,000 deficit in 1932 and a call from the school and college deans to cancel the following summer's program, the Board of Regents allowed it to go on, but with the proviso that any losses would be absorbed by cuts in faculty pay. This condition remained in effect through 1937, and Dr. Goodnight struggled through this period trying to provide a solid curriculum while making ends meet.

Campus social life became more serious as students waited tables, swept out



The tent colony lasted into the '50s.

laboratories, and washed dishes in return for their next meal or to pay for their bed. With Prohibition dead as of 1933, Goodnight's crusade against student immorality abated markedly. Professor of Education John Guy Fowlkes organized the first of many annual School Men's Weeks (later known as the Institute for Administration).

Fowlkes replaced Goodnight in the fall of 1942. He was followed by L. A. Adolfsen, 1944–1964; Clarence A. "Clay" Schoenfeld, 1965–1983; and Harland E. Samson, 1984 to the present. All dealt with the problem of providing credit and non-credit programming for greatly increased numbers of continuing degree students and the general public, within the context of massive UW growth. Summer-time credit enrollment was 5,556 in 1952, with thirty-one non-credit institutes registering 6,079 participants. By 1984 credit enrollment had expanded to 15,529 and 204 non-credit programs attracted 36,401 children and adults.

Early on, Dean and Director Fowlkes (he held each title at different times) faced the challenge of overseeing both the emergency World War II summer semester (which allowed students to speed up progress toward their degrees) as well as the regular six-and eight-week Summer Sessions. Simultaneously, military training programs of all stripes abounded, and Dean of Letters & Science Mark Ingraham observed that it was difficult to tell exactly what the academic program was.

The war, with its battle against Nazi racism, its introduction to university life of many service personnel, and its ensuing GI Bill helped lead to a "megaversity" era wherein UW served and actively sought to recruit students from all parts of society. Director Adolfsen, working toward this end, inaugurated the concept of multiple sessions, and encouraged departments to

offer courses of whatever length they chose at whatever times they thought best. Later scheduling developments included the coordinated three-week Inter-Session as well as a myriad of four-day-a-week and weekend programs, all intended to make the University more accessible.

As the Civil Rights movement, the Anti-Vietnam War Movement, and subsequent other movements developed, Summer Session services broadened accordingly. In 1972 the office was renamed the Office of Inter-College Programs, taking responsibility for "special" and "guest" students (non-degree-seeking people taking or sitting in on credit courses), and later, in 1980, adding the Summer Opportunity Program (which prepares minority high school students to succeed at the UW).

Summer curricular developments meanwhile mirrored changes in the larger society. The Institute for Environmental Studies originated as a multi-disciplinary staff seminar in 1967. In 1969, Black Studies courses began appearing in the timetable. The Women's Studies program received its initial impetus during the summer of 1976. Later in the decade, UW began participation in the nationwide Elderhostel Movement, providing housing, study, and social activities for older people. Notable programs of this decade include the College for Kids, serving nearby gifted and talented elementary school age children, and an annual Computer Fest.

Throughout its existence, the Summer Session has responded to its times and provided a lively and beneficial increment to the so-called "regular academic year." When the University suffered from inadequately prepared high school graduates, the Summer Session helped make basic improvements in teacher training. When war disrupted the nation, the Summer Session joined in the struggle. When a diverse society demanded a diverse education, Summer Session was on hand to help out. And when the student recalls summertime in Madison, as we the authors can attest from personal experience, Summer Session has always been fun.

For information on how to obtain the commemorative publication, "Education in the Summer: One Hundred Years at the University of Wisconsin-Madison," which contains a more comprehensive history, contact the Division of Guest Students, UW-Madison, 433 N. Murray St., Madison 53706.



How Much Can a Lake Take?

UW researchers work to determine the severity of acid rain and its impact on the environment.

**By John Magnuson PhD and
Annamarie L. Beckel PhD**

UW Center for Limnology

When steel-gray thunderheads of summer move in, they threaten to bring to Wisconsin and other regions of the country acid rain and storms of controversy. No one any longer questions the fact that sulfur and nitrogen oxides—the chief ingredients of acid rain—are produced by burning coal, oil and gasoline in power plants, paper mills and cars, or that many areas of the country are thus adversely affected. But what is disputed is the severity of that rain and its

Dr. Magnuson is director of our Center for Limnology; Dr. Beckel is a scientist on his staff.

impact on the environment. UW researchers are working to find the information to help settle this dispute.

Scientists at our Center for Limnology want to know, for example, how long it will take before lakes in Wisconsin and other vulnerable areas are affected. So far they've come up with a range of possible answers; the degree of acidity in rains varies as does the ability of any given lake to absorb it.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has chosen the Center's station in northern Wisconsin as a major national site for the research. It's an area well suited to the experiment, since it is not yet dramatically affected by acid rain. Moreover, the station is already identified by the National Science Foundation as a national site for long-term ecological research. The work on lake acidification is

Acid Rain:

Some say we need
to act now; others,
we have time to
proceed slowly.
We face economic
and perhaps
philosophic
questions.

being carried out at Little Rock Lake, seven miles north of Woodruff in Vilas County. It was selected because, at forty-five acres, it is small, with little ability to neutralize acid, and characteristic of those lakes considered most vulnerable. The project is the first of its kind in the nation. Working with our scientists are the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, the University of Minnesota, the UW-Superior, the U.S. Geological Survey and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Little Rock Lake is shaped like an hour-glass, and when researchers began their work, they found its two halves virtually identical in chemistry and fish population. They've separated the halves with a barrier of chemically resistant synthetic fabric. On one side the water will be left untreated. In the other, over a period of several years, the pH of 6.2 will be lowered—thereby increasing the acidity—to 4.5.

When they divide the total acid they're putting into Little Rock Lake by the current annual "natural" dose that falls into others in the area, researchers will be able to estimate how long it will be before undamaged lakes are likely to be affected. It's a study that can't be done in a laboratory, for natural acidification is, so far, much too complicated to replicate in a test tube. For example, bacteria in lake sediments can take up the sulfate from the sulfuric acid of the rain. In doing so, they produce alkalinity, thus increasing a lake's ability to neutralize incoming acid. But because these bacteria operate only in the absence of oxygen, their activity varies with the degree of its depletion from a lake, a degree which fluctuates between lakes and even from year to year within the same lake. The neutralizing power of aquatic plants is equally unpredictable. They take up the nitrate from nitric acid, the other primary component of acid rain, but here, too, there are so many variables that the only realistic measure is one made in the natural environment.

The project also will help scientists distinguish natural fluctuations in lake acidity from that caused by acid rain. Little Rock Lake's summer pH is about 6.2, in the early spring, it's about 5.3. The change represents a ten-fold acidity increase that some believe is due to "acid pulse," a large

influx from snowmelt. On the other hand, preliminary data seem to be in favor of the argument that it might be the result of the natural process of decomposition that occurs in all lakes over the winter.

Further, the project will give researchers a look at the early signs of damage from acid rain. We know from laboratory studies and from research in the Adirondacks that certain species of fish die or fail to reproduce when pH levels are low. But we know almost nothing about the very first effects of acidification on a total biological community. It may be, for example, that the microscopic plants and animals eaten by fish are affected earlier than the fish themselves.

Our researchers predict that as they

The Center for Limnology was established on the campus in July of 1982, providing the focus for the range of interdisciplinary concerns related to our inland lakes and streams. Those concerns have never been greater, ranging as they do from acid rain and declining fish populations to new trends in lake management systems. There is an endowment fund being established for the center, to enable it to build upon existing programs and to anticipate and prepare for future challenges to our aquatic ecosystems. For more information, write or phone the Center for Limnology Endowment Fund at the UW Foundation, 702 Langdon Street, Madison 53706 (608) 263-4545.

lower the pH level in Little Rock Lake, a number of changes will occur: they expect all parts of the biological community, including phytoplankton, zooplankton, large aquatic plants, insects and fish, to be affected as vulnerable species decline and a handful of acid-tolerant types become dominant; the complex food web will become simplified as the diversity of species decreases; there will be changes in the rates at which biological materials decompose to release nutrients back into the water. Spawning by large-mouth bass and rock bass will become erratic and their number and size of spawns will decrease, and the mud minnow population will increase as predation by the bass declines.

Because the two halves of Little Rock Lake are nearly identical and because one half will be left untouched as a reference, researchers will be able to confirm or refute these predictions and to detect the first evidence of damage from acidification. Once these are determined, other sensitive lakes can be monitored for early warning signs.

The controversy surrounding acid rain stems not only from unanswered scientific questions. There is, too, disagreement in the interpretation of what data has been collected. Recent findings by the state DNR indicate that a few of northern Wisconsin's most sensitive lakes have become slightly more acidic. Some say this information should be taken as a warning that we need to act now to curtail sharply all sulfur and nitrogen oxide emissions before more dramatic damage occurs. Others argue that because we see no evidence of a widespread problem, we have the time to proceed slowly and cautiously before imposing costly pollution controls on utilities and paper mills.

Thus we face economic and perhaps philosophic questions. Should we pass tough pollution control measures that would protect even our most vulnerable lakes, or are we wiser to push for more modest control measures that would safeguard the majority of lakes but could sacrifice those that are extremely sensitive? How much are we willing to pay to protect our natural resources? Researchers from the Center for Limnology help answer the scientific questions, but all citizens will have to grapple with the economic and political ones. □



A New Opera A New Way

Verdi might not approve, but all concerned are enthused about creating through a workshop technique.

BY STEVE GROARK

14 / THE WISCONSIN ALUMNUS

In mid-May, the School of Music held a two-week workshop to familiarize the principals with the opera it has commissioned in observance of its anniversary celebration this fall. It's called *Tight-Rope*, and its composer is Chester Biscardi, who earned his bachelor's degree here in 1970, followed by a master's in Italian in '72 and another in music two years later. He was here from New York City where he makes his home, as was librettist Henry Butler, and most of the actors and singers who will make up the two casts, and Prof. Karlos Moser who directs the UW Opera and will conduct the several performances which begin on October 5th in the remodeled Music Hall.

Workshops are relatively new to opera (although Broadway has taken to them in recent years; *A Chorus Line* was put together that way). Henry Butler said, "Until seven or eight years ago, opera was just too sacred an area for this sort of thing. You can just imagine someone dropping in on Verdi and saying, 'Hey, how's it going? Is that Act One?' We've finally realized that the hallowed atmosphere is nonsense."

Tight-Rope has been in process for two years, Chester Biscardi said. He'd earned his doctorate in music from Yale and was teaching at Sarah Lawrence College in '83 when he got a phone call from Eunice Meske, director of our School of Music. The school would celebrate its ninetieth anniversary (and the bands their centennial) this year, she said, and Music Hall was being renovated. Would he do an opera for the occasion? "It was completely out of the blue," Biscardi said. "I felt honored, but I was also scared to death." He has a reputation as an award-winning composer of vocal music—he's had a Guggenheim Fellowship and holds a Prix de Rome among other honors—"and I'd been saying I wanted to write an opera, but I thought I'd do that when I get to be ninety-five."

The next step was to find a suitable librettist. Based on a glowing reputation, Biscardi decided on Henry Butler, who was at that time in Graz, Austria working with the American Institute for Musical

Steve Groark is the arts/humanities reporter for the University News Service and publicity coordinator for the Union Theater.

Studies. Butler is a veteran director with several credits at the Metropolitan Opera; he did the libretto for Marvin David Levy's *Mourning Becomes Electra*, which premiered there. And he knew the UW Opera, having come out here in 1976 to direct Puccini's *Girl of the Golden West* for Moser. Biscardi picked up the phone and called him.

Says Butler, "We decided we wouldn't do an adaptation, but an original work. We tossed around several ideas, and *Tight-Rope* emerged as the one. It was a true collaboration, with no clear-cut distinction between composer and librettist. From the beginning, we both liked the idea of the protagonist seeking his own identity. My way of working was to write down any ideas that came to mind. Then I would float them as trial balloons past Chester. Eventually came the idea for the story of a poet named Luther Dane, whose statue has been erected because he was almost like a rock star. He died, but he really didn't." The opera is ambiguous. He may have faked his death, or he may be coming back from death.

Tight-Rope opens on a movie sound stage, where an actor playing the part of Dane is reading his lines. He has trouble with them because he does not think they reveal the character of Dane, whom he knew and admired. He bungles the scene, and Dane suddenly appears. The two travel back in time through some of Dane's experiences with loves, managers and critics. Eventually the actor arrives at a new understanding of Luther Dane.

The campus workshop was something of an extension of the way the opera had progressed all along, said Chester Biscardi. "Henry and I actually workshoped around the piano in my living room much of the time. When I had finished a scene or part of one I would play it for him. I could see him out of the corner of my eye, dancing in the middle of the room, acting out every little bit. And he would say things like, 'In order to have this feeling change here, we need to slow it down.'"

Butler added, "That would help me see where the vocal line might be great for a character, but the accompaniment wasn't telling us richly enough what was going on. That's the role of the orchestra in an opera. It doesn't all happen in the libretto or the vocal line."

continued on page 22

What sort of music has Biscardi written in his opera?

Karlos Moser calls it "accessible but not dated. It lends itself well to the modern idea of realism: singing-acting." He added that it's "an intimate drama that will play well in a small house—there are no swords and no love letters." The refurbished Music Hall will hold about 400 people.

Moser's description matches what I heard during the workshop and at the two readthroughs. Biscardi seems to have gone for realistic, evocative music rather than something sweetly pretty or modishly ugly for its own sake. Instead, the music supports the words, gives them added dramatic force. There is less emphasis on the extended arias of more traditional opera, and more emphasis on dialogue. It moves quickly. Most importantly, each character speaks with his or her own individual music.

I asked Biscardi if he had changed any of the music to suit individual singers as casting plans took shape. "I've tried not to," he said, "because in a way the characters really wrote the parts. They have become nine people, so I have nine people living in my apartment. Luther Dane has a certain sound to me, and whether or not I had known John Reardon was going to be singing, I still don't think I would have made any changes.

"This has been an exciting and strange musical experience. Suddenly the ideas and the characters of this opera demanded a different kind of writing. Stylistically it has forced me to write in a much more consonant, but not completely tonal, manner. It is much more accessible melodically and harmonically than my instrumental music has been—that's been quite abstract."

"We actually suggested John Reardon," Butler added. "It was not a matter of adapting the music to him, but that he best fills the image we had of Luther Dane." S.G.



Photos/UW News Service

Opposite: Moser watches Biscardi perform "accessible but not dated" music.

Top: The readthrough in the Humanities Building.

Bottom: Peter Halvorson and Marcia Gilbert Roberts impressed the composer.

Gee, But I'd Give the World to See—

The theme of Alumni Weekend in May was 'That Old Gang of Mine.' Here are a few of them.



Above: You can laugh when you look this great at your fiftieth reunion. An unidentified member of the Class of '35 gets her Half-Century Club pin from the ceremony marshal, outgoing WAA President Al DeSimone.

Right: Alice Fosse '30, Margaret Bartan Barnes '25, Louise Dollison Marsh '35, William Marsh '34, all of Madison.

Below: Artha Littel Chamberlain '40, Urbana; Virginia Marlowe Boyce '40 and Dorothy Littel Mueller '35, both of Madison.

Below right: The Class of '35 made the day for UW Foundation President Bob Rennebohm '48 with a check for nearly \$715,000. Analoyce Elkington Clapp of Alexandria, Va., the gift chairman, did the honors. Chancellor Irving Shain thought it was a fine idea, and reunion chairs Marcy Glassow Gill and John C. Hickman, both of Madison, agreed. The money stays on this campus, to be spent for such as the Bascom Professorship, a horticulture garden on the ag campus, scholarships, and research in chemistry.



Left: For the Class of '40: Kathryn Smith Latton, Portage; George S. Robbins, Marinette; Bob Tottingham, Madison; Eloise S. Eager, Edgerton, and Jack Newman, Madison. George Robbins is class president; Bob Tottingham chaired the reunion; the other three were among the industrious committee members.

Photos/Glenn Trudel



Above: At its meeting on the weekend, WAA's Board of Directors elected new officers for the coming year. Front row: Charlie Phillips '65, Reedsburg, assistant secretary; ArthaJean Petrie Towell '53, Madison, second vice-president; Al DeSimone '41, Kenosha, board chairman; Bob Brennan '57, Madison, president; Ted Kellner '69, Mequon, treasurer. Rear: Orville Ehrhardt '54, Fond du Lac, secretary; Stephen H. Sills '66, Kenilworth, assistant treasurer; Andy Wojdula '65, Arlington Heights, first vice-president; and Charles La Bahn '49, Grafton, third vice-president.

Right: It isn't her best foot she put forward, but a cast couldn't keep Hope Wells Conley '40 home in Blue Mound.



Above left: John Hunter '50 and Mary Marx Hunter '48 and Barbara and Bill McCormick '50 live in Madison; Betty Treder Roberts '50, came up from Brookfield, Wis.

Above right: For the Friday night dinner of the Class of '50, you'd have thought Tripp Commons was a castle on the Rhine, what with all those polkas, the German beer and the feathered hats. Chairman John A. Bolz and his wife Marian probably planned it that way just to show off their great Bavarian costumes. With them are committee members Marvin '50 and Mildred Golper Conney '50, '51 and Helen Nelson Iltis '51, all of Madison.

Above: You didn't have to wear a funny hat to get in on the '50s gemütlichkeit. Here are Jacqui Stafford Rowe; Bruce Elliott '50, Des Plaines; Caroline Hinchman Evans '50 and Bob Evans '41, '49, '51, Camden, Ark.; Diane Minten Woit '50, St. Cloud; Elaine Schaezel Weidemann '50, West Bend; (behind Diane and Elaine) Joan and Don H. Johnson '50, Appleton; and Jean and Dean H. Hanson '50, Murrysville, Pa.

Left: Madisonians Tom Brynes, Ruth Dunn Byrnes '50; George Fait '50 and Dick Tipple '50.

The News

Faculty Won't Ban CIA

In May, the Faculty Senate reaffirmed the right of the Central Intelligence Agency to recruit on campus for potential employees, a restatement of its 1967 vote to allow any legitimate employer to do so. At that time, and in its May action, the senate took the position that allowing such recruitment does not imply UW endorsement of the organization and that students are capable of making their own moral judgments on potential employers.

The vote came after an afternoon of protest by anti-CIA groups which demanded that the campus bar the recruiters because the CIA "conducts illegal and immoral activities."

At the same meeting, the senate re-

ceived a University Committee report dealing with South African lecturer Pieter A. Claasen, who canceled an appearance at a campus forum earlier this year because of protests. The report said that while Claasen was not actually prevented from speaking, the faculty decried the "atmosphere of intimidation" that caused him to cancel.

The senate authorized the University Committee to develop a plan for holding public hearings about what kinds of organizations should be allowed to recruit on campus.

Eleven Faculty "Distinguished"

The University's annual Distinguished Teaching Awards were presented in May to eleven recipients, based on recommenda-

tions by their students and colleagues. Each received a citation and \$2500. This year's winners were: William L. Church, law; James F. Crow, genetics; Donald K. Emmerston, political science; I. Martin Isaacs, mathematics; Gregory A. Moses, nuclear engineering; Daniel Pekarsky, educational policy studies; James C. Pettersen, anatomy; Sherry Reames, English; Patrick T. Riley, political science; Harold Scheub, African languages and literature; and Marilyn McDonald Wikler, social work.

The awards for Profs. Isaacs and Moses were given by the Wisconsin Alumni Association. Isaacs has been a faculty member since 1969, and was described in the faculty's citation as "able to demystify courses in algebra and calculus. Many students testify that study with Isaacs marks the first

The Way We Were—23



"SMOE SAYS, 'BON VOYAGE, POOR WALL.'" The Kiekhofer wall, eight feet high by 120 feet long, was built on the 600 block of Langdon Street in 1884. For the last twenty years of its life it was the message board for countless campus groups and events. It was named for Prof. Wild Bill Kiekhofer, administrator of his father-in-law's estate on which it stood until the summer of 1946, when it came down to make room for the new Hillel Foundation. Photographer Gary Schulz '49 got this "demolition crew," residents of Langdon Hall, to pose before the bulldozers took over. Lois Johnson Becker '48 is second from right, but that's as far as our identification has been able to go. Souvenir bricks turned up everywhere, coated by as many as thirty-five layers of paint, according to *Wisconsin Alumnus* for September of that year.

time they have ever understood and enjoyed math," it said, adding that "he is generous with his time for both graduates and undergraduates." Isaacs has also written a top graduate-level textbook.

Moses was cited as one of the leading U.S. researchers in the field of inertial-confinement fusion, and the author of the world's only textbook on the subject. He has developed innovative computer technology in the field and "is consistently rated as the best teacher in the department; many students have evaluated him as the best instructor they have had in their academic careers," according to his nominators.

Two More to NAS

Professors Allan G. Bogue of the history department and W. Wallace Cleland of biochemistry have been elected to the prestigious National Academy of Science.

Bogue is a native of Canada who joined our faculty in 1964 and was elevated to the Frederick Jackson Turner professorship in history four years later. He is considered a pioneer in the application of social science techniques to political history.

Cleland, originally from Baltimore, earned his PhD here in 1955. He holds the M. J. Johnson professorship in biochemistry and the Steenbock professorship in chemical science. His research has yielded over 100 papers on enzyme mechanisms, which have provided the foundation for the discussion of enzyme kinetics in every modern textbook of biochemistry.

Their election brings to forty-six the number of UW-Madison faculty in the academy.

Raffle For Athletics Is Proposed, Rejected

On Monday, June 3, a group of Badger sports boosters held a press conference to announce a statewide raffle which, they anticipated, would raise \$2 million for the athletic department. Palmer "Butch" Strickler of New Glarus had originated the idea as an offshoot of his highly successful annual Bologna Bash, a spring event in the Field House which has raised \$170,000 since 1981. Among those at the microphones with Strickler and Athletic Director Elroy Hirsch was State Attorney General Bronson La Follette to give his "personal opinion" (said the State Justice Department the



DVORAK TO HALL OF FAME. The late UW Band Director Ray Dvorak has been inducted into the National Band Association Hall of Fame, his portrait to be exhibited with other great American band directors including John Phillip Sousa and Edwin Franko Goldman. Dvorak headed the UW bands from 1934 until his retirement in 1968, and is generally credited with introducing, nationally, "picture" formations by marching bands at football halftime. One of the country's leading authorities on Sousa, he died in November of 1983. His widow, Florence (Hunt '34) was present for the induction ceremonies in Troy, Alabama.

next day) that a raffle complies with state law.

Tickets would go for \$5 (or \$20 for a book of five). A drawing at halftime of the Michigan State game on November 23 would determine the winners of a \$125,000 furnished house or \$100,000 cash; a \$12,500 recreation vehicle or \$10,000 cash; a \$7500 fishing boat or \$5000 cash, or one of seven \$1000 cash prizes. Tickets had been selling for a week towards a goal of a half-million sales.

On Tuesday, the Wisconsin State Jour-

nal quoted Ben Lawton MD, president of the Board of Regents, as saying "he and several fellow regents have major reservations about the University being connected with any gambling form," and that he was "uneasy about (University) identification with alcohol." At their scheduled meeting on Friday, he said, the regents would "consider whether to direct the University to refuse raffle proceeds among other options."

The next day—Wednesday—the chan-

continued

FALL
DAY ON CAMPUS

Tuesday, October 1

Morning Programs

Prof. Neal First
Meat & Animal Science
and

Prof. Brent McCown
Horticulture

Prof. Beverly Gordon
Family Resources & Consumer Science

Prof. Del Lewis
Theater & Drama

Prof. Philip Lewis
Landscape Architecture

Larry Reed, Local Preservation
Coordinator
State Historical Society of Wisconsin

Prof. Emeritus James Watrous
Art History

Afternoon Program

Excerpts from the new opera
Tight-Rope

Commissioned for the 90th anniversary
of the School of Music
Prof. Karlos Moser conducting

**Afternoon
Tours/Demonstrations**

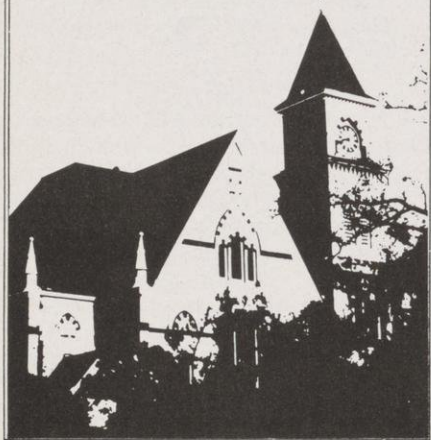
Renovated Music Hall

Elvehjem Museum of Art

Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Previous attendees will receive a
mailing in early September with full
details and reservation information.

Others may call or write the
Wisconsin Alumni Association,
650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706
Phone: (608) 262-2551.



The News

continued

cellor directed Hirsch to refuse all proceeds from the raffle in order to "maintain the confidence of private contributors," to University sports.

Shain said that it was "the magnitude of the proposed effort," that concerned the administration, partly because the question of a statewide lottery is a public policy issue being debated in the legislature. (A bill to support one failed in 1983.) "I do not believe that a University-related event belongs in the middle of that debate, but the Badger Sports Raffle cannot be separated from it." He referred to "serious, understandable concerns being raised regarding the propriety of such an approach for raising funds . . . rather than the fact that the proceeds would be utilized to provide badly needed help for the athletic department."

The chancellor's directive to Hirsch also prohibited him from using a twenty-seven-foot boat recently provided by proceeds from the spring Badger Bash.

Strickler said he was "shocked" at the chancellor's decision and that, "if the University won't accept the money, we're going to give it to someone. We're going to carry on."

At its Friday meeting, the Board of Regents did indeed support Chancellor Shain by declining to either directly affirm or reverse his decision. It unanimously passed a resolution asking for a policy defining how private groups can use the UW's name or facilities for fund-raising. Regent Frank Heckrodt of Appleton said turning down the funds was difficult, pointing out that only three of the UW's twenty-three sports programs are income-producing.

Raffles on a much smaller scale have been conducted by athletic fund-raisers for several years. The Wisconsin State Journal reported that various groups have raised \$215,000 since 1979 to aid several sports, including women's athletics, hockey, and baseball.

**Now There Are Ninety-Five;
Welcome To The Club**

Two new alumni clubs, one in Hot Springs, Arkansas, and the other in Austin, Texas bring the total to ninety-five across the nation. The two are presided over by Val Kopitzke '49, '50 and Joel Sher '80 respectively.

Here in our offices, Steve Merrick, director of clubs, suggested that other Badgers might easily get clubs organized in their

areas too. "All they need do is contact us," Steve said. "We'll send them a roster of the alumni near them. Then, they call an organizational meeting to elect their officers and directors. After that, they plan their first event; maybe it's a football game listening party, or a picnic, a reception or a Founders Day dinner, and they're on their way.

"The benefits are tremendous. First of all, there's the camaraderie, the feeling of being a part of Wisconsin no matter where you live. There's no better way to keep in touch with classmates than by getting together with them regularly. And club members get a great feeling over the funds they raise for local young people to come here to school. This year, for example, there were 159 students on campus because they were helped by scholarship funds from forty-two clubs."

You can talk to Steve about getting a club started by calling him at (608) 262-9630.

New Accounting Master's

The School of Business will introduce this fall an upper-level degree in accounting that its faculty believes will provide more depth for students and better visibility for graduate accounting in general. It will be called the Master of Accountancy degree, replacing the present MS degree in accounting. Accounting department Chairman Larry Rittenberg said the course will offer education in one of four specialty areas: accounting information systems; auditing and financial reporting; taxation; and health care fiscal management.

Mining Course Goes Out

The College of Engineering will begin phasing out its Mining Engineering Program by accepting no new students in that course this fall. Dean John Bollinger says the action takes place after careful study, the loss of the program's chairman (to the University of Texas), a decrease in enrollment to twenty-five and a decrease in faculty to two.

He said a committee has been examining the possibility of replacing the program with one in geotechnology, a study dealing with such areas as wastes and soil and rock mechanics. Bollinger said accreditation in the mining program will be maintained until the last students graduate in 1989.



Math No Problem For Young Miss Hess

Kathryn Hess, one of eleven students who won WAA citations for scholarship this year (WA, May/June), emerged from spring commencement as one of the youngest graduates in University history, and with an outstanding academic record. She is seventeen years old and earned a 3.95 GPA in a math major. She was on the dean's list every semester, she headed the Physics Club, learned to speak French and Russian and played cello in two symphony orchestras.

Kathryn was accepted by the University on a trial basis at age thirteen when her parents moved here from Eau Claire. "I was very nervous at first," she says, "but everyone was really nice and I soon felt at home." After a semester of calculus and French, she was accepted on a full time basis. This fall she heads for Boston to begin work on a master's in math at MIT. But there'll still be a Hess on campus. Kay's sister Cynthia will be a freshman, majoring in chemistry. Cynthia is fourteen.

Music School, Bands Plan Big Birthday Parties

They're calling it Celebration '85, but it might be more appropriately dubbed Music In The Air, that period in October during which the School of Music will observe its ninetieth year and the concert and marching bands their centennial. In addition to the premiere of the opera *Tight-Rope* (page 14) the week-long program includes lectures, concerts, a critics' symposium on the arts, and reunions.

The symposium on Friday and Saturday, October 4 and 5, (not all of which is open to the public) will be chaired by Robert M. Jacobson '62, editor of *Opera News*, with a panel consisting of John Si-

mon, theater critic for New York magazine; Andrew Porter, music critic for *The New Yorker*; and Deborah Jowitt, dance critic for *Village Voice*. *Tight-Rope* will premiere the night of the 5th in the newly remodelled auditorium of Music Hall, with its audience attending an after-theater supper and reception at the Madison Club.

The Music Hall auditorium will be dedicated on Sunday, October 6 to the memory of Carol Rennebohm Dawson '58, late daughter of Mary Collison Rennebohm '20 and the late pharmacist and governor Oscar Rennebohm '11. Funds for the renovation were contributed by the Rennebohm Foundation. The second performance of *Tight-Rope* will be held there that evening.

The succeeding week will feature programs reminiscent of the variety of events held in Music Hall through the years. Chancellor Irving Shain will describe the many literary society meetings; a concert of Brahms *Liebeslieder* waltzes will be offered by the voice faculty; former Economics professor James Early will give recollections of his colleague, the late "Wild Bill" Kiekhofer, for whom years of lectures in that hall began with skyrockets.

Gunnar Johansen and the Pro Arte Quartet will give a recital. Another program will be built around WHA Radio's old "School of the Air" days which featured Pop Gordon; and Karl Haas, host of radio's syndicated "Adventures in Good Music," will offer a lecture-concert.

A reunion weekend for alumni of the school and the bands will begin on Friday, October 11. The band will hold its centennial banquet and there will be a third performance of the opera. The next day, the band will perform at special ceremonies during halftime of the Wisconsin/Iowa game and, back in Music Hall, there will be faculty recitals. On Saturday evening, music alumni will have a reception and banquet followed by a concert featuring all the student music performance groups with alumni guest musicians. There will be a reunion brunch on Sunday and another performance of *Tight-Rope*, which will be presented several more times in October. Throughout the weekend, tours will be offered, and the Elvehjem Museum of Art will mount an exhibit, "American Life in our Piano Benches: Sheet Music as Art."

Complete information on Celebration '85 is available from Jody Schmitz, its coordinator, 5554 Humanities Building, UW, Madison 53706.



Track Star Wins National Award

Distance runner Cathy Branta, a senior from Slinger, won the first annual Jumbo Elliott Award in June as the year's outstanding female track athlete. It was voted by a nationwide committee of coaches and administrators and is named for the late Villanova track coach.

Kathy won the 1,500- and 3,000-meter runs in 90° weather the week before in Austin, Texas. As a junior she won The Athletic Congress indoor two-mile and set an NCAA record in the indoor 3,000-meter, for which she won the 1985 Broderick Award as the nation's outstanding collegiate distance runner. While she missed qualifying for the Olympics last summer, her time of 8 minutes, 49.94 seconds established a collegiate outdoor record.

She is an honor student and is engaged to men's distance runner John Easker.

Lights Out

An offer by Madison Gas & Electric Company to install twenty-five pole lights along the lakeshore path was turned down in June by the Campus Security Committee. The consensus was that lighting would give "an illusion of security" without actually making the area more safe.

Several residents of the lakeshore dorms have raised concerns about night safety on the path which runs west from Memorial Union, but a member of the Protection & Security force said that the area has a low incidence of problems. Police patrol it from late afternoon until early morning. Committee members said they will continue to encourage students and others on campus at night to use the special system of "lightways" instead of areas such as the path. These routes have been established on the basis of lighting, amount of use, and proximity to streets and heavily trafficked buildings. □

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music, with Wisconsin celebrities visible and
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Laramie, Wyo.: SEPTEMBER 28

Ramada Inn
Interstate 80 @ 3rd St.
11 a.m.

Ann Arbor: OCTOBER 5

Pioneer H.S. Athletic Field
11 a.m.

Info.: Tom Rowley, (313) 357-3700

Urbana: OCTOBER 26

To be announced.

Minneapolis: NOVEMBER 9

Pohle Badger Blast
Armory; 6th St. @ 5th Ave.
4 p.m.

Info.: Bill Widmoyer (612) 853-3161

Columbus, Ohio: NOVEMBER 16

Arlington Arms
1335 Dublin Road
Info.: Dick Wendt (614) 227-6759

And at all home games, from 10:30 Saturday
morning, come to the Copper Hearth at the
Union South for WAA's Hometown Huddle.
There's complimentary cranberry punch,
coffee, Wisconsin cheese, and a cash bar.
And Bucky. And the cheerleaders. And all
your old friends!

A New Opera

continued from page 15

The final day of the campus workshop culminated with readthroughs of about two-thirds of *Tight-Rope* with piano accompaniment. They did the first one in the Union Theater because Moser wanted Biscardi to hear his work in a theater space. The other was done for a small audience in one of the rehearsal rooms in the Humanities Building, where most of the two weeks had been spent. Today, Moser restricted himself to conducting instead of playing orchestra parts on the piano or filling in for missing singers, as he'd been doing throughout. For Biscardi, it was a fast-paced day; when he was not participating he was off revising passages or writing new sections. But it was a luxury for the cast, who frequently do not see the music for premieres until rehearsals actually start.

Butler and Biscardi helped interpret the different roles. The film actor is played by tenor Marcus Haddock, who won the 1984 Metropolitan Opera national auditions. Butler explained to him how his character would view Luther Dane. "He'd be like a messiah to him, and the more he gets into playing him in the film, the more complex Dane becomes." At a point where there is a sudden transition from the serious tone, Butler suggested "Play comedy: 'It's crazy. I never should have come to Hollywood.'" Music Prof. Ilona Kombrink is in *Tight-Rope* ("perfect for the part of the manager," says Biscardi), as are colleagues Mimmi Fullmer, David Hottman and Cary Michaels. Peter Halverson MM'73 and Marcia Gilbert Roberts '65, '73 were sightreading; both got important parts.

Karlos Moser concentrated on the singers' technique that day. "The composers have done a good job, in general, in making this work sound 'American,' but singers are sometimes so expert at foreign languages that they tend to overpronounce. Take the word 'comfort,' for example. The second syllable should not sound like *fort*. So I try to bring the intimacy and directness of the vocal line to the singers." Some of the writing is rhythmically complex. During one coaching session, Moser suggested to Haddock that he take a tough 5/4 passage and break it down into rhythms of two and three. As the afternoon wore on the group effort showed. "We made some cuts that will increase the dramatic effect," said Butler. "For example, when Dane first appears to the actor, he originally had many more lines. But we needed a more pronounced element of surprise there, with the actor thinking, 'First I blew the shooting, now I'm losing my mind.'"

There was not always total agreement on changes, of course, but everyone re-

sponded in the spirit of cooperation toward a shared goal—an effective music drama. Moser lost one over the word 'honesty.' "It's notated at one place so that the accent is on the last syllable. They wanted it that way because the character is false. I feared the audience would think the composer made a mistake. But I was overruled." During a coaching session that Moser ran with Marcus Haddock, both were concerned over a passage which the tenor sings at the top of his range and the soprano sings in her low range. They were convinced it wouldn't work, Biscardi was sure it would. "It had been a bone of contention from the beginning," he said. "I didn't want to change the first part of that scene. I wanted them to work with it until I could say, 'Okay, you did it.'" And it did work. "But they did convince me to change her final statement at the end of the scene."

The soprano involved in that disputed passage is Susan Powell, Miss America of 1980. She was recommended by the internationally famous baritone John Reardon, who will sing the role of Luther Dane for the first four performances in Music Hall. "Susan was hired just for this workshop," Butler said, "because nobody had heard her sing. What's really exciting is that she came out here from New York City on that basis, with no guarantee that she'd get to do the production. But she's so right for the part of Sarah—one of Dane's loves—that she was signed up to do the first four performances."

After the last session of the last day of the workshop, Biscardi commented, "It's going to be a busy summer. I still have to orchestrate most of the opera, but I'm glad I waited till now, because I've gotten some new ideas from all this. He and Butler will be in close contact these months with Del Lewis, who will direct, and John Ezell, the scene designer, both of our theater and drama department. The production moves rapidly, Butler said, without the conventional times for scene changes. "Traditional operas have what directors call 'scenery music,' where we go from a boudoir to a throne room and the heroine rushes in and says 'I have found the man I love.' And they have to change the scenery, so there are pages of scenery music. But there is none in *Tight-Rope*. It flows. It's written like a film—each of the nine scenes just dissolves into the next."

"The hardest thing for me," said Karlos Moser, "will be the combination of new work and a 'new' hall. I've done one or the other, but not both at the same time."

Moser understates his challenges. He has to organize rehearsals in the fall. Before that, he has to organize an orchestra, and see that members get their parts in time to learn them. First, of course, he has to get parts from Biscardi, who will be in residence this summer, teaching a music theory course and finishing *Tight-Rope*. □

Letters

Taking the DARE

In our May/June issue we asked your help in defining and regionalizing a list of Americanisms for Prof. Frederic Cassidy and his staff of the Dictionary of American Regional English. You came through, and as we promised, we're now sharing your wisdom with the world. While space doesn't permit printing duplicate letters or "new" words you thought could be included in the dictionary, or references to meanings as found in other dictionaries (the DARE staff has considered all those), we're passing along all your letters to Prof. Cassidy.—Ed.

Black Irish: . . . When I heard it here, the speaker was Irish and dark, and said it referred to his "Latin" temperament, derived from Spanish Armada sailors being washed ashore in Ireland.

JOHN R. RACE '56, '60
Elkhorn

. . . The term is familiar to me from my childhood in Salt Lake City, for an Irishman who was a rogue, not to be trusted, one who was capable of almost any dastardly, dishonest or unlawful deed. Interestingly, the term Black Swede was often heard there, too, but it meant simply someone of Swedish ancestry who had dark features.

BILLIE C. SCHEEL
Sheboygan

. . . It's a throwback to the Norman conquerors, and has no reference to temperament, according to my dad, who grew up among the Boston Irish.

TERREL G. BRESSLER MBA '84
Louisville

. . . Some four decades ago I first heard it from an Ireland-born American to describe a pseudo-Irishman of Italian descent.

ARTHUR BODENHEIMER
Elmsford, N. Y.

Bull Grinder: . . . We have what is known as a B.S. Grinder, bought about forty years ago in a tourist shop in Iron Mountain, Michigan. As you turn the handle, two little pieces of wood run in the grooves up and down and across, doing nothing, going nowhere. If we have a party guest who starts expounding loud and long, we get out our B.S. Grinder and start grinding.

IRENE NELSON HALVERSON '42
Crandon, Wis.

Cabbage Candy: . . . I knew it as a soft candy so that the shredded coconut reminded one of shredded cabbage.

RUTH SHAW WORTHING '26
Fond du Lac

Catish: . . . My Mother and I have been using this word—I learned it from her—in the sense

you give it, meaning "elegant, attractive." My late grandmother was born in St. Louis ninety-five years ago, and mother thinks she may have learned the word from her. I was surprised to see it on your list. I don't know of anyone else who uses it.

JEAN SLESINGER '67
Pittsburgh

Cob Fence: My husband, born and raised in Homestead, Florida (the Everglades region), says this is not a fence *per se*, but a kind of fence foundation sunk approximately three feet into the ground around pig pens. Since they are strong animals and root deeply, this ensures their captivity. In Florida, at least, that foundation is almost always made of cypress wood. The above-ground portion can be almost any type of enclosure. Sorry we can't tell you why it is so named.

KAREN SCHUSTER-JONES '72, '73
Sturgeon Bay

Crazy Bingo: The object is to fill spaces on the Bingo card so they form a designated letter—a large T or H for example—instead of straight lines. My husband and I played it in Florida.

MARY VELINSKY
Madison

Feather Party: . . . In the '30s, before Thanksgiving and Christmas, taverns and other public places had these. Quite simply, poultry was raffled off. (I was lucky in 1941 and won two live geese and two live chickens.) Later, frozen food was substituted, and now most use coupons which can be cashed in at certain stores.

CARL M. MORTENSEN '41
Fond du Lac

. . . Because of the anti-gambling laws, no one would say in public that their group was having a poultry raffle. So they used this term. I first heard it after World War II here at our VFW Post.

DONALD L. DOERING '49
Whitewater

Lane Cake: (derivation of title) . . . From a food column which appeared in the Chicago Tribune in the late '50s or early '60s: "Who really did invent Lane Cake? Emma Rylander Lane who lived in Clayton, Ala. wrote a cookbook called *A Few Good Things to Eat*, published in 1898, which included Mrs. Lane's 'prize recipe.' We can attest to this because we have a copy in front of us, loaned to us by Mrs. Lane's granddaughter."

JACOB W. MOELK '27
Itasca, Ill.

Opsot (heel of bread loaf): . . . That part of the loaf is *Absatz* in German, from which came the American Yiddish *obsot*, surely an ultimate

transformation. New York area and perhaps wider.

RICHARD S. HARTENBERG '28, '33, '41
Evanston

Pure O.D.: (*The following is also from Mr. Doering*) . . . It refers to "olive drab," the color of Army uniforms. We referred to them as O.D.'s. It's a derogatory term meaning "That's just like the Army, like having you hurry up to do something, and then letting you wait in line." It means there's a sensible way something should be done, and then there is the Army way.

Thank-You-Ma'am (dip in the road?): . . . When I was a youngster spending vacations in Vermont, this was a widely used term to describe a level place on a steep mountain road. The carriage would stop, letting the rear wheels rest on the Thank-You-Ma'am. I was told this was necessary to rest the horses.

PAYSON S. WILD '26
Evanston

The term was used the same way in New Hampshire, according to a letter from Prof. Jane Piliavin of our department of sociology.—Ed.

. . . My mother, age eighty-five, recalls it as a dip in the road. She first heard it from her father in the Sterling, Colorado area about 1910.

PROF. DONALD W. CROWE
Mathematics department.

The Whole Nine Yards: . . . John Ciardi, in a recent feature on National Public Radio, did a partial etymology. He gave as the most likely origin a reference to the capacity of trucks carrying concrete mix or sand or gravel, which is measured in yards. Apparently, the usual full load is nine yards, and the expression is indicative of having received the entire quantity of whatever.

LORING MANDEL '49
Halesite, N. Y.

Digging Up

As a professional archaeologist, I could sympathize with the accounts of fieldwork and camp life in "Digging Up The Beast," (Jan/Feb), but I was dismayed that students would "explore for arrowheads" in their spare time. I hope they were recording the locations of those artifacts, not collecting them and thus contributing to the destruction of archaeological sites.

I am sure paleontologists and geologists would discourage fossil-collecting by the public as mere curiosities. Likewise, archaeologists dislike it when "pothunters" remove any artifacts from cultural deposits. Arrowheads and other artifacts yield much more information about past human behavior when studied in context, not in someone's personal collection. Besides, archae-

continued



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Letters

continued

ological sites are protected by federal and state laws.

JANE ADAMS STILLINGER '74
Watsonville, Cal.

From Prof. Klaus Westphal, director of the Geology Museum and of the dig: "A total of two or three arrowheads were picked up during the two field summers, probably considerably fewer than Ms. Stillinger assumes. However, I disagree somewhat with her sentiments concerning collecting by the general public. It is true that we discourage fossil collecting at certain sites. On the other hand, we recognize the public's legitimate interests as well. We shall not forget the contributions dedicated amateurs have made to our scientific and historic knowledge. A complete prohibition against collecting or owning any artifact or fossil specimen would do a disservice to both the general public and to science."



Who They Are

I immediately recognized one of the hardy spring swimmers pictured in "The Way We Were" (Mar/April)—my mother, Pat Freihammer '49, is the tall blonde. She was amused to see it and provided me with the names of the other participants, which I pass along to you: Toni Rackow, Jeanne Norton, Sunny Phalen, Marilyn Herzog and Barbara Russell.

ROBIN A. STROEBEL '76
Madison

USAFI Credit

I look forward to each issue of *The Wisconsin Alumnus*. The article on USAFI (May) was particularly interesting to me. The man most responsible for bringing USAFI to Madison was the then dean of the Extension division, Frank O. Holt, my dad. He was quick to see new opportunities to expand the Wisconsin Idea. I would bet that no University administrator before or since his time (1927-1948) has given more speeches around the state and at national meetings than he did.

FRED R. HOLT '34
Janesville

The Creative Approach to Charitable Giving

If your will includes a gift of real estate to the UW Foundation . . .

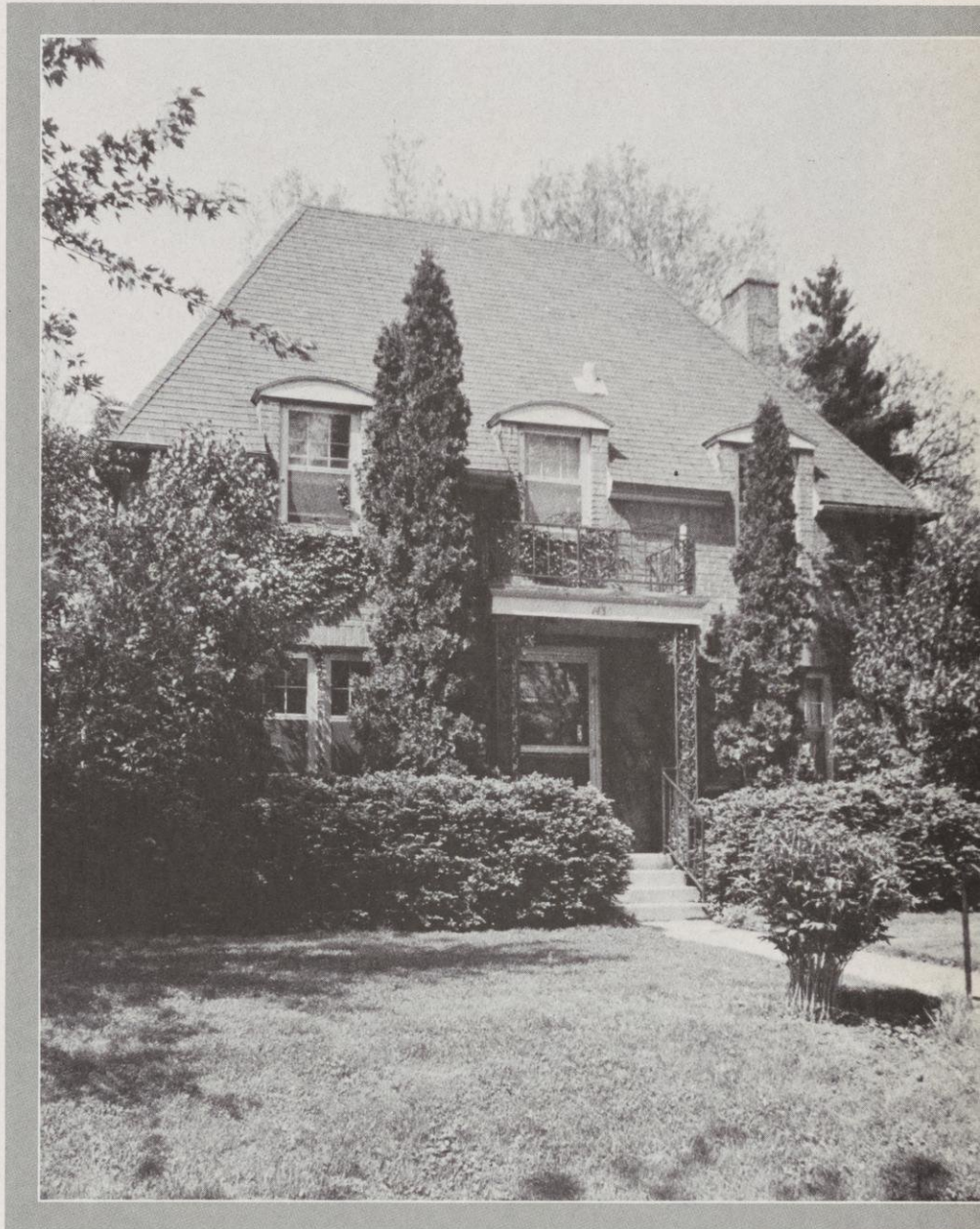
That's wonderful, but why not consider making the gift during your lifetime and obtaining the substantial tax benefits provided by IRS?

Of course, you can make such a gift by will and it will be gratefully received. However, if you make the gift now, it can still be designated for the University purpose of your choice and you and your spouse can continue to live in the home as before. The major advantage in doing it this way is that you will receive an immediate tax deduction based on the value of the property and your ages at the time of the gift.

Another thought to consider . . . a gift of your residence, vacation home, farm or undeveloped land can be used as the funding asset for a charitable trust that will pay you and your spouse income for life. This avoids capital gains taxes and also provides a valuable deduction for income tax purposes.

These and other gift options may well fit into your financial and estate plans. We would appreciate an opportunity to explore the possibilities with you at any time. For further information and complimentary copies of related literature, contact:

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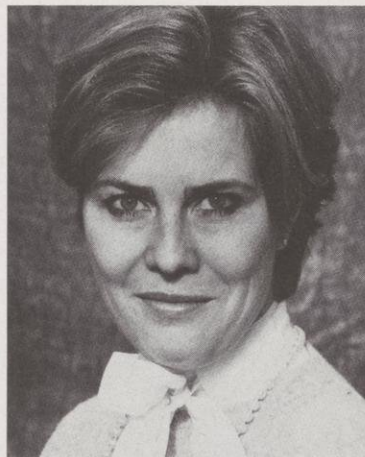


University of Wisconsin Foundation

Member News



Kildsig '57



Giordano '70



Conley '85

20s-30s The Arizona Daily Star in Tucson did a profile recently on RICHARD S. YEOAN '27, one of the nation's leading authorities on coins and collecting. His first book, *A Guide Book of United States Coins* (written under the name Yeoman), was published in 1946 and has sold more than seventeen million copies, and his four subsequent books have had as many as forty printings. He is retired as head of the hobbies division of Whitman Publishing Company and still works as a consultant to the parent company, Western Printing.

EMILY MEAD Bell '28, Ashland, was honored for outstanding service to Northland College there in May. The citation recognizes "her years of service as well as her generous, public-spirited philanthropy to higher education throughout Wisconsin."

ANNE KENDALL Foote '31, '33, formerly on our art history faculty and an instructor in Memorial Union art programs, now lives in Mendocino, California, where she has been recognized as an outstanding teacher in the Elderhostel program at Arrowmont College. Her experiences were reported in the national publication of Pi Beta Phi, her sorority.

WILLIAM KESSELMAN '35, a pharmacist in Milwaukee, has been active for years in various projects for Senior Citizens—he and his wife Fannie pioneered the concept of Grandparents Day in the 1950s and made it a part of Summerfest in 1968. He is a member of the Milwaukee County Commission of Aging, and has been voted one of the state's ten most admired seniors.

40s When ARTHA CHAMBERLAIN '40 retired last year from the aeronautical and astronautical engineering department of the University of Illinois, she arranged a special

"exchange program." The U of I alumni association gave her roses and she gave them a Bucky Badger cutout!

ALFRED S. DESIMONE '41, who moves up this month from the presidency of the Wisconsin Alumni Association to its board chairman, was honored recently by Equitable Life with the Silver Medal of Honor for twenty-five years of top selling.

KENNETH J. LABUDDE '41, '42, has retired as director of libraries and professor of history at the University of Missouri-Kansas City. He has held the directorship since 1950.

GENE COHEN Boyer '46, Beaver Dam, has been named National Women-in-Business Advocate of the Year by the U.S. Small Business Administration for her "active interest in promoting free enterprise for women."

GERHARD H. BEYER '44, '47, '49, of Blacksburg, Va., a chemical engineering professor at

Virginia Tech, is now a Fellow of the American Institute of Chemical Engineers.

Our School of Business named as this year's Distinguished Alumnus, JOHN W. MARCH '45, Chicago, now an adjunct professor of accounting at Northwestern. He is a former member of the influential Financial Accounting Standards Board, and retired as a senior partner from Arthur Andersen & Co.

SHIRLEY JOHNSON Smith '46, '48, who lives in San Diego and writes under the name of Ellis Ovesen, received notice that her tenth book, this one of poetry, entitled *The Green Madonna* (Golden Quill Press), has been chosen by President Reagan for inclusion in the Presidential Library. It is illustrated by her son Theo, who has cerebral palsy.

LUCILLE BARASH Glicklich '47, MD'50 is the first woman president of the Medical Society of Milwaukee County.

RALPH W. ARNOLD '48, Waunakee, retired in April after thirty-two years in the Madison headquarters of American Family Insurance, the last fifteen of them as vice-president of claims.

Another Badger honored by Virginia Tech University recently was ROBERT F. KELLY '48, '53, '55. He received a Faculty Achievement award in April for his work as professor of food science and technology.

50s The Oscar Mayer Corp. announced several promotions to take effect in June. JERRY M. HIEGEL MBA'50, president and CEO since 1977, moves up to board chairman and CEO; WALTER S. BRAGER '50, '51, is promoted to EVP; THOMAS F. DUESLER '58, Ronald S. KELLY '54, and BJORN J. THOMPSON '57 become group vice presidents.

GEORGE R. HOLCOMB '50, '52, '56 has been appointed chairman of the department of

Ladies of the Club

The Akron Beacon Journal did a story last winter on The Wisconsin Club, a group of Akron women who play bridge on the first Wednesday afternoon of each month in a tradition that is now fifty years old. All are alumnae or are married to alumni. The current membership, says the story, is: BILLIE BELL Gosling '27, Mrs. JOHN ('55) NIMMER, Mrs. OSCAR ('24, '30) SCHNEYER, ROSEMARY PINE SPINDLER '49, MARY MALONE DeHaven '47, MARY DEMARK Wicklund '48, and SHIRLIE KAPELL FORDHAM '48. Also mentioned as part of the group are Mrs. Merrell Hansen and Mrs. Charles Pfahl, whose husbands were at one time enrolled at the University.

anthropology at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

Armco Corp. of Middletown, Ohio, has a new president, JAMES A. ZIMMERMAN '50, who's been with the firm since 1954. Armco manufactures commercial and industrial roofing systems.

ROGER FRITZ MS'52, PhD'56 of Naperville, Ill., sends us brochures describing his firm, Organization Development Consultants, which offers lectures and texts.

I. BERNARD WEINSTEIN '52, MD'55 is the new director of the Comprehensive Cancer Cen-



Lutze '85

ter at Columbia University, New York City, where he is also professor of public health. He's been on that faculty since 1961. Dr. Weinstein lives in Engelwood, N.J.

WM. L. CARPENTER MS'55 of Lincolnton, N.C., retired from the ag journalism faculty of North Carolina State University after thirty-three years.

MARGARET LOIS JONES PhD'55 has retired from the phy ed faculty of Illinois State University in Normal.

JIM TEMP '55, Green Bay, was given the Chancellor's Award at commencement for UW-GB. He served two terms as president of its Founders Association and helped organize its Deferred Giving committee.

STEPHEN E. AMBROSE '57, PhD'63, on the history faculty of the University of New Orleans, won a Freedoms Foundation award for his book, *Eisenhower: The President*. It's the second volume of the biography.

At Purdue, Prof. DANE O. KILDSIG '57, PhD'65 is the new chairman of the department of industrial and physical pharmacy.

THOMAS MALUEG '57, MD'61 has moved his family from Michigan to Edina, Minn. where he is now head of the psychiatry department of Group Health Inc., which headquarters in the Twin Cities.

MAZENDA STILES McComb '57 and her sister ORALEE STILES '60, send literature about their Portland, Ore. firm which offers instructions on methods of relaxation and stress management.

Pfizer named BRUCE R. ELLIG '59, '60 its corporate vice-president for personnel. The office is in New York.

60s DAVID W. HOEPPNER MS'60, PhD'63 and his wife SUE (MAC FARLANE '59) have moved from Canada to

Salt Lake City, where he has been appointed chairman of the mechanical and industrial engineering department at the University of Utah.

The Society of Manufacturing Engineers gave a top award to MICHAEL W. DAVIS '64 for his "remarkable engineering and executive talents." He is president of White-Sundstrand Co. in Belvidere, Ill.

PATRICK W. QUINN '64, archivist at Northwestern University, is now a Fellow of the Society of American Archivists. Among his many SAA activities was the 1982 chairmanship of a committee to update archival methods.

JOAN SCOTT MA'64, PhD'69 has left the faculty of Brown University to become the second woman ever appointed to Princeton's Institute for Advanced Studies.

The Chicago Sun Times did a feature on attorney JUDITH DOPKIN '65. She is on the staff of the Justice Department Task Force there and has earned a reputation for her successful prosecution of several Chicago mobsters.

Prof. JAMES A. GRAASKAMP PhD'65, who heads the real estate department in our School of Business, won the school's Excellence in Teaching Award this spring. It noted his work in bringing advanced courses to the curriculum and in raising the program to national prominence.

Apollo Computer Inc. of Chelmsford, Mass., promoted JOHN C. KENNY '67, '72, '73. He is now its director of distribution.

THOMAS K. MCGRAW MA'68, PhD'70 has won the big one! His book, *Prophets of Regulation*, won the 1985 Pulitzer Prize in History. He is on the faculty of Harvard Business School.

Among its alumni to receive the School of Journalism's Achievement Awards for 1985 was LEA THOMPSON '68. She is an investigative reporter for WRC-TV and NBC in Washington, and her work has won her sixteen Emmys and led to eight Congressional and seven governmental agency hearings.

70s At a national conference of Suburban Newspapers of America, PRISCILLA PARDINI Ahlgren '70, Shorewood, was named Suburban Journalist of the Year. She is on the editorial staff of the Community Newspapers chain in the Milwaukee area.

ROSEMARY ATEN PhD'70 chairs the newly created department of phy ed at Western Illinois University, Macomb.

SSC&B, a New York ad agency, appointed LYNN GIORDANO '70 a senior vice-president and executive creative director. She joined the firm in 1981. The news release says she also does freelance writing for *Cosmopolitan* magazine.

VINOD K. SAHNEY PhD'70 of Bloomfield Hills, Michigan, has been elected a Fellow of the Institute of Industrial Engineers. He is administrator of corporate planning and management services at Henry Ford Hospital, Detroit, and is on the industrial engineering faculty at Wayne State University.

ELLY PICK Jacobs '72, Whitefish Bay, who is

Club Program Reminders

CHICAGO: September 11, Season Kick-off. Info: Marshall Solem, 245-3934

MILWAUKEE: September 11, Season Kick-off. Info: Dan Minahan, 276-0200

PORTLAND: August 4, Brat and Beer Fest. Info: Paul Extrom, 646-7912.

ROCKFORD: July 28, Family picnic. Info: Herb Hoover, 364-8265

director of development at Mt. Mary College, was elected president of Tempo, an organization of executive and professional women in the Milwaukee area.

In April, Business Week magazine did a success story on JAMES A. SCHNEIDER '72, '73, '75, managing director of San Francisco's Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. He advises firms on how to retire old bonds by issuing new securities, and, since 1981, says the magazine, "Schneider and a small staff have engineered forty-four such swaps (while) all other investment banks combined have completed only a handful."

WILLIAM R. RISLEY PhD'74, professor of foreign languages and literature at Western Illinois University, Macomb, received its Presidential Merit Award for the second time in five years. The award recognizes "instructional activities, scholarly and creative achievements and service to one's profession and the university."

JAMES M. THOMPSON '74, '75 and his family are moving from Edina, Minnesota to Riverside, California, where he has been promoted by the Toro Company to director of finance of the division there.

A news release from the U.S. Department of State says ANN K. BREITER '76 was recently sworn in as an officer in the Foreign Service. She is assigned to Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

MARK WOLF '76, New York City, left Ogilvie-Mather to join Simmons, Inc. as its vice-president for financial research.

MAX T. HINTZ '78, '79 is now vice-president in the Dallas regional office of Wells Fargo Realty Advisors. He joined the firm in 1982.

JAMES R. O'CONNOR '78 of Hartford, Conn., has been named account manager in the abrasives marketing group of the Norton Company. He has been with Norton for six years.

St. Francis Regional Medical Center in Wichita has a new director of development, ANTHONY V. PISCIOTTA '78. He moves there from Milwaukee, where he has been a fundraiser for Marquette University.

80s SUZANNE M. HUEBNER '80 is promoted to director of individual life products for Employers Life Insurance Company of Wausau.

Marine 2nd Lt. ARTHUR E. ADAMS '81, '84, with his new ranking, is attending Basic School at Quantico, Va.

In Milwaukee, THOMAS A. BALISTRERI '82 has joined the sales staff of the investment firm Blunt Ellis & Loewi.

GARY A. DUCKWALL '82 has moved from Atlanta to Delaware, Ohio as he is promoted to a project engineer with PPG Industries.

Navy Ensign JOHN J. VAN STRALEN '82 completed OCS at Pensacola and is now in flight training at a base the news release doesn't disclose.

Marine 2nd Lt. ROBERT J. NEW '83 is on duty at Camp Pendleton, California.

The H. J. Heinz Company has appointed STEVEN H. SCHROEDER PhD'83 its manager of agricultural research at its Stockton, California facility.

The newly appointed executive director of Methodist Youth Services, Inc. of Chicago is H. FREDERICK BROWN PhD '84, Oak Park. He is on leave from the faculty of the Jane Addams College of Social Work at the University of Illinois' Chicago campus.

MARY CONLEY, Whitewater, and CHRISTINE LUTZE, Madison, both '85, were elected class representatives on WAA's Board of Directors at its May meeting. □

Deaths

Names in capital letters are of the individuals as students. Women's married names appear in parentheses.

The Early Years

SPENCE, MARY L. '08, '10, '24, Madison, in May.
CHAPLIN, LUCILE (Duenk) '10, Sheboygan Falls, in March.
CHILDS, JOHN L. '11, Rockford, in January.
HENKE, LOUIS ALBERT '12, '23, Honolulu, in May.
GILLET, MARJORIE BURTON (Muth) '12, Glendale, in December.
GRATIOT, MARY ANNE (West) '12, Stone Mountain, Ga., in April.
FLIGLEMAN, BELLE (Winestine) '13, Helena, Mont., in April.
ENGSBERG, RALPH WILLIAM '14, Lake Mills, in April.
BRISTOL, REVA ERNESTINE (Benson) '15 Pomona, Calif. in 1980.
POHLE, HELEN LOUDORA '15, '23, '32, White-water, in April.
SLOTHOWER, THEODOSIA MAY (Petty) '15, Brookfield, Wis., in 1981.
TREAKLE, HELEN EDNA (Kremers) '15, Appleton, in 1984.
MELVIN, HOMER CLARK '16, Greenbush, Wis., in March.
SOLBERG, LAWRENCE AVERY '16, Ventura, Calif., in April.
TYRRELL, DONALD WM. '17, Tucson, in 1984.
BROWN, MARY ELIZABETH (Cramer) '18, South Bend, in December.
CAMLIN, WILLIAM JOHN '18, Newark, Ohio, in March.
GUY, ALBERT KINGSLEY '18, Seattle, in 1983.
KLEIMENHAGEN, KARL CHRISTIAN '18, Peoria, in February.
STAPLES, IRENE FOSTER (Cooper) '18, Raleigh, N.C., in February.
BLACKBURN, LOIS VIVIAN '19, Orange, Calif., in May.
SCHULTZ, MARGARET C. (Koelsch) '19, Boise, in 1984.
GUERNSEY, DOROTHY '20, Miami, in December.
McCALLUM, VERNI ERNEST '20, Anaheim, Calif., in April.
SLOAN, CHARLES FINDLEY MS'20, Kansas City, Mo., in 1984.
STUMPF, HARRY A. '20, '22, Appleton, in March.
BAKER, JOHN GOWER '21, Milwaukee/Scottsdale, in April.
COIT, LEW GARRISON '21, Washington, D.C., in May.
HOPKINS, VIOLA E. '21, Madison, in March.
KRUEGER, WABUN CLARENCE '21, Hightstown, N.J., in March.
PESTALOZZI, HASSO KARL '21, West Lafayette, Ind., in 1982.
WILCOXEN, HELEN (Stevenson) '21, Laguna Beach, Calif., in 1984.
GERHOLZ, ROBERT PAUL x'22, home builder, holder of the national Horatio Alger Award;

onetime president of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce; Flint, Mich., in April.
HOLFORD, EUNICE UBERTA (Phelps) '22, Cassville, in 1984.
NETTELS, CURTIS PUTNAM MA'22, PhD'26, Ithaca, N.Y., in 1981.
RUMMEL, (Rev.) LEO LEONARD '22, De Pere, in May.
COMBACKER, HOWARD RIDLEY '23, Minneapolis, in May.
CRUMP, GORDON W. '23, Cambridge, Wis., in March.
JOHNSON, STELLA CORNELIA (Crane) '23, Chippewa Falls, in March.
RALPH, JAMES '23, Western Springs, Ill., in December.
REYMONT, ANTHONY E. '23, MD, Santa Fe, N.M., in 1981.
SEITZ, ALBERT JOHN '23, Tomah, in March.
SIEMAN, OLIVE (Fattic) MA'23, Niles, Mich.*

*Informant did not give date of death.

WADE, IRVING LUTHER '23, Dayton, in March.
ANSON, CHARLES PHILLIPS '24, Auburn, Ala., in April.
BEATTY, LESTER G. '24, La Moille, Ill., in December.
CALLSEN, MARGARET ANNE (Russell) '24, '27, former member of the UW Board of Visitors and holder of WAA's Distinguished Service Award for service to the University and community, in Madison, in May.
CARLYON, WILLIAM R. x'24, Okemos, Mich., in April
CHERRY, JEANNETTE (Branch) '24, Northbrook, Ill., in 1984.
FARNSWORTH, RICHARD WIGGIN '24, Janesville, in March.
FITCHETT, EDMUND M. '24, McFarland, in April.
JOHNSON, TRACY WORDEN '24, Corvallis, Ore., in February.
RATCLIFF, HORACE H. '24, Boca Raton, in December.
RUTTE, LOUIS BERNARD '24, Novato, Calif., in November.
ANDERSON, BEN OTTO '25, Oxford, Md., in 1982.
BELL, MARGARET (Finn) '25, Princeton, Ill., in March.
HOCKING, PEARL ELIZABETH (Emmons) '25, Madison, in March.
LINEHAN, ROZELLA R. '25, Milwaukee, in 1984.
WEST, KENNETH ALLEN '25, Melbourne, Fla., in April.
BLOODGOOD, DON EVANS '26, '35, West Lafayette, Ind., in February.
CROWLEY, RALPH MANNING '26, '28, MD, New York City, in October.
HANSON, ETHEL IRENE (Stover) '26, '35, Fergus Falls, Minn., in 1982.
HARTMAN (Rev.) RUDOLPH ALBERT '26, Girard, Ill., in April.
THOMPSON, BETTY LYND MA'26, first professor of modern dance at Ohio State University; in Corvallis, Ore., in March.
LANDSCHULZ, ETTA ELIZABETH (Payseur) '27, Cedar Rapids, in February.
SMITH, DORLAND x'27, Mason City, Ill., in March.
AMLIE, ROSALIE (Morton) '28, Madison, in March.
BROWN, HERBERT ALFRED '28, Holcombe, Wis., in May.
HALLETT, LAWRENCE TRENER PHD'28, Bangor, Pa., in March.

PARKER, WILBERT HOWARD '28, MD'30, Chisholm, Minn., in January.
SCHILSTRA, GEORGE SYDNEY '28, Sheboygan, in April.
ZAVITOVSKY, MARIE EMELINE (Thain) '28, Carrdriton, Texas, in October.
BLUM, ANNA OTTILLIA '29, '43, Monroe, in April.
BROCK, MARION CATHERINE '29, Milwaukee, in January.
DIEBOLD, ELIZABETH HELEN (Wojta) '29, Madison, in March.
HORTON, GENEVIEVE MARGARET (Rusch) '29, Oklahoma City.*
JACOBS, A. GERTRUDE (McCroly) '29, Garden City, N.Y., in November.
OSGOOD, WILLIAM BROADWELL '29, Greenwich, Conn., in January.
SCHUBERT, LEONARD CARROLL '29, Marinette, in April.
SWANNER, ROY OSLEY MS'29, Saratoga Springs, N.Y., in 1982.
THARP, ANNEKAY MA'29, Memphis, in 1981.

30s BERG, HELEN MILDRED (Eberhardt) '30, Miami Beach, in March.
BUDD, LELIA JAMESON (Haverbverg) '30, Middleton, in May.
CUCICH, M. GEORGE '30, Riverside, Ill., in 1981.
DASSOW, ROMAINE WM. '30, Sheboygan, in 1981.
FORD, MARCUS C. '30, Northfield, N.J., in March.
GRAY, NINA ESTELLA MA'30, PhD'33, Normal, Ill., in January.
HORNIG, FREDERICK FRANKLIN '30, Austin, Minn., in December.
LIVERGOOD, FLORENCE BELLE (Watten) '30, Mankato, Minn., in March.
O'LEARY, HENRY JOHN '30, Middleton, in March.
PERSCHBACHER, BERNICE H. (Keller) '30, Bloomsburg, Pa., in April.
BURKHEAD, WAYNE ZEALOUS '31, Houston, in March.
JARVIS, JOHN ASA '31, Menomonie, in October.
LAUGHLIN, LLEWELLYN BALL '31, Oregon, Wis., in April.
LILYGREN, STELLA IRENE (Burdette) '31, MD'34, Balsam Lake, Wis., in March.
RIES, MICHAEL FRED '31, MD'33, Brownsville, Wis., in March.
SHAFARMAN, EUGENE MAURICE '31, MD, Palm Springs, in February.
AASE, MAURICE FERDINAND '32, Claremont, Calif., in May.
CHARANIS, PETER MA'32, PhD'35, Highland Park, N.J., in March.
GROVES, BARTON O. '32, '35, Kenosha, in March.
HUTH, CLAUDE WILMONT '32, '33, Lafayette, Ind., in February.
KANE, JOSEPH D. '32, Tucson.*
MARTIN, CHARLES ALEXANDER '32, Voorhees, N.J., in 1983.
MURPHY, MARIE LOUISE (Heilman) '32, Madison, in April.
REEVES, HARRY MILTON '32, '34, Sun City, in February.
WILLIAMS, EDWIN CARL '32, Merrill, in March.
ZABEL, JOHN WINFRED '32, '35 Lighthouse Point, Fla., in December.
DAMMANN, ALBERT WM. '33, Wauwatosa, in 1983.

GREEN, JOSEPH GREGORY '33, Beloit, in March.
 HENDRICKSON, VERNON '33, '60, Balsam Lake, Wis./Rio Grande, Texas, in March.
 HERMANSEN, EVALD '34, Naranja, Fla., in January.
 MARICK, LOUIS PhD'34, Grosse Point Farms, Mich., in 1984.
 UEHLING, VICTOR BROWN '34, Las Vegas, in March.
 WENCHEL, CATHERINE ROSE (Walther) '34, West Linn, Ore., in April.
 FISHER, KATHERINE ELIZABETH (Coffman) '35, Crown Point, Ind., in March.
 HAGENAH, ETTA MARIE (Jaeger) x'35, Brookfield, Wis., in December.
 NYGREN, ERNEST JOHN '35, Milwaukee, in December.
 OTIS, JAMES HUNTINGTON '35, Mesa, Ariz., in 1984.
 DIEBOLD, JEROME CLEMENT '36, Madison, in March.
 OLDENBURG, HARRIET E. (Holt) '36, Janesville, in March.
 RUF, EDWARD WILLIAM '36, '37, Louisville, in October.
 SCHOENHOFEN, LEO HARRY '36, Lake Wales, Fla., in March.
 ARNDT, FREDERICK AUGUST '37, Frackville, Pa., in 1982.
 GRISWOLD, DONALD LEMUEL '37, Houston, in January.
 MATTKKE, JOHN GUSTAV '37, '47, Sheboygan, in April.
 MEINERS, DOROTHY CATHERINE (Sawyer) '37, Milwaukee, in 1984.
 MURPHY, THOMAS W. '37, Madison, in March.
 SELAFF, FREDERICK A. '37, Wauwatosa, in 1982.
 ADAMS, STANLEY ROBERT '38, Stevens Point, in February.
 BEALS, KENNETH MARR '38, Oakmont, Pa., in 1981.
 HAUFE, TED BRAEGER '38, Hinsdale, Ill., in 1984.
 GRIEVES, MARIANNE V. (Huenink) '38, Sheboygan, in March.
 JOHNSON, OGDEN S. '38, Los Alamos, N.M., in 1984.
 PIEPER, FRANK F. '38, Roseville, Minn., in April.
 QUIMBY, OSCAR TAYLOR PhD'38, Denver, in February.
 ANGER, ELIZABETH JANE (Wood) '39, Wauwatosa, in 1984.
 BARBER, VERNON M. '39, Woodstock, Ill., in 1984.
 CONLIN, JOHN THOMAS '39, Seattle, in April.
 LARSEN, EDWARD WILLIAM '39, Racine, in 1983.
 SIREN, THERESA AMANDA '39, Loveland, Colo., in 1984.
 STEVENSON, ROBERT JOHN x'39, Winchester, Mass., in January.
 VERNETTI, LUCY A. (McLellan) '39, MD'42, Phoenix, in May.
 WRIGHT, JEAN LOUISE (Heald) '39, Milwaukee, in April.

40s BEERS, ZENAS HENRY '40, '41, Eau Claire, in February.
 CUTHBERT, KENNETH NEIL '40, '42 and his wife EVELYN ALICE ZIPSE '42, Omaha, she in April, 1984; he in August, 1984.
 GRAVES, DOROTHY CHARLOTTE '40, San Francisco, in 1982.
 KVAMME, TORSTEIN OLAF MA'40, Stoughton, in 1983.

LEUTHOLD, CARL ARTHUR '40, '53, '56, Tomah, in 1982.
 SCOTT, JOHN FREDERICK '40, Hartland, in 1984.
 WALSH, JAMES EMMETT '40, one of twin brothers who co-captained the boxing team in '39; Lake Mills, in April.
 MARTIN, ANN KATHRYN (Fox) '41, Madison, in March.
 MONTAGUE, GLEN LEE '41, Wichita, in November.
 PRICE, GEORGE R. PhD'41, East Lansing, in March.
 UPLINGER, WILLARD F. MA'41, Camarillo, Calif., in February.
 BAKER, RALPH WILLIAM '42, PhD'51, Greenwell Springs, La., in April.
 CAMERON, SCOTT F. T. '42, East Greenwich, R.I., in December.
 GOLDEN, ELIZABETH ANNE (Poolton) '42, Seattle, in March.
 GRATZ, ROBERT ERVING '42, '47, Milwaukee, in February.
 MARQUARDT, ELLA ADELYN (Berryman) MPH'42, Dodgeville, in March.
 OLSON, RAYMOND VERLIN MS'42, PhD'47, Manhattan, Kan.*
 SHAW, WM. EDWARD '42, '48, '49, Milwaukee, in 1984.
 ZIPSE, EVELYN ALICE '42 (see Cuthbert, above).
 GERBER, LLOYD MICHAEL '43, Baltimore, in October.
 DAUB, GUIDO H. '44, '47, '49, Albuquerque, in 1984.
 HYLAND, MARY LOUISE (Barocca) '44, Madison, in April.
 SCHENK, RAYMOND CHARLES '44, Bellaire Bluffs, Fla., in 1982.
 STONE, (Mrs.) VIOLA '44, Paragould, Ark., in February.
 LINDOW, LEROY EDWARD '45, De Pere, in 1984.
 LINDOW, THOMAS T. MPH'45, Gillett, in April.
 MOEDE, ELDOR ARNOLD MPH'45, Oconto Falls, in March.
 SEIPP, HELEN LOUISE '45, St. Louis, in April.
 BECKER, BETTE LOU (Hanke) '46, Hendersonville, N.C., in May.
 HAGERTY, GEORGE ARLYN '46, Bruce, in May.
 HARRIMAN, ALBERT OLIVER '46, '47, Madison, in March.
 SCOTT, BRADFORD THORNTON '46, Julesburg, Colo., in May.
 BABROVE, LEONARD '47, Milwaukee.*
 EVENSON, ADELAIDE E. (Riker) PhD'47, Tucson, in 1984.
 HAUERT, HAROLD ALVIN '47, Brandon, Fla.*

Death Notices

Please mail notifications to: Registrar's Alumni Record System, Peterson Bldg.—Rm. 60, UW, Madison 53706. Include the deceased's full name as a student, class year (or estimate), place of last permanent residence, and date of death.

To phone notices from Madison, call 263-2355.

From other Wisconsin areas, 1-800-362-3020*

From outside Wisconsin (except Alaska and Hawaii), 1-800-262-6243*

*These 800 numbers connect you to a switchboard; ask for the Registrar's Alumni Record office.

STURZ, MELVIN '47, Bayonne, N.J., in February.
 BJELDE, GERALDINE ANN (Brown) '48, Rockford, in March.
 HARTMAN, LEO CARL '48, Juneau, Wis., in March.
 JANASAK, HELEN EVA (Steed) '48, Sarasota, in April.
 JOHNSON, CAROL MARIE (Sprenger) '48, Elm Grove, in 1981.
 NEWMAN, MILFORD ARVIN '48, Madison, in February.

continued

Job Mart

BA Honors '65 English, JD '71 Law in non-profit, governmental and professional organizations. Author, with articles in professional publications. Strong creative and organizational skills. Seeking a new career opportunity with a preference for Wisconsin residence. Reply to member #8180.

BA '78 journalism. Sports writer with six years daily experience seeks spot with medium or large daily or other sports related position. Have covered preps to pros on weekly, small and medium papers. Also have layout and desk experience. Prefer Midwest, but will consider anywhere. Reply to member #8181.

BA '84 journalism/advertising, data processing '85 Northeast Technical School. Highly motivated, energetic achiever seeks entry level advertising position in media research or planning. Strong organizational, communication and analytical skills backed by an excellent academic record. Willing to relocate anywhere. Resumé and samples of work available. Reply to member #8182.

MS '81, biochemistry, MS '85 chemical engineering, seeks position in process design or research and development in the biotechnology, pharmaceutical, or chemical industry. Some research and industry experience in both fields. Willing to relocate. Reply to member #8183.

BA '84 political science. Voltairesque student of political philosophy, economic theory, American institutions, public trust doctrine, and the social contract. Most interested in seeking entry level training position in administrative, or personnel management; customer relations, or public liaison specialist within a public or private organization. Reply to member #8184.

BS mech eng. '71. Supermarket manager, Chicago area, since '76. Presently continuing education in data processing at excellent community college. Seeks to work with consultants to retail industry for development of much needed information systems. Put my technical background, retail and management experience and proven trainability to work for you. Reply to member #8185.

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

PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYERS:

Your reply to job seekers will be forwarded unopened from our offices. Address it to the member number shown, c/o Job Mart, Wisconsin Alumnus Magazine, 650 N. Lake St., Madison 53706.

Deaths

continued

WESSLEN, CLARENCE MS'48, Bloomer, in March.
 CARRIVEAU, CLAYTON JOSEPH '49, Franksville, Wis., in 1983.
 COBURN, FRANK CHRISTIAN '49, Whitehall, Wis., in April.
 HENNESSY, PATRICIA MARY (Coyle) '49, Golden, Colo., in April.
 LAW, VIRGINIA ANN '49, Madison, in April.
 SCHIPPER, LOWELL '49, '51, '53, Bowling Green, Ohio, in 1984.
 SCHNEIDER, JOHN PAUL '49, '52, Madison, in May.
 SMITH, ELEANOR ELIZA MA '49, Madison, in February.

50s-60s

HYATT, LOIS SUSAN '50 and her husband RAY WILLIAM SCHERDIN '51, Brookfield, Wis., she in 1981, he last October.
 SPEER, WM. SCOTT '50, Phoenix, in 1984.
 TUPAS, MATEO HERNANDEZ PhD'50, Manilla, in 1984.
 ZAHN, WALTER PAUL '50, Beaver Dam, in March.
 KERSCHBAUM, ELSIE LOUISE '51, Middletown, Ohio, in January.
 NORDEEN, LON OWEN '51, Pittsfield, Mass., in March.

TLACHAC, LAWRENCE JOSEPH '51, '66, Green Bay, in May.
 TYSZKA, GEORGE '51, New Berlin, in March.
 ATKINSON, MARY EMILY (Moore) '52, Appleton, in February.
 KUESEL, DONALD CHARLES '52, '53, '55, De Pere, in April.
 SEARLE, JOHN JESSE '52, '57, West Bend, in April.
 GIBB, ELIZABETH GLENADINE PhD'53, Stronghurst, Ill., in 1984.
 LABUDDE, KATHLEEN MARY (Poots) '53, Coralville, Iowa, in April.
 ROBERTS, RICHARD FRANK '53, DDS, Madison, in April.
 GREER, ROBERT WM. MS'55, PhD'58, Orange, Calif., in January.
 ELLEGARD, JOHN MARK '56, '59, Milwaukee, in December.
 RHULE, WARREN ALLEN MA'57, Whitefish Bay, in March.
 BUSS, JACK MILTON '58, Lenoir, N.C., in 1984.
 NICHOLS, DORIS ANN '58, Green Bay, in 1983.
 STADLER, JOSEPH RAYMOND '58, Milwaukee/Fairfax, Calif., in May.
 PICCININ, DIANA MARIE (Cooper) MA'60, Ft. Meyers, Fla., in 1983.
 DAVIES, HAROLD THEODORE MS'61, Wyeville, in April.
 PICKARD, MARY HARLOW PhD'51, East Stroudsburg, Pa., in 1981.
 WEIDEMANN, WAYNE HENRY '61, '63, Madison, in May.
 COOK, YVONNE (Akeson) MS'65, Lincoln, Neb.*
 MUNDT, ROBERT DOUGLAS MS'65, West Allis, in 1983.
 GARDNER, KEITH ALLEN MS'69, PhD'74, San Francisco, in May.

70s-80s

ZELINSKE, STEPHEN JOHN '71, '76, Madison, in May.
 MARTINSON, DARRELL MATHEW '73, Madison, in February.
 GRIGG, SUSAN MABEL (Johnson) '74, Ft. Irwin, Calif., in 1981.
 PODEWILS, ROBERT ALAN '80, Brookfield, Wis., in 1984.
 ADOMAITIS, JOSEPH '81, Wallingford, Conn., in April.
 BURNISON (Mrs.) CYNTHIA MARY MS'83, Madison, in May.
 ALLARD, MARGARET '84, Menomonee Falls, in an auto accident in May.

Faculty

KAYSER, HELEN '14, associate dean of women in the '40s and '50s, in Madison in May.
 MANSFIELD, ARTHUR "DYNIE" '28, '37, long-time UW baseball coach, at his summer home in Minocqua in June. As a student, he won heavy-weight boxing championships twice, played basketball and captained the baseball team. Mansfield joined the athletic department staff in 1934 and became head baseball coach in 1940, remaining in that position until retirement in 1970. His teams won Big Ten titles in 1946 and 1950. Mansfield was president of the American Association of College Baseball Coaches in 1949, and in later years won several local awards for his work with youth. The stadium at James Madison Memorial High School, on the city's far west side, was named after him in 1969.
 WISNIEWSKI, THOMAS, 37, who, as Tom Weston, hosted movie presentations and Saturday morning revivals of old TV favorites such as *Twilight Zone* on WHA-TV since 1977; in June. □

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The Mushroom Cloud

continued from page 7

on a tiny power source; homes with their own atomic power units that would provide heat and electricity, with radiant light shields from the radiation.

There were predictions of melting the polar ice caps and changing the climate of the world, opening up regions of the arctic to mineral exploration; predictions of artificial suns mounted on great towers that would ward off rain and snow storms; predictions of enormous medical benefits, the curing of cancer and all manner of diseases through atomic medicine. These had a kernel of truth. Atomic power is a reality, the medical applications of atomic energy have proven to be important, particularly the diagnostic applications through radioactive isotopes. But the cultural function of these predictions went far beyond any conceivable reality of atomic energy and its peacetime potential. It functioned as an anodyne to terror. It was one way the culture tried to cope with this frightening reality, to balance the fear and destructive possibilities with visions of a positive potential.

CH: You use the term "secrecy and soft soap" to characterize the government's efforts to popularize atomic energy after the war's end.

PB: In the late '40s there was an intensive government campaign to direct public attention to the promise and benefits of atomic energy and away from the weapons program that was proceeding in great secrecy at a rapid pace. I found this in the reports of the Atomic Energy Commission, the hiring of a public relations staff, the organizing of Atomic Energy Weeks in various cities, the production of exciting visual exhibits oriented to kids, like the atomic pinball machine. Even cartoonists were recruited; a comic book was published called *Dagwood Splits the Atom*, in which Blondie and Dagwood are reduced to the size of molecules and Mandrake the Magician demonstrates to them the wonders of atomic energy.

At the same time a comprehensive government program of civil defense was established, and its director was given high-level government status. Extensive campaigns of public information were developed to convince people that there was a defense against atomic attack, that with proper preparation one could have a high prospect of surviving. In fact, the first civil defense book of the nuclear era was entitled *How to Survive an Atomic Bomb*, published under the auspices of the government. When one reads these books one finds that they tend to downplay the nature of an atomic attack—radiation, for instance, is hardly mentioned.

In a number of ways, by the end of the 1940s one sees a consistent pattern of government effort to prepare the public

for an extended period of nuclear weapons build-up. This was in the context of the Soviet atomic bomb, the failure of the international control effort, the American decision to proceed with the hydrogen bomb, and the developments in missile technology which were proceeding rapidly with the ICBMs, the successors to the German V-2 rockets of WWII. This is another aspect of the initial reaction to the bomb. People at once put together the atomic bomb and the V-2 rockets and realized that the prospect of an atomic missile was very likely.

CH: Did economics have anything to do with this build-up?

PB: Not until later, I think. The degree to which very powerful economic interests have currently become involved in the nuclear arms race is centrally important, particularly in certain regions of the country. In 1945 to 1950, one can see the beginnings of this, and I make some passing mention of corporations that had already developed an economic interest in nuclear

Some tried to cash in on the vogue of the atom. There was the Atomic Taxicab Company, the designer who called his bathing suit the "bikini."

power and the involvement of universities in postwar funding for weapons research.

But I don't think that what President Eisenhower in 1961 called the military-industrial complex and about which he warned in his farewell message of that year, had emerged in this early period. The atomic bomb had been developed out of fear that Hitler would get it first—the refugee scientists who had come from Europe were terrified of this possibility. That had been the motivation. It wasn't corporations trying to make a dollar. Later, some businesses tried to cash in on the vogue of the atom, calling themselves the Atomic Taxicab Company, for example, or the French fashion designer in 1946 who called his new scanty bathing suit the bikini.

CH: How much did Americans see of Hiroshima and Nagasaki? Were films and pictures displayed widely at the time?

PB: There were pictures of the mushroom cloud which quickly became the symbol of the atomic age. There were photographs of the ruin and rubble of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. But there were

extremely few photographs of individual survivors or of burn victims. I found some in medical journals and a handful in the general media, but by and large the images that came out of Hiroshima and Nagasaki were images of large-scale destruction, distant shots of leveled cities. Only recently have there been books like *Unforgettable Fire*, the powerful paintings by survivors of their memories of that day. That absence is another important factor in shaping the American response to the bombing.

The most powerful work of this early period was John Hersey's *Hiroshima*, which first appeared in 1946 in the *New Yorker* and then in book form. He traced the experiences of six survivors immediately after the bombing of the city. One gets the effect of the experience of living through an atomic attack, and the book played an important role in transforming the "Japs" of wartime propaganda back into Japanese fellow human beings. (The extremely racist portrayal of the Japanese people during the war must be taken into account when we are exploring American attitudes. One does not find similar portrayals of the Germans. Hitler, of course, is depicted as monstrous, but there isn't the incredibly degrading propaganda about the German people as a whole that one finds directed against the Japanese.)

CH: In your book you talk about the difficulty of holding the reality of nuclear war before us. Until some imminent crisis occurs, is it possible to sustain a focus on the subject?

PB: Nuclear war is different from other wars in this respect. Vietnam was extremely vivid. The images that came back were overwhelming and horrifying. People saw children screaming as the napalm exploded behind them and young men being shot on the streets of Saigon before their very eyes. Certainly this had a great deal to do with generating opposition to that war. The nuclear threat, on the other hand, is the threat of a future event which may or may not occur. It has a theoretical dimension; for all its horror, it still has an unreal quality.

When one looks at the period of 1945 to the present, one sees a cyclical pattern of periods of intense engagement on this issue alternating with periods when it goes underground. In fact, Americans seem to go through the process of reinventing the wheel when it comes to understanding the danger of nuclear war; as I was doing the research for the book, there were times when I had a feeling of déjà vu. I don't think that should be viewed as a reason for fatalism or for not becoming involved, however. As Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. said, a person must confront the issues of his or her era at the risk of being judged never to have lived. But it should be an informed engagement, and I hope my book will contribute to that. □

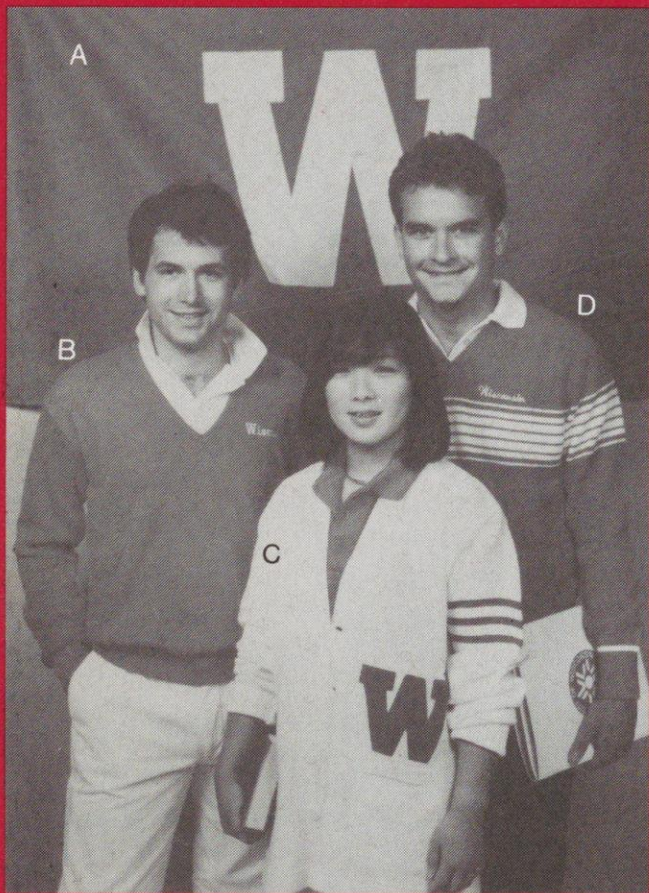
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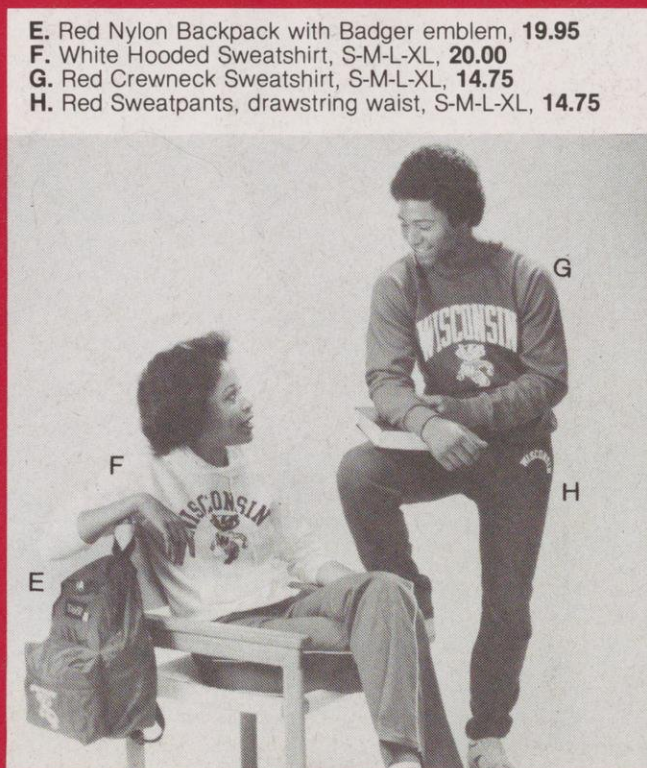
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